

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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CATTLE.

In grading the cattle of our Texas ranges the consideration that influenced most of our stockmen when buying good bulls was the increased weight of the product sent to market, as well as the fact that so large a proportion of the animal worth the most on the butchers' blocks. There is another and very important consideration now receiving attention. Our cattlemen want the breeds that mature early. Before the improvement in our range herds began a beef was not fit for market until he was four years old. Among our highly graded herds of today there is a large proportion of two-year-old steers as well matured as to weight and better in form than the four-years-old steer of former days. This fact has several advantages. Besides the one that all business men hold important, that the owner's capital is turned over for re-investment in half the time there are the considerations of range use two years instead of four, which means very much—and the vicissitudes of drought and winter storm are, during the keeping of the animal, diminished one-half.

Attention has been called by one of our Northern exchanges to the greatly increased Texas demand for purebred bulls and the effect this demand will have on cattle with which the farm-bred cattle of the North and East will have to compete. Texas cattlemen have this year spent larger sums on good bulls than ever before, not that heretofore they have neglected grading up their herds, for this, many of them have been doing for years; but they have seen the effect of good sires on the early maturing of the offspring and on increased prices and know better than ever before the value of investments in the best bulls obtainable. Formerly small cattlemen considered it unadvisable to purchase good bulls for the limited number of cattle they were able to handle. Now they appreciate the fact that the owners of small herds are the very men who can afford best to buy the very best bulls. They have a beef product no larger in number but very much larger in value and ready for the market one or two years earlier. We are gratified to know that the grading up of our range stock has become so general. The Journal has urged it for years and the reasons it has given for urging this upon our stockmen are being justified every day in the markets.

CATTLE PRICES.

The prices paid for cattle in the market to-day are so much better than those of the last few years that some are inclined to consider them abnormal or due to conditions that will soon change. A consideration of the situation will, we think, materially modify this opinion.

Owing to the long depression in cattle markets many of the farmers of the older states who had been engaged in beef production abandoned the business and disposed of all their cattle excepting such as were required for the dairy purposes of the farm. Not only was the number of farm cattle thus largely diminished but the breeds were changed and the smaller dairy breeds were substituted for the beef-producing animals they had formerly handled.

In the West, and very largely in Texas, besides the discouraging feature of low prices in the market, the cattlemen had to encounter the most severe and protracted drought that has been known in the history of Texas cattle raising. Because of the preceding boom in cattle the ranges had been heavily over-stocked and drought became disaster. Many went out of the business altogether. All crowded into the market with cattle of every class and heifers and cows were taken from the breeding ranges in numbers never before known. It was an absolute necessity with the cattlemen to sell. He had debts to pay and he had to cut down his herd to the grazing capacity of a range woefully injured by overstocking and by drought, and when all this was done the country's supply of cattle was diminished to a degree that no one appreciated and that is now, we believe, just beginning to make its legitimate effect felt in the markets. We believe that we are only at the beginning step of high prices, not at their pinnacle.

In such a condition it would be natural to expect that heifers and cows would be held on the farms and Western ranges for breeding purposes—to stock up to meet the growing demand which shortage and prosperity in the general lines of business have created. This is not being done. The corn crop of the Western States has created a demand that is bringing into the market again cattle of all classes, heifers and cows in as large proportion as during the days of disaster to cattle raisers. This means that the beginning of preparation for re-stocking the ranges to the demands of population is deferred another year. Of course such a demand will not in time be met by the supply, but not under five years can the supply be gotten ready for the market. Present and foreseen conditions certainly justify an expectation of a very material advance in stock cattle. During the season of 1882, \$25 around was often paid. The conditions create as large a demand and Texas cattle of today are graded up to a value 50 per cent more than the average values of 1882.

The cattlemen who earliest and best equip themselves for the work of the next five years will be richly rewarded.

Do not be frightened if your cows are large eaters, for it is a pretty sure indication that they will have something of value to give you in return. All that you can induce the cow to eat and digest above that needed for support will go directly to profit.

THE FARM.

Scattering a liberal supply of salt through the corn when it is being cribbed is said to be a good preventive of weevils.

The man who sets out a tree writes a page in the world's history which will be read by the grateful generations which follow him.

Rain has fallen in many portions of Central and North Texas last week, and plowing for early fall pasturage will now be in order.

Feeding the grain to the cows and putting the manure on the land will help materially to build up the fertility and secure better yields.

A good many suggestions can be obtained by looking over your neighbor's fence. Make it worth his while for him to look over yours as well.

Every animal on the farm should be made to pay his own bills and a part of its owner's. If it does not, it should be got rid of, unless it is kept for fun.

Birds, flowers and children are the brightest things of the world. Would that some of us could always remain children, and that all could love flowers and appreciate children.

All bones that accumulate about the farm should be saved. If they can not be applied to quick growing crops, they can be very readily got into shape for use as a fertilizer for the fruit trees.

When a shortage in cattle is established it can not be overcome in a single season. It will be wise to keep some stock growing, and so be prepared to take advantage of the better prices when they do come.

No other possesses to such a degree as does stable manure the power to restore worn soil to productivity, and yet, notwithstanding its value, its waste through carelessness is so common as to hardly cause comment.

We do not hear anything of the cotton picking machine lately for which such great things were promised last year. Cotton picking and cow milking machines do not seem to materialize the great promises made for them, and it seems likely that, for some time to come at least, the old way will be found the best.

In farming, effect follows cause as it does in other affairs, but in farming, causes cannot be controlled as in some other associations. The good farmer is he who avails himself to the utmost of all the causes he can control or direct. The careless and the negligent ignore the means and the methods which crown the efforts of the intelligent and active with success. The selection of plants to be grown and the order in rotation of crops shall be arranged to influence largely the success of the farmer and affect the intrinsic value of his land. A neglect to consider what is taken from the soil and what given to it by certain crops will render the order of planting mere hap-hazard. Clover, for example, adds nitrogen to the land, but absorbs from it quantities of potash and phosphoric acid. If the soil is not richly supplied with these constituents it will be seriously injured and its intrinsic value diminished by a long continuance of this crop. It is bad to continue long the cultivation of any one crop. It is worse to follow with injudicious choice of crops. The farm must be considered as well as the crop. Good crops can be produced in such order as leaves the land improved in production. Good crops produced in ways that exhaust the land are too expensive and in time will bankrupt the owner of the land.

KEEP TRACK OF YOUR BUSINESS.

Every farmer ought to keep such a record of each department of his farm business as will enable him to know what pays and what does not. Most of them now in general sort of way whether they have come through the year with profit, but few of them know with reasonable accuracy what part of the year's business has paid and what has not. If he keeps watchful account of the expense of each crop of the year, of each class of stock, of receipts from sales and value of unsold remainder, he will soon know what it is that pays him best to handle. He may find that the expenditures upon his corn crop amount to \$500. He sells all not necessary for home use for \$750. The amount kept on hand at current rates is worth \$250. His profit on corn will be \$500. By the same simple method of accounts he may find he has made \$200 on his crop of oats, lost \$300 on his wheat crop, made \$150 on cotton crop. His net profit for the year will be \$550. If not a phenomenal year as to some part of his general work he will know that he had better let wheat alone. A very simple method might be devised for keeping separately a record of each branch of his work. Charge to each crop the rental value of the land, the wages value of every day devoted to it, the cost of seed, and credit it with proceeds of sales and market value of unsold remainder kept for seed. Scout his experience will teach him just what it is he can handle to advantage. In some things it will not be possible to be accurate. The small grain will give him certain value in winter pasturage which can not be closely estimated, but which ought to be given as a credit in the account of that crop. Generally it will, we think, bring him out ahead. This system of accounting can be applied to orchard, garden, dairy, horses, hogs, etc.

No elaborate and complicated book-keeping will be required. Any intelligent farmer can devise a system that will be satisfactory to himself and that can be used to great practical benefit. The mere keeping of accounts will not prevent losses, but will indicate with reasonable certainty the cause of losses and enable us to avoid them in the future.

HORSES AND MULES.

The United States has two million less horses now than in 1893. From this diminished supply there have already been shipped to Europe more than 50,000, most of them required being such as would be classed as coach and as draft horses. England herself is now largely increasing the attention given to breeding these two classes. The population of our cities has largely increased and our city markets will call for a large number of roadsters, family horses, coaches and saddlers. Prices for such animals will be good. Texas breeders will do well to give some attention to these facts and place themselves in a position to take advantage of them. Our range stock will never have enough value to make it worth while to keep them. It might be well to cut out from such stock choice fillies of good color and size, such as have not been bred to inferior stallions, and serve them to stallions purely bred, the stallions selected with regard to the qualities which the filly seems best qualified to transmit. There are qualities in our range stock extremely valuable, and we believe that by judicious breeding Texas can develop the best cavalry horse the world has ever seen.

The Western Agriculturist advises farmers to breed for draft horses on account of the increased prices now being paid in some markets for that class of horses. We think this a mistake. In some parts of the United States draft horses have been bred to inferior stallions, and serve them to stallions purely bred, the stallions selected with regard to the qualities which the filly seems best qualified to transmit. There are qualities in our range stock extremely valuable, and we believe that by judicious breeding Texas can develop the best cavalry horse the world has ever seen.

MARKET FOR TEXAS HORSES. The time is come when it will no longer pay the owner of horses to let them run loose on the range without regard to their care, breeding or improvement. With the passing of the longhorn and the razor-back must also be included the mustang or Texas pony. Time was (and the practice is not extinct yet) that when a Texas cowboy desired to reinforce his stock of cow ponies he rounded up his horses on the range, penned them, roped up such as he desired to use, which were forthwith consigned to the tender mercies of the bronco buster and broken for service after the usual style. There are indications that there may be a large demand for American horses to meet demands of European cavalry.

Secretary Wilson has demonstrated his desire to assist American stockraisers. His experimental shipment of butter to English markets has already proved valuable and resulted in the establishment of a new market for a largely increased trade in that commodity. He has recently taken up the matter of an increased market for American horses and is about sending agents abroad to ascertain exactly the requirements of the different European governments in cavalry horses with a view of this country furnishing at least a portion of their demand. Here then is the opportunity for Texas horse owners. They should prepare themselves for coming events. Much might be said about increased home demand for good stock from the Texas reaction from the bicycle craze, and also of the increasing demand at our own doors for good saddle and all purpose horses. A well known horse breeder in Amarillo who raises this class, using stallions of extra fine saddle gait, has repeatedly informed the writer that he has never found any difficulty, even in the dulllest times, in disposing of his stock at fair prices. But it is of the prospective foreign demand that we desire to speak. There is no horse anywhere better adapted to cavalry requirements than the Texas pony, lacking only the elements of size and style, which can both be acquired. Muscular, hardy, capable of enduring a wonderful amount of hardship, gentle, tractable and healthy in the extreme, it is difficult to find an animal endowed with greater capacity for hard work.

The great nations of Europe continually preparing for the offensive will be compelled to look westward for their equine supplies, and the Texas horseman who prepares himself for the demand by weeding out and culling his scrub studs and introducing improved stallions with combined style, size and action will in a shorter time than he has any idea of reap as great a reward as his brother, the cattleman who is being paid for his highly graded yearlings nearly double what he realized a few years ago for the native longhorns.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

During the first six months of this year 38,508 sheep were brought through Texas ports from Mexico.

In Australia sheep are dying in large numbers for want of water and food and many more are being killed for their skins. It is thought that the wool clip will not be more than half as large as that of last year, the shortage being estimated at 321,000,000. As the drought continues conditions may become even worse.

In Indiana and Ohio sheepmen are replenishing their herds with stockers, buying freely out of incoming stock from Western ranges anything that suits their purpose. In competing with killers for a good class of Western sheep they have made prices strong but the encouraging outlook justifies buyers in considering their investments conservative.

At shearing time and during the lambing period observations can be made for a wise culling of your flock that will steadily improve its grade. Defects in weight and quality of clip should be noted—age, condition of udder, color and general condition—in short, everything that affects value for wool production, breeding or the mutton market. When these observations are made the sheep at all objectionable for any reason may be marked in such a way as the owner or manager will understand—and when sales are made let these go. By this means you preserve the animals most valuable for wool, and by discarding all the inferior animals you breed up to a far higher grade the average of your flock.

Many states have a law intended to protect sheep against the ravages of dogs but such laws are generally ineffective. The owners of sheep must protect themselves. No one has a right and no one should wish to keep a dog that will attack or maul his neighbor. Such dogs are of little value to anyone and it should not surprise their owners if they finally fall to return. Generally they go off for some kind of dog-devilment and if their reasoning faculties were better they might know that the neighbor who owned and objected to having them eaten by stray dogs would probably think of strychnine as an effectual preventive. It is better to prevent that which you cannot cure, and if you find a wandering canine about your premises give him the medicine that protects your sheep.

THE BREEDING OF SHEEP.

The ewe's period of gestation is 21 weeks. Each flockmaster must determine for himself the time he would have his lambs appear, and turn the ram with the flock accordingly. Six weeks is usually long enough for the ram to remain with the flock, says Farm, Stock and Home. The ewes should be prepared for the event by putting them on extra feed for a period of two to three weeks, at least long enough to show a marked improvement in their condition, as it is found that under such circumstances they come in heat more rapidly and with greatly increased likelihood of conceiving twins. Forty ewes are sufficient for each ram where they remain in the flock, but where the ewes are removed to a separate lot after service 60 ewes are none too many. When rams are first introduced to the flock their breasts should be smeared with red paint or powder, which marks the ewe first served, and a record can thus be kept of such service. After they have been with the flock 17 days, being the periodic occurrence of heat, the red paint on the ram should be changed to black. When lambing time draws near the red-rumped ewes, those that conceived from the first coupling, are brought into the fold, and the remainder after the lapse of the proper interval. Just before lambs are expected to arrive a comfortable fold should be provided, and the flock brought in every night. Separate pens should be provided in the enclosure to accommodate mother and lamb. It is of special importance that ewes producing twins be at once consigned to separate apartments, for if left in the crowd they frequently lose sight of one lamb and may refuse to own it when restored, even after a short separation. It is sometimes necessary to aid a lamb with a poor nurse with cow's milk; in this case a farrow cow should only be used. To give the milk of a recently calved cow to a lamb is equivalent to knocking it in the head. Care should be given to good lambs from exposure to storms until a year old, when they will be able to care largely for themselves. Lambs are castrated, docked and ear-marked with least risk when about ten days old. Lambs should be taken from the dams when five months old. A good pasturage should be provided for newly weaned lambs.—Prairie Farmer.

A young man should know at the very outset of his business career that he can afford anything else better than to be dishonest. Any apparent success resulting from dishonest methods is short-lived and deceptive and is at the cost of important future advancement. There is plenty of hard work in any department of life. Know that and submit to it manfully. Engage in that employment for which your training and tastes have fitted you and at all times do your level best in it. Be independent and true to principle and be courteous to all men. Live within your income, choose well your associates and never indulge in recreation of which you can ever be ashamed. Be satisfied to rise gradually but strive to rise continuously. And never lose an opportunity to learn all things that may be needed in the highest departments of your business.

SWINE.

The Country Gentleman maintains that hogs grown for bacon should be killed when from ten to fifteen months old and should not be too fat. The best bacon is made from hogs that have run in the open air and have had exercise while obtaining their food.

Hog products in excess of their manufacture are being shipped out of Chicago every day, the demand being good for this season. The consumption of meat, especially of hog meats, is less during the summer than at other seasons, with the exception of ham, which is used pretty freely in all seasons.

To many it seems strange that the hog dies so quickly when stricken with disease. And trouble of the stomach and bowels kills him in a few hours, and there is scarcely any disease of serious character that he can long resist. The explanation is in the rapidity with which the digestive functions are performed. In from half an hour to an hour he will thoroughly digest food in its raw state, while a man could not digest the same food after its preparation for human use. He can not endure long after when the value of his nutrition has been lost. Besides this, he is, when well cared for, without the exercise necessary to vigorous health.

Mr. Wilson, secretary of agriculture, has had long experience as a farmer and stockman, and the following suggestions which he makes are worthy of attention. He says: "The hog grows cheapest on the pasture and beside the fields that grow his grains. He is most profitable as a subordinate department, because he can not consume the coarse fodders of the farm. He furnishes the best product in which to sell the by-products of the mill and dairy. He assimilates more of the most concentrated feed stuffs than any other animal of the farm. Quicker returns are required for hogs than for horses, cattle or sheep. He pays the rent in European countries, lifts the mortgages in the Northern states, and in conjunction with the cow he will redeem the worn out cotton and tobacco fields of the South. Avoid permanent residences for the hog, move him about, so that his environments may be clean and uncontaminated by germs that develop rapidly where they have suitable media. Avoid close breeding, as intensifies predisposition to disease. Select your breeding stock carefully, as this is the best indication of fecundity. No agricultural people thrive who buy grain or meats and pay for them with the price of other farm products. We compete now, through improved and cheapening transportation, with all the world. The winner is most independent who finds at least subsistence for his family from his fields, flocks and herds."

Discussing the hog cholera question the Swine Breeder's Journal says:

There seems to be a revival on the part of the latter States department of agriculture and our experiment stations in their fight against hog cholera, for encouraging reports. Just now the matter distributed throughout the country is not very encouraging. It looks as if the object was to terrify all those contemplating hog raising and feeding. If the matter is given a moment's thought these vital statistics of the government will not discourage anyone. If the matter is given a moment's thought these vital statistics of the government will not discourage anyone. We have had cholera for a long, long time, and have been fighting it just as long. The result of the conflict have been both favorable and unfavorable, and will continue to be so, so long as hogs are raised. Regardless of the cholera, hogs have increased and will continue to increase so long as the demand is as it has been in the past. With the increase of hogs there will be an increase in the vital statistics, the more hogs raised more will die, per cent unchanged. A surplus in one state, a shortage in another, none in another. The same old story is sung in wheat, in corn, and in everything that depends on the seasons and man for its conditions of prosperity. As to hogs, they require care and attention to keep them in health, the care and attention of a community, county, a state, and the individual. Yet, the care of the individual often, very often protects and preserves the few hogs it has control over. Read the report and help the government, but do not go out of hogs because of cholera, nor do not think for one moment the work of anyone else can preserve your herd. You must devote your own time to the hogs if you will retain their health and vigor.

BEST IN THE STATE. The Archer Dispatch gives the Journal and its "champion solicitor" the following appreciated compliment: "R. M. Collins, traveling representative of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal, published at Fort Worth, has been in the city the past few days. Mr. Collins is here gathering data for a write-up in Archer county and her resources. He has made several trips through the county, looking at our lands and crops, and he expresses himself very favorably impressed with Archer county and says that he has been in Texas long enough to tell good hands when he sees it. Mr. Collins represents one of the best papers published in the state for the farmers and stockmen, and we must upon every farmer and cowman in Archer county reading it for one year, as you will get some valuable information from its columns."

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Birds are valuable to an orchard for the destruction of weed seeds and insects.

Turnip seed require a thoroughly prepared soil. The ground should not be too loose and should have plenty of moisture.

Up to the 20th of August Gainesville, Texas has shipped 2700 cases of fruit and vegetables. The yield of pears and apples was very large.

An excellent variety of early pear is the Wilder. Like the Seckel, it is small but its flavor is delightful. It is not subject to rot at the core.

Whitewash, with a cup of sulphur to the bucket, or the Bordeaux Mixture of copper sulphate and quick lime applied to the bark of fruit trees will destroy insects and fungus.

It is now generally conceded that level culture is best for potatoes. This is especially true in dry seasons. If cultivated in ridges the soil dries from three surfaces instead of one.

Orchards should be plowed late in the fall. By this means many of the larvae of harmful insects are destroyed and the ground is put in condition for receiving and storing moisture.

The crenullo is doing great damage to peaches in Delaware. It is attributed to the fact that a considerable proportion of the large crops of the two previous years was allowed to rot on the ground.

When blackberries or black raspberries are 18 inches high up, top off two inches of top to increase growth of laterals, trimming later back in spring. This keeps bush low and strong and increases bearing surface.

If your land is too stiff for garden, sand is needed to effect a permanent improvement. Use horse manure. It makes the land friable. The manure from cows does not. Vegetable growth turned under benefits such land.

A correspondent of the Fruit-Growers' Journal sensibly remarks that there is never an over-production of choice fruit. This is not always true, but it is a fact that large and handsome fruit, always sells better than over better flavored fruit not so attractive in appearance.

The Honey Berry of Japan, a species of raspberry brought from some island in the Yellow Sea, has been recently introduced in California. It grows to more than 20 feet in height, has 10-inch leaves, shaped as rose leaves, brilliant dark-green on upper surface, under part of leaves and stem studded with glistening purple thorns. The plant is beautiful. The berry has a strange flavor, is large, reddish-yellow in color and has a sparkling, brilliant appearance in the light. Many consider the flavor superb.

A first crop of strawberries may be small, but if the vines are vigorous and the beds are kept free from grass and weeds, the second crop is more abundant and may be profitable. In selecting plants it is important to ascertain what variety is best adapted to the soil and climate. Strawberries require considerable care and labor, and the exercise of good judgment, but they repay well all that is expended upon them, even if raised only for your own table. Where markets are accessible few fruit crops are more profitable.

An orchard should not be allowed to take care of itself. A fair crop of apples makes a heavier draft on the soil for manures than does an average wheat crop. In an orchard very little of the plant food absorbed by the trees is returned to the soil by the leaves and imperfect fruit that decompose on the land. To replace the plant food more than the amount removed must be used for the reason that some is lost and does not become part of the soil. For localities that cannot grow clover it is a good plan to sow rye, cutting it before it ripens and leaving the rye hay on the ground as a mulch.

A writer in the Country Gentleman very sensibly says: "We raise about all the standard vegetables generally found in a seed catalogue but the cucumber. There I draw the line. They are not fit to eat, and no good health is stored away in them. Some of my neighbors plant half of their little garden patch in cucumbers, and salt and pickle them, and for nine months in the year eat fitch and pickles and use tonic-six bottles for \$5." The principle of use for cucumbers is to give a pain in front of the back when fresh and to sell to cheap hotels when pickled.

There are too many fruit-growers in competition in our markets for the raisers of inferior fruit or those who care less for preparing for shipment to find a profit in the business. As in other vocations in which competition is sharp, success comes to him who earns it. Fruit-growing has more risks than almost any other business. Often unfavorable seasons or insect pests bring to naught, long and well-directed effort. The crop is perishable and the season for handling it short. It may be carefully packed and shipped only to find a glutted market. It pays, however, in the long run to raise the best.

During the Dallas Fair would be a good time for the fruit-raisers of Texas to get together. Fruit growing in Texas is yet in its infancy. As a rule farmers here have neglected attention to the orchard or a study of its requirements. They do not know the varieties best adapted to soil and climate. It is true that most of them could not raise fruit profitably for market, yet all could do so for home use, and so many will be in attendance at the Fair that a general discussion by intelligent fruit-growers there would dispel all the prejudices, the "misdeeds" and all, for no one on the ground to insinuate valuable information among those who have so far made little effort to obtain it. An extension of fruit-growing to the home alone would add largely to the wealth of Texas farmers.

DAIRY.

Among our common Texas cattle there is occasionally found a cow highly valuable for dairy purposes. By breeding such cows to good bulls of the dairy breeds an excellent strain of dairy cattle possessing the hardiness of our native stock might be developed.

To get the best profit from the dairy require watchfulness of the product in milk and butter from each cow. A small sum will furnish testers that will show the actual value obtained from each animal. It will pay you well to weed out inferior producers and substitute good animals.

In 1850 the average yield of milk per cow from all the cows in the country was 700 quarts. In 1890 the average was 1300 quarts, the improvement of breeds causing the difference. A cow that gives twice the yield of another cow is worth more than twice as much, by nearly the amount of cost of feeding, sheltering and handling the other. As yet we are very far from the limit of improvement in our dairy breeds. In few localities has the improvement been carried to any great extent.

Turn your milk cans upside down only long enough to allow them to drain; then leave them right side up or on their sides in the fresh air, and you will have clean, sweet cans.

There is much loss of time and unnecessary labor on the part of farmers' wives who churn without the aid of the thermometer. The cost of the thermometer is a trifle compared with the needless work of attempting to make the butter come when the temperature is incorrect, hours being used at churning unnecessarily.

It is sometimes difficult to ascertain the cause of bad flavor sometimes found in carefully made butter. It is sometimes the result of noxious weeds in the pasture or musty grain, hay or meal. Often it results from the condition of the vessels used. The churn may not have been thoroughly cleaned before scalding and a yellow scum left in the crevices remains to taint the milk. The vessels may be rusted. The salt used may have been tainted by contact with offensive disinfection, or the mal-odorous condition of the stable where the milking is done is the cause of the trouble. When the cause is known the remedy will be plain. Let the dairymen carefully examine for all, for not one on the ground to inspect all the processes, the utensils and the buildings as well as the food of the cows can give intelligent advice on the subject.

To prevent milk from souring it is necessary to begin with the care of the cow and the milking. The cow should be kept as clean as circumstances will permit. Use the curry-comb and brush on her as freely as on your horses. Do the milking in the open air when weather permits. Wash the teats and the udder carefully. The hands and the clothing of the milker should also be clean. Milk the first streams separately and do not let them become mixed with the later drawn milk. Only perfectly clean vessels or utensils should be used in any part of the process of milking, straining or caring for the milk. The straining ought to be done immediately after the milking. If possible keep the vessel containing the milk setting in water nearly reaching the top and of a temperature not over 55 degrees. Cover the milk vessel so that there will be a small open space between the cover and the vessel, to the escape of animal odor until the temperature of the milk is reduced to that of the water in which the vessel is set and then keep closely covered.

THE FUTURE OF DAIRYING.

The fact is apparent that the growth of the dairy interest has overtaken the growth of the population, so that the supply of the dairy goods, particularly butter, is now quite equal to the demand, and dairying is no longer so much more profitable as it was a few years ago, than other branches of agriculture. To offset, somewhat, the extension of dairying and consequent drop in prices of dairy goods, dairymen have been improving the herd and the system of dairying processes that dairy goods are now produced at a lower cost than formerly, which compensates somewhat for the drop in price.

Owing to the fact of profitability of dairying, the effort in all new sections has been to get hold of more cows, without much regard to the quality of the same. This has been more apparent in the West, where so many went into the business that overproduction was the result, and now a strong reaction is setting in, and many are returning to cattle feeding and beef making.

It is difficult to forecast the future of this industry, but while we may not look for a marked falling off in production, it is probable that the dairy industry will not be greatly extended in the near future. Instead of more cows, as in the past, the effort will be to secure better, so that the same amount can be produced with a less number of cows, in this way getting a profit out of the prevailing low prices. Better and cheaper methods of manufacture will be introduced, and a more rational system of feeding and caring for dairy stock must follow. The profits must come from cheapening production and improving quality. This will encourage consumption. Meantime all should be done that can be to increase the home consumption of both butter and cheese, by supplying consumers with a more palatable article, especially of cheese. With a little effort, and a better article, the consumption of milk, as food, might be greatly increased. Average milk contains thirteen per cent of solids, composed of most valuable food elements, and the best condition for digestion and assimilation. Two pounds of milk, or one quart, retailing usually for six cents, contain as much nutritive matter as a pound of clear, clean beef, costing two or three times as much. It is one of the cheapest and most nutritious articles of food that can be had, and the greatest profit to the producer is realized by its direct consumption. Its manufacture always entails waste and loss. Better dairy stock, cheaper production, and improved quality are what are needed.—Ex.

POULTRY.

MY FAVORITE BREEDS.

S. C. White Leghorns and W. P. Rocks are my favorite breeds. Why and how I mate them, S. C. White Leghorns first. I love the clean, pure, white, lady-like little things with their cream or white ear lobes, bright red, fine, thin combs and wattles. They are extra good egg producers in spring and summer, even while moulting; but unless well fed and protected from frost and sharp, cold winds in winter, they will not lay eggs. They are very active and can very easily go over a six-foot wall, and they are not given enough of such food as they require to keep them in good condition as egg producers. Another reason I love them they will not be idle; if you are they will give a fine lesson of industry, if only they have an arm full of litter and a little wheat or millet; for summer, grit and fresh water in the shade; over these hot days they will sing and be happy; and be sure to remember the egg basket, with large, white eggs. The Rose Comb variety are about the same, only comb, which is low and set close to the head, and is not so much danger of freezing in winter. I have never had one injured by the cold, when it took extra care to save the single variety.

For cockerels I wish large bodied hens, of fine shape, good egg qualities, rather straight combs, and good, smooth, whit ear lobes, mated with a young, pure, white cockerel, not very large comb, for I find their combs are often too large for their bodies, and will drop to one side by time they are one year old. From all I get the best, I think is a truly fine cockerel, provided the tail is not too large.

For pullets, I almost reverse the order. Use pullets with large, well drooped combs, no folds, or side sprigs. Male ought to be two years old, with large, fine comb; but we must be careful not to get a Minorca comb, or too long legs on our Leghorns.

The culls make the very best table frying chickens, if they do look small; they are fine. I cooked two that before dressing were but little larger than good sized quails, but after frying a family of twelve ate of them and had plenty. Six of them were grown. As it has taken so much space for Leghorns, will have to let the W. P. Rocks wait until next time. Yours truly, MRS. E. MILLER. Circleville, Tex., Aug. 19, 1897.

WHY THEY SQUALED SO.

He was the hired man on a big farm and during the summer's heat slept in a hammock swung up in the driveway of the barn. He used to stay with us and come around occasionally to see the folks and eat—mullerries. There was a small group of us sitting on the sidewalk every night long ago and chicken stories were on the floor. They were true stories. John's turn came and he sat in the front row. We will call the man he was working for J. B., and his wife Mary. They keep chickens, some of which roost on the barnyard fence, and "every night of the world they set up the squall. Mary (Mrs. J. B.) recounts every day how many are missing. J. B. goes out every night when he hears the hens, but all is calm and serene. One night John, in the barn, says to himself, "I'll investigate a little," so away long in the night he hears the usual squall from the hens. He hears Mrs. J. B. at the house call to her husband to go quick, something is after the hens again. John slips out and down along the fence and there stands their mule cock. "I took the tail of a hen in his mouth, gives her three or four yanks up and down, which makes her squall. When she quits and is quiet again, he gives her another yank," and kept it up until just before the master of the house has time to come out, about the time he thinks J. B. has had time to get there and slip quiet back in the barn and is up in the stall beside his mother. John said it was about as cute a performance as he ever saw an untrained animal do. He seemed to have almost human foresight to get out of sight before the master came out.

Another one of John's stories was about his mother's chickens when he was a boy at home. There was an immense walnut tree in the yard and the lower limbs were utilized by the hens for roosts. Something disturbed the hens every night and John was always called to get up and go out and see about it. There was nothing to see except rows of very quiet and peaceable hens perched on the lower limbs. The nightly awakening soon became monotonous and John decided one night to stop up and see what was the disturbance. After awhile "down" came a big green walnut from somewhere up among the top branches, thumpy, bumpy, thump, and "kwhack it took an old hen right in the middle of the back. She squaled as though every breath would be her last. That settled the night watch business and John went into the house to tell his mother that they could sleep in peace now. It's nothing but walnuts falling on the hens.

My bedroom window is not more than thirty feet from the end door of our hen house which leads into the brood room, but when in that room I must go through three rooms from door to door rather than three of the "driveway," as a former acquaintance calls the wide opening between the parlor and sitting room) out through the side yard and through a gate to get to the brood room. One night long ago a hen with chicks began to squall as only a hen can squall after night when everything except the bugs and crickets are still. It was a harrowing squall, a squall, s-q-u-a-l-l, s-q-u-a-l-l. I was getting weaker and weaker. I couldn't get my dress on, couldn't find the matches where the matches always stay, couldn't get through the doors, not even the "driveway," while at the time the hen kept up that unearthly squall, s-q-u-a-l-l, s-q-u-a-l-l. I was getting weaker and weaker; something was dragging her off down through the orchard. Finally I got my dress on wrong side out; not very presentable as a promenade toilet, but under the circumstances excusable, found the matches, struck a light got through all those doors, out in the yard past the coal house, where I snatched up a hoe—my natural weapon, I never use any other kind—through the gate and the search

begin, up and down, around and through and under, out in the orchard from whence the sound came, but there was nothing but absolute quiet, very much disappointed at finding nothing. I went back in the house, blew out the light, went to bed and to sleep. I don't know how much time had elapsed but again I was awakened by that half-raising squall, squall, s-q-u-a-l-l. Having things located this time, I hurried out and there there were two hens simply fighting, that was all. One tried to hover under the other and she was protesting with all her "beak." I settled the little family quarrel by dropping one of the hens over inside the next room and there has been peace and quiet ever after. Fraternally yours, MRS. MARY TAYLOR, Hale, Mo.

Three weeks is the time usually allowed for a hen to sit before her eggs are hatched. But in spring, when the fowls are in good health and the eggs make the most vigorous chicks, hatching will generally be over on the twentieth day, and by the 21st the entire brood may be out. Eggs kept two or three weeks before being set will not hatch before the 21st day. Late in the season twenty-two or even twenty-three days may pass before all the eggs will hatch. If left longer than this it is probable that the chick has died in the shell. It is very easy after the twentieth day of sitting to know whether the egg contains a live chick, as its pecking may be heard against the shell. Moisten the egg shell with quite warm water, but do not make it so hot that it has been boiled. It had better be sprayed on the egg, which should afterwards be wiped dry and placed under the hen. The water sprayed on supplies the chick with some air, and it also softens the shell for it to peck at. The egg shell is porous. If it were not, chicks would always die in the shell. When an egg breaks in the nest all the other eggs should be washed in tepid water and rubbed dry, so as to remove the albumen from the broken egg. As this albumen closes the pores of the shell it quickly smother and kills all the chicks they contain. It may do this if it is on the shell only a very short time.

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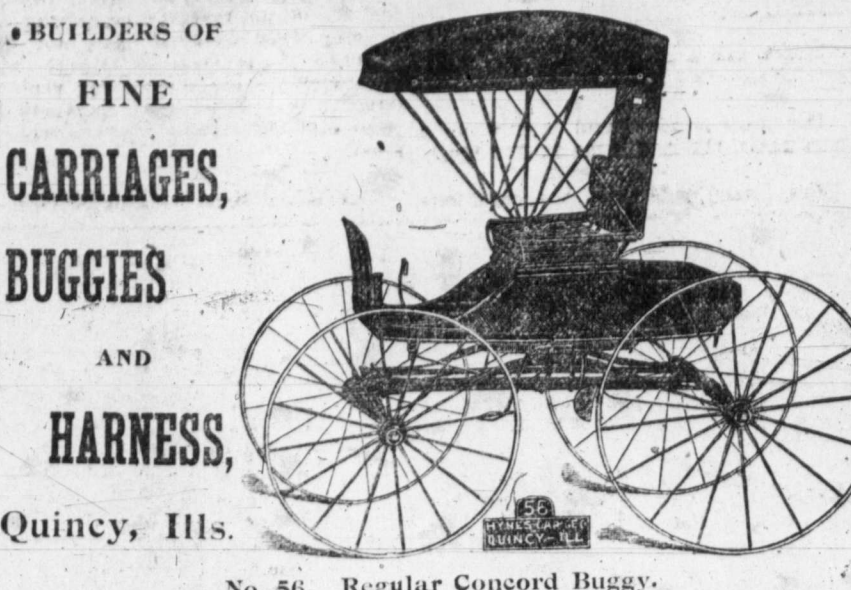
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OUTSIDE MARKETS.

GALVESTON MARKET. Stock Yards, Galveston, Tex., Aug. 24.—Beef, choice, per pound gross, 2 3/4 @ 3; beefs, common, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/2; cows, choice 2 1/4 @ 2 1/2, cows, common, 2 @ 2 1/4; yearlings, choice, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/2; yearlings, common, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/2; calves, choice, 3 1/4 @ 4; calves, common, 3 1/2 @ 4; sheep, common, per head, 1 1/2 @ 2.00.

KANSAS CITY MARKET. Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 24.—Cattle receipts were 8,000. The market was steady to strong. Texas steers ranging from \$3.00 @ 4.15, Texas cows from \$1.75 @ 2.35, native steers from \$3.75 @ 5.25, native cows and heifers from \$1.25 @ 4.00, stockers and feeders from \$3.00 @ 4.80, bulls from \$1.75 @ 3.65. Hog receipts were 25,000. The market was from \$6.00 @ 10.00 higher, heavier ranging from \$3.00 @ 4.00, packers from \$2.90 @ 3.55, mixed from \$3.90 @ 5.15, lights from \$3.55 @ 4.00, yorkers from \$4.00 @ 4.05, pigs from \$3.35 @ 3.50. Sheep receipts were 6,000. The market was steady. Lambs ranged from \$3.15 @ 5.10, muttons from \$2.75 @ 3.90.

ST. LOUIS MARKET. National Stock Yards, Ill., Aug. 24.—Cattle receipts were 5,000, shipments 1,000. The market was strong and active for natives. Texas cattle were steady. Native shipping steers, fair to fancy, ranged from \$4.50 @ 5.40, dressed beef and butchers' steers from \$4.25 @ 5.00, light steers under 1,000 pounds from \$3.75 @ 4.55, stockers and feeders from \$2.60 @ 4.55, cows and heifers from \$2.00 @ 4.50, canning goods from \$1.50 @ 2.35. Texas and Indian steers averaged better than last week. Grassers ranging from \$3.00 @ 4.30, cows and heifers from \$2.50 @ 3.25. Hog receipts were 3,000, shipments 3,000. The market was 10c higher. Lights ranged from \$4.10 @ 4.20, mixed from \$3.90 @ 4.15, heavy from \$3.90 @ 4.20. Sheep receipts were 2,000, shipments 500. The market was steady to strong. Native muttons ranged from \$3.00 @ 3.30, stockers from \$2.85 @ 2.85, lambs from \$3.75 @ 5.10, Texas sheep sold for \$3.75.

CHICAGO MARKET. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 24.—The general demand for cattle was active and prices averaged 10c higher, thus recovering on desirable offerings what was lost late last week. Sales were on a basis of \$4.25 for good to \$5.50 for good fancy, with the bulk of sales ranging from \$4.70 @ 5.20. Exporters were fair buyers of the better class of cattle. The stocker and feeder trade was active at strong prices with sales largely at \$4.00 @ 4.45. Butchers' and cannery's stuff sold actively at firm prices and sold especially well. Bulls were steady and calves were unchanged. Texas cattle sold actively at firm prices and so did Westerns, a good many of the latter being taken by feeders. The supply of hogs was well kept, prices ruling from \$5 @ 10c higher. Sales ranged from \$3.65 @ 4.25 for common to prime hogs, the bulk being at \$4.15, while the best sold mostly from \$3.30 @ 4.15. Receipts averaged very well in quality. Although the supply of sheep and lambs was liberal prices were steady, there being an active general demand. Sheep were wanted at from \$2.50 @ 4.00 for inferior to choice, Western rangers from \$3.00 @ 3.65. Feeders took a great many range sheep at prices ranging from \$3.50 @ 3.55 and killers paid from \$2.55 @ 2.65. Lambs were sold freely from \$2.50 @ 3.10, feeders brought from \$1.00 @ 1.25. Receipts of cattle were 17,000, hogs 34,000, and sheep 19,000.

FINLEY & BOTHWELL'S SHORT-HORNS.

Those of our readers interested in high grade, registered Shorthorn cattle will doubtless be pleased to become acquainted with the herds of Mr. J. F. Finley of Breckenridge, Caldwell county, and Mr. George Bothwell of Nettleton, both stations being near together on the main line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad in Missouri. At the head of Mr. Finley's herd, now numbering about 100 head, is the great breeding and show bull, Chief Violet 4th 1111, bred by Scottish Chief 83317, and out of Rosedale Violet 2d, Vol. 34, page 958, and she by Chief Justice 73256. There are now seven bulls old enough for service by him out of a very strong and select lot of breeding cows. At the head of Mr. Bothwell's herd of 125 head is Grand Victor 15732, sire of Imp, Lady Elector 86826, and out of Imp, Lady Victoria, Vol. 33, page 722. His more extended pedigree shows him to be descended from the best of Scotch blood at the Sittytan farm of Amos Cornicksbank. His sons and daughters are individually the equal of any herd in the country. A younger harem master, Kirklevington Duke of Hazelhurst 11th, Vol. 41, is owned jointly, and the daughters of the aforementioned bulls are being bred to him. He was sired by Pecculated Wild Eyes 109248, and out of Kirklevington Princess 27th, Vol. 37, page 926. He is one of the best bred Buteans in the country, a good, strong individual, and has all the up-to-date Butean character required by the breeder of modern beef cattle. The visitor now finds twenty bulls old enough for service that are grown out right and sure good ones; also twenty yearling and two-year-old heifers that are fit to go in any company or with which to found new herds. Space forbids that extended notice that these two herds merit, save to state that the breeding cows are selected ones belonging to the best English and American families. Mr. Bothwell's show herd, all his own breeding, is a fitting illustration of what can be done with well bred Short-horns. Consult their advertisement elsewhere in this issue and write them for further information. W. P. BRUSH.

Wheat reached the dollar-mark in New York and Chicago Friday. Corn gained some strength, but has not advanced in proportion to wheat, the latter having a value in proportion of \$2.87 of wheat to \$1 for equal weight in corn.

NEWS AND NOTES.

There was a gain of 5 cents in hogs in Chicago Saturday.

The state school fund is now on a cash basis, the first time in five years.

Mrs. Lease of Kansas is a candidate for governor, or governor, or governor-just as you please to call it.

A gang of horse thieves are stealing valuable horses and mules among the sawmills near Springtown, I. T.

The Texas and Pacific is now running double daily passenger trains between Dallas and Weatherford.

Up to Aug. 18 Sioux City had handled 139,000 head of cattle, nearly as many as she handled during the entire year 1896. Since July 25th, says the San Francisco Examiner, 556 persons have sailed from San Francisco and Seattle for Alaska. The State Farmers' Alliance in session at Dallas last week set up the standard of independence of the national alliance. A number of the large silver mines in the United States and Mexico have shut down on account of the low price of silver bullion.

The Runnels County Ledger tells of a wagon load of watermelons—twenty-four melons—averaging over fifty pounds in weight.

The business men of Vernon have organized the Willbarger County Fair association. The first exhibition will be given Oct. 6, 7 and 8.

Boll worms and sharpshooters are reported to be doing damage to cotton in a number of localities of North Texas and Indian Territory.

A New York woman recently sold her husband to a widow for \$25, making a net profit of \$24.85 after allowing 15 cents for the drink he had just taken.

Ex-sheriff Allen of Goliad county, was shot and killed by Col. N. G. Gullett, his partner, on the 18th. The difficulty arose from a small business matter.

There was an attempt to rob the southbound San Fe express on the night of the 17th. The robbers used two blasts of dynamite, but failed to open the safe.

"Scotty" Phillips of South Dakota, has bought about 8000 feeders in Arizona by the time they are put on grass in South Dakota they will have cost \$17 a head.

During the week ending Aug. 21st wheat advanced 16 cents. Predictions are freely made of further large advances this week. September wheat, \$1.05 in New York.

The people of Abilene have arranged to send a commissioner into Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Illinois to induce immigration to their country.

Assessment rolls of Wyoming for 1897 show an increase in the value of sheep and cattle of \$5,000,000 more than 1896. This is due to improved values more than increased number of animals.

Over 9000 head more cattle and 16,370 hundredweight of foreign beef were imported into Great Britain during the first six months of 1897 than during a corresponding period last year.

Drovers' Journal, Aug. 17.—F. Jordan, banker and stock feeder, Dunlop, Ia., had three loads of cattle on yesterday's market that averaged 1367 pounds, and sold to Armour at \$5.15.

The Fort Worth Salt company is increasing the capacity of its plant to 10,000 pounds daily. The Lone Star company is about seventy cars behind its orders and is rushing things to catch up.

Nocona Argus: T. P. Paine, who resides seven miles north of Nocona, raised quite a large crop of oats, having threshed 5000 bushels; his crop averaged 80 bushels to the acre.

Western railroad yards are still blockaded with loaded trains for the Gulf. We need more transportation lines to accommodate the huge volume of business seeking its way to our Gulf ports.

In St. Louis good, smooth fifteen and a half hand mules are being readily sold, but are not coming in in numbers to meet the demand, while the pens are filled with common, bleached or small ones. Top, big mules bring \$125.

From New Mexico comes the report of the mock marriage of six couples at a frolic on Seven Rivers, Eddy county. The ceremonies were performed by a justice of the peace, and now the unhappy dozen are "wondering, where they are at."

Estimated receipts of cattle last week at Kansas City, 53,000; at Chicago, 56,000; at Omaha, 17,000. About 775 cars of feeders were sent out from Kansas City during the week and about 225 cars from Omaha. About 40 per cent of the cattle received were stockers and feeders.

Childress Index: Last Tuesday morning at Estelline, Hall county, J. A. Reed shot and killed L. Lash, known as "Mill Iron Red." The shooting took place in front of the store of the Estelline Supply Co., two shots being fired by Mr. Reed from a shotgun loaded with buckshot, Lash being hit by several shot, and died almost instantly.

A cut-throat war between the Lone Star and Mallory Steamship companies has reduced freights from New York to Galveston to 2 cents per 100 pounds. The Morgan line is also in the fight, cutting to the same rate and carrying free from New Orleans, their port of entry, over the Southern Pacific to Houston and Santa Fe to Galveston. Texas merchants are taking advantage of the situation.

All departments of industry seem to feel the stimulus of a new energy. For a long time farmers have not been so cheerful as now. Although crops are generally larger than last year, the demand for agricultural products has increased still more and prices are good.

The Baird Star: Julius Norton informed a Star reporter that he shipped over 100 baskets of peaches out of Baird Tuesday, 75 of them going to Dallas. Formerly the people of Baird had their fruit shipped from the east, but now we are supplying the eastern market with the surplus they have on hand.

Contrary to the general belief, there has been for several years a steady decrease in the consumption of whisky and beer. There has been a slight increase in the consumption of native light wines, but not sufficient to offset the decrease mentioned. These facts are obtained from official statements of the department of internal revenue.

Breckenridge Texian: The railroad committee of Eastland came over Saturday and held a meeting with the committee of this place. The object of the meeting was to raise the necessary funds for a survey through Brown, Eastland and Stephens counties. W. C. Veale, Esq., was appointed to circulate a paper to raise the required amount.

The New York Wool Exchange held its first public sale of wool on the 18th. 2,500,000 pounds of domestic and foreign wool were sold. There was a very large attendance of dealers and manufacturers from all parts of the country. Australian cross-bred brought 22 1/2 @ 2 1/2; Texas, fine spring, 9 1/2 @ 1 1/2; medium spring, 11c; medium, 10 1/2 @ 1 1/2; fine medium and medium 8 1/2; fine and fine medium, 10c, and Arizona, 7 @ 9 1/2.

A report from Denver, Colo., says: "Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture, saw a horse yesterday in Cheyenne, weighing nearly 1200 lbs." he said. It was a model cavalry horse, short in the back, well set in the withers, and with shrewd hind quarters, that he was told had a bronco granddam. If this result can be secured in from four to six years, there is no reason, he said, why ranchmen should not make money out of the horse business."

Austin, Tex., Aug. 16.—The railroad commission today received profiles, maps, communications, etc., from the Colorado Valley Railway company, which proposes to build a railroad from Canadian to San Angelo. Construction will be commenced at Sweetwater and pushed southwest to San Angelo, and the contract to build the first twenty-five miles has now and work will commence immediately. The bonds were placed with the Metropolitan Trust company of New York.

The Southwestern railroad lines have raised cattle rates from the Indian Territory points that center on Vinita. The increase is from one to five cents per 100 pounds. It is actually restoring some rates that were in effect last year. The increased rates go into effect August 25th and apply to Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis. On the M., K. and T. railway the territory affected includes stations from Russell Creek to Savanna, I. T., and on the Frisco from the Missouri line to Sapulpa.

San Angelo Press: R. F. Tankersley to M. G. Smisson, 500 steer cattle, one and a half, at \$15 and \$22. E. E. Williamson from John Pierce of Coleman, 140 head of stock cattle at \$13. Tol Rutledge sold to McKenzie Bros, 125 cows and calves at \$22. Jackson & Richardson sold for H. A. Thompson to Tol Cawley 217 stock cattle, including some steers, at \$15, calves not counted. They were good Eastern stuff. R. W. Hoskins sold to T. K. Wilson 110 head of stock cattle, including some steers and counting calves, at \$16.

A New York dispatch says: Estimates of Wall street men bring the total amount to be gained by western farmers this year up to \$700,000,000. Another estimate prepared under the direction of Colonel James H. Brigham, acting secretary of agriculture, for the world, is based on the crops of 1896. The improvement in wheat yields for this year will not differ widely from those of last year. In some instances the figures may be slightly in excess and other products may note a slight decrease. Eight products chosen as illustrating the vast financial benefits accruing to the farmers of the United States from the recent rapid rise of prices are cattle, wheat, corn, potatoes, cotton sheep, swine and wool. Careful comparison has been made of the prices now prevailing with those which obtained during the whole of last year. The results show an inflow of \$410,000,000 to the pockets of the farmers. To this large sum, which is already in sight, must be added an estimate of \$90,000,000 for the increased profits that have been realized on crops of oats, barley, rye, hay, flax, hops and other miscellaneous but valuable products of the farm.

The demand for our hog products for foreign countries has not been so large in years, if ever before, than at the present time, and all authorities agree that it is increasing at a considerable rate every day.

A Strong Fortification. Fortify the body against disease by **Tutt's Liver Pills**, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles. "The Fly-Wheel of Life" Dr. Tutt; Your Liver Pills are the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. I feel as if I had a new lease of life. J. Fairleigh, Platte Cannon, Col. **Tutt's Liver Pills** Amalillo Democrat: Recently a

great cattle thieving outfit has been caught out in Armstrong county. It seems, from all reports, that it is the work of an organized gang particularly for the business. The parties so far captured are C. B. Capps and Dan Cavanaugh. In June Capps sold 11 head of steers to F. W. Zimmerman of Washburn, and three head to Dr. McGee of Amarillo, for \$17.50 per head. This was a bunch, or part of a bunch, he brought from near Mobeetie, which afterwards proved to be stolen stock, and the owner, whose name we failed to learn, has come and got the steers and left Messrs. McGee and Zimmerman to whistle for their money. Since stealing this bunch, however, Capps and Cavanaugh took 29 head of Alabama Wilkes' cattle and left about dark one night and started for the Territory. Parties over in Wheeler county seeing them as they passed through, knew the brand, and reported to the sheriff of Armstrong county at once, who hastened after them and succeeded in capturing them just across the line in the Territory. They were brought back to Claude, where they are held in jail awaiting trial.

Denison Herald: Dr. J. G. Ellis is exhibiting an ear of corn to-day that is a curiosity. The corn shows the effects of the exceedingly hot weather of a few days ago had on it. All over the ear are grains that have popped open as perfectly as if they had been put in a stove and popped by artificial heat. The peas crop in this section this year has been simply immense. The peaches have been of fine flavor and large. The crop has brought a fairly good price. A farmer from east of town was in to-day with a wagon load of watermelons, averaging in weight over forty pounds. This section has produced more and finer melons this season than ever before.

Henrietta News: W. H. Meyers sold to Quigg & Dale, of Bonham, 300 steers and four at \$27.50. W. B. Worsham sold to J. B. & J. E. Dale of Bonham, 1600 three and four at \$30. Nutter Neville & Meyers sold to J. K. & J. E. Dale of Bonham, 700 three and four at \$30. B. B. Trice sold to Nutter, Neville & Meyers 275 one and two-year-old steers at \$15 per head. R. Carrow sold 1500 head of two-year-old steers, on his Kansas range to parties there at \$25.50. R. Carrow bought this week of the Espuela Cattle company sixty Hereford bulls. Prices not given. Nutter & Neville sold to J. B. & J. E. Dale of Bonham, 300 three straight, said to be the finest steers ever raised in Clay county, at \$30. R. Carrow sold this week to G. W. In-

gram, of the Bonaville neighborhood, 100 three and four-year-old steers at \$28. These cattle could be turned today at \$30, but Mr. Ingram has good grass and fine corn and other feed crops, and proposes to hold and stuff them for big money. On last Saturday Maj. J. B. Dale sold to S. Davidson 1200 one and two-year-old steers at \$18 in the J. B. pasture southwest of town and bought of Mr. Davidson 1900 feeders, three and four, which he will move to his feeding grounds at Bonham or Greenville. The price paid for the last mentioned stock was \$27.50 per head.

Silver City, N. M., Aug. 19.—The black Jack gang, the border bandits made an addition to their list of crime in this section to-day. Early this morning they rode up to the ranch of "Shorty" Miller, on Mulke creek, about sixty miles west of here and calling him to the door, shot him, inflicting a wound which will likely prove fatal. A posse of cattlemen was at once organized to follow them and unexpectedly came upon the bandits on Dry creek, about twenty-five miles distant from the Miller ranch. A fight ensued in which Edward Moss was killed and Elgin Hollos reported missing. Officers from Grant and Socorro counties are in pursuit.

The motive for the first crime is supposed to have been revenge for information supposed to have been furnished to the officers which resulted in the fight near Clinton, in which Tom Ketchum, a member of the gang, was killed. An attack was made a few days ago on Sam Shaw by the same gang, but he escaped, although his horse was shot under him. His life had been threatened for the same supposed cause.

Owing to the distance from here and the wild character of the country, complete details cannot be obtained before to-morrow.

B. F. Miller of Precourt, Kas., a breeder of Red Polled cattle, has just finished one of the most successful feeding experiments that has come to our notice for some time. Mr. Miller put up 16 head of half and three-quarter bred Red Polled steers on full feed December 1, 1896, when they weighed 940 pounds. From that time to May 1 they were fed ear corn and prairie hay. They were then put on shelled corn and flax straw. On May 1 the 16 head averaged 1218 pounds, showing a gain of 278 pounds. On the 5th of June they weighed 1329 pounds, or a gain of 128 pounds for a little over a month. During May the average gain per day was 3 1/2 pounds. Mr. Miller sold these cattle yesterday to Robert Fleming of Mondak City, Kas., at \$5.00 per 100 pounds. They weighed then 1496 pounds, a gain for nine and one-half months of 556 pounds. Mr. Fleming has been a feeder and shipper for the past twenty years, and pronounces this the best he has ever handled. They were brought to Kansas City, accompanied by Mr. Miller, and sold today at \$5.35, averaging 1448 pounds. The price obtained, \$5.35, with the exception of a load of show cattle at \$6.00 in December last year, was the highest since early in September in 1895.

Denver, Aug. 19.—Major Bush of the Ninth cavalry is on his way to assume charge of an army post in close proximity to one of the large parties of cattle thieves in Wyoming. It is rumored that several changes have been ordered in the government service in Wyoming, and it is believed that the authorities are determined to put an end to the lawlessness that prevails.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE. The following is a complete list of the Transfers of Jersey cattle sold in Texas since registration for the week ending Aug. 10, 1897, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 8, West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y. J. J. HEMINGWAY, Secretary.

Bulls—Honor's Exile 48681, Mrs. L. M. M. to L. Day, Overton, Tex.; Light LaFaeer, Jr., 33399, E. P. Pomroy to W. H. Cherry, Giddings, Tex.; Odus Pogis 30978, W. H. Cherry and others to J. B. Wilkins, Jr., Brenham, Tex. Cows—Bloomfield's Pet 2d 124562, J. E. McGuire to T. D. McIlveen, Fairfield, Tex.; Kathleen N. 81706, M. S. Rounds to J. T. Brown, San Antonio, Tex.; Winona H. 83093, C. T. Stephens to W. W. Brown, Groesbeck, Tex.

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CATTLE FOR SALE.

350 3 and 4 year old steers, good feeders, Concho county cattle, at \$23 per head. 3600 2 and 3 year old steers, located in Sterling County, at \$21 per head. Fall delivery. 2,000 dry cows out of one of the best herds in Western Texas. Will be delivered at Midland at \$18 per head. A choice, well-bred little herd of 200 Palo Pinto raised cattle at \$16 per head, including the one, two and three year old steers. A splendid well-bred herd of mixed stock cattle located in Southern Texas, numbering about 10,000 head. Will be gathered and counted out this fall at \$13 per head. 1300 well bred 4 and 5 year old steers on the Aransas Pass Ry., at \$30 per head. This is the best bred herd of cattle in the Southern part of the State. Will average 1,000 lbs. 800 well-bred one and two-year old steers, natives of Coleman county. Will be held on fine grass and water and delivered in November at \$15 for the yearlings and \$19 for the two-year olds. A herd of 1800 well-bred, Panhandle mixed stock cattle, including 500 two-year old steers. Price \$18.50 per head. These cattle are located near Memphis, Texas, on the Fort Worth & Denver railroad. 3700 mixed cattle located near Cotulla and classifying about as follows: 1600 cows, 470 3 and 4 year old steers, 240 2 year old steers, 300 yearling steers, 600 calves, 80 high grade bulls and 25 stags. Price \$13 25 per head. 2,000 two-year old steers, most of them natives of Texas; balance brought from Mexico when calves. No Mexican brands. Nice colors, good styles. Now located on fine pasture in Frio county. Price \$14 per head. Buyer can, if desired, lease pasture in which the steers are now located for one or more years at reasonable figures. 2,000 good 3, 4 and 5 year old steers, mostly 4s and 5s, all in one mark and brand, natives of and now located in Iron County on a fine range and in splendid condition. These steers are above the quarantine line and can therefore be shipped to any part of the United States. They are also in a low enough altitude to enable them to be safely fed in any of the feed lots of Texas. Will be delivered any time this fall on board cars, San Angelo or Midland, at \$28.50 per head. Will average at time of delivery fully 1,000 lbs.

STOCKED RANCHES.

A herd of 10,000, one of the best herds in the state, located on the eastern edge of the Staked Plains, above the quarantine line. The ranch contains about 140,000 acres of land, about one-half of which is patented and unincumbered; the other half is State school lands, leased for five years at 3c per acre. This is one of the best herds and finest ranches in the country. Will be sold at its market value, and on easy terms. A good herd of about 5,000 mixed stock cattle in Southwest Texas below the quarantine line, together with a splendid ranch containing about 100,000 acres, one half of which is held by patents; balance leased at 3 cts. per acre per annum. This property is located in the best grazing region of Texas; in fact there is no better ranch in the State. Price \$12 per head for the cattle and \$1 per acre for the patented land. Easy terms to responsible parties.

LAND FOR SALE.

2200 acres of first-class grazing land, a part of which is also well suited for agricultural purposes, located within one mile of two railroads and within 25 miles of Fort Worth, at \$6.50 per acre. 8000 acres of first-class grazing and agricultural land immediately on two railroads and within 14 miles of Fort Worth, at \$8.00 per acre, \$10,000 cash, remainder in 5 equal annual payments. 7 per cent interest. 1440 acres 7 miles Southeast of Abilene, fenced and cross-fenced with good four-wire, cedar-post fence. Fine running water, plenty of timber, large tank 20 feet deep. New house and stable for ten horses. About 100 acres in cultivation. Price \$5.00 per acre. 8,000 acres near Red River in Montague county and immediately on both the Rock Island and the M. K. & T. railroads and adjoining the town of Kingdold. All first class agricultural land; also thickly covered with fine grass. Will be sold on easy terms at \$10 per acre. A fine farm of about 1,000 acres in Valley of Jim Ned Creek, Taylor county. All first class farming land. Three sets of buildings; plenty of good water; fine orchard, house, large barn, windmill and tank. One of the best improved farms in Western Texas. Will sell entire tract or in lots of 320 acres each, at \$8 per acre. Fourteen alternate sections near the County seat and center of Sterling county and equal distances from San Angelo, Big Springs and Colorado, being about 45 miles from each and above the quarantine line. Fine grass land and has permanent running water in Concho River. Price \$1.50 per acre, divided into six equal annual payments. 7000 acres of Patented land and 9000 acres held by lease, all enclosed with a good 4-barb wire and Cedar post fence, on the head of the Colorado river, in Howard and Borden counties, 25 miles from Big Springs; fine grass, good shelter and abundance of surface water. The patented land will be sold on easy terms at \$1.25 per acre, throwing in leases and improvements. About 130,000 acres under good wire fence, divided into two pastures. Twenty-five miles of running living water, several wells and windmills, fine grass and an abundance of shelter. Our client owns about 69,000 acres of this land which controls the water and the situation. Will sell the patented land at \$1 per acre; one-fourth cash, balance in one, two and three years at 6 per cent interest and throw in fences, improvements, range rights, etc. This ranch is located in the Southern Panhandle and is one of the best ranch properties in the State. A ranch of 5700 acres in a solid body, enclosed with a splendid four-barbed-wire cedar post fence located in the southern part of Jones county, above the quarantine line, within 6 miles of Merkel, a thriving little station on the Texas & Pacific railroad, and within 16 miles of Abilene, one of the biggest and best towns on the Texas & Pacific west of Fort Worth. Fully 75 per cent of this tract is first-class agricultural land, it being the rich red land that has made the Brazos valleys so noted for their fertility. The entire tract is covered with good mesquite turf, and well supplied with lasting water. PRICE—\$3 00 per acre, one-third cash, balance on time to suit at a low rate of interest. We are continually adding to our list, and can usually furnish any required number of any kind or class of cattle on short notice and at their market value. Correspondence from both buyers and sellers solicited.

Geo. B. Loving & Co., Commission Dealers in Cattle and Ranches, Scott-Harrod Building - Fort Worth, Texas. BRANCH OFFICES: Garza Building, 216 Main Plaza, San Antonio, Texas, Thomas Building, 312 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.



"Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean," wrote the poet Tennyson, "But tears always mean a sorrow, tears are always the herald of a sad heartache, tears are always the forerunners of a great grief, tears are always the messengers of heaven's consolation." If you are suffering from any of these ailments, consult Dr. Pierce's "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." It contains more clear and comprehensive advice on medical subjects than any other book ever published. A paper-bound copy sent free for twenty-one cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only. Or cloth-bound for thirty-one cent stamps.

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There is a solid foundation for the favorable prospects of the general live stock market which justifies the sanguine hopes and confidence of all who have stock to feed or market.

The time, energy, muscle and expenditure that will take a man to the Klondike would make, perhaps, as much money here as there, and he wouldn't suffer half as much.

Texas may have no gold mines but she has corn and cotton and oats and hay and much more that is valuable and does not have to be protected by arms, nor do you have to starve and freeze and fight to get their value.

If misfortune attends any effort don't sit down and bemoan your bad luck. Submit to the loss without complaint and begin at once the effort to repair it. Life is so short that we don't have time for growling and for work. Decide which you prefer to do and do it, but we think working pays best.

Soon, we hope, there will be no reason anywhere for complaining of hard times. Prosperity is reaching all parts of our land and will touch all vocations. Don't listen to the growlers. They never help anybody and it fills their hearts with bitterness to see that conditions in all branches of industry and trade are improving in spite of their croaking.

There is a growing demand for American lumber in China, Japan, Australia and Siberia, the supply going from our Pacific coast. The Gulf ports have for some time been making large shipments to Mexico, Central and South America, and even to Europe and the coast of Africa. Our mill men can compete with the world in foreign lumber markets.

By act of Parliament some time ago it was required that all meats sold in Great Britain should be stamped, in order that the purchaser might know whether he was buying British or American meat, but the intent is defeated by a clause which classes all that is slaughtered within the United Kingdom as British meat. This enables British buyers, by killing at the point of unloading the American importation, to offer the American product as native beef. The law, therefore, applies only to meats shipped after killing.

While we are rejoicing at the general prosperity of our people in the many departments of industry it is well to consider all the elements of the situation. We alone have a large excess of bread-stuffs. In Europe, South America and India the shortage is great, in some localities so great as to make conditions disastrous. While this has raised the price of our grain to a point higher than has been reached for several years the purchasing power of many of our customers has been greatly diminished. Bread they must have, and to have it many will have to restrict their purchases in other lines.

An exchange recently published a notice that if a certain buggy whip stolen on the previous night was not returned to a designated place before its next issue the name of the thief would be given. The next morning seventeen buggy whips were found at the place named. Advertising works. Corn is three cents higher and wheat more than twenty cents higher than at August 1st. Hogs are worth thirty-five to fifty cents, sheep about fifty cents and prime cattle fifty cents per 100 pounds more now than then. And yet American beef is worth less in London and ocean freights higher than a year ago. This shows a largely increased consumption at home, resulting from the generally improved conditions in all departments of business.

A company with a capital of \$1,400,000 has been formed in New York to build at or near Roswell, New Mexico, a beet sugar factory capable of handling 800 tons of beets a day. It is intended to begin work before January 1, 1905, in order to secure the exemption from taxation provided for by the last legislature of New Mexico. The company will buy 15,000 acres of land with water rights, part of which the company itself will cultivate, renting

the remainder to beet raisers for one-fourth of the crop delivered at the factory. The beet pulp will be used by the company for fattening cattle and sheep. It is said that the factory will pay each year \$450,000 for beets, and \$150,000 for labor. Many employed during the summer in raising beets will have employment at the factory during the months when not at work in their fields.

One of the promising features in the general business situation is the steady increase in the quality of corn shipped to Europe, where the demand for it for stock feeding and for breadstuff is growing. It is only lately that Europeans have begun to appreciate the value of cornbread and the various uses of the meal. There was last year some newspaper talk of the probability of its being adopted into the commissary list of the German army, but this, probably, had no authority. It is only in portions of the United States that cornbread in its various forms is well enough prepared to enable one to appreciate its possible value. In the North, and generally at the hotels throughout the country cooks seem to be ignorant of the best methods of mixing or cooking it. A good old-fashioned Virginia or Kentucky cook can make it a food fit for the gods. It would be well to send a few such cooks to the Paris Exposition as bread missionaries. If we can teach the cooks of Europe to make hockeakes, eggbread, cornodgers, Johnny cake, etc., as it is made at the country homes of the South, the demand for corn would grow very large and would tend to increase and steady prices at home.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS. Our Texas University is second to none in the south. The officers and members of its faculties, fifty-seven in number, have been selected with reference to their several departments. The university has four separate departments of study, literature, science and arts, engineering, law, all of which are taught at Austin, and medicine, the medical department being located at Galveston.

The requirements for admission, while liberal enough, are such as insure adequate preparation for the course of university study selected by the pupil. The opportunities offered are open to both sexes on equal terms. No partisan or sectarian influences had place in the selection of teachers, and all subjects are taught with that freedom from partisan or sectarian bias which ought always to govern in scientific investigation. Nor is the university in any sense provincial, although in sympathy with the civilization and character of our Southern people.

The equipment for the several departments of study is full and adequate. The location is healthy, accessible, and the social advantages of the student are all that could be desired. The expenses necessary for completing a course of study in any department are small. Almost anyone with energy, economy and perseverance can here finish and round out his course of study to complete preparation for all the duties of the line of life he may select. Our Texas youths, such as are able to attend an institution of higher learning, owe it to themselves and to the state which has made such ample provision for them not to seek elsewhere that which they can find at home, an institution of learning of which even grand old Texas may well be proud.

TEXAS SCHOOL LAND. In conversation with several observant and experienced cattlemen recently the school land laws of the state came under consideration and the opinion was expressed by them that the prices under the present law were not only the most equitable but also the most favorable to the state which recognized conditions in Western Texas. In the school land laws of the state came under consideration and the opinion was expressed by them that the prices under the present law were not only the most equitable but also the most favorable to the state which recognized conditions in Western Texas.

ABOUT IRRIGATION. As it is threatening to rain, I will take time to give you my ideas on irrigation. A good, soaking rain, followed by warm, cloudy weather, is of course better than any kind of artificial irrigation. But sweet potatoes, melons and all such crops as shade the ground do well with artificial irrigation. Where the ground is not shaded the water should cover the ground all day, or else dry earth should be raked over the damp places left by the water. Late in the evening, however, no such precautions need be regarded and we used to change the water from row to row, using plenty of water in the same place to reach the furthest end of the rows in as little time as possible until late in the night when we wanted to quit. We would then turn the water into as many rows as we thought would be thoroughly soaked from end to end by morning. Subsoil irrigation is probably the best,

but it is quite expensive to put in operation. Every land owner should build tanks wherever it is possible to put them and should build a safe post and rail fence around each tank, to keep all stock out of the water. Outside this fence and at the lower side of the tank should be large troughs in which should be kept full of windmill pumps, thus insuring the stock an abundant supply of drinking water. In some cases the lower sides of the tanks would be enough below the water to allow siphoning the water over by rubber hose or other piping without any pumping. The tanks should be as numerous as possible. Almost any small branch will supply enough water whenever it rains to fill up a large tank. Wherever we have a clay foundation we can build a dam very cheaply. The tank should never overflow the dam; but a side channel should be arranged to take off the surplus water without danger to the dam. Bermuda grass should be planted all over the dam and around the tank and fig trees will grow finely along the banks. Small fish should be kept in all tanks to prevent mosquitoes and in addition to this they will furnish a very pleasant and healthful variety to the farmer's table.

IF WE HAD GOOD TANKS wherever they could be made, this would soon be a different and a better climate. We would get more rain, and need less. The main trouble with our tanks now is that cattle and other stock are not kept out of them, but ruin the water with their droppings and urine so that not even small fish can live in them. Where tanks are large and deep we can raise the German carp and other fish and boats can be kept as a means of amusement. Then along the banks we can have blackberries and dewberries, besides fruit trees, such as the fig, peach, apple and pear and a few pecan trees, would add to the beauty of the tanks and yield considerable shade and plenty of nuts. Better use money to build tanks than to send it north for fruit that we can just as well raise here.

WILL SOME ONE ANSWER? Texas Stock and Farm Journal: I would like to ask your readers if anybody in Texas could sell me a thoroughbred Victoria hog. They are all white, small-eared, guinea-shaped, only longer bodied than the guinea; about the prettiest I have seen. I also wish to know where I could get branding irons "made out of copper," and where I could get "harmonized brass bells" to be used on Angora goats. Did any of your readers raise any headless barley? If so, how did this kind of barley yield?

WHEN AND HOW TO GET SHUT OF JOHNSON GRASS. Texas Stock and Farm Journal: As I have been reading your valuable paper for some time I want to say through your columns, how and when to get rid of Johnson grass. Plow it close or dig out with the hoe on the 27, 28th and 29th of this month, so as to cut the roots. This will cause the roots to sour and rot out. These dates are in the dark of the moon and the sign is in the heart. I have tried it and it worked right, and I hope those who are troubled with Johnson grass will try it. They will find it a success. J. R. WELCH. Abilene, Tex., Aug. 17, 1897.

ABOUT DIPPING CATTLE. Texas Stock and Farm Journal: I read from your paper of last week that the dipping of cattle as a preventive of fever is being tried at this time. I have no faith in it whatever. You might as well scrape a man's tongue for a bilious stomach. The ticks are only an indication of malaria in the system. You cleanse a cow of malaria and there will be no ticks on her, and when the doctors commence investigating along this line they will accomplish something. The bile can be gotten out of a cow's system, and if this is done, I do not believe she can communicate the fever. Of course, the ticks are a means of communicating the disease, but they are not the cause of the disease itself. If the cause of the disease be removed there will be no ticks. Why is it that some cattle do not get ticks and others do? It is because those that do not get the ticks are not bilious. My idea is to work the bile from the cow's system, tone it up, and then the cow will not have the fever. I should not have written this but that the dipping business seems so silly, and I wish to suggest a course that would produce good results. ONE WHO HAS BEEN WITH THE COWS. Mexia, Tex., Aug. 17, 1897.

TO DESTROY SAGE BRUSH. Texas Stock and Farm Journal: I am requested to tell the readers of your valuable paper how to destroy the sage brush. When I first settled here, three years ago, there was not much sage brush. When I first settled here, prairie fires having been somewhat restrained, the shrub has flourished and is rapidly taking possession of our best pasture ground. The best way to destroy it has been an undecided question. The grub ax is a good destroyer, but slow, and it also destroys the grass roots while the small roots of the sage shrub left in the ground will be sure to grow next spring. A sled with knives underneath and drawn by horses has been tried and abandoned.

PASTURE FOR RENT. Near Panshadda, Texas, but well in the breaks. Has good shelter. Contains 20 sections. For sale or apply to J. M. COBURN, Adobe Walls, Texas.

WANTED. A man with \$300 or \$500 cash capital to loan the photograph business and buy out an old established gallery which for 10 years has averaged over \$1,800 a year. Will show up books. Address H. B. HILLYER, Belton, Texas.

Young Steers. I have for sale 300 one and two-year-old steers, located in pasture 7 miles from Houston. Can be seen in one day's time. Price \$10.00 and \$12.00. Houston, Texas. P. M. GRANBERRY.

Ranch and Cattle FOR SALE. 737 acres, perfect title, no encumbrance, 1000 head of good high grade, good corral; good ranch house, underground cistern; 2000 acres leased land at \$c. adjoining ranch; 1000 acres of land, including water on patented land, enclosed with a four-way fence, which all belongs to the ranch; situated in three townships, Santa Ana, eight miles from Coleman city, Coleman county, Texas. Price \$4,000, cash or 10% down, balance in 3 years at 8% per cent interest. Also 50 high grade Hereford cows and heifers, one thoroughbred Hereford bull, 100 head two and three-year-old Red Heifers and 50 young cattle. Will sell cattle with ranch at \$8,000, or sell ranch without cattle. Cattle not for sale without ranch. Address J. W. HERRON, Santa Ana, Texas; C. C. HERRON, Shreveport, La.

WANTED. ALL WIND PUMPS to have a PERFECT SPRING that brings out water, stops pounding, jerking, breaking and rapid wearing of pump and mill. So good; pay after trial. Ask money. EGIS MFG CO., Marshalltown, Iowa.

WANTED. I have for sale 300 one and two-year-old steers, located in pasture 7 miles from Houston. Can be seen in one day's time. Price \$10.00 and \$12.00. Houston, Texas. P. M. GRANBERRY.

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BREEDERS DIRECTORY. REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE. Herd of H. Lee Borden, Tonti, Ills. Said to be the FINEST HERD IN AMERICA. Consists of Show Cattle that have been exhibited at all the principal State Fairs and have taken a great number of FIRST PRIZES.

THE RED CROSS STOCK FARM. P. O. Box 225, AUSTIN, TEXAS. Breeders of: Holstein Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Thoroughbred Poultry, and Scotch Collie Shepherd Dogs. We can supply families and dairies with fresh cows at all times. This is our specialty.

HEREFORD BULLS. Pure-bred Bull Calves, High-grade Bull Calves, High-grade Yearling Bulls. The grades are from dams three-quarter bred and better and sired by thoroughbreds of the best families—all well marked, good individuals, fine condition. The yearlings ready for service. For sale in car lots at reasonable prices. Address G. H. ADAMS, Crestone, Colorado.

The Hereford Home Herd of Herefords. ESTABLISHED 1898. CHANNING, HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS. MY HERD consists of 300 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 head of bulls for sale this spring. Bulls of car loads a specialty.

SUNNY SLOPE... REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE. Property of C. S. Cross. 400 head of registered animals. The sires in service are Wild Tom 51502, Lemond 04053, Archibald 54433, Climax 60042, Archibald 6th 09921, Sir Bartle Beau Real 61009, Gladstone 62959, Wild Tom Archibald 6th and Climax are all sweepstakes winners. Our breeding cows are by the best known sires of the breed—English or American—and they contain more of the direct blood of the great BEAU REAL 11055 than any other herd in the U. S. For his record of winners see vol. 21 of H. E. F. BULL BREEDING SERVICEABLE BULLS FOR SALE. We have over 200 specially selected breeding cows belonging to the choicest bred English and American Hereford families. Choice cows and heifers for sale at all times. You are respectfully invited to visit us and look over one of the largest and best known breeding establishments in the United States. Direct your inquiries by mail or wire to H. L. LEIBFRIED, Manager, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

For Sale. WANTED. INFORMATION WANTED. STEER CALVES. FOR SALE—Three 3/4 grade Hereford bull yearlings, perfectly marked. Raised by Johnson Co. Price \$50 each. R. D. BERRY, Dallas, Tex.

PLEASE VIEW STOCK FARM, Registered Hereford Cattle. 175 head. Bulls in service Boatman 50011, and Cephas 57607. Breeding cows Anxiety 4th 9604, North Pole 8946, Imp. Peeping Tom 3rd 12409, Lord Milton 4059 and others of equal note. 33 VERY CHOICE YEARLING BULLS Ready to go. Write for particulars, or better visit us. CORNISH & PATTON, Osborn, DeKalb Co., Mo.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS. A grand useful lot of pure-bred yearlings, two year old and Ram lambs. Singly or in car lots, at prices that will sell them. Please write your wants and let us quote you, or better, come and select. KIRKPATRICK & SON, Connor, Wyandotte Co., Kas.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM. Rhine, Wise County, Texas. B. C. RHOME, Proprietor. Brokers and Importers of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle. SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Sunny Side Herefords are headed by the prize winner, August Wilton, 35,014, weight, 2500 pounds. Sunny Side herd took more first premiums than any herd of any breed at Dallas State Fair in 1898. Large English Berkshire hogs and M. B. Turkeys. W. S. HARR, Manager, Henrietta, Texas. J. W. BURGESS, Ft. Worth, Tex. Broeder of Short Horn Cattle. SHORT HORN BULLS, ALL AGES. BULLS FOR SALE.—Address Walter P. Stewart, Gertrude, Jack Co., Texas. 200 SHORTHORN 200 BULLS. I have for sale 20 registered bulls, yearlings spring of '97, \$45 each for \$5.00. Also 100 high grade 2-year old spring of '97, \$40 each. Also 100 high grade 3-year old spring of '97, \$40 each. More Cockerhorns blood than can be found in any herd. Would contract to furnish two carloads of Herefords, yearlings spring of '97, \$45 each, and 100 high grade, W. F. HARRIS, Houston, Cooper Co., Mo.

SWINE. MOUNTAIN VIEW STOCK AND FRUIT FARM. J. A. McMASTER, Macomb, Mo., Breeder and Shipper of choice Ohio Improved Chester White and English Berkshire Cattle furnish O. L. C. in pairs or lots (no pair) Berks from Prize Herd at World's Fair. Have about 30 head March and April pigs that I will sell at a bargain. I am ready to take your order now for fall pigs; have a lot of August and September pigs. I insure every pig sold against swine plague for two years and will replace all that die free of charge. Order now and get choice. Write for what you want. J. A. McMASTER, Macomb, Mo. GILT-EDGE HERD. Of registered Poland China winners of first in every class shown in Taylor Fair, 1896. Herd Boars, Texas Free Trade Wilkes and Ideal U. S. both winners of first in class. Young sows bred and pigs for sale. Prices reasonable for quality of stock. Correspondence Solicited. Wm. O'CONNOR, Taylor, Texas. FANCY BERKSHIRE PIGS. The very best quality, by Black Prince #13383, winner of first prize at Dallas Show pigs a specialty. BROWN LEIGHORN Chickens and other poultry at reasonable prices. Ed. L. OLIVER, Cooper, Texas. FOR SALE. Fine Tennessee bred Jack and Blue Belts and large high-class English Berkshire hogs. We have the best of stock and prices reasonable. King Pitt 32,974, bred by Metcalf on East Elmo. W. H. WELCH, Macomb, Mo. JETTON & REED, Springdale Herd of Poland-Chinas. Herd headed by Catcher, sweepstakes winner St. Louis Fair 1896. Jumbo Wilkes, Grady, won first in class and second in sweepstakes Dallas 1898. Two Lord Cornish whose sire and dam each weighed 1000 pounds. Texas Claude 2nd, grand sire Claude, won sweepstakes at World's Fair. My breeders are of the larger families, of the best herds of the north. C. W. THOMAS, Prop., Pottsville, Tex. Cherry Orchard Herd. Registered Poland China, 100 head. Herd boars—Wren's Hadley Cornish, Sweepstakes, 1893; Wren's Medium 2nd, 1894; S. Capper and Tanner, sons of What's Wanted, Jr., 1770 S. and Col. Hueston, 1897. All X O. Bred Gilts and 50 spring pigs to select from. Inspection and correspondence invited. W. H. WELCH, Macomb, Mo., Ke. W. P. GARSON, Breeder of prize winning Black Minorcas, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins, Eggs in season. Also Registered Poland-China Swine. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. RANDOL, Tarrant County, Texas. BIG VALLEY STOCK FARM. For Poland-China Hogs, Milk Stock and Pig Game Chickens, write J. V. BARTLEY, Laneport, Texas. HORSES. Saddle Stallions and Jacks. THE GREATEST LOT OF SADDLE STALLIONS ever brought to Texas, of the celebrated Tom Hunt and other noted strains. Also half dozen Jacks of best breeding and ready for service. F. G. BUFORD, Waggoner's Station, Fort Worth, Texas. SHEEP. RAMS Registered and high grade Rambouillet Rams and Ewes AND FOR SALE BY THE CAR LOT G. B. BOWHELL & SON, Breckenridge, Mo. GOATS. FOR ANGORA GOATS apply to H. T. FUCHS, Tiger Mills, Texas. POULTRY. J. F. Henderson, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. Breeder of Thoroughbred Poultry. State agent for MONITOR INCUBATOR and BROODER. Send 4 cents for Catalogue and Price list. HAWKINS POULTRY YARDS. S. C. White Leghorns. Every one scores 30 points and better. Partridge Cochins (Lake strain). Pen scores 187. Indian Games (Webster strain) and Black Breasted Red Game Bantams. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. Laker and Best Easy Lier Extremator shipped from Fort Worth General Supply Agency. CORA K. HAWKINS, Fort Worth, Texas. BROWN LEGHORNS. I can spare about a dozen S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels and Pullets from prize-winning stock at Dallas and Fort Worth Fair and Show. At \$1.00 each. They are a bargain, and first remittance at that rate gets them. P. W. HUNT, 1205 East First St. Fort Worth. MISCELLANEOUS. A grand litter of Scotch Collie (Shepherd) pups, six dogs and three bitches, out of registered stock. G. H. OBERHOFF, Ft. Worth, Tex. EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM ROSE AND SINGLE COMB W. Leghorns, W. P. Rocks, C. L. Games, B. C. Bantams, White Guineas, Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese. Mrs. E. MILLER, Circleville, Texas. W. R. MICKLE, Breeder Registered Poland-China Swine and Fine Poultry. Of the following varieties: Light Brahmas, Blue Cochins, B. P. Rocks, S. S. Hamburgs, also Pekin Bantams, Pekin Ducks and Toulouse Geese. Eggs for hatching—Chickens and Ducks \$2 for 15, Turkeys and Geese, \$3 for 12. PIGS IN PAIRS NOT AKIN. Satisfaction guaranteed on all sales. Birdville, Tarrant Co., Texas.

SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Garza Building, 216 Main Plaza, where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

SAN ANTONIO TIME TABLE

For Boerne and Kerrville leaves daily except Saturday and Sunday at 2:45 p. m.; Sunday at 8:30 a. m.; Saturday 4:30 p. m. Arrive daily except Sunday and Monday at 10:45 a. m.; Sunday at 7:00 p. m., Monday at 9:30 a. m. For Houston, Cuero and Waco, leaves daily at 4:50 a. m., arrives at 6:30 p. m. For Rockport, Corpus Christi and Alice, leaves at 1:55 p. m., arrives at 1:35 p. m.

Ike West, the well-known San Antonio stockman who, with his family, is spending the summer at Boerne, was here Monday.

V. G. Maltberger, a prominent stockman of Cotulla, was here among the boys again several days, and made headquarters at the Southern.

S. Nations, an extensive cattle operator of Emporia, Kansas, was in town several days this week and has gone over into Uvalde country to look at some cattle.

H. K. Rea, the livestock man of the Cotton Belt, came in Sunday. He is out for business and his expression indicated that he hadn't done a thing but acquire it.

Messrs. Holmes & Harris, who have been down in the San Antonio district for the past two months buying young stock for fall delivery returned to Kansas City Friday night and will return later on to receive and ship it North.

Tom Shaw of Eagle Pass, whom the Journal located as coming from Eagle Lake last week, was with us again this week. He of course is feeling better than he did last week, on account of the rains which have fallen lately.

T. J. Gwaltney came in from Goliad county Thursday, where he has been receiving and branding about 1300 yearlings, and Saturday left for Karnes county to receive 1000 yearlings bought some three weeks ago.

Gus Witting was in from his pasture near Stockdale Friday and says that they have had good rains down that way, all of which caused him to wear an exceedingly pleasant countenance.

SAN ANTONIO MARKET.

The local trade has been fairly active this week for cattle, and this, with the rains, and a continued watch for the wave of prosperity, together with some deals for stock for shipment to market have contributed to a slight increase over prices last week. The horse market has shown a little more activity and several cars have been shipped East and North. Taking it as a whole, this week's business has been satisfactory. While the price of hogs show a slight decline this week there is no reason for the hog raiser to be alarmed. Hogs are going to be hogs, and the farmer with a few young brood sows will do well to hang on to them.

Choice shipping beefs, \$2.75, fat beefs, \$2.25; choice cows, \$2.00@2.40; choice yearlings, \$2.00@2.50; choice calves, \$2.50@3.00; hogs, \$2.50@2.20; muttons, \$2.50@3.00; bulls, \$1.25@1.50. Cotton, feed stuff and hides same as last week as follows: Cotton 6 1/2, basis middling. Hay in large receipts and quoted at 40c baled per 100 pounds by the wagon load.

Corn, by the wagon load, 25c per bushel, sacked. Oats, by wagon load, 24c per bushel. Hides are quoted dull at the following quotations: Fresh dry flint, long-stretched, shade dried; No. 1, butcher, 20 pounds and up, 10c; No. 2, 8 1/2c; fresh dry flint, country butchers, 16 pounds and up, 9c; fresh dry flint, country lights, 7 1/2c; bulls and damaged 5c, fallen 7c; wet salted hides 4c. Sheepskins—Green salted, 132c; dry salted, 15c@20c each; salted shearlings, 10c each; flint shearlings, 5c each.

Goat skin—Frontier, No. 1, 14c, No. 1 grade Angora, 10c; Angora skins, \$1.00@2.00 for pure blood. Deer skins, 15c, if clean.

Jerry Nance was down from Kyle again this week.

Russ Kennedy of Sabinal, was in the city this week.

J. T. Storey, the Lockhart cowman, came in Sunday.

Capt. Harry Landa of New Braunfels, was down again this week.

Alex McGhee was down from San Marcos again this week.

E. Corkill of El Sordo, was in town again this week on business.

L. B. Hall of Stockdale, was registered at the Southern Saturday.

Alonzo Millett of Millett station, was a guest of the Southern this week.

R. S. Dilworth, a prominent stockman of Gonzales, was here Monday.

Sam Merchant came in from the territory Saturday and returned Sunday.

A. P. Rachal came up from Beeville and spent a portion of the week with us.

E. B. Flowers, the Lockhart stockman, was in town a day or so the past week.

Dave Pryor came in from the Frio county pasture Friday and spent a day or so.

G. E. King, a prominent cowman and feeder, came down from Taylor Friday on business.

Jno. H. Belcher of Henrietta, was down this week and visited his ranch for a few days.

J. M. Dobbie, the Lagarto stockman, spent a few days in the hub during the past week.

H. S. Tom, the well known Floresville cowman, was in the city this week on business.

W. T. Morris, the efficient sheriff of Karnes county, was in the city again this week on business.

R. B. Nations, the popular stockman and sheriff of Pecos county, is here on one of his periodical visits.

Jas. T. Chittim, the jovial cowman who has been summering in Waukesha this summer, came down Saturday alone and left at once for his ranch. He looked well but didn't have time to talk, which of itself was evidence that he was a very busy man.

The San Antonio and Aransas Pass announces reduced rates to Buhalo, N. Y., Aug. 23-28, on account of the Grand Army of the Republic. To Dallas Aug. 25-27, on account of the reunion of negro ex-soldiers. To Kansas City and St. Louis Sept. 4 and 6.

Green Davidson has just returned from a trip up north and reports everything in good shape and says that the prospects for the cattle business are growing better every day. He visited the markets and also made a trip through the Territory, Colorado and Wyoming.

Col. Ike T. Pryor came down Friday from Kansas City and went on to his ranch to spend a few days. He says prices are keeping up to a degree which is extremely satisfactory and that cattle in the Territory are fat and sick as cels. The colonel, while he scorns the idea that he is a "bull," says that the steers on his ranch are increasing in value at the rate of \$1.00 per day.

Following is the statement of cotton shipments over the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railway for the years ending July 1:

Table with columns for Year and Bales. Data: 1893... 173,988; 1894... 140,133; 1895... 250,789; 1896... 151,512; 1897... 213,429; 1898... 960; 1899... 1,548; 1900... 3,173; 1901... 4,221; 1902... 13,653; 1903... 7,536.

Col. R. D. Fant of Georgetown, came in Friday from his Santa Rosa ranch and spent a few days en route to Georgetown. The colonel, who makes a trip shortly to the Territory and Northern markets, and will perhaps be among the heaviest shippers from the Territory this year. Notwithstanding the fact that his avocations is a little inconvenient in mid-summer, there are few cowmen who get over more territory than he, when necessity arises. Some of the colonel's friends have accused him of being strictly in favor of the Dingley bill but give as a reason why he was not at Washington lobbying was from the fact that he was moving heaven and earth to get his Mexican cattle across the Rio Grande before the bill became a law. Col. Fant pleads guilty as far as the protection of our cattle interests are concerned, but denounces the latter as a fabrication pure and simple. The Journal knows whereof it speaks when it says that it is doubtful if the colonel would know a Mexican steer if he should meet it in the street. It is in order now for his friends to come out with an apology and purge themselves of slander.

NEW TIME CARD. A letter from Col. W. G. Crush, general passenger and ticket agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, announces that a new time card to be issued shortly will provide for a connection between the Missouri, Kansas and Texas train east from San Antonio, and the south bound San Antonio and Aransas Pass train at Lockhart, which will be good news to many interested persons, the drummers in particular. By this new arrangement in connection with Daily Express Special Newspaper train communication from San Antonio and all points North on the International and Great Northern, with all points on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass from Lockhart to Shiner can be expedited by from two to six hours, and at a considerable saving of expense to people living in towns north of San Antonio.

ANDRAL VANN, claim agent of the Southern Pacific, was in the city this week. TRAVELING PASSENGER AGENT J. M. MORRISEY of the Illinois Central, with headquarters at Dallas, was here one day this week. W. H. ABEL, traveling passenger agent of the Chicago and Alton, came down from Dallas and spent a few days this week.

NEWS NOTES.

ANDRAL VANN, claim agent of the Southern Pacific, was in the city this week. TRAVELING PASSENGER AGENT J. M. MORRISEY of the Illinois Central, with headquarters at Dallas, was here one day this week. W. H. ABEL, traveling passenger agent of the Chicago and Alton, came down from Dallas and spent a few days this week.

R. H. Iffens, superintendent of transportation of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass, was confined to his room one day this week with illness.

T. B. Palfrey, purchasing agent of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass, returned a few days since from Ingleside, where his family is visiting.

Kokernot & Houston shipped 14 cars of cattle over the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railroad to St. Louis via Cameron during the past week.

Thomas W. Dodd, vice president of the Mexican National, passed through the city Wednesday from Laredo on his way to Kerrville, where his family will spend some time.

La Salle Ironworks: Sixty-nine sacks of wool belonging to Messrs. Sam J. Jordan, D. M. Level, Albert Babb and J. R. Rey were shipped from Cotulla Monday.

Over 400 bales of cotton were shipped from Gonzales last Thursday to Houston, making a total of 649 bales shipped from that point out of 812 bales received up to that date.

The Alice Echo: F. K. Ridder from Esperanza ranch was in to attend commissioners' court this week. He also sent a carload of lumber to his ranch by his prairie sloop line.

Calhoun County News: Some cotton farmers say that the recent showers did more harm than good. Open cotton is always more or less damaged by rain. A majority of the people were glad to greet the showers to replenish cisterns.

The railroad commission has issued notice that on the 31st inst., it would take up and consider the application of the Aransas Pass for reduction of rates on cotton seed from Rosebud and intermediate points on the Aransas Pass to Marlin.

Nacogdoches Chronicle: Good rains have fallen in nearly every community throughout the country, and much good to fall crops will be the result. Late cotton is also benefited. Work on the compress is progressing very satisfactorily. Two car loads of machinery arrived Tuesday and is being placed in position.

Floresville Chronicle: C. F. Carroll of Dilworth, shipped a car of beefs to New Orleans last Tuesday. The new gins are both running right along. The cotton seed, oil mill expected to start up about Sept. 1. E. S. 80lb made the first shipment of cotton this season. John Griffith shipped 100 bales of cotton to New York last Monday.

Karnes Co. News: Cotton receipts are becoming larger every day and both gins are getting enough cotton to keep them busy, though they could handle much more, as their capacity is over 100 bales per day. A large amount of baled cotton is finding its way to this market, twenty-one bales being on the streets at one time last Tuesday.

Berclair Cor, Karnes Co. News: G. W. Haines of San Antonio, was here a few days ago with the intention of buying a train of spanish butcher cows. That's one time he was caught digging in the wrong hill, for they are all full-blooded Durham and Hereford cows that we keep here. Theo. Lautenbacher of Goliad, paid us a visit last Sunday, returning Monday.

The Pearsall Leader: Seventy bales of cotton had been ginned at this place up to last night. A splendid rain fell at Pearsall and surrounding country early Thursday morning. The rain seems to have been pretty general throughout the country and will do great good to the cotton, another rain will insure a heavy crop. If the hot winds destroy the corn crop, Hanna's editorial factory will claim that the high price of corn is a sample of gold standard prosperity.

La Grange Journal: Up to last Saturday night the cotton receipts of the La Grange compress was a little over 2400 bales, about 1300 of which is local cotton. The crop in the vicinity of LaGrange is very short this year and it is said to be too late for the rains to do much good. At best, a top crop is an uncertain quantity and unsafe contingency to speculate upon. Corn in Kansas is reported as a failure and farmers will do well to hold their corn until that fact is demonstrated to the local markets, when their corn will bring a good price.

Menard County Enterprise: Fritz Beyer has an irrigation plant constructed by himself and father, which supplies water for a nice little field on the south side of the river at a cost of about 10 cents a month. He has a fine cotton crop of about ten acres, and is clearing off more land which will be cultivated later on. This plant is very simple and was put up at a cost of only a few dollars. J. O. Russell received a draft by Tuesday's mail for \$510, the amount of his claim against the government for Indian depredations. Felix Mann also received his claim of \$2800.

The Reformer (Karnes City, Tex.): H. T. McCabe has returned from Mexico and has secured 60,000 acres of land for colonization by American farmers. This is fine coffee, sugar, sugar, corn and cotton land between Tampico and Victoria in Tamaulipas and near the railroad. There is said to be fine openings in Mexico for men with small means. There seems to be an epidemic of stealing just now. Saturday night Mr. Asher of Mound Creek lost a good horse and a new full-rigged saddle. And the same night two sneak thieves broke into the store of W. E. Mayfield at Helena and stole seven pairs of pants and boxes of pocket knives, socks, stockings, flour, etc. Sunday night Strang Morris, who lives on Sheriff Morris' farm, lost a load of cotton seed. There is as yet no clew as to who any of the thieves are.

A JOURNAL SUBSCRIBER IN TROUBLE.

M. H. B. WOOLLEY, projector of the W. P. I. and D. B. Co., Limited, is being overwhelmed with applications for prospectuses, of the company, both

by mail and telegraph, and the applications and the limited supply of stock unsold can only be supplied by an increase of the capital stock of the company. Mr. Woolley is only a plain stockman and little dreamed what he was bringing on himself when he subjected himself to an interview with the Journal representative. "Here's some of the things I been a gittin'," said Mr. Woolley, as he entered the Journal office and drew from his pocket a bundle of letters and telegrams and laid them on the reporter's table, and I've got to answer 'em, increase the capital stock, hire a hundred stenographers or leave the country," and he sank back in a chair and wiped the perspiration from his brow while the reporter jotted down a few sample requests.

The first was from J. E. Ashburn of Waco, who owns the XA bar ranch in McLennan county, and who is on the lookout for some of the stock in which he says: "I would prefer to buy them where I could load them on the W. P. I. & D. B. Co., as the freight would be cheaper. I want to buy all the unsold stock of this road, as I have confidence in your judgment and know it will be a paying investment."

Another reads as follows: Abilene, Tex., Aug. 12, 1897. H. B. Woolley: Sir—I saw your article in Texas Stock and Farm Journal and wishing to know more of the W. P. I. & D. B. Co., limited, I send you stamp for copy of prospectus, and oblige. Yours respectfully, S. S. CLACK.

Space forbids a production of all the requests and the telegrams below are only a few samples from his collection calling for stock and information: Omaha, Neb., Aug. 4. Ship me two head at once. JOHN EWING. Miles City, Montana, Aug. 11. How much young stock have you for sale? Answer quick. HENRY HUSTON. Liverpool, Aug. 23. Send prospectus by first mail. Steamer just left for America with five pennies to pay postage. S. WALTER ROLLY.

"Just put in your paper that is 800 as I make up my mind which I will do I will let them know more about the blamed thing," said Mr. Woolley, and for fear something would appear which he had not authorized, he paid up his subscription and left for his home at West End to rest and ruminate. THE KLONDIKE LIAR. Dawson Pettibone has finished a new well in the rear of his kitchen. It now has 11 feet of ice water in it and he washed out over \$85,000 in dust from the dirt taken out.

There was a bull movement in dog meat yesterday, the price closing at 68 cents above the opening figure. It is supposed to be due entirely to professional speculation. Bill Jacobs made a pretty good strike on the Little Jupiter this week. He struck plenty of gold at a depth of three feet, but as the lumps were too big to carry he closed the hole and has staked another claim further up the creek.

The high wind yesterday raised considerable dust. Luke Lukenoia, who was out on the Eldorado road with his team, says he was nearly blinded with it. When he came home he coughed up \$73.89. One of our greatest needs is a street sprinkler. Large numbers of dead catfish are seen floating in the river every day. When examined it was found that every one of them has from six to eight ounces of gold dust in his stomach. This carelessness in allowing loose gold to escape in the river will ruin the fishing unless stopped.

While Ike Sigman, the esteemed proprietor of the Big Stryker Sajeon, was fishing in the river yesterday his boat struck a snag; it proved to be a 600-pound nugget. He will have it taken out and use it for a horse block in front of his place. Ike is always bound to have the best that is going.

The Widow Larkin yesterday met with a misfortune, which will, we feel sure, call forth the sympathy of the public. During the heavy rain storm in the afternoon a regular torrent rushed down the gully at the back of her house and washed so much gold dust into her pigsty that the pig was smothered. A subscription has been started for her benefit.

Our esteemed townsman, Bud Gravel, placed upon our desk yesterday a handsomely shaped nugget. It weighed twenty-seven pounds. We have credited him with three months' subscription to the Lyre. We are pleased to see that Col. Gravel, who is one of our best citizens, is doing well. He is one of a syndicate who expect to buy a quart of whisky on Saturday night.

THE KILLING OF A. R. ALLEE. The death of A. R. Allee, at the hands of Col. N. C. Gullet on the ranch of the latter last Wednesday morning, has been a subject of much discussion among the resident and visiting cattlemen during the past week, both parties being well known in San Antonio, as well as throughout South Texas. The Gullet ranch is near Hines Bay in Refugio county, and some 40 miles off the railroad and the details are somewhat meagre. The unfortunate affair was the result of a disagreement over some management of affairs at the ranch which occurred only a few minutes prior to the tragedy. Mr. Allee and Mr. Gullet were both stockmen and interested together to some extent, and news of the enforced relations will be read with sorrow by the host of friends to both parties. Reports are conflicting as to the details which led up to the difficulty. Mr. Allee was for a number of years sheriff, and a popular one, too, of Refugio county, and resigned in '96 to look after other business interests which required his attention. Mr. Gullet has been a well known and popular citizen of Goliad county for a number of years.

TRUCK FARMERS' MEAN BUSINESS. Another meeting of the truck farmers of Nueces county was held at Corpus Christi on last Wednesday at which the constitution and by-laws were adopted. The name adopted for the association is, the Nueces County Gardeners' Association, and the object is to promote the interests of the fruit

Pain-Killer. Cramps, Colic, Coughs, Toothache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, and all Bowel Complaints. A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is Pain-Killer. It is the trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes. Used internally or externally. Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS" Sold everywhere. 25c. and 50c. bottles.

Southern Pacific. "SUNSET ROUTE" NEW ORLEANS AND GALVESTON SAN ANTONIO AND GALVESTON ONLY STANDARD GAUGE LINE RUNNING THROUGH SLEEPERS TO CITY OF MEXICO. Night and Morning Connections at New Orleans with Lines to NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, ATLANTA, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS AND CHICAGO. C. W. BEIN, Traffic Manager, HOUSTON, TEX. L. J. PARKS, Asst. Gen'l. Pass. and Tkt. Agt., HOUSTON, TEX.

SAN ANTONIO & ARANSAS PASS R. R. THE GREAT 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 answer all questions, as will E. J. MARTIN, General Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

WHERE WILL YOU SPEND YOUR SUMMER VACATION? Why not take a run down in old Mexico instead of doing the same old thing at the seashore? All of the novelty of a trip to the old world; something new at every turn. The City of Mexico is now a recognized summer resort. The average temperature during the summer months is 63 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. Fine shady bicycle roads to historic points of interest hundreds of years old. Modern hotels and a fresh bracing atmosphere, where you can sleep under a blanket and wear a light overcoat every night in the year. We give you two dollars for one when you cross the border and you can pay your expenses in Mexican money. Cheaper than those having an eye to business will find good opportunities for investments. The Mexican National railroad, "Laredo Route," is the shortest and quickest, passing through the most important cities, and the grandest scenery in the world. Pullman buffet cars on all through trains. Ask for tickets, tourist guides and time tables via the "Laredo Route." For full information address: B. W. THATCHER, G. F. & P. A., Mex. Nat. R. R., Mexico City, Mex. C. W. FISH, Com. Agt., Mex. Nat. R. R., Laredo, Tex. E. MUENZENBERGER, Com. Agt., Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

Nashville Centennial AND YOUR OLD HOME IN Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Or some of the other Southeastern States COMBINED TEXAS AND PACIFIC WILL GIVE YOU GREATLY REDUCED RATES. Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars daily to Nashville Centennial without charge. HOURS QUICKER 2 PART TRAINS DAILY 2 FINEST EQUIPMENT IN TEXAS. See nearest Ticket Agent for further information, or address H. P. HUGHES, Tr. Pass' Agent, 6th and Main Sts., FORT WORTH, TEX. L. S. THORNE, E. P. TURNER, Third V. P. and Gen'l Mgr., G. F. and T. A., DALLAS, TEX.

TO NASHVILLE AND RETURN, SANTA PA. \$15.50 ticket sold every Tuesday and Thursday limited 1 days; \$21.35 ticket sold daily, limited 20 days; \$29.10 ticket sold daily, limited Nov. 7th. S. A. KENDIG, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

With low prices there is increased need of stopping the small leaks.

Did You See Our HORSELESS CARRIAGE When it was in Your Town? But we won't talk Horseless Carriage now. Our General Catalogue and Buyers' Guide, Fall and Winter 1897-98 is ready for distribution. It has nearly 800 pages, over 13,000 illustrations, and more than 40,000 descriptions with prices. In ordering from us, you have a million dollar stock of goods to select from. Your Money Refunded if Goods are not as Represented. Send 15 cents to partly pay postage or expressage, and we will send you a copy of our General Catalogue and Buyers' Guide. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. The Great Mail Order House. 111 to 120 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE. For the North and East, Via MEMPHIS OR ST. LOUIS, In Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars. This is the Short and Quick Line, And HOURS ARE SAVED By Purchasing Your Tickets via This Route. For further information, apply to Ticket Agents of Connecting Lines, or to J. C. Lewis, Traveling Pass' Agent, Austin, Tex. H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. and T. A., ST. LOUIS.

16 to 1. This is about the ratio of Summer Tourists who go to COLORADO VIA Ft. Worth & Denver City RAILWAY. TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE. As Against all Competitors. THE REASONS ARE SHORTEST LINE. QUICKEST TIME. SUPERB SERVICE. THROUGH TRAINS. COURTEOUS TREATMENT. And the constant descent of the temperature six hours after leaving Fort Worth summer heat is forgotten. Try it and be convinced. It is a pleasure to answer questions. Write any local agent or D. B. KEELER, General Passenger Agent. E. A. HIRSHFIELD, Traveling Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

Weatherford, Mineral Wells & Northwestern R. R. Co. Traffic Department—Effective Nov. 2, 1896. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY. Arrive Mineral Wells, 12:00, 5:30 p. m.; Leave Weatherford 10:35, 4:30 p. m.; Arrive, 8:37 a. m., 3:30 p. m. SUNDAY ONLY. Arrive at Mineral Wells 11:35 a. m.; Leave 8:00 a. m. Leave Weatherford 10:35 a. m.; Arrive 9:00 a. m. W. C. FOREMAN, General Passenger Agent. NASHVILLE AND RETURN VIA THE KATY, ACCOUNT TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL. \$15.50 tickets sold every Tuesday and Thursday, limited to ten days from date of sale. \$21.35 tickets sold every day, limited to twenty days from date of sale. \$29.10 tickets sold every day, limited to November 7th. W. L. GREENHILL, G. P. & T. A.

DALLAS.

Dallas office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, 212 Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

DALLAS TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for Texas & Pacific Railway, BRUCE DEPOT, EAST BOUND, WEST BOUND, and Union Depot.

Table with columns for Houston & Texas Central Railway, NORTH BOUND, ARRIVE, LEAVE, SOUTH BOUND, ARRIVE, LEAVE.

Table with columns for Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, NORTH BOUND, ARRIVE, LEAVE, SOUTH BOUND, ARRIVE, LEAVE.

Table with columns for Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, NORTH BOUND, ARRIVE, LEAVE, SOUTH BOUND, ARRIVE, LEAVE.

Table with columns for Texas Trunk, ARRIVE, LEAVE.

THE DALLAS MARKET.

The week in the Dallas market was a brisk one in the hog line, prices advancing 35 cents, which is relatively higher than at Northern packing centers.

Col. Ike M. Standifer of Denison, was in the city Monday, a guest of the Oriental.

D. H. Randolph, the banker of Laredo, was in the city for a few hours Monday.

E. Y. Brown of Waxahachie, was among the visiting cattlemen this week.

Col. S. E. Moss, the banker and cattleman of Cleburne, was a visitor in Dallas Saturday.

Boon Sachse, the hog man of Sachse, in this county, was on the yards with hogs this week.

J. C. Turner of Grand Prairie, was on the Central Stock Yards with 96 head of hogs early in the week.

E. L. Sargent, general freight agent of the Texas and Pacific has removed his headquarters from El Paso to Dallas.

Col. C. S. Mitchell, the Bosque county cattleman, was a visitor in the city Saturday, a guest at the Grand Windsor.

Plano will soon have a fine system of water works. Forty men are now at work laying the mains on the principal streets.

Prof. J. D. Alexander has returned from a visit to Garland. He says the cotton crop in that vicinity will be short and will average from a sixth to a third of a bale per acre.

W. A. Bell, a well known business man of Farmersville, was in the city during the week. He reports everything in good shape all over Collin county.

J. C. Dorrington of this city, left Monday for Corsicana, where he has interested himself in some of the large oil wells at that place.

Mr. E. P. Turner, general passenger and ticket agent of the Texas and Pacific Railway, returned last night from Fort Worth, where he attended the funeral of his mother, who died Friday at Sartartia, Texas.

Frank Simms, the well known clerk at the St. George hotel has returned from Seattle, Wash., where he went some time ago with the intention of going into the Klondike country.

W. A. Taylor a sheepman and highly esteemed citizen of Sutton county, was arrested in Fort Worth a few days ago on a charge of kidnapping his seven-year-old son from his grandfather, Dr. Ellison, at Oakland, I. T.

C. B. Bowen of Peaster, president of the State Farmers' Alliance, was in the city this week attending the annual encampment of the Alliance.

T. B. Merritt of Denton, one of the best known stockmen and farmers in his section, was a visitor in the city this week.

J. C. Turner 96 hogs at \$3.20 per hundred; Nash 15 calves at \$3.50; Rector & Combs, 12 sheep, \$2.60; 23 cattle averaging 835 pounds at \$2.25.

T. B. Merritt, 42 cattle, 800 pounds, \$2.60; E. Y. Brown, 12 cattle, 900 pounds, \$2.50; Boon Sachse, 8 hogs at \$3.40.

S. O. Daws of Springtown, was among the week's visitors.

S. P. Evans of Van Alstyne, was a guest at the Windsor Monday.

G. M. Browder of San Antonio, was among the week's visitors.

Wm. Hunter of Fort Worth, was a guest at the Windsor Thursday.

J. F. Moroney of Alvarado, attended the Farmers' Alliance convention in this city last Thursday.

O. F. Dornblazer of Hillsboro, a prominent horticulturist and an executive member of the Farmers' Alliance visited in Dallas several days this past week.

Wm. Skillern, a prominent farmer of Nacogdoches, and vice president of the State Farmers' Alliance, was in the city this week attending the annual convention.

NEWS NOTES.

G. H. Brown of Mesquite, was here Thursday.

Capt. J. G. Williamson returned Sunday from a visit to San Antonio. Over 100 bales of cotton have been received at Ennis this season.

Cotton receipts at Kaufman up to date are a little more than 100 bales.

The business men and citizens of Celeste are organizing a bank at that place.

The contract has been let for a \$10,000 addition to the insane asylum at Terrell.

Hillsboro: Jas. Richardson of Minlow has found twenty-seven bee trees this year and realized about \$100 from the honey obtained from them.

Mexia: The barn of Dr. J. P. Cook, containing 400 bales of hay, was burned Friday night. No insurance. Origin of the fire supposed to have been caused by the hostler smoking cigarettes.

Cleburne: Last Friday a mule belonging to the Stewart brothers, three miles east of town, died from being cut on a wire fence. This mule was born in Tennessee thirty-six years ago and was brought to this county in 1873 by Felix Davis and has been in active service almost ever since.

Denton Cor. in Dallas News: As compared with those of last year the fruit shipments from this place during the present season have been very light, owing not only to the short crop, but also to the greatly fluctuating market for such produce.

Groveton Herald: Last Wednesday brought with it a good soaking rain, which had a salutary effect upon our community. Present appearances would indicate another downpour at almost any time.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE. The Journal stated last week that the proceedings of the Farmers' Alliance meeting which was held at the Fair grounds on Wednesday and Thursday of last week would be reported in detail in this issue.

The encampment was a grand success in every way, the visitors and delegates thronged the machinery hall all day attending to routine business, and at night were entertained by the best musical and literary talent in Dallas.

The above are a few cases picked up by a few minutes enquiry from responsible parties. They could be multiplied indefinitely. Scores of persons, male and female, have also been cured of other complaints not designated here.

Mineral Wells, Tex., Aug. 22, 1897.

ABOUT ARCHER COUNTY. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: Although I have been perambulating up and down across Texas for smartly more than a third of a century, yet I've never had occasion until the recent reunion of the cowboys at Seymour to invade and take a good quiet survey of the great Wichita valley country.

H. C. Stevenson read a paper on "Artificial Lakes and their Influence upon the Civilization of Texas." Col. Stevenson is an advocate of the theory that the productive area of the state could be greatly increased by a proper utilization of the creeks and streams in the construction of large tanks containing many gallons of water to be tapped when needed by the owners of adjacent farms.

Thursday night was the closing night. The old officers were re-elected as follows: President, C. B. Bowen of Parker county.

Vice president, William Skillern of Nacogdoches.

Secretary-treasurer, Miss May Whitton of Grand Saline, Van Zandt county.

Executive committee, S. O. Daws of Springtown, J. B. Moroney of Alvarado, O. F. Dornblazer of Hillsboro.

President Bowen named as his judicial committee, Evan Jones of Dublin, Chairman; L. P. Calloway of Corsicana and P. D. Ellis of Leesville.

Resolutions of thanks were extended to the Ladies Home Industry club, Dallas Commercial club, Fair directors and the press.

The convention then adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE. (Continued from Page 4.) found to support these claims.

Let it be understood here that these letters are not intended to advertise Mineral Wells, its bath houses or wells. They are written simply and solely for the information and interest of Journal readers by a member of its staff now sojourning here, and nobody in Mineral Wells or else-

where is interested as far as the expenditure of one cent is concerned, in their publication. The writer has already derived benefit from treatment here for his complaint (sciatica) and looks forward hopefully to a complete cure in a short time.

To give some idea of the remarkable cures effected here a few cases are cited below. There are numerous of others equally remarkable but these will do as a sample.

R. Bartholomeus of Floyd, Texas, a stockman and farmer, was troubled with kidney and bladder disease and returned after a visit of some weeks here completely cured.

Hon. Irby Dunklin of Fort Worth, district judge, came here some three years ago badly crippled with sciatica and got cured after a short stay. Judge Dunklin has since that time been here to get rid of an attack of neuralgia and derived much benefit.

Mrs. Searle of Corsicana, came here a complete cripple from rheumatism. She was quite paralyzed and also dyspepsia. A few weeks' stay cured her so completely that she took long walks over the mountains before leaving.

T. J. Oliphant of Austin, secretary of the waterworks, came here about three years ago completely crippled with rheumatism. Three weeks' bathing and water drinking cured him.

J. S. Bethea of Chillicothe, Texas, a prominent merchant and farmer in that section, was completely cured of yellow jaundice by drinking Crazy Well water five or six weeks.

Dr. J. H. Blackburn, formerly a resident of Brenham, now located here, came to Mineral Wells in 1892, suffering from Bright's disease, crippled and almost blind; and after some time was cured of these ailments solely by drinking Crazy Well water.

Dr. Talbot of Texarkana, was cured of abscess on the liver and complications of various kinds. After six or eight weeks' treatment he left sound and well.

Mrs. O. L. York of Palo Pinto, wife of Sheriff York, was a constant sufferer from acute neuralgia. After consulting specialists in Dallas and elsewhere, Sheriff York brought her here and she obtained relief. She remained a month, and then had water sent to her home, for use there.

Chas. Moore of Texarkana, ex-sheriff of Bowie county, was cured here of many troubles of this line of thought. Mrs. Bennfield of Texarkana, came here in a debilitated condition and soon got all right.

T. C. Harry of Dallas, the well known merchant, got cured of Bright's disease here year before last. He has been back repeatedly since then and says that he is completely cured.

Judge A. T. Watts of Dallas, visited here successfully to get rid of a case of sore eyes.

A Mr. Mahan of New York, cousin of Dan Stuart of Dallas, was in a pitiable condition on arrival here. He was completely crippled and helpless from sciatica and had been under the hands of doctors for two years of doctors in New York, he was persuaded by Mr. Stuart to try Mineral Wells. He was carried to his hotel on a stretcher. After about two months' treatment he was able to walk about without his cane.

The above are a few cases picked up by a few minutes enquiry from responsible parties. They could be multiplied indefinitely. Scores of persons, male and female, have also been cured of other complaints not designated here.

During my short stay I have seen ample evidence of the wonderful effects of the water and baths on ladies who were delicate health. It is quite an exception when a visitor leaves without deriving benefit.

There is a fine opening here for investment. A good commodious hotel, suitable for comfortable winter as well as summer accommodation would pay. There is an abundance of land, building rock close at hand. Other enterprises are needed and will doubtless develop in due time. To my idea it is an inviting field for the capitalist.

If I can serve the Journal readers while here, will be pleased to do so. Address care of the Beeler House, enclosing stamp for reply.

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Secretary-treasurer, Miss May Whitton of Grand Saline, Van Zandt county.

Executive committee, S. O. Daws of Springtown, J. B. Moroney of Alvarado, O. F. Dornblazer of Hillsboro.

President Bowen named as his judicial committee, Evan Jones of Dublin, Chairman; L. P. Calloway of Corsicana and P. D. Ellis of Leesville.

Resolutions of thanks were extended to the Ladies Home Industry club, Dallas Commercial club, Fair directors and the press.

The convention then adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE. (Continued from Page 4.) found to support these claims.

Let it be understood here that these letters are not intended to advertise Mineral Wells, its bath houses or wells. They are written simply and solely for the information and interest of Journal readers by a member of its staff now sojourning here, and nobody in Mineral Wells or else-

held by the best informed citizens that these valleys along the river and creeks will average a mile in width. The soil, as a rule, is what is called "red waxy," and judging from the thick-standing shocks of wheat still in the fields and the great stacks of the same life giving cereal awaiting the arrival of the thrasher, and also from the luxuriant growth of the sunflowers by the roadside, standing as high as the head of a man on horseback, the Journal's missionary feels that he is not putting his reputation for truthfulness and sound judgment in peril when he asserts that these red waxy lands are, under similar conditions, just as productive as the black waxy lands of Collin, Grayson and Hill counties, and they do say that those farmers who don't spend their time in whittling soft pine boxes or in standing on the corners and saying, "If it would only rain," but plow, rain or no rain, always have plenty of farm stuffs and some to spare, even when a general drouth prevails all over the country. And right here the Journal's missionary wishes to stop long enough to give the result of an interview with M. Nicholas Shanks, a German-American farmer in the Windthorst neighborhood, some twelve miles southeast of Archer City. First of all, he puts cotton as a sure crop, and says that one man can cultivate as much or more than three can in any of the East Texas counties. His yield of oats this year panned out from 40 to 70 bushels early corn, from 30 to 40 bushels; late corn 8 to 10, and Irish potatoes 150 bushels per acre. And as to sorghum, millet, kafir corn and other hay making and leaf producing grasses, they never fail to yield a full return. He has 1500 bearing peach trees, 1900 bearing grape vines, 400 bearing plum trees, and apricots and the berry fruit galore. Mr. Shanks has lived on his present place four years. He never tops to discuss the rain of last week, nor the probabilities of its raining next week, but goes right ahead farming, and the results speak louder than words. He has corn in his crib and wheat in his bin, old meat in his smokehouse and wine of his own make in his cellar, and he says that the farmers in his section, as a rule, are out of debt, a fact which the Journal's missionary satisfactorily proved by an examination of the records of the county, where he found only seventy-nine crop mortgages in Archer county. And while on this line of thought I had just as well disclose the fact that the county has a neat, substantial, up-to-date, sandstone courthouse, seventeen substantially constructed iron bridges, and its total debt foots up only \$2,900.

There is a dividing ridge running east and west through the county near its center. The west fork of the Trinity has its beginning about three miles from the south and eight miles from the west boundary, traverses the south half of the county and, with its nine tributaries, forms the southern watershed. Along the river and the creeks are wide, rich valleys. The soil is black sandy loam, supported by red clay subsoil. The table lands are the same, and dry as it was last year the farmers in this section of the county had biseut bread for themselves, supplied the newcomers, and marketed thousands of bushels of wheat at Wichita Falls. The timber in this county is, as a rule, mesquite, the exceptions being some cottonwood and hackberry on the creeks and an eight-mile square block of post oaks in the southeast corner of the county. Lands range in price from \$3 to \$10.

Now for a few words as to Archer City and its people, and the Journal's missionary will say his prayers (?) shed his tears, "blow out the gas," and go to bed. Of all the pretty, healthy looking places I've seen in Texas on which to build a town or city, where landscapes spread out in every direction as enchantingly beautiful as ever charmed the eyes of the gods of the Olympus, I know of none that beats the site where sits the city of Archer—"a thing of beauty and a joy forever." The Yaukum house is presided over by that whole-souled gentleman, D. Yaukum. All his rooms are south rooms and his chuck and beds are up to date. Next to him is J. H. Howell with a clean, new stock of drugs. Next is Palmer & Avis, dry goods, and a little further on is the Journal's solid friend, Standish Gage, with a nice stock of groceries. On the west side we find Powell & Butler with as pretty a stock of drugs as you will find in any country town. Hard by is that progressive young man, A. B. Thompson, with hardware and farming implements. On the south side you will find M. M. Young with a nice stock of family groceries, and after passing the saloon, where you need not drop in and take something—unless you are sick or want it—we come to the saddlery and harness concern presided over by Joe Elchler. Just over on the east side is the snug, home like office of L. W. Hart, land agent. He is one of the old settlers and has lands to suit all comers in price, quality and quantity. Next is the T. H. Marberry Land and Abstract Co. They have a complete abstract of all land titles in Archer county and a large list of farming and pasture lands for sale.

After all this round you will want to take a drive into the country and see a whole lot of as rich and handsomely spread out lands as can be found in any county in Texas. Just go around to Sanford Wilson's livery stable and he will give you a hobby turnout, and with you if you so desire, for he is an ideal live, big-hearted, liberal Texas gentleman.

Society in Archer City is first-class, and as proof I only need recite the fact of their having a splendid public school—the Archer High School. The following denominations, viz., Methodist, Baptist, Christian and Catholic, have places of worship that would do credit to a town of more pretensions.

R. M. COLLINS.

The excessive use of stimulants causes the hair to turn gray. Shun the cup, and restore the natural color of the hair with Hajj's Hair Renewer.

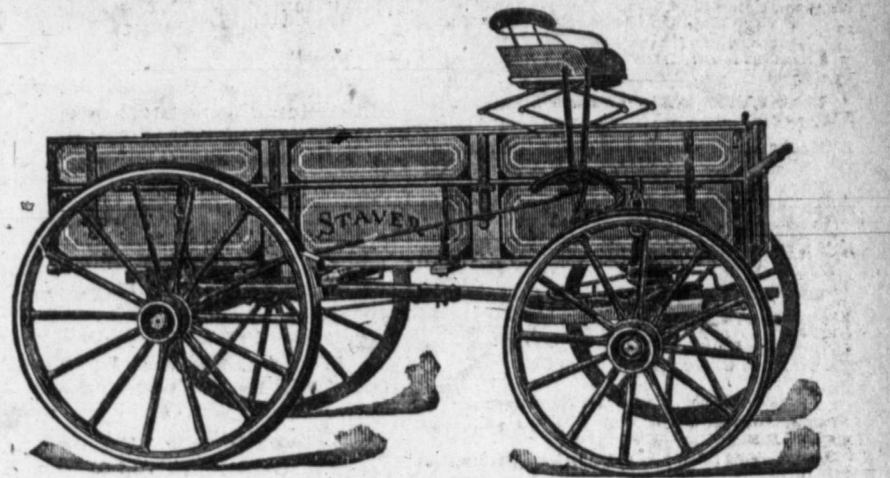
Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

REDUCED RATES VIA THE KATY. \$12.50 to Galveston and return. Sell every day until Sept. 30th, limited to 30 days from date of sale.

\$12.50 to Rockport, Corpus Christi, Aransas Pass and Portland and return. Sell every day until Sept. 30th, limited to 30 days from date of sale.

W. L. GREENHILL, G. P. and T. A.

WYON'S S. & C. OINTMENT. DEATH TO WORM. TRADE MARK. CORE FOR FOOT ROT, SOLD BY EVERYBODY.



"STAYER," With HOLMES' PATENT SKEIN, MALLEABLE IRON SEAT FRAME, and MALLEABLE IRON BOW STAPLES. Made to Stand Hard Use and Dry Seasons. Malleable Iron Dash Supports. Top Edge Irons, turned down over corners. The Wagon is in Every Respect First Grade in Material and Finish. Nothing has been left undone to make the "STAYER" a Durable and Profitable Wagon to sell or use. Prices and Terms will be furnished on application.

Emerson Mfg Co., Dallas, Texas. Mention this paper.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL, DALLAS, TEXAS. Most Centrally Located Hotel in the City. Renovated and Re-furnished Throughout. RATES \$2 PER DAY.

Headquarters for Stockmen and Farmers. CHAS. HODGES, Proprietor. F. L. JIMMS, Day Clerk. JOE LAYNE, Night Clerk.

Ranches WANTED. We are having some inquiry for Ranches and Stock Farms. Part sell them at their market value, are requested to write us, giving full description of same. We make no charge for our services, except in event of sale. Address: GEO. B. LOVING & CO., LIVE STOCK AND LAND AGENTS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Cheap Lands. IN SOUTHWEST TEXAS... T. J. Skaggs Real Estate Company offer 3,500 acres with all necessary improvements for a model rancho, at \$2.00 per acre. Larger tracts in same proportion. We make investments and inspect lands for non-residents. Maps, Etc., FREE.

T. J. Skaggs, Real Estate Co., Beeville, Texas.

TEXAS FEVER AND BLACK LEG REMEDIES. Sero-Vaccine (Equin) For the Prevention and Cure of Texas Fever and Black Leg. 3636 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. The Paul Paquin Laboratories, (Producers of Diphtheria, Consumption and other Antitoxins and Toxins)

Dallas Nursery and Fruit Farm. J. M. Howell, Manager.

CATTLE WANTED. We are having considerable inquiry for all kinds and classes of Cattle. Could readily sell at their market value several thousand aged steers, suitable for feeders. Some of our customers want to stock up, and would pay fair prices for a few thousand one, two and three-year-old steers, while others want heifers and cows. Those who have any kind or class of cattle for sale at reasonable prices, and in lots of 300 or over could, no doubt, find ready buyers by corresponding with us. Address: GEO. B. LOVING & CO., LIVE STOCK AND LAND AGENTS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

FROM TEXAS TO THE NORTH. In connection with the fast through trains of the M. K. and T. Ry., the Burlington route maintains through sleeping car service from all the large Texas cities via Hannibal to Chicago. Free chair car service with a change without leaving the train between all Texas points and Chicago. This through car service gives the patrons of the Burlington route the advantage of the fastest time by several hours from Texas to Chicago. The Texas sleeping car forms a part of the equipment of the Burlington's fast "ELL"—the finest train between Kansas City, St. Joseph and Chicago, comprising Pullman's latest patterns of sleepers, chair cars and dining cars. L. W. WAKELEY, General Passenger Agent.

FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Scott-Harold Building, Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

FORT WORTH TIME TABLE.

Chicago, Rock Island & Texas Railway. "ROCK ISLAND ROUTE."

DEPART ARRIVE 9:40 a.m. Sunday excepted, Mo Riv Local 6:00 p.m. 1:10 p.m. Kan. City & Chicago Ex. & Mail 5:40 a.m. Springs and Pueblo Fast Express, 7:35 a.m. Leaving Time 1:10 and 1:20 p.m. Depot 5 minutes later. Arriving 5 minutes earlier.

Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway. DEPART ARRIVE 12:10 a.m. Mail and Express. 2:45 p.m.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway. DEPART ARRIVE 10:10 a.m. Pueblo Mail and Express. 5:00 p.m.

Denver, Colorado Springs and 10:10 a.m. Pueblo Mail and Express. 5:00 p.m.

Genl. Colorado & Santa Fe Railway. DEPART ARRIVE 15 m. Kan. City & Chicago Ex. & Mail 5:40 a.m. 20 p.m. Kan. City & Chicago Fast Ex. 8:05 a.m.

DEPART ARRIVE 10 a.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 7:05 a.m. 45 p.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 7:05 a.m.

Houston & Texas Central Railway. DEPART ARRIVE 8:30 a.m. H'n'n & Gal'ston Mail & Ex. 7:45 p.m. 6:10 p.m. H'n'n & Gal'ston Mail & Ex. 9:10 a.m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. DEPART ARRIVE 9:50 a.m. K. C. St. L. & Chicago M'l & Ex. 6:40 p.m. 10:15 p.m. K. C. St. L. & Chicago Fast Ex. 6:40 p.m.

DEPART ARRIVE 7:55 a.m. Houston & Gal'ston M'l & Ex. 9:35 p.m. 7:45 p.m. Antonio Mail and Express 9:35 a.m.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway. DEPART ARRIVE 9:50 a.m. Memphis & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 6:15 p.m. 1:40 p.m. Memphis & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 6:10 a.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway. DEPART ARRIVE 7:45 a.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball. 9:25 p.m. 9:50 a.m. St. Louis Mail & Express. 7:40 p.m. 9:25 p.m. St. Louis & Memphis Fast Ex. 8:00 a.m. Dallas News Train. 5:45 a.m. 8:10 a.m. Dallas Local. 11:30 a.m. 12:35 a.m. Dallas & Weatherford Local. 8:15 p.m. 7:40 p.m. Dallas Local.

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W. B. Tullis of Quanah, Tex., member of the state sanitary board, was in Fort Worth Saturday.

T. B. Jones of Wichita Falls, spent Saturday in Fort Worth, on his way home from the Indian Territory.

J. C. Crawford, editor Texas Railway News and Illustrator, left Friday night for Houston and Galveston, in search of business and pleasure combined.

Sam Lazarus of Sherman, one of the successful ranchmen and cattle dealers of the state, spent Thursday in Fort Worth.

J. H. Knox, a prominent banker and cattleman of Jacksboro, was in town Friday and Saturday, on his way to the Indian Territory.

Samuel Scaling, senior member of the popular live stock commission, firm of Samuel Scaling & Son, St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago, was in the city Saturday.

J. W. Corn, the well known cattleman and feeder, was doing the hand shaking act on the streets of Fort Worth Saturday. Mr. Corn is in the market for a few good feeders.

Marion Sansom, the cattleman and banker of Alvarado, was in Fort Worth Friday on his way to Brownwood and other points along the Fort Worth and Rio Grande.

Geo. E. Brown, who owns a fine stock ranch in Wise county, where he is breeding fine horses and Shropshire sheep, was among the visiting stockmen in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Fred Horsbrough, resident manager of the Espuela Land and Cattle Co., was at the cattle Friday. He reports range and cattle in Dickens and Crosby counties in fine condition.

Col. John N. Simpson of Dallas, made a run up here Sunday. The colonel was looking unusually well and in the best of spirits. He contemplates feeding 2000 steers this winter.

S. H. Cowan, attorney for the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, left Fort Worth on the northbound Denver train Monday morning for Claude, where he goes to prosecute some cattle stealing cases.

Jas. H. Parramore passed through Fort Worth Saturday evening on his way to Waggoner, I. T. He reports good rains on his ranches in Russell county, Arizona, and New Mexico, and cattle doing well.

E. A. Paffrath, the cattle broker, recently sold to Kansas parties 2500 more of the Littlefield three and four-year-old steers to be delivered at Amarillo Oct. 1. Terms private.

Messrs. Lum Bagley and Horace Simms of Colorado City, have been in the city for a week or so taking a rest from their labors and enjoying the good things of Fort Worth.

W. D. Johnson, the well known cattleman of this city, has gone to his ranch near Pecos. He has recently purchased the interest of his brother, J. L. Johnson, in the herd and ranch formerly owned by Johnson Brothers.

Geo. B. Loving, editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and a member of the cattle commission firm of Geo. B. Loving & Co., left Fort Worth Friday for the San Angelo county, where he will be detained several days on business.

C. L. Ware, livestock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver, returned Saturday from a trip up the Denver as far as Quanah. Mr. Ware reports things along the line of his road in good shape, with a good prospect for heavy movement of livestock this season.

A. W. Hudson of Kansas City, who owns a cattle ranch in Kent and Stearns wall counties, was here Thursday. Mr. Hudson has great faith in the future of the cattle business and as a result is now on the lookout for a large ranch in Western Texas that will enable him to largely increase his herd.

At Dallas on the evening of the 26th, Miss Georgia Scott, daughter of Winfield Scott, and one of the best known young society ladies in Texas, was married to John T. Carter of Dallas. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Craik Morris, in the parlors of the Oriental.

Mrs. S. B. Turner, mother of Ez P. Turner, general passenger and ticket agent of the Texas and Pacific railway, died Friday morning at 6:30 o'clock at the residence of her son, D. A. Turner, Sartartia, Tex. Mrs. Turner had reached the advanced age of 74 years.

Mr. B. Gibson of Clarksville, Texas, in a business letter to the Journal, says: "I would like to make a deal for several hundred head of mixed cattle at a very close figure for November or December delivery. Can put up any number. If you know of any one wanting any, let me hear from you and it will be appreciated."

S. A. Roberts of Blooming Grove, Navarro county, was in town Wednesday. Mr. Roberts says the late rains have helped the cotton very much, but that the crop will be short; says he thinks it will take four acres down there to make a bale. Mr. Roberts speaks encouragingly of the oil finds in Navarro and thinks they will prove a big thing for that part of the state.

O. R. McCordie, Canadian, Tex., in a business letter to the Journal, says: "We could not get along without the Journal. My wife bought her sewing machine through the Journal and she likes it very much. Can recommend the machine to any one as a real nice easy running machine, and it does as good work as a \$60 machine. I believe the