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EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

The proofs come up from all parts of the cotton region of Texas that the acreage being put in the "money crop" is largely in excess of any previous year. The experiment is for 4 cent cotton and 3 cent calico.

Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania stood in the doorway of Democratic tariff reform to the day of his death. Senator Hill of New York seems to be following his example, with this difference: Randall was honest and Hill is playing for a presidential nomination.

Senator Mills says he is "between the devil and the deep sea" on the tariff question—the devil being the McKinley tariff, and the deep sea the ad valorem bill now before the senate. He thinks anything better than the "devil," and therefore he "will go to sea."

The Tillman whisky war in South Carolina was of brief but short duration, and Tillman claims the victory. If Tillman had lived in Paris in 1793-9, Robespierre, Danton and Marat would have played only second fiddles in the tragic drama of anarchy and the guillotine.

The outlook for tariff reform by a Democratic congress and a Democratic president is over the counters of the Wall street money changers, and through the mists of a purposely be-fogged financial policy of a corrupt administration.

Any movement should be hailed with approval, and any sacrifice required should be willingly and quickly made that looks to a closer political and industrial union of the South and the West. The South should allow nothing to stand in the way of so desirable a consummation.

The Canadians are rapidly drifting to free trade. The tariff of the Dominion is now only 28 per cent, and they are going to make a big reduction very soon. The American tariff will probably not average less than 45 per cent after our Democratic mob gets through tinkering with it.

With silver knocked out, tariff reform degraded to tariff tinkering and a foreign policy that mantles the American's cheek, the people of this country may well stand amazed and cry out: "Watchman, what of the night?" and wailingly inquire: "Where are we at?"

The Journal solicits and earnestly desires correspondence from the farm, the ranch and the home. The farmer, the husbandman, the flockmaster, the swine breeder, the horse farrier, the housewife and the sons and daughters are invited to send in contributions. Let their offerings be on postal cards or

slips of paper enclosed in an envelope—any way, so that the writing be legible and the name plain enough to prevent mistakes. Come, now, begin at once, and keep it up.

The government has introduced reindeer into Alaska, and this fact, it is thought, will greatly aid in the settlement and development of that remarkable country. It is said there is ample food for 2,000,000 reindeer, and that number will support 100,000 people.

Abraham S. Hewitt of New York himself a back-number and badly dilapidated, believes that American statesmen are degenerating. It is perfectly natural for one who is decaying or losing his mental vigor to think his fellows afflicted with softening of the brain.

The severity of the times and the folly of man is illustrated in the fact that two physicians recently put a four-line advertisement in an Eastern morning paper, offering \$5000 to a man who would submit to an experimental surgical operation involving considerable risk. No less than 142 answers were received.

The Journal is glad to be corrected as to its statement concerning drinking water on the Staked Plains, and takes infinite pleasure in announcing the fact that in many localities excellent drinking water is obtained by sinking wells to depths averaging from twenty to sixty feet, and that the supply seems to be increasing as the years roll by.

The fruit echoes from the cold weather ranges are not all in yet, but enough is known to reassure the good people of Texas that without some further disaster they are likely to have as much home raised fruit as usual, and that's nothing to brag on, for we all prefer to buy from California rather than eat fruits and grapes from our own orchards and vineyards.

The Journal's letter from its traveling correspondent, written at San Angelo the 17th, came in this morning too late for this issue, but Mr. Poole in a private letter says:

"No rain yet in Tom Green county—hundreds of cattle are dying, and it is reported that thousands of prairie dogs and rabbits are dying for want of something to eat. It is terrible hard on the stockmen and farmers."

The partisan press of Texas seems to have disagreed with the committees in their terms of "harmony," since it goes right on with the same old fight, and with the same old brutal weapons. When honorable men fight and make up, the hatchet is supposed to be buried, and with it the ascerbities that stained its keen edge with the blood of the combatants. But such is not the case with this "make up," and the plain people on both sides are left in

doubt as to whether the snake that made the track was going for peace or coming back.

Notwithstanding the crops in all the foreign countries that patronize American products were short last year, yet for some reason they did not take as much of our surplus as usual by millions of dollars worth. During the calendar year of 1893 our exports fell short of those of 1892 on the following articles to the amounts named: Cattle, \$12,411,472; corn, \$14,481,312; copper ore, \$2,222,630; cotton, \$12,957,535 (\$43,923,855 below the average of last five years); fish, \$1,408,737; fruit, \$2,297,418; mineral oils, \$857,774; dairy products, \$1,695,551. The following named exports increased in value over those of 1892: Agricultural implements, \$908,539; books, \$614,578; carriages and cars, \$1,033,681; coal, \$3,528,616; copper goods, \$10,992,402; cotton goods, \$252,287; hops, \$1,719,568; scientific apparatus, etc., \$463,147; iron and steel ware, \$2,258,288; leather manufactures, \$2,109,833; paper manufactures, \$229,382; paraffine, \$393,005; seeds, \$2,808,044; spirits, \$2,182,646; tobacco, \$2,075,495.

Foster's predictions for blizzards for the 7th and 11th were on time in Wyoming, South Dakota and as far South as Nebraska, Illinois, Kentucky and the middle states. In Wyoming the first was the severest blizzard ever experienced in that section, and as far south as Nebraska the worst of the winter. It was unexpected, notwithstanding Foster's warning, and caught the people unprepared, and the suffering was very great. The storm of the 11th was still more severe, and came down to Kentucky and gave her two feet of snow. The loss of range cattle in some places is reported as much as 75 per cent, and proves these storms the most disastrous ever experienced in the West. Foster's latest prediction is a warm wave the 20th crossing the central valleys about the 22d, to be followed by a cold wave, which, he says, will be most severe on the 21st or 22d, and will cause blizzards in some places. We need scarcely apprehend disaster from this cold wave in Texas, and yet it were well to prepare for it, for this climate has no certain immunity from freezing weather as late as the date named.

BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO.

The writer recently visited the studio of Mr. Harry McCardle, in one of the rooms in the state capitol, where he is finishing his great painting representing the battle of San Jacinto. It is a grand work of art, and will not only perpetuate historic facts, names and heroic achievements of that event, but will secure immortality to the artist.

Mr. McCardle has been engaged on this wonderful historical picture about twenty years, fourteen of which were

devoted to gathering data from participants in the fight, from contemporaneous authorities and from frequent visits to the battle field with living witnesses, locating the positions of contending, fleeing and pursuing forces, incidents of the battle, individual deeds of daring, etc., and these facts are portrayed with the fidelity of historic truth and the genius of the master. The picture measures 8x14 feet, and every figure, position and tragic action is in strict accordance with perspective measurement, and the harmonies are beautifully preserved in the detail.

I am not an art critic, but persons who claim to be unhesitatingly pronounce this painting one of the grandest art creations of modern times, and altogether worthy to be classed with the grandest inspirations of the old masters. Mr. McCardle was practically engaged by the last legislature to bring his painting to the capitol and complete it for the state, and in about four months he will give it the finishing touches and have it ready to be placed on exhibition, and for delivery next winter. He puts the price of \$50,000 on his wonderful creation, and it is little enough, when it is remembered that he spent fourteen years securing data, seven years in painting, and that his data cannot again be reproduced, the sources having passed away.

It is intensely interesting to hear the artist read his picture, and as he points out the positions of the two armies, the deadly conflicts between squads and individuals, and directs attention to Houston, Burleson, Lamar, Deaf Smith and many others who are central figures of thrilling tragedies, the flight of the Mexicans, the rally, final overthrow, the rout, Santa Anna's mad run to the rear on a bridleless horse, the figures on the canvas seem to grow to full stature and the battle to glow and breathe and burn with tragic actuality and heroic life. The likenesses are so true that an old veteran who was with the little band of patriots and heroes pointed out each one of the prominent leaders and many of the men whose faces were familiar to him. In the picture the salient incidents of the battle are marked by tragic groups with figures representing hand-to-hand combats or timely shots to save comrades. These are drawn with the utmost fidelity to the facts, and the old veteran pointed them out one after the other as if the battle had been fought but yesterday, and without the slightest aid from the artist.

To the mind of the writer Mr. McCardle has nobly fulfilled his mission, and contributed to Texas, to the truth of history and to liberty the grandest memorial that can ever be consecrated to her struggle for independence, or to the memory of her heroic sons who gained an empire and rebaptized the emblem of civil liberty at San Jacinto. Let the gifted artist be amply rewarded for his almost God-like creation.

C. W. S.

CATTLE.

The Journal continues to urge the cattle raisers of the Southwest to breed for top grades. It is the supremest folly to breed for and raise a scrub for 2 cents a pound, when top grades that will bring 4 and 5 cents can be as easily bred and as cheaply raised and fattened. Let no scrub bull run with the females of the herd.

The American Farmer strongly urges dehorning as a measure of economy, convenience and safety in feeding and shipping, and it is asserted by one of its correspondents that the cruelty complained of by those who oppose the system amounts to nothing. Dehorning is accompanied with very little pain, and the wound heals quickly. The correspondent says he has seen much more cruelty in his herd caused by one or more vicious animals than there was in their dehorning. The live stock literature on the subject is decidedly favorable to dehorning, but the contention is between the patentees of the machine and the acid process.

In a staff letter from Austin, published two weeks ago, the omission of that very small, but very important word "no," in relation to the feeding of cattle, changed the language intended to be used into a misleading and injurious statement. Mr. Caldwell of Austin has fed ten cars of beef steers sixteen days on cotton seed meal and hulls, and then suddenly changed off to corn and hay to finish with. His cattle fattened rapidly to excellent standard and weight, "and showed no perceptible injury from the change." The compositor omitted the word "no" in the line quoted. Mr. Caldwell wishes it distinctly understood that he and Blocker, who did the feeding, are living witnesses to the fact that meal and hulls for the starter with corn and hay to finish on is the very best ration for beefs after they are taken off the range and put on a regime for market.

Void Contracts.

The law looks with disfavor upon all contracts in restraint of trade. If the contracts are unreasonable, they will not be enforced. Contracts of this kind are held unreasonable when they would prevent a person from ever again, anywhere, engaging in a particular business, or where, though not so broad, they still cover too much territory. Reasonable restrictions will, however, be enforced when there is a sufficient consideration. These rules apply with full force to agreements not to buy live stock. In a case recently decided, says the Drovers' Journal, the supreme court of Nebraska upholds a contract by which a party who sold his business and the good will thereof, agreed not to buy hogs or cattle to ship from a certain point named, the agreement to be in force so long as the purchaser should remain in the business of buying and shipping from that place. One thousand dollars was the consideration paid. The seller of the business, however, it would seem, sought to break up the business of the purchaser. Thus, after a number of farmers had sold their hogs to the latter for as high a price as the market would bear, he would come in and offer them a greater price. Such a course the court declares clearly wrong. He should either do business at some other point, or else repurchase the business he sold.

A Cattleman's Faith.

While in Austin a few days ago the writer met Mr. Will Blocker, who had just returned from Chicago, where he sold ten cars of beefs for C. G. Caldwell of Travis. These cattle were fed on meal and hulls for sixty days and finished on corn and hay. They were very fine and averaged over 1100 pounds. Mr. Blocker sold them for \$3.30 cwt., which was considered the top for Texas cattle. Prices advanced after this sale, however, and are still a little better than at that time.

Mr. Blocker returned from the great markets and from contact with the leading American dealers, much more hopeful for the Texas cattle industry, and thinks he has good reason for his faith in improving prices. One of these

was the advance in prices on increasing receipts; another increasing demand for export as well as for domestic consumption, and then he avowed the scarcity of beef stock in the Southwest as a third reason for his hope. The dealers were sanguine of improvement, and freely expressed themselves on the rapidly increasing popularity of Texas cattle.

"In Texas," said Mr. Blocker, "the source largely relied on for spring and summer supplies, there are but few cattle in condition to go forward. The meal-fed cattle have all been sent to the front and sold, and the grass cattle are poor—too poor for the market. In the sections where they are to be found there were no rains for a year or so until the prevailing showers, and there has been no grass up to this time, and as all other feed is exhausted, the improvement in the stock must necessarily be very slow." From all these facts he was thoroughly impressed that the supply is short of the demand and that prices are bound to go up; and he says this is the prevailing opinion among dealers and packers in Chicago. He found a better feeling existing toward Texas and her live stock interests, and was impressed with the generous terms in which visitors to the late cattle raisers convention at Fort Worth expressed their appreciation of Texas, her people and her possibilities.

EXCURSION RATES.

The Sunset Route Will Sell Tickets at the Following Rates.

For the general conference of the M. E. church at Memphis, Tenn., tickets will be sold for one fare for the round trip, via Houston, April 30, May 1, 2 and 3, limited to return May 31.

For the International regatta at Austin, tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip May 14, 15, 16, and 17, limited to return May 20.

For the spring races at San Antonio tickets will be sold from Houston to Del Rio, inclusive, May 2, 3 and 4 at one fare for the round trip, limited for return until May 6.

For the Southern Baptist association at Dallas, tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip on May 9, 10, 11, and 12, limited to return thirty days from date of sale.

Remember low round trip rates are still in effect to California, account Midwinter Fair.

For grand excursion to Monterey, account Fifth of May celebration, round trip tickets will be sold May 4 at one fare for the round trip, from stations Houston to Del Rio, inclusive. Tickets limited to return to May 10.

L. J. PARKS, A. G. P. and T. A., C. W. BEIN, T. M., Houston, Tex.

The Santa Fe Route to California.

If you contemplate taking advantage of the very low rate from Texas points to California that are now being quoted by the Santa Fe route, do not wait much longer, as on and after April 15, 1894, California rates will be restored to rates in effect February 20, 1894, which are as follows:

First class, limited to 6 days, \$52.
Second class, limited to 6 days, \$35.
Round trip, limited to July 15, \$55.
Round trip, limited to 9 months, \$80.

Until April 14, 1894, inclusive, the Santa Fe will continue the sale of first class tickets from all Texas points on its main line and Paris branches at the following very low figures:

Single trip, limited to 6 days, \$20.
Round trip, limited to 60 days, \$35.50.
The midwinter fair at San Francisco is now in the height of its glory, and you can see all its beauties at a nominal expense.

For information regarding tickets, time tables and sleeping car accommodations, apply to the nearest Santa Fe agent or address W. S. KEENAN, General Passenger Agent.

Iron ore is mined in thirteen departments in France, the total number of mines or workings in activity being about sixty. The total production of iron ore of all kinds is about 2,500,000 tons a year, the average value of which at the place of production is given at 70 cents.

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(Successors to the THE JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.)

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Established 1861.

JESSIE SHERWOOD.

R. STRAHORN & CO.

Live Stock Commission

Room 85, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

GEO. BEGGS, General Live Stock Agent for Texas, Fort Worth, Texas.

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(SUCCESSORS TO THAYER BROS. & CO.)

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

S. W. THAYER will have charge of the Texas business as heretofore.

Special attention given to the sale of Texas Cattle. 185 New Exchange, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

References—Bankers' National Bank, Chicago; Drovers' National Bank, Chicago; First National Bank, Paris, Ill.; J. Millikin & Co., Decatur, Ill.; State Bank, Chrisman, Ill.; Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill.; Allerton Bank, Allerton, Ill.

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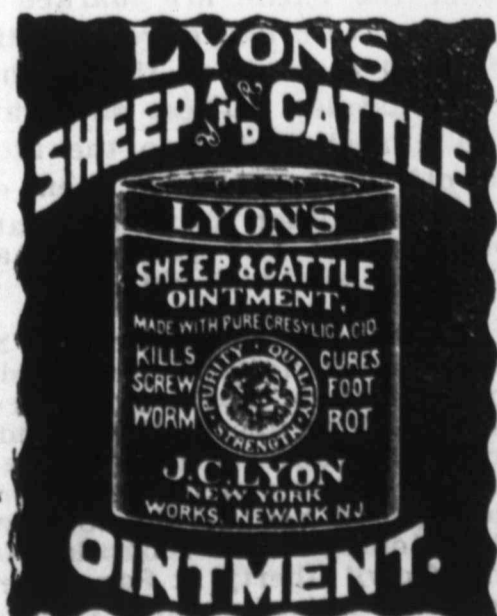
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HORSE DEPARTMENT.

The American mare, Nellie R., won first money in the first-class purse in Russia recently, trotting her two miles in 5:15 1/2, making it by half a second.

In the construction of the terraces of the gardens of the palace of Versailles, grading the park and building the road to Paris, it is stated 6000 horses were employed.

"Jimmie" Robinson, the whilom popular circus rider, is now living in Mexico, Mo., and is training on the road a promising 3-year-old gelding by Kentucky Wilkes, dam a Missouri Clay mare.

The scion does not always bear the impress or traits of the ancestor, but may be pure-blooded all the same, and be the counterpart of some other sire in the ancestral group. So an animal may possess the blood of a registered ancestor without showing evidence of that fact in his make-up, tendencies or traits.

The Horseman insinuates that there are no "pure-bred English trotters," and thinks Tolstoi poorly posted in horse lore, unless he alludes to such a horse in one of his books. The English breeders have for some years been giving attention to speed in harness, and the Horseman is liable to be "called down" on its boast at some early meeting.

Horse flesh is not so cheap in Germany as in this country. Her military commission sent over here to look into the practicability of purchasing suitable horses for the army of the empire reports that American horses, such as were wanted, could be imported at a gross cost of 1000 francs, or \$200 a head, at which figures the German breeders say they cannot compete.

Robert Bonner, who takes a cheerful view of the matter, is reported as saying recently: "Ten or fifteen years ago horses were selling so low that it was deemed a waste of time to breed them. The clouds of depression were blown away, and there was a steady advance in prices. In fact, bigger prices were paid than ever before. What has happened before will happen again."

Kentucky continues to take the blue ribbon, and the purses too, as to that. But two derbys have been run so far this year, and the winners were both bred in Kentucky. Buckra, winner of the New Orleans derby, was bred near Lexington, and Buckrene, winner of the Arkansas derby, was bred near Louisville. By the record both are by sons of Imp. Buckden and out of mares bred close up to Imp. Leamington. Buckra's dam was by Jils Johnson, a grandson of Leamington, and Buckrene's dam was by Long Time, a son of Longfellow. Hence it may be seen that both colts are bred very much alike.

A reformed cowboy denies that there is any fun or pleasure in riding buck-ponies. "Its all bosh," he says, this talk about cowboys learning to enjoy the sport of riding a bucking horse. Riding a bucking horse is like having boils—you never get thoroughly used to it. When you hear a fellow say he would like to ride a bucking horse he is either a liar or a greenhorn. The first day I ever went out with a herd of cattle I was dumped nine times because of the presence of a cactus burr in my saddle blanket. I have seen but one man that had grit enough to sit on a real bucking horse until it had bucked all it wanted to, and he was bleeding at the nose, mouth and ears when they took him off the horse at the end of a half-hour's struggle. As a general thing a cowboy will pull a horse's head up, wind the reins around the saddle-horn, take a firm grip on the saddle with his hands, and then rowel the buckler until the animal becomes convinced that it is better to behave than to buck."

An uncredited horse-trader is bristling with horse sense when he lets fly the following chunk of wisdom: One fact in breeding is too often overlooked. Men who own brood mares or select sires seem to think only of some special virtue. The mare has a good disposition, she is a fast walker and a free driver, or the stallion has a low record. All of these are good, but what about the outs? The fact is that bad as well as good qualities are transmitted, and it is the sum total of the whole which tells the story. Look sharply after the weak spots and do not allow the excellence of a single good quality to blind the glaring defects. A gentleman took the writer to see a Hambletonian stallion, represented to be of choice breeding, but when ready for a drive he wore four interfering boots, knee boots and scalpers. Measured by his advertised

pedigree he was a valuable horse to patronize, but by his individuality his only worth was what he would bring at the sausage factory.

Will Play His Own Horses.

The famous plunger, Mr. Frank Shaw, played other people's horses besides his own at St. Louis, and gave up the winnings of his own racers to the luck of those who played against him as the other fellow's horse, and now he says he will stick to his own for the balance of this year at least. To a Republic reporter he said:

"I came to St. Louis last year with a resolution to stop betting on any other than my own horses," said he, "but I did not keep it long. I made up my mind at that time to play my own judgment, trying to win \$1000 each day, and when I reached that amount to stop for the day. The first eleven days of the meeting I kept my resolution, and as I picked them right, I was just \$11,000 ahead. Then a friend who owned several horses asked me to play his horse for him, and I became a backslider, and the first thing I knew I was playing everybody's horse. In a week I had lost my winnings and \$10,000 besides. With the beginning of the new season I'm going to make a new resolution, and I'll bet I don't break it. I own a number of horses, and some good ones, too. I've made up my mind to stick to them and let other people's alone. When I've got one of them right, I'm going to bet twenty times as much on him as I would ordinarily on a race. If I lose, all right; if I win, I don't have to give up half of it to some owner. It is surprising the amount of money a heavy better gives away in a year to owners for information. Twenty thousand dollars wouldn't be near what I gave away last year. On one horse alone I gave the owner \$8000, but I did not begrudge that, for if they had all treated me as well and profitably, there would be no cause for complaint."

The American Derby This Year.

The Live Stock Beacon (Lexington) is speculating on the probable winner of the American derby this year, and in an article of interest to owners of the contesting flyers these paragraphs occur:

The absence of local interest has provoked far more interest in future events in New York this winter than has been the case in many years. Of course this interest is principally centered on the Brooklyn handicap, but the American derby seems to be coming in for a very fair share of attention. It is an interesting race in that it brings together the pick of the East and the West so far as the best 3-year-olds are engaged. This fact, however, makes it hard for any one man to form a fair opinion of the chances of the candidates.

The best favorites hail from the East, and of course Domino is the general selection, with Dobbins and Senator Grady very well fancied. The race, however, is not run until the latter part of June, so there is plenty of time for many changes in public opinion. It is hard, even now, to find any two men who agree in their ideas how this year's 3-year-olds will turn out. One man dismisses Domino as not at all likely to develop into anything more than a brilliant miler. Another has boundless belief in the horse situated as he is, under the most favorable circumstances, and Billy Lakeland, a most excellent judge, seems to feel this way himself.

The element of excellence in training enters very largely into all questions of this kind. The American derby is made particularly interesting by the fact that the favorites are all in first-class hands. Drawing a bow at a venture, I predict this will be the first race in which Senator Grady will be seen in public this year; that is, if Matt Byrnes thinks him good enough to send on. Mr. Byrnes is a man who takes no chances with his horses. If Senator Grady is shipped to Chicago it is dollars to cents that the horse will go to the post fit to the hour, and he will have shown his trainer something which convinced him that, so far as human foresight can determine such a question, he held everything in the race safe. So far, however, as the Eastern colts are concerned, the fact that they have to take the trip to Chicago makes their chances all the more uncertain.

We have been seeing every year how this journey knocked horses off. It is more than probable that there will be some surprises in connection with our 4-year-olds for that very reason.

Examine the entries as one may, it is virtually impossible to see how the East can fail to carry off the race, but then arises the question, which of the Eastern candidates is the right one? Will the brilliant two-year-old, Domino, be an equally brilliant three-year-old? That is the point where the question chiefly hinges. Certainly it seems that his stable connection except the very best of him, but of the three favorites, Senator Grady is the one bred most on staying lines. This is a race that

needs a genuine stayer—one mile and a half, with weight up, very likely a long delay at the post and a hot contest from start to finish. Close students of blood lines will tell one that the Hermit family has never furnished a thorough stayer, despite the brilliant record of the strain. Dobbins, too, had such a drumming last season that he is at a disadvantage as compared with Domino and Senator Grady. Both these colts are in the best of hands, and there will be no excuse if they are sent to the post. In the face of the Keene stables' confidence in the ability of their colt, it is hard to look elsewhere, and yet I fancy that the colors of Montana's "Copper King" will be first past the post, unless the race is an utter surprise.

PANHANDLE LETTER.

Good Country for Stock Raising, but Straight Farming Cannot Succeed—Stock Men Hopeful—Sheep Men Content—Don't Buy on the Jump and Sell on the Slump.

Mirage, Deaf Smith Co., Tex., April 12.—There is no doubt that this section of the plains country has at last reached bottom. That is, the population is now nearly a working force. In the boom days some five years ago, when the country was boomed for as many different things as there were boomers, the country was filled with a class of people that did not understand the situation at all. Many had been led to believe that this country, which has been considered rather a dry stock country, could be transformed into a farming region in so short a time, and that they could make a living while the process was going on.

When the Journal and some few other papers were brave enough to contradict this claim, and oppose this belief, they were charged with working in the cause of the large stock interests, and trying to injure the future of the country. Time has shown the truth of the position of the Journal on this question.

In this great influx of population there were three classes: "Bonus" holders, who had a dugout staked out, and waited for the railroad; the farmer, and farmer only kind of man, and the stock-farmer; the regulation cowman was already here.

There has been a large amount of money and time expended, but the greater portion to no advantage, because of the attempt to force the country to accept methods and customs to which it was not adapted. The natural consequence of all this was that as soon as the new was worn off many found that the country did not offer the developed condition that they expected to find. Many left because of their disappointment, but the greater portion on account of the country's inability to furnish on so short notice the support that was necessary for them to remain. The stock-farmer is here, and will stay, and taking all things together, is very well satisfied with his surroundings. Those that left that could have stayed, did not realize that it takes time and patience to discover and develop the natural resources of a new country, in the way that nature intended.

The conditions with which we are here confronted are so different from those of other portions of the state that farming methods of Central Texas will not apply. It would be very strange, indeed, if all the experimenting that has been done was of no benefit to the stock farmer and ranchman.

Although we have fine stock pasturage the year around, it has been found that it pays to plant in August a large field of wheat or rye for pasturage, even if we get no crop in the spring, but we are nearly always sure to get a large amount of feed from it, if nothing else. Johnson grass in some cases has made paying crops and melilotus alba will do well.

Sorghum and the non-sacharine sorghums are our staple crops, and if you haven't tried them you have no idea the amount of good a little work expended in this direction will do your stock in a norther.

Stock on the range is in good condition, but our ideas in regard to what we consider fat beef are so cultivated that most of us are eating fat bacon at present. Grass is starting nicely, although we have had no rain since the heavy rain in November of last year. On account of the lakes being full in the fall, lake grass is very good now.

At present no stock is changing hands, as no one is offering to buy or sell at any price. The stockmen are all very hopeful of the future, and our sheepmen are the most contented of all. They claim that when all others are trying to get out that is the time for them to hold on, and they are right about it.

The same thing applies to horses. If you have any, stick to them, and if you haven't, get some good ones while they are cheap. You will hear the same thing all over the country—mares not being bred—the claim that the colt is not worth the service fee. Don't believe it; that is, if the colt is a good one, and you can only have good colts



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by using good stallions and good mares. Be more careful in your selection of a sire this year. In order to make a business a success now you must raise more and better stuff at less cost of production than you ever did before, and you had just as well get it now as any time. But above all things remember that the day of the scrub is past; there never again will be a profitable market for it, whether it is horse, cow or sheep. Most people "buy on the jump and sell on the slump." Try the other way awhile, and see how it will work. Try and do what all the other men are not doing.

The spring work will not begin for some time, as no one as yet has any use for their stock. W. E. Files made a very good horse sale the other day, considering the times. He sold a small bunch of saddle horses at \$45 a head.

If you are going to put a stuffing-box in your new pumping outfit, don't do it, it will be a botheration to the end of time. Rather run a splasher to the top of the tower if you can do no other way. But if you must put one on try stuffing it with wool; it is strong and will last well.

L. H. HALLAM.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

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SAN ANTONIO.

Branch office Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal room 5 over banking house of T. C. Frost, San Antonio, Texas.

R. R. CLARIDGE, Mgr.

San Antonio, Tex., April 18, 1894.

I get sick only about every seven or eight years, and when I do get doubled up—bad enough to send for a doctor, I invariably astonish the doctor. I am just getting over one of these "spells," and therefore know about as much of what has been going on in this part of Texas in a week as a pie-hunting politician knows about political economy. So this time I shall eschew news and chew whatever else happens in the way. If anybody makes a kick let me know, and I'll show 'em next time how mean I can be when I try—make 'em so mad, in fact, they'll take the Journal just to see if I can get any more "ornery."

Seeing the letter of Minor Brown of the Taylor country, reminds me that when I went to the first sheep shearing at Taylor eleven or twelve years ago, he was the first man to welcome me, a stranger, and did much to convey a good first impression of that section and its people, that has increased with the years. And what developments have come from the little social gatherings to witness the sheep shearing, eat a good dinner and have a good time generally. They were the inception of the series of magnificent shows of fine stock that followed, and which finally culminated in a splendid annual fair, which, by the way, holds a meeting sometime next month. Indeed, from the friendly rivalry of those sheep shearing picnics there sprang a spirit of improvement that has, in the matter of fine stock development, placed old Williamson in the front rank of southern counties with a good lead over all her sister counties of Texas. Brown's letter caused a feeling that I'd like to again visit the Blue Grass region of Texas, shake hands with old friends, renew old memories and see if the advancement the last three or four years has been as rapid as during the years when I kept tab on the Taylor country.

I enjoyed the roast the Journal gave the country papers of Texas for printing nothing of interest to country people except politics. And I have no doubt that country is soured on a good deal of the politics that is dished out to him by these same country papers. They may say it's none of our business how they run their papers, but it is. We are the friends of the editors, in the first place, and desire to see them get a living, and a good one too, independent of the measly mites doled out to them by the pie hustlers of the political parties that own the country editors body and soul. If they will look out for the interests, local and general, of their patrons, devoting a goodly share of space to farm, live stock and other matters that interest their country subscribers, and let the parties go to Helligoland, where they at present seem to be heading anyhow, these country newspaper people will do their sections more good and themselves more good. All this political racket for principle? What principle? If Abe Lincoln or Ben Wade could revisit the earth long enough to size up Tom Reed's politics, they'd doubtless be ready to go to sleep again, with instructions not to be bothered any more till things changed. And Grover Cleveland's politics! Great Scott! It's enough to make Thomas Jefferson and Andy Jackson turn over in their graves. There is no principle in it, but a blind following of leaders, and it is this sort of politics that the people and the papers should eschew. Hit right and left for the right and against the wrong in men or measures, and as soon as the people can bring themselves to realize that you are that kind of an editor, you will be independent of partizan crumbs. I used to run a country paper myself and know what I am talking about. When I sold out and came to San Antonio, I had the good will of the best people of both parties in the county, and if I had been fool enough to have tried it, might have been elected to some office that would more than likely have gotten me into still further trouble. If you pretend to run a country paper to be paid for by country people, run a country paper. The country is getting enough partizan jimjams through the medium of the city press. If you must run to politics, don't take your cue from the city journalist of the two-ounce brain and the two ounce cane whose principal stock in trade is the saying of alleged smart things at the expense of public men whose records are open and un-sullied and whose private lives are a benediction which, in the light of re-

cent occurrences of national notoriety, seem at present all the more benign.

If anybody objects to my lecture to country editors, I can make it shorter and plainer, with general results possibly a little worse.

There is a general grumble among live stock exhibitors all over the country at the undue prominence given to race matters by the fair managements generally, and especially at the undue proportion of financial inducement held out to the race people. I have been inclined to grumble a little myself, but it might be well to analyze the situation a little and see if we can find where the blame really lies. The fair management gets the contumely, but in reality is it entitled to all the blame? The gentlemen composing it have a dollars and cents interest in the financial outcome of the fair, and as business men looking out for a chance to get their money back, this chance depending upon the size of the attendance, it is only natural that they should, in the shuffle of the drawing cards, manifest the most solicitude for those that have the most "draw" in them. In this regard let me tell you what I have seen, and I doubt not that it is the observation of most people who attend fairs. A noted race is on. Those specially interested in race matters and horse lovers generally, a very large contingent, I assure you, were on hand at the start, leaving the other half of the crowd scattered about over the grounds, in the exposition building, around the stock stables, etc. When the start was made, the noise was not so great, but it was that indefinable noise that a crowd only gives forth on such occasions, and actually seems to reach further than the open-throated roar that goes up at the finish. At any rate, the finish found the other half of the crowd engaged in a frantic struggle to witness it, and the live stock exhibitors and other grumblers over the horse monopoly had their necks stretched as long and their eyes as wide as anybody else. Another thing, the more famous the horses the better they draw, and of course the more inducement must be held out to them. There you have it; now who is to blame? The people, because they would rather see a race than anything else at a fair? Then place the blame where it belongs. I appreciate the difficulty labored under by other exhibitors, and they have my warmest sympathy except when they heap blame upon the fair managements that is at least in part undeserved. For some of the kicks that are indulged in over minor matters, there is doubtless more or less reason. For instance, it is claimed that not only in the matters of courtesies extended and general attention given there is discrimination in favor of the horse people, but that they actually overshadow and dominate everything. One irate breeder declared to me once that a stable boy had more of a "pull" around the grounds than any breeder there, and it was a big fair. He doubtless intended his statement to be considered as a trifle extravagant, but I tell you there is getting to be some pretty hot talk on the subject. I have heard such talk as a possible separation of the race and exhibition interests. If there is any way to avoid this it should be adopted, as neither interest could afford it.

Some other time I may offer some suggestions as a possible solution of the difficulty. In the meantime, the subject being a live one, the Journal is a most proper medium for its ventilation by people most directly interested.

I differ with a great many people as to the probable effects of the airing given the Breckinridge-Pollard scandal. The greatness, the stability and the glory of a nation are in exact ratio to the virtue possessed by the people that go to make up the nation, and the rapid growth of immorality among high and low since the war, and especially in the cities and larger towns has long been a source of alarm to patriotic Americans, who regard the virtuous family as the unit of safe government. And the good that I hope may come out of the malodorous mess that has been so lately dished up to the public is the awakening of the public conscience to the insidious but none the less rapid spread of vice in these post bellum days. This absence of moral restraint so apparent on every hand, is one of the most baleful of the results of the mad worship of mammon that has characterized the people since the war. Rapid accretion of wealth in the hands of a few people who never earned it, and rapid attrition out of the hands of the many people who did earn it—well, there was but one way for it all to end, and the sequel begins to crop out in divers and sundry ways, not the least emphatic of which are Coxey's army and the Washington scandal. But failing to heed the warning of Abraham Lincoln over thirty years ago, and of Joh-

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H. Reagan over twenty years ago, the people must pay the penalty of their folly, and more is the pity, that penalty must follow their children. Anyhow, I hope they are awake at last. While on this subject I wanted to say that the thing I hated most in connection with the trial was the speech of Col. Phil Thompson for the defense. I was a brazen, coarse and altogether unmanly defense of a too prevalent idea that if a wolf is cunning enough to catch an unprotected lamb, the occurrence is rather to his credit and nobody's business at any rate. The skinning Judge Bradley gave him was timely and well deserved. The only thing I ever had against womankind was their disposition to be uncharitable to their unfortunate sisters, disposition that has consigned to hell here, to a certainty, and hereafter, possibly, literally millions of women who if held up and encouraged to atone for the first false step, might have lived noble lives and many of them been the mothers of men who might have left their imprint for good all along the centuries. Therefore it is that I feel like throwing up my hat to learn that instead of being turned loose with every avenue of honest effort closed against her and with the grave or the bawdy house the only alternatives staring her in the face, this pitiful victim of her own folly and of man's inhumanity to woman is to be given a chance to win back her womanhood. And best of all, that many of the greatest women in the land—women so far above reproach that their motives cannot be questioned, propose to see that she gets just that chance. May we not hope, therefore that the prominence given this case may crystallize the sentiment which has been growing for years, and which I express in these words: Give the women a chance.

Journal readers may remember that some months since I attributed the long series of dry years from which Western Texas has suffered to the fact that the country has been skinned of vegetation by the system of overstocking that has prevailed during the last twelve to fifteen years. There being slight coating of grass or weeds to hold what little moisture is precipitated, this moisture is rapidly evaporated and hence, under the theory that I advanced, viz: that "moisture produces moisture," its effect in that direction is lost. It pleases me to find in a late issue of Farm and Ranch; letter bearing upon this subject by Mr James C. Fulton of Rockport, in which that gentleman takes the same view of the matter and accounts for it upon scientific grounds. Here is the letter, an interesting, important and a timely contribution, as I view it:
Permit me to make some suggestions as to the cause of the drouth in the southwestern portion of our state, and also a possible remedy.
1. It is a well-known fact that the section referred to is practically void of timber, and at present of grass and weeds as well.
2. I think none will dispute the fact that the overstocking of the range is usually followed by drouth.
3. The subsoil is, generally speaking, impervious to water, and overlies a

stratum of dry sand, the latter almost a perfect electrical insulation.
4. The atmosphere has a very high electrical tension, increasing its evaporative power very largely.
5. Owing to the insulation above referred to, the earth's surface and surrounding air are of the same electrical polarity, the effect of which is to repel the moisture particles from each other and the earth.
6. With these conditions rain is not likely to fall unless by the forcing of the electrical charge of the air to the earth, in the shape of lightning—i. e., by storm disturbance.
The Remedy.
1. It is well known that tree growth and cultivation increases rainfall. The reasons usually given are that evaporation is lessened by the ground being shaded, and that moisture attracts moisture, etc. All very true, as far as it goes. The true reason, however, in my opinion, is that each leaf and twig is a collector of the electricity of the air, and the roots penetrating, as they do, to the moist sub-strata, serve as convenient distributors.

At the Stock Yards.
Yesterday was an average day at the stock yards, and the packing house slaughtered its usual number of hogs. Receipts at the yards are as follows:
Fifteen car loads steers from Colorado, in transit to Beaumont, Kan. Col. M. B. Slaughter shipper.
Three car loads cattle from McKinney for J. H. Campbell & Co. J. L. White, shipper.
Five cars horses for this market.
One car hogs, Alvarado, M. Sanson, packing house company; average 183.
One car hogs, Itaska, I. M. Caffin, packing company; average 196.
One car hogs, Eddy, Tex., Bird & Rogers packing company; average 226.
One car hogs, S. L. Williams, Indian Territory.
One hundred and ten hogs driven in, average 190.
Sunday small lots of hogs brought in in wagons.
The packing house company is paying Kansas City prices for hogs, and Chicago prices for beef cattle, less about one-half the freight from Fort Worth to Chicago.
The company is now slaughtering 350 to 500 hogs daily, which is about one-fourth the capacity of the packery.
The master mechanic reports being under orders to prepare plans for a beef packing house of 1200 head capacity.

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New leather always new if you use
Vacuum Leather Oil.
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If there are cracks in it the oil won't mend them.
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CORRESPONDENCE

NAVAJO SHEEP RAISERS.

Northwestern New Mexico—Indian Population and Industries—Flocks in the Sixteenth Century.

Editor Stock Journal.

Las Vegas, N. M., April 16.—Far up in northwestern New Mexico, one half extending into Arizona, is situated the Navajo Indian reservation, containing at the present time about 17,000 Indian population.

These Indians are the pioneers in the sheep business of the West. Old Spanish records show that they were engaged in raising sheep away back in the Sixteenth century. They claim at present 750,000 sheep, 250,000 goats, 5000 cattle and 250,000 horses.

Their horses are the only stock which show evidences of improvement, good stallions having been supplied them by the government some years ago, and the increase shows marked improvement. They are considered much better than the Mexican horses. We regret as much cannot be said for their sheep, as they show little improvement as the centuries have rolled along.

Their wool clip for 1889 was about 200,000 pounds, and the value of their manufactured woolen products at \$39,500. The famous Navajo blankets are considered an industrial curiosity, much prized abroad, and are always sought after by Eastern people traveling in New Mexico as souvenirs of their visit to the territory. They are very heavy, in fancy and plain colors, and are especially useful as rugs and camp blankets. They are manufactured by hand, in crude, old fashioned looms—the women, as a matter of course, doing all the work.

The wool is handled principally by the merchants at Albuquerque, N. M., and in 1891 amounted, besides what was consumed in making blankets, to about 2,000,000 pounds, mostly carpet wool. About 35 per cent is straight carpet wool, and 25 per cent is blanket wool; 40 per cent of coarse medium wool; one-fourth of the total clip is black wool. The sheep are somewhat larger than the New Mexico sheep, and kill out about sixty-three pounds. The grazing lands of the Reservation afford pasture for the sheep the year round. Feeding is practically unknown among them, the climate being equable, and contagious diseases never put in an appearance.

The flocks vary in size from 200 to 3000, some individuals owning as high as 15,000 head. Rams are run with the flocks all the time, hence they have no regular lambing season. Lambs are dropping all the year round. Shearing usually commences in May. The government authorities have frequently supplied them with improved rams, but the most of the Indians immediately trade them off for cattle and horses, and seem perfectly contented to grow carpet wool and produce an inferior class of muttons.

New Mexico Sheep and Wool.
The well known firm of Ray Bros., who feed sheep extensively on their farm some fifty miles out of Chicago, bought 4000 muttons from John Frazer, the well known sheep man of Chilili, N. M., and paid \$2 per head, delivered at the shipping pens at Lami, on the Santa Fe and road near Santa Fe. These sheep are considered among the best medium graded flocks in the Territory.

The number of sheep handled last season by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad in this section of territory, comprising Southwestern New Mexico and Eastern Arizona, amounted to 210,000 head. More than 65 per cent of this vast number of sheep were shipped direct to the feed yards in the Northwestern states.

O. T. Ward of Sonoro, Sutton county, sold 2500 sotol fattened muttons last week at \$2.25 per head. These sheep will be sent forward from San Angelo as soon as the market shows any signs of improvement.

The round-up on the Pecos river is progressing satisfactorily. Reports state the condition of cattle is good, and the estimates placed upon the calf crop for the coming season is about 80 per cent, which is far in excess of the past five years.

Chas. Ilfeld of Las Vegas shipped 21,000 sheep—six train loads—in February last, to be fed at Sycamore, Ill. These sheep are expected to gross about ninety pounds when ready for the market.

Eighteen thousand head of cattle are expected to be shipped from Holbrook, Ariz., beginning May 15, and extending on to June 1. Most of them will go to Montana.

The number of sheep which will be shipped from Arizona this season is not expected to reach that of either '92 or '93. The shipments this season will go forward later than usual.

Shearing in New Mexico will commence about June 1. Lambing will

commence about April 20 and end about June 1. Grass is good this spring and the lamb crop is expected to be the largest in many years.

TRAVELER.

OUR TAYLOR LETTER.

Fair and Races—Trotting Entries. Alliance Day—Farmers' Institute. Big Land Suit—Cotton Talk.

Special Correspondence.

Taylor, Tex., April 19.—According to previous announcement, the book of entries to the 2-year-old trot to take place on Friday, May 11, the third day of the coming fair and races, was closed on the 10th inst., with the following entries recorded, six in number: St. Patrick, b c, by Robert Bonner, Jr., 2:29 1-4; dam, Miss Anderson; owned by George A. Brush, Austin. Selam, g g, by Laurel Hill; dam, not given; owned by S. W. Goodwyn, Taylor.

Texanna, b f, by Star State; dam, Lady Ensley, by Tennessee Wilkes; owned by N. M. Gay, Round Rock. Katherine H, b f, by Gen. McGregor; dam, Millie, by Jewel; owned by L. D. Tobin, Corsicana.

Mary Anderson, b f, by Robert Bonner, Jr., 2:29 1-4; dam, Beulah A, 2:34; owned by Charley Anderson, Austin. A bay gelding by Gen. McGregor; dam, Nancy P, by Almont Sentinel; owned by Joe S. Hildreth, Taylor.

This race is to be a 2-year-old trot, half mile heats, best 2 in 3, for an association purse of \$100, and a special premium of a \$50 set of harness. In the 2-year-old pace to be run on Saturday, May 12, the fourth day of the fair, for a purse of \$100 and a \$50 set of harness, there is but one entry, viz.:

Lady Clay Jax, b f, by Clay Jax; dam, Texas Pony; owned by Howard Bland, Taylor. This race will no doubt be re-opened.

Chariot Races.

Secretary J. C. Woodward of the fair association has perfected arrangements with parties in St. Louis for a series of chariot races to be run with lady drivers during the approaching fair and races. This novelty will prove an attractive feature to the spring meeting.

Other trotting and pacing races will remain open for entries until May 1. Running races will close at 5 p. m. on each day previous to the races on May 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Farmers' Alliance Day.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Williamson County Fair association, the first day of the coming exhibition, May 9, was set aside as "Farmers' Alliance day," and the Williamson county Alliance, at its regular quarterly meeting at Hutto last Tuesday accepted the proposition and selected Hon. J. W. Baird, a Populist orator from Jones county, as orator of the day. With reduced rates of admission on that occasion, and a big gathering of the "fellows from the forks of the creek," the association hopes to make May 9 a regular "Si Perkins day" in Taylor. With the farmers' band from Pughtown in attendance, and the threshing machine and hay fork attachments, the occasion will prove a veritable picnic for the numerous aspirants to county offices.

The Farmers' Institute.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Williamson county Farmers' Institute, held at Georgetown on Tuesday, April 10, it was decided to have two meetings of the institute during the present year. The first meeting is for the display of farm, garden and orchard products; the second for the exhibition of live stock. At the first meeting, to be held at Georgetown on July 19 and 20, the subjects to be discussed will pertain to farms, crops and kindred topics. The date and program of the fall meeting will be made known at the summer meeting. At both meetings premiums for the best exhibits will be awarded, and at both there will be speeches, essays, lectures and plain, practical talks from practical men on subjects they are familiar with.

Big Land Sale.

Mrs. M. J. Cox, a wealthy lady of Philadelphia, Pa., through an attorney at this place, has just purchased the beautiful and fertile J. W. Hamilton tract of land of 1443 acres, lying along the banks of the lovely San Gabriel river, twelve miles northwest of Taylor. This land is of the very best quality, and will be cut up into small tracts and sold to actual settlers, thus adding to the commercial importance of Taylor, "The Prairie Wonder."

A heavy rain fell here this morning, putting the soil in splendid condition for plowing. In this section the decrease in cotton acreage will be 10 per cent less than last year. The farmers are paying more attention to feedstuffs and the cereals.

MINOR H. BROWN.

HAL BOSTICK,

2-year-old Race Record 2:32.

Seal brown horse, black points, except white hind feet, 15 hands high, weight 1000 pounds; very muscular, smooth, handsome, heavy mane and tail. Foaled April 22, 1888; bred by Maj. Campbell Brown, Spring Hill, Tenn. Sire by Brown Hal, 3:12 1/2, brother of Hal Pointer, 2:04 1/2, and Little Brown Jug, 2:11 3/4. Sire of Hal Dillard, 2:07 3/4, Hal Braden, 2:08 1/4, Storm, 2:08 1/2, Hal Parker, 2:13 1/4, and nine others better than 2:25. Dam Josie Bowers, by Red Pilot, 2:29, sire of Monogram, 2:20, Bay Pilot, 2:21 1/4, Prince Pilot, 2:21 1/2, and Jeff Lee, trotter, 2:22.

HAL BOSTICK is a very game, handsome young horse, strong, clean and speedy, and gives promise of being one of the fastest of his great family. He has paced quarters in 32 seconds, and I am satisfied a record of 2:12 or 2:14 is within his reach. He is a horse of remarkable courage and level-headedness, qualities so noted in the Hal family.

He will make a season, to close in June, at

POLK BROS.' STOCK YARDS,

After which he will be taken east to be campaigned. Terms: \$25 the Season, with usual return privileges. Money or approved note due at time of service.

Mares kept on good grass at \$1.50 per month, or grain at reasonable rates. Care will be exercised, but will not be responsible for accidents, should any occur. Mares shipped on any railroad can be unloaded at Polk's Stock Yard. For further particulars, call on or address

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Wheat for Cattle and Hogs.

Editor Stock Journal.
Cresson, Tex., April 17.—I see a few lines in the Journal of March 30 from one Mr. J. W. Weaver, requesting others to give their experience in regard to feeding chopped or ground corn, wheat and oats.

I have never fed oats, but have tested corn and wheat thoroughly the past winter. I commenced feeding twenty-five steers in November on crushed wheat and cotton seed mixed, two pounds of seed to one of wheat, and in this way for six or seven weeks, and must say I never saw cattle thrive faster. Then I changed off to feeding crushed corn for several weeks. During this time my cattle did not seem to do so well and I again changed their feed, this time to wheat alone, and I could see a change for the better in two or three days.

There is no mistaking the fact that wheat is an excellent feed for cattle or hogs. The farmers generally speaking are up with their work and crops of all kinds look well. We have had several good rains recently, and everything seems to have taken a new lease on life.

S. B. KUTCH.

The Farmers' Magazine.

This new "Journal for progressive and practical farmers, stockmen and others," volume 1, No. 1, April, 1894, is a superb monthly. The typography, the material, the illustrations, are all of a high order—the magazine is all in all a beauty. The exquisite copper half-tone engravings are artistically beautiful, the work is carefully edited and the corps of contributors a strong one from all parts of the country from every point of the compass.

Contributions are requested and correspondence on all subjects of interest to stockmen, farmers, bee-keepers, horticulturists, poultry, florists and news; news of meetings, fairs, sales, crops and of whatever is of interest and benefit to the people.

The literary department will make the Farmers' Magazine a refining and elevating influence in the home circle. Address Farmers' Magazine Company, publishers, Springfield, Ill.; \$2 a year.

Fred W. Turner, Santa Anna, Texas: For lumpy jaw try Oustland's lumpy jaw capsules, advertised in the Stock Journal, and if they fail write the secretary of agriculture for a pamphlet containing the Burke remedy. The capsules are highly recommended, and will doubtless do the work. It is believed to be an effective remedy. Will be glad to supply the thousand steers when required.

April 12, 1894.

THE JOURNAL CORRECTED.

Plenty of Good Drinking Water in the Panhandle—Good Grass. Stock Improving.

To the Live Stock Journal:
Wright, Swisher Co., Tex., April 16.—I see in your issue of March 30 an editorial headed, "Not a Farming Country," in which I think you do the Staked Plains great injustice. Your position is correct as regards farming, but as regards water you are very badly off.

You say "drinking water is hard to get, and never good." Now, Mr. Editor, I am here to tell you we have the finest water in Texas, and it is not hard to get, either. The depth of the water in Swisher county is from 40 to 65 feet, and is inexhaustible in quantity. Any one can get a well put down for 25 cents a foot, and a windmill for \$100—then he has the water problem solved.

We also have good grass, and it is well set, and is getting green now. Of course we are losing money by not having stock to eat it. Stock of all kinds is improving. No rain since last September.

J. A. WARD.

Cheap Rates to Memphis.

Account general conference M. E. Church, South, convening in Memphis, May 3, the "Cotton Belt Route" will sell round trip tickets from all points in Texas to Memphis and return at lowest first-class fare. Tickets on sale April 30, May 1, 2 and 3, limited for return to May 31, 1894. Free reclining chair cars will be run through from Waco and Fort Worth to Memphis for the accommodation of passengers.

A. A. Gilsson, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas. S. G. Warner, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.

Fine Imported Stallions.

We have just arrived in Fort Worth with a carload of imported stallions, consisting of Cleveland Bays, Percheron, Clydesdale and Shires. Will wholesale the lot at a great bargain for all cash, or will take part cash and good notes. If you are looking for bargains, come and see us at once, as we have other business in the north and must return home, and will sell at a sacrifice.

MILLER & SON, Fort Worth, Tex.

False Rumor Nailed.

Editor Journal.
Kansas City, Mo., April 18.—Some smart Denver paper has started an item on its lying rounds to the effect that the Chisholm herd is to be moved to the Panhandle this season. Please deny this in your next issue, as its publication is a detriment to me. Very truly,
J. M. COBURN,

SHEEP AND WOOL

About the time the "Ohio man" passed Ohio lost her mutton, and now she plays second fiddle to Canadian lambs and Nebraska mutton in the markets that will only buy the best.

Sulphur should always be kept in handy reach of the sheep house. It is a preventive of many ills. A few pieces of roll brim-stone should be always found in the horse and cow-troughs. Insects and vermin do not like sulphur.

The retail beef and pork trade in the large cities of the country has fallen off distressingly to dealers and butchers during the last two years, and they have been compelled to supplement their sales with mutton—hence the mutton sales have increased all the time.

Though the price of mutton is ruinously low, meat making is not the sole mission of the sheep. Wool must be made and the sheep has the exclusive right to grow it. Meat can be had from various other animals. Finest wools do not belong to mutton breeds, and fashion and hygiene have created the greatest demand for fine woolen textures ever known in the history of America.

Now is the time to start a good merino flock. They are not so numerous as they were a few years ago. The coarse wool craze made them unpopular for a time, but the tide has turned, and fine as well as coarse wool is in demand. Keep a few sheep on the farm and grow some wool.

The American people must "come to their mutton." They eat too much hog and beef for their health, and then it is not economical. Mutton is cheaper, healthier, more palatable and quite as nutritious. The demand for good fat lambs and muttons is growing everywhere, and the butchers of Washington, Fulton, Center, Catherine, Jefferson and Galesport markets, New York, say that "hotels, restaurants and private families take about equal quantities of mutton—that the meat is better and in better demand than beef, fish, game, etc." and some of them now make it a specialty. Those of them that supply steamships and other vessels with meat, say that "mutton is taken in nine cases out of ten in preference to beef, and that the trade is always good and growing." These are encouraging indications for the future of the sheep industry in this country, and the desired results will come if the sheep raisers will breed for mutton as well as for wool.

Handling Lambs.

Here is an article so plain, so practical and sensible that no excuse is needed for giving it extra comment. It is from the pen of a writer in the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture of April 5:

Lambing Time.

This is the most critical time. If the ewes have been fed such a diet as to develop strength of muscle, strength of young, the chances for "good luck" are much better than if a dry, carbonaceous feed had been used. The lambs should come early, say three or four weeks before grass starts up, so that the young lamb will be old enough to nip the grass just as it springs up while the grass is tender and the weather cool, such lambs will grow vigorously, whereas if the lamb comes in April or May by the time it gets old enough to nip grass it is tough. The days are getting warmer and the lamb failing to get a start before the hot, dry weather which naturally causes a small yield of milk on the part of the ewe the result is a late lamb that is not half so good as an early one. If the summer were cool and wet the case would be different.

To Handle Lambs Coming in Bad Weather.

A flock of 100 would require for best results a separation because if all run together by the time we have fifty or seventy-five lambs it makes too many for the shed, and it is not nearly so well for the ewe with a new lamb to be annoyed by lambs several days old. This is a fruitful cause of ewes failing to own their own lambs. We very seldom find a case of ewe failing to recognize and claim her lamb if there were no other lambs around. The separation can best be accomplished this way: Put up the flock at night in shed, care having been taken to prepare an extra lot of straw for bedding, see that all the cracks and crevices are closed. In the morning when the door is opened, out will come the flock except the ewe with the young lamb; close the door. Let her stay till the afternoon. Take them to another inclosure, where arrangements have been made for shelter. During the day you can keep a watch out. It may be the safest if the weath-

er is stormy to keep the flock in a lot near the shed. So we keep culling out from day to day the ewes with young lambs till the number in the original shed gets down below fifty, then we have plenty of room. After a lamb gets up and is dry it can stand a pretty low temperature. In the shed with dry straw bedding a lot of sheep to add warmth it is rarely that a lamb will chill to death even when the thermometer is down toward zero. Wind blowing on them is the worst thing to contend with, so have the walls of the shed well battened. I sometimes cull out the young ewes with weakest lambs and put them into the wheat field to help them catch up with the others.

After about all have come we mark the lot all at once. The males are castrated and the tails of all bobbed off two or three inches long. It makes the lot look much more uniform even if we are going to sell the males in early summer for mutton. To cut off the tails have two persons to help so there will be as little struggling as possible; turn the lamb upon its back, lay the tail over a pine board; with the left hand grasp the tail, push the loose skin back toward the rump, with the edge of the keen knife feel along for a joint; give a quick cut, the skin will extend somewhat over the wound and not leave so much exposed. It is better to have all castrated as they do better, and if the operation is performed in good weather the danger of loss is not one in a thousand.

Time to Shear.

Shearing should be done as soon as danger of cold weather is over; as a rule in Northeast Missouri May 15 to June 1. If it should turn cold, put them up in a shed for a few nights. At shearing time ticks may be destroyed by putting some ointment on the lambs. Take one pound mercurial ointment; one-half pound carbolic acid; one pound sulphur; four ounces pennyroyal; melt ointment and half gallon of lard together. As it cools, stir in other ingredients, and rub a little of this mixture along the neck and back. This is also good to cure mange on pigs and kill the lice; very little will do the work. Keep it well stirred as the sulphur and mercury will settle to the bottom. We now come around to the starting place. I will only add about

Weaning Lambs.

If lambs come in February and March they should be weaned in August. Wait till there comes a good rain and then separate the lambs and take them and an old ewe to the cornfield; if possible out of hearing of their dams. In the course of three or four weeks all can be turned together if preferred.

The above methods are suggested for handling sheep in mixed farming, where a few sheep are sandwiched in, as it were, to help out in the general farm operations. In this way they are very profitable. About 25 to each 80 acres of farm are enough, as a rule, for such purposes.

Feed racks should have the slats upright, and never be flared. Nail on the slats eight inches apart, just like a picket fence, by using slats 1x4 smoothed off nicely so as to avoid rubbing off the wool. It makes room for one sheep to the foot to let them poke their heads in and eat on the floor or rack of manger.

Racks and mangers may be under shelter but never in the shed or stable where they sleep; we want them confined to the shed as little as possible.

The Down sheep is best suited to general farm purposes. I prefer the Shropshire.

Always use a pure bred male. Salt regularly in summer. I seldom give salt in winter.

A Piece of Her Mind.

A lady correspondent has this to say: "I want to give a piece of my mind to a certain class who object to advertising, when it costs them anything—this won't cost them a cent."

I suffered a living death for nearly two years with headaches, backache, in pain standing or walking, was being literally dragged out of existence, my misery increased by drugging.

At last, in despair, I committed the sin of trying an advertised medicine, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and it restored me to the blessedness of sound health. I honor the physician who when he knows he can cure, has the moral courage to advertise the fact."

The medicine mentioned is guaranteed to cure the delicate diseases peculiar to females, as "Female Weakness," periodical pains, irregularities, nervous prostration, spasms, chorea or St. Vitus dance, sleeplessness, threatened insanity.

To permanently cure constipation, biliousness, indigestion or dyspepsia, use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

SHEEP, SHEEP SHEEP—H. C. ABBOTT & CO., EXCLUSIVE SHEEP HOUSE. SHEEP COMMISSION MERCHANTS. If you are feeding sheep write to us; if you are going to ship your sheep write to us; for full particulars in regard to sheep write to us. Remember we handle sheep only; nothing but sheep. H. C. ABBOTT & CO., Live Stock Exchange, Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

"For Years,"

Says CARRIE E. STOCKWELL, of Chesterfield, N. H., "I was afflicted with an extremely severe pain in the lower part of the chest. The feeling was as if a ton



weight was laid on a spot the size of my hand. During the attacks, the perspiration would stand in drops on my face, and it was agony for me to make sufficient effort even to whisper. They came suddenly, at any hour of the day or night, lasting from

thirty minutes to half a day, leaving as suddenly; but, for several days after, I was quite prostrated and sore. Sometimes the attacks were almost daily, then less frequent. After about four years of this suffering, I was taken down with bilious typhoid fever, and when I began to recover, I had the worst attack of my old trouble I ever experienced. At the first of the fever, my mother gave me Ayer's Pills, my doctor recommending them as being better than anything he could prepare. I continued taking these Pills, and so great was the benefit derived that during nearly thirty years I have had but one attack of my former trouble, which yielded readily to the same remedy."

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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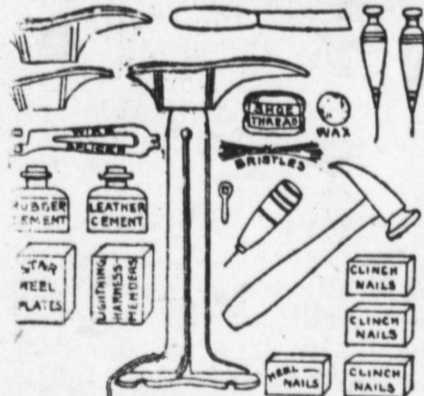
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IS POSITIVELY THE ONLY LINE THAT RUNS Sleeping Cars, Texas to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.

MANY TEXANS ARE NOT AWARE OF THE FACT THAT



Was the first railroad to cross the border of Texas (from any direction) and push into the interior and on to deep water on the Mexican Gulf. But such was the case and it is a fact that the KATY is the first to get out of the old rut; and improve its facilities for handling passengers and freight. As the early settlers moved from old log cabins to the more comfortable modernized houses, so has the KATY advanced and moved her passengers from Pullman into

Wagner Palace Sleeping Cars.

The finest Sleeping Car Service in the world.

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

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

and affords comforts and conveniences to its patrons unequalled by any other Southwestern Line.

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as it is the most direct, best equipped and runs THROUGH WAGNER SLEEPERS to all above points WITHOUT CHANGE where direct connection is made in Union Depots for all points North, East and West.

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IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE Contemplating a trip North know THERE IS BUT ONE LINE that can save them time, and offer them the best of service, together with a highway famed for its scenic effect, and that is the

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SWINE.

A RAY OF HOPE.

Hogs a Money Crop and More Profitable Than Cotton—Plant Hogs and Corn.

Editor Stock Journal.

Stephenville, Tex., April 18.—I have heard several of our leading farmers say within the past month that they were making arrangements now to plant more corn in the future and go into hogs, instead of devoting their farms exclusively to cotton. This talk was made by men who have been here for thirty years—men who have been successful in whatever they have undertaken, and are "well fixed." They have made careful calculations, based upon their experience of many years, and say there is more money in hogs than cotton at the present prices. I asked several of these men (who are not in the habit of overestimating things) how much corn they had averaged per acre the past twenty years, and they told me that the Bosque valley, with good cultivation, had averaged twenty-five bushels per acre. Now the writer was in the best corn sections of Illinois the past summer and asked several of the leading farmers what the average yield of corn had been there the past twenty years, and the average of their estimates was thirty bushels per acre. They told me that their corn was being raised on land worth \$100 per acre. Now with the best hog country in the world, cheap land and mild winters, is it not a disgrace to continue to bring our pork from the west? We continue to increase the production of cotton, thereby reducing the price year by year, when we can avoid much hard work and make money much easier and faster by raising some hogs to sell every year. They say we must have money and cotton is our only money crop. Did you ever see a man with a good fat hog that could not get the money for it? It's a shame that our next door neighbor, Mexico, has to go clear through as large and good a state as ours, and away up into Kansas and Missouri, for hundreds of car loads of hogs. Let us not continue to set all our eggs under one hen. It is a little too risky. It is not optional with us whether we change our program or not. We must or join Coxe's army, or go in search of McGinnis.

With our magnificent soil and climate we are fast becoming the most helpless people on God's earth. We buy everything we have, from the cradles in which we rock our children to the coffins in which we bury our grandmothers. We clamor for manufactures. Why don't we manufacture our own pork? We have the raw material, the skilled labor and all the machinery necessary right at hand. Shall we continue to send hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri (states not half as good as ours) for an article we can just as well produce at home with a good profit? I would be willing to see a law passed that no person should be permitted to eat a pound of meat in the state that was not produced here. We hear much about protection. How would this kind of protection suit Texas? A people who do not try to keep themselves do not deserve any sympathy in their poverty. Shall we allow our packery, representing an outlay of hundreds of thousands of dollars to shut down again for want of hogs? or bring all their stock from Kansas or the territory? and ourselves continue to grow poorer and poorer? I want to see a thorough discussion of this matter through the columns of the Stock Journal by intelligent, progressive farmers. Let us have cold facts from practical men and see whether it is best for Texas to devote herself exclusively to cotton and further multiply the number of paupers and barefooted children. I know the columns of the Stock Journal are open to the farmer and the stockraiser.

N. C. BALDWIN.

Seasonable and Sensible.

This is what a Texas man has to say on a matter of interest to all near the packery. It is from that excellent journal, the Chicago (Ill.) and Springfield (Mass.) (double ender) Farm and Home. "The quicker a hog is fattened the more the profit. Spring pigs pushed from the start often sell at eight months, and fall pigs should not be over ten months old when marketed if a good breed is selected, given plenty of feed and well taken care of.

"A pasture of rye or clover during the summer will help them along. The regularity of feeding has much to do with the growth and cost of the hog. In raising hogs for profit cheap foods should be fed. The orchard seeded in rye or clover is a good place to keep them, and will furnish most of the feed required. Ground oats and bran or chopped oats, barley or corn mixed with bran made into a mash is good.

As an excessively fat hog not only costs more to get ready for market, but will not bring as high a price, feed so as to fatten early in the fall. Good medium fat hogs should be sold in the early fall at prices higher than those marketed later will bring. They can be pushed on the market in August and September so as to have two lots on the market. Breeding and feeding for a quick growth and early maturity are what hog raisers should seek to accomplish."—W. L. Moore, Denton county, Tex.

Take care of your sows, and the first thing to do is to know how. In the Farm Journal John M. Stahl, a successful swine breeder, tells us "the sow should be put in the quarters in which she is to farrow long enough before that event to become thoroughly accustomed to her surroundings.

"For a week before the sow farrows and for at least two weeks thereafter she should have no more attention than is actually necessary to give her food and drink and to keep her quarters clean. The less she is disturbed the better for her and her pigs.

"The sow that has just littered is weak and nervous, and working about her pen is apt to irritate or excite her, causing her to move about quickly and without the usual care, and the result is crushed or maimed pigs. Keep the sow as quiet as possible."

POULTRY.

A run on an alfalfa pasture is fine for making hens lay.

Give the chick a piece of gum camphor the size of a small pea, or put a little camphor in their drinking water.

Chicks that run on low, damp places are most subject to gapes, which are caused by small worms in the wind-pipe.

Five or ten drops of spirits of turpentine in a small vessel of drinking water is good. Turn the flock on high, dry ground.

Oats and cracked corn mixed and boiled together is a good breakfast for laying pullets. Warm houses save food, and make the hens better layers. Give them pure water and a chance to exercise.

Early layers are desirable. Early hatched pullets to lay early should be kept to themselves—the old fowls, male and female, injure them. Feed well; give them meat, plenty of gravel, warm roosts, good nests, and nest-eggs to invite occupancy.

Pekin Ducks.

A gentleman who has experimented with the larger breeds of ducks, crossing in every way, for twenty years, and growing nearly 10,000 ducklings a year, has a right to be heard and ought to have an opinion of value. That man is James Rankin of Bristol county, Mass.

He says in the Farm and Home that he is satisfied with Pekin ducks. One cent per bird makes a difference of \$50 in his receipts. One cent per pound a difference of \$300. To condense his rather long article, the facts in favor of the Pekin are earliest eggs, first young ducks in the market, highest price, easily bringing 45 cents per pound, late birds as low as 16 cents. Pekins mature earlier, are more hardy and domestic in their habits, never wander far, and return home at night; are not mischievous, require less water; weigh at maturity from seven to ten pounds; are ready for market when ten weeks old, when they are near full weight; bring double the price, and save three or four months' feed.

Their feathers are fine and sell for 40 to 50 cents per pound.

Egg Shells.

Now is the time to prevent having soft-shelled eggs. See that your fowls have all the lime they need. At least, return them all their egg shells, dried and crushed into powder. Do not throw the shells to them from the kitchen in large pieces, but grind or beat it up fine. They need the shells, but must not, from dearth of lime, learn to eat their own eggs. Here are some good suggestions from Farm, Field and Fireside, which are just in season:

Do not neglect to supply sufficient raw bone, either crushed or in the form of meal. It contains lime, as do oyster shells, and it contains animal matter which is of great value. Bone when burnt is of comparatively little value over oyster shells, but when crushed or ground raw it has a value peculiar to itself. All classes of poultry are extremely fond of it. Care should be taken to have it pure and sweet. It is good for all classes and ages of poultry. For young chicks it should be used in the form of meal, mixing a small quantity two or three times a week with their soft feed, say a quart to a bushel of corn meal.

For young turkeys it is almost indispensable to prevent leg weakness. At

Flesh

means strength to withstand chronic ailments, coughs, colds and disease. Sound flesh is essential to health.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, enriches the blood, builds up flesh and fortifies the system against sickness and chronic ailments. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

about the time of their "shooting the red," when their health becomes established, and they grow fast, the development of their frames and legs require a more liberal supply of bone material than can be afforded by the usual articles of food. It is well to begin to mix a little bone meal with the feed of young turkeys, and from the time they are four weeks old it may be used freely.

When there is trouble from soft-shelled eggs it may be quickly remedied by a liberal use of ground raw bone and oyster shells.

Bone and shells may be fed to fowls from a narrow box nailed to the side of the coop; we prefer this method, as it is less wasteful than throwing them on the ground. To use bone meal beneficially it is necessary to have it ground coarse.

THE POETRY OF POULTRY;

Or, Wives and Daughters Among the Biddies and Broods.

Nellie Hawkes is always saying something sweet and pretty for her sex, and she generally makes prettiest things suggestive of practical results and independence. To her sister "farm wives" who take an interest in poultry raising she pays this high and instructive tribute:

"In my heart I firmly believe that the most successful raisers of poultry in the land are we farm wives, and the happiest among our class of independent women are those of us who care for and truly love a large and thrifty flock of beautiful thoroughbred fowls. My belief in a woman's success, in particular, seems to me not hard to explain. It is simply that in her heart there exists that deep and peculiar strata of mother love that causes her to note and appreciate, as man cannot, every cunning baby-way and move these tiny bits of chickens are capable of making. Unconsciously, from the very day those bright-eyed downy peepers peek cautiously from beneath the biddle-mother's wings, curious to know all about this great big world they have come into, and the mistress of the poultry yards, to whom they are to look to for food and care, they are winning their way right into her motherly heart. Through babyhood their beauty and innocence gain them possession there, and when they are grown she loves them not the less. How could she love them less when they love her so well in return, and thank her in many a happy way, peculiarly their own, for all she does for them, and when they help so materially in the filling of her purse over and over again—that purse that has such an unhappy faculty of becoming frequently depleted?

"To a woman a well-managed, well-bred flock of fowls means independence. And who among us does not delight in the very joy of wage-earning and financial independence? For it brings a feeling of real "helpmeativeness" to a woman's heart; and many a choice, pretty bit of dress belongings and house furnishings that otherwise she might not have felt herself justified in purchasing. Then there is the very pleasure itself of being out among the biddies, catering to their needs and wants, counting one's feathered possessions, building happy air castles, that do not fall to the ground when one has biddies to help, and anticipating the many things they have promised you shall have in return for your care of them; drinking in the refreshing, soul-inspiring draughts of pure, fresh air and enjoying the beautiful sunshine and general out-of-door life, while thanking your stars at the same time that a farm home and life are numbered among your great blessings."

CURE FOR A COUGH

When it accompanies a recent cold:—Take equal parts each of tincture of blood-root, syrups of ipecac and squills, tincture of balsam of tolu, and paregoric, and take of the compound half a teaspoonful whenever the cough is severe.—From "Kuan Thuse-f," Drs. Betts & Betts' illustrated new book of 120 pages, which will be sent free to any address on receipt of 4 cents to pay postage.

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CONDITION OF CATTLE IN TEXAS.

The Houston Post of the 15th publishes a symposium of the range, showing the condition of cattle in all sections of the state. Its report includes more than 150 special telegrams, embracing ninety-four counties and covering the cattle districts completely.

"These reports," says the Post "show that, contrary to all expectations, cattle have wintered well, and generally in good condition and that the mortality has not been much heavier than the normal." In further summarizing, however, a gloomy picture is drawn from the lower Rio Grande counties, where "it has not rained for years." Mortality there has been heavy, "herds of cattle, sheep and horses (being decimated by hunger until but a small percentage is left."

In many localities the cattle men have turned their fed stock back on the pastures, refusing to sell at prevailing low prices. They will get the benefit of the spring grass and hope to realize a good advance later in the season.

FARM LITERATURE NEGLECTED.

What's the use of expensive agricultural bureaus and experimental stations if the farmers, for whose benefit they are supposed to be established, neglect or refuse to read the literature they send out? It is estimated that not more than four per cent of the farmers of the country read the bulletins of the stations, or the reports from the department, and it is generally understood that many thousands of them are utterly ignorant of the existence of such institutions. An excellent plan for attracting the attention of this non-reading class of farmers has been adopted by one or two state experimental stations. They print their bulletins in the shape of large show bills, and send them out for posting at cross-roads, country postoffices, horse-swapping grounds, mills, meeting houses and other places where the country people most do congregate, and it is said the plan works like a charm, as he who runs may read, and he who once reads wants more of the same. After awhile he sends his name to the station clerk and asks that the free bulletins be sent to him regularly, and thus he builds up a habit of reading about the business in which he is engaged. He soon finds out that he is not in the possession of modern improved methods of farming, and he at once becomes a pupil in the school of "book-farming," where alone the systems of seeding, cultivating, harvesting and marketing can be taught in such a way as to make the business pay.

Once more the Journal invokes the attention of its farmer friends to this subject, and invites them to write to J. H. Connell, Director Experiment Station, College Station, Texas, for the station bulletins. The bulletins are free and of great value.

The Economite society has bought at sheriff's sale, for \$150,000, the Western file works at Beaver Falls, Pa.

MISLEADING AND MISCHIEVOUS.

If the state of Texas in the past had only allowed a quarter of section of school land to be sold to each person applying for it, there would not have been so many nonproducing cattle pastures containing thousand of acres in the state, and the population of Texas today would be nearly 50 per cent. more than it is. It is easily to be seen what the policy of the general government in allowing in Oklahoma territory only a quarter to each man is doing in that section—it is peopling it with intelligent and industrious farmers, and it now has a quarter of a million population.—Fort Worth Daily Mail.

The esteemed contemporary seems inclined to cling to the popular error that the semi-arid plains west of the 100th meridian are marvelously adapted to agriculture, and that the ownership of a greater section out there is sure guarantee of peace, plenty and permanent prosperity to the tiller who has the courage to occupy and cultivate it.

There was a time when this popular craze was well calculated to mislead intelligent people, for there had then been no experiment to prove or disprove the adaptability of the country to agricultural purposes, and the uninformed eagerly accepted the speculative accounts that filled the land with error as concrete facts and solid inducements for settlement.

But that craze has long since disappeared, and the thousands who were attracted by its glitter and glare, and who actually entered lands and experimented with the plow and the hoe as a means of obtaining a livelihood, will smile at the Mail's "quarter section" theory as the mirage of the plains looms up to the vision as the only simile of its deceptive and misleading grotesqueness. The facts of history and present conditions do not sustain the idea attempted to be propagated by the evening paper, and it is just a little strange that one so well informed on most subjects as the able editor of that publication, and so correct as he usually is in discussing matters affecting the interests of the people, should allow himself to still wallow in the error involved in the paragraph under discussion. The facts are that neither Oklahoma nor Western Texas has developed conditions suited to agriculture, and the pioneers who were moved to undertake the solution of the problem have long since abandoned their holdings and returned to the haunts of civilization and lines of agricultural possibilities. The government's plan of allowing only a quarter section to the settler works admirably in the rich districts of Eastern and Southeastern Oklahoma, but the western division of the territory was found to be utterly unfit for agriculture, and the settlers soon discovered that it was impossible for a man to make a living on 160 acres or any other number of acres by farming, and as that number of acres was totally inadequate to any system of stock raising likely to bring profitable results, they gave up their claims and retired from the inhospitable frontier in disgust. So, too, the settlers in Western Texas were driven back by the failure of the bright expectations that lured them to the "land of promise," and in all that region it is now difficult to find a "farmer" who has the energy to persist against fate and the courage to carry on the struggle for existence within the lines of agriculture alone. Take, for instance, three average western counties—well located for transportation, fine climate, healthful, deep soil and all the better characteristics of Western Texas proper—say we take the counties of Midland, Martin and Howard. Midland with a flourishing city of 1200 inhabitants and a splendid population of sheep and cattlemen has not a single farmer making his living with the "hoe." Howard, with a little city of 1500 souls, is supported by stockmen and railroad

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employees, but no farmer has there a bank account or any record whatever for raising cereals or any of the other farm products. Martin has a nice little town of two or three hundred people and a number of prosperous business men, with all the agencies and elements of high civilization, but no man within her borders who is attempting to gain subsistence by farming. There is probably not a farm within a radius of 100 miles of Midland—not one in the counties named, certainly—and the people who live there are thoroughly convinced, by farm experiment and failure, repeated tests and grief, that he who embarks in agriculture out there engages in a losing business. Many tried the experiment, and at one time there were quite a number of farms in these and neighboring counties, but the seasons were unpropitious, the rains did not come to fructify, and failure followed failure, till the settlers, becoming disheartened and disgusted, sold out and moved back East or engaged in some other vocation to make a living.

Now, then, suppose Texas had doled out her vast domain at the rate of a quarter section to the settler, and no more, is it likely that the population of that portion lying west of 100th meridian and north of the 32d parallel would "today be nearly 50 per cent. more than it is?" It is not believed that there can be selected any quarter section in that region upon which any man can make a living by farming without irrigation, and that is practicable only to a limited extent by wells and wind mills for gardens. It was the more liberal policy of the state toward the live stock industry that has developed that section of her domain, and but for that policy she would still be in strife with free grass and squatter sovereignty. With four or six sections an enterprising stockman or farmer with a good bunch of cattle or flock of sheep can make a living there, and with luck, pluck and genius he may, and often does, accumulate a surplus; but even these find it difficult to make both ends meet in their efforts to connect farming with stock-raising, and many of them seek relief in selling out to the large stockmen or in throwing up the sponge and hunting for better conditions where the rains come and the provision crops reward their labor.

REDUCTION OF LEASE RATES TO STOCKMEN.

At the stockmen's convention in Austin Land Commissioner McGaughey took the ground that the rate of the lease of school lands to the stockmen ought to be reduced, and in his speech before the convention declared his intention to so recommend to the legislature in his next annual report to that body. The subject had before that been canvassed among the stockmen and was therefore a "live issue," and full of interest to the members of the convention. The Journal coincides with the views expressed by Col. McGaughey, and insists that this enormous tax on the cattle and sheepmen of western Texas be scaled down to a figure more in consonance with justice and uniformity. When the law was passed the estimate of grazing was

sixty-four head to the section—or one animal to the acre. Just about that time the ranges began to wane in richness of verdure and value of nutritious grasses, and the protracted droughts, together with the increased number of cattle and sheep driven there to feed, have added to the natural falling till now the estimate is that twenty acres are required to the animal. Ten acres will not now sustain the life of the animal much less add to its flesh and strength. Under this view of the question it would seem to be fair and equitable to reduce the lease price of the grazing lands 50 per cent or just one-half. The Journal will have something further to say in this regard when the candidates for the legislature are before the people.

LABOR'S GREAT VICTORY.

Judge Henry C. Caldwell played a big card for the presidency when he handed down that workingman's decision at Omaha, April 5, 1894. It is the most important, far-reaching and humane decision ever pronounced in this or any other country on the relations of capital and labor, and withal the most equitable. The opinion is too lengthy for publication in the Journal, but the substance of it, and that which gives a great victory to the sons of toil in this country, and the world, is embraced in a few burning lines that will live and abide with the workingman as long as the bread-winner walks the earth, and "gold is the sweat of the poor." These lines are as follows:

"A corporation is organized capital; it is capital consisting of money and property. Organized labor is organized capital; it is capital consisting of brains and muscle. What it is lawful for one to do it is lawful for the other to do. It is lawful for the stockholders and officials of a corporation to associate and confer together for the purpose of reducing wages of its employes or for devising some other means of making their investment profitable, it is equally lawful for organized labor to associate, consult and confer with a view to maintain or increase wages. Both act from the prompting of enlightened selfishness and the action of both is lawful when no illegal or criminal means are used or threatened."

THE FARM IN LEGISLATION.

Some of the farmers in the state of New York have revived the old cry of injustice to farmers by the other classes, and citing the fact that the legislature is composed of persons from other relations, and that all legislation is against the interest of agriculture. The senate has thirty-two members, not one of whom is a farmer, and the house 128 of whom only fourteen are tillers of the soil, and this too in a state with a population of 6,000,000, about half of whom belong to agriculture. These things will happen every now and then, even in the staid old conservative agricultural states of the South and West, but just why it is that farmers will vote for lawyers, doctors, merchants, cranks, deadbeats and scalawag politicians for the legislature, and then turn round and abuse themselves—for they are themselves the offenders—for ignoring the farmer and making laws inimical to his interest. Now in Texas the hay-seed element has more good horse sense than to follow that foolish custom any longer, and it is now putting the farmer in the saddle and framing the laws to suit themselves.

MARKET REPORT.

Live Stock Prices Improving.

The Drover's Journal of the 12th said: "There is a brighter prospect for an improvement in the line of live-stock prices than there has been for some time. Meat channels are not so badly clogged, and the consumptive demand is gradually getting nearer the supply. For the past two weeks there has been a marked improvement in this direction, and apparently there is nothing in sight to interrupt its progress. Buyers of all kinds of livestock have become less bearish and take hold with an eagerness which has imparted decidedly more life to the business. Of course it would be an easy matter to glut the market temporarily with an over-supply, but with reasonable receipts there is not likely to be any stagnation in prices, at least for a while. Sheep and hogs are high enough to be profitable and cattle are gradually reaching a point where farmers have little reason to complain."

Since that publication nothing has occurred to disturb the situation or check the growth of confidence in the general betterment of prices and increasing inquiry for properties. The spring and summer supplies of beef cattle from Texas will assuredly be short. Nearly all stock that was fit to go to the butcher has passed out of the hands of the feeders and probably through the processes of slaughtering and dressing, and it will take some months for the grass feeders to reach the conditions of marketable animals.

The market reports from the trade centers show wholesome and hopeful improvement all along the line. For standard beeves, muttons and hogs the demand is active and prices stiff. Last week's receipts at Chicago were the second largest of the year, and the shipments second largest in two years, and yet the gain in prices was fully sustained and the tendency is still in favor of holders of standard stock.

Fort Worth Live Stock Market.

Office of James H. Campbell & Co., Live Stock Commission Merchants, Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth, April 20.—Receipts of hogs and cattle have been ranging in price from \$4.65 to

\$5.05; bulk of the sales, \$4.80 to \$4.95. Cows sold in this market from \$1.75 to \$2.40; steers from \$3 to \$3.25, average from 900 to 1120. Hogs have ranged in price from \$4.65 to \$5.05.

Among prominent shippers were the following: Sam Black of Marietta, I. T., car of hogs; T. B. Maddox, hogs; C. H. Rowland, hogs; J. W. Cooley, Powderly, hogs; Cato & Holman, Hutto, hogs; Tom Andrews, Fort Worth, cattle; G. A. Burks, Midlothian, hogs; J. W. Corn, Bear Creek, hogs; Crawford & Perry, Purcell, I. T., car fine hogs, which sold at \$5.05, average 232 pounds; Herman Wehner, Wylie, car fine hogs; Taylor & Salsberry, Temple, car of fine hogs; J. S. Dorsey, Fort Worth, cattle; R. L. Caver, Decatur, hogs; Crawford & Perry, Purcell, fine hogs; J. A. Bowers, Caldwell, hogs; J. S. Dorsey, cattle; J. W. Medlin, Roanoke, hogs; J. M. Coffin, Itaska, hogs; Bird & Rogers, Waco, hogs.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

(Corrected by Texas Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Ill., April 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 1400; active and higher; 15c higher since Thursday; native steers, exporters, \$3.90 to \$4.60; dressed beef, \$3.60 to \$4.45; cows and heifers, killers, \$2.75 to \$3.60; canners, \$2 to \$2.40; fed Texas steers, \$3 to \$3.70.

Hogs—Receipts, 27,000; opened 5c higher and closed weak; common to best heavy \$5 to \$5.45; light, \$5.25 to \$5.35; Prices 25c higher since Thursday last.

Sheep—Receipts, 8000; dull and lower; 50c lower than last week, common Texas selling as low as 2c; for Texans for mutton, \$3.75 to \$4; common to best native sheep, \$3 to \$4.50; lambs, \$4 to \$4.80.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., April 19, 1894.

Horses—W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards, horse and mule department, report the horse market as opening up with prices from \$2.50 to \$5 lower, but toward the middle of the week new buyers dropped in and prices reacted somewhat, especially on the better grades. Shippers will do well to rush their best stuff in, as it is very difficult to predict the future and the tendencies are rather downward than otherwise. Anything with quality and finish commands a good price, but the medium grades are low and draggy.

Extra draft, 1500 lbs. \$110 to \$150
 Good draft, 1300 lbs. 80 to 100
 Extra driver. 100 to 200
 Good drivers. 75 to 100
 Saddle, good to extra. 75 to 175
 Southern mares and gld. 25 to 75
 Western range, unbroken 20 to 50
 Western ponies. 12 50 to 20

Mules—Market quite active, especially in 15 to 16 1-2 hand mules. Prices strong at quotations:

14 1-2 hands, 4 to 7 years... \$40 to \$50
 14 1-2 ands, 4 to 7 years... 45 to 50
 15 hands, 4 to 7 years, extra 80 to 120
 15 hands, 4 to 7 years, good. 70 to 85
 15 1-2 hands, 4 to 7 yrs, extra 80 to 100
 15 1-2 hands, 4 to 7 yrs, good 90 to 95
 16 to 16 1-2 hands, good to extra. 100 to 150

General Conference M. E. Church, South.

For the general conference M. E. church, South, at Memphis, May 2, the International route will make a rate of one fare for round trip. Tickets on sale April 30 to May 3, inclusive, limited for return May 3.

If parties of sufficient size can be organized through cars will be run for their accommodation. Call on nearest ticket agent or address me for full information.

D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A., Palestine, Tex.

Last year's shortage in the English hay crop caused an importation into the United Kingdom of 263,050 tons in 1893, against 61,237 in 1892. Of this supply 101,132 tons were contributed by the United States.

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NOTICE TO STOCK-RAISERS!

The Ft. Worth Stock Yards and Packing House

Under new management, opened for business December 4, and are now ready to handle all classes of stock, and are especially desirous of purchasing all the

HOGS—That are Produced in this Vicinity. They Will Purchase for Slaughter—**CATTLE**

of all grades, while buyers and commission men will be ready to forward shipments alive direct to Eastern markets, which have formerly been supplied with Texas cattle, via Chicago. Let the watchword of the Stock-Grower be the establishment of a home-market, which they have it in their power to do without delay.

SHIP YOUR STOCK TO THE FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS.

AGRICULTURAL.

American grains are getting the advantage of the Russian grains in all Europe, and now is the time to strike for increased exportations of surplus farm products of every kind.

There are open situations on the farm and the wages are not so forbidding, when the comforts, the peace, the good eating and the pleasures of living in a gentleman's family in the country are considered.

Try and remember, when planting this spring, the many car loads of hay brought into Texas this winter, and try to reduce the amount of money sent out of your state for forage that may just as well be grown at home.

The man who spends most of his time during the seeding, plowing and harvesting seasons in talking politics, and running about to hear false teachings from frauds and demagogues, is most likely to be the fellow who is no good either in times of prosperity or seasons of depression.

It is true that almost every vocation is overcrowded, and that it is nearly impossible for one out of a job to obtain employment. But agriculture is not overcrowded and never will be. She is the friend and refuge of all who cry unto her for help, and just now her outstretched arms beckon the unemployed to take up the hoe and dig in her bounteous and benevolent bosom for a living. Statistics show that at present there is less food per capita than ever before in the history of civilization. More producers with fewer middlemen and wealthy idlers is likely to be the history of the future. Agriculture is in a state of progress, with brighter prospects than any other vocation. It would not be strange, if, as a result of these hard and troublous times, there should set in an exodus from city to country larger than the stream that once ran so strongly the other way.

Cost of Wheat Growing.

Mr. Joshua Wheeler, a Kansas wheat grower, read an important paper before the Kansas Wheat Growers' convention early in January, in which he stated that it has cost him 57 cents on the average per bushel to raise for the last ten years—the lowest cost being 48 cents, and the highest 67 cents. He did not seem to give credence to the assertions of some that they raised wheat at 15 to 20 cents per bushel.

Mr. Wheeler further stated that the crops of 1891 and 1892, while they were holding for better prices, were raised at a cost of 62 cents per bushel, and on good soil they raised twenty bushels per acre. Nevertheless, there is money in wheat as a rotation crop, and as furnishing straw for stock. On this point Mr. Wheeler says:

"Wheat is important in the rotation of crops. The best corn crops we have ever had were after the wheat crop. The sowing of timothy after wheat is often practiced, and there is no objection to this. The straw of the wheat is of great value to the stock of the farmer. Taking all of these things into account and wheat raising will pay. It is true that during the recent years wheat raising has not paid much. The last crop was one of the worst I have ever known. But there seems to be periods of depression in all business that we cannot prevent. So the tillers of the soil, if successful, must be skillful, and put forth their best efforts at all times, through bad as well as prosperous years."

A Chapter of Progress.

The war cost the South \$5,000,000,000. Yet in the last decade alone the product of Southern industries equaled this vast sum. Last year our manufactured products were worth \$7,000,000,000.

Our manufacturing establishments in the past ten years have increased from 34,000 to 62,000, and their capital has increased from \$180,000,000 to \$600,000,000.

Last year in spite of hard times 2251 new industries were started in the South.

This industrial revolution is worthy of a separate and red-letter chapter in our history; it is impossible to devote a moment's thought to these facts and figures without jumping to the conclusion that a section with such an unparalleled record will make a showing at the coming Cotton States and International Exposition that will excite the wondering admiration of the outside world.—Atlanta Constitution.

"Ignorant Farmers."

This expression, or something akin to it in the language of the curbstone disputatious, is often heard in the cities and towns. It generally comes from a class who are themselves ignorant on all economic and industrial subjects,

and really are not informed on the progress of intelligence in the country. The farmers of today are the reading class, albeit they read but one side of the question, as a rule. They take their party papers that are generally unscrupulous as to what they print so that it catches on to the bump of prejudice in their readers and are crammed with circular literature on the money question, the farmer's wrongs and the robberies of the rich. This literature they devour and digest, talk it over in their meetings, catch all the salient points of the argument and the wildest statements of statistics, and when they sally forth on a canvassing tour as a disputation expedition they go heeled and woe be to the poor wretch who crosses lances with one of them who is himself no sharper than a two-edged sword. The farmer is no longer an ignorant atom, and whether the advance he thinks he has made is sound and founded in truth makes no difference—he is posted and is an entity and a force that is pressing to the front for recognition.

The Chicago Farm, Field and Fireside has been in contact with these so-called "ignorant farmers," and has something to say in their behalf: "Ignorant farmers," it says, "is the way the Chicago Evening Journal puts it in an editorial on the financial question. It is unnecessary to say that expression was meant for its city readers, and will be eliminated from its weekly edition which is largely taken by these so-called "ignorant farmers." We venture to say there is not one farmer out of a dozen but who can give the city editor who wrote that editorial, pointers on the financial question. This reminds us of a city acquaintance of ours, a capable lecturer, who went out to Iowa to talk to the farmers in the last campaign. On his return a friend remarked: "I suppose you found it fun teaching the ignorant grangers political and financial sense." The lecturer smiled and answered: "I went out to teach and came back taught. I found what you choose to style 'ignorant grangers' knew more about questions of finance, at least, than I did. I did not know how little I did know until I was called upon to answer their sharp and intelligent questions. They may not read as much as city people, but they digest what they read, and do more solid thinking."

The International Route.

The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis; Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor and Dallas, via Hearne.

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

Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis market.

Facilities for feed, water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texarkana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis.

For further information call on nearest agent or address

J. E. GALBRAITH,
G. F. and P. Agent,
D. J. PRICE,
A. G. P. A., Palestine, Tex.

Chicago, Rock Island and Texas Railroad.

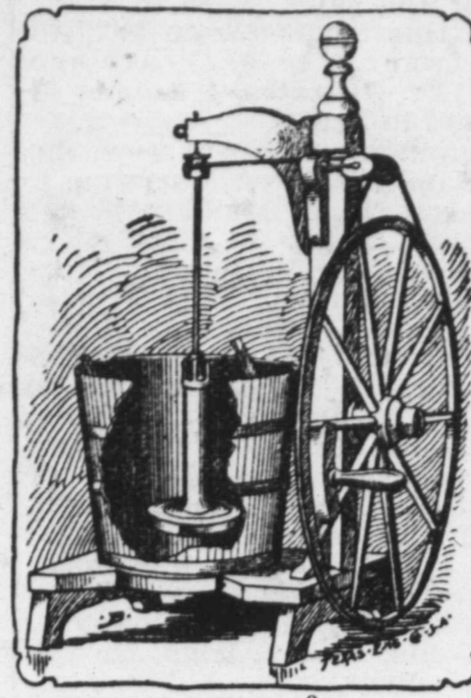
"GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE." Is pleased with Texas and Texas people, and hope the feeling is reciprocal. Business with the new line since its opening has been satisfactory and we will continue to furnish the very best of service to Colorado, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and all points east of the Missouri river.

After all, the comfort of a railroad journey is made up of little things.

The track is smooth, and the Pullman sleepers and free reclining chair cars are first-class and "up to date." In addition to the above, which are, of course, absolute necessities, the cars are lighted by gas and heated by steam from the engine. There is plenty of ice water in the drinking tanks and a supply of clean towels in the toilet rooms. On top of it all we have a lot of courteous employees, who do not take it as an insult to be asked a civil question. As we say, these are some of the little things some times neglected, as may have been your experience. We hope not, however, on the "Great Rock Island Route."

We are also anxious to please at headquarters. If you are in need of information and cannot procure it readily of your nearest local agent, drop a line to the undersigned and we will do our best to answer it promptly.

J. C. McCABE,
G. T. F. & P. A.
CHAS. B. SLOAT,
A. G. T. & P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.



PAT. JAN. 10, 1893.

J. P. RICE, Sec'y and Treas. ROBT. MONDAY, Supt.

MONDAY Air Churn Mfg. Co.,

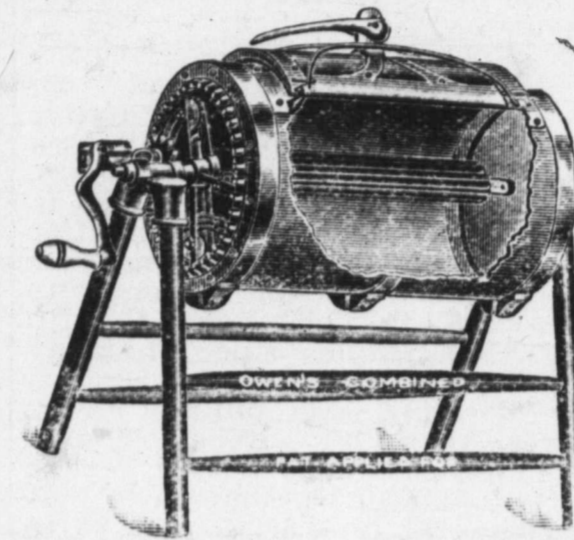
Corner Water and North Streets,

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

A Revolution in the Art of Making Butter. Churns either Milk or Cream in from three-fourths to Two Minutes time, and makes the best grade of butter.

The only Churn made without an objectionable feature about it. SAMPLE CHURN, PRICE \$6.00.

Refer to any one who has seen it operated. Parties desiring Agencies or Territorial Rights will find it to their interest to call or address as above stated.



A Revolution in Butter Making!

Has been brought about through the introduction of the

Owen Combined Churn and Butter Worker.

Makes more and better butter than any other churn on the market. Perfect grain and flavor. A money saver, whether you keep five or fifty cows. Send for our large, free, illustrated catalogue, which gives full description. Address

Dept. 30, Creamery Pkg. Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Dairy and Factory apparatus and supplies.

DR. S. G. ROBINSON, Veterinary Surgeon.

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada. All diseases of Domesticated Animals treated on Modern Principles.

Office at Nielsen's Drug Store, 503 Main Street.

HOUSTON, TEX.

Burlington Route.

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS

—FROM—

Kansas City

—TO—

Chicago, Omaha,
Lincoln St. Joseph,
Denver, St. Paul and
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WITH

Dining Cars
Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars
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THROUGH SLEEPING CARS FROM

Texas points via Hannibal
To CHICAGO

Via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway

—AND—

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO THE

Atlantic Coast

AND EASTERN POINTS.

4 Trains Daily between St. Louis St. Paul and Minneapolis. 4
Sleeping Car St. Louis to Omaha.

D. O. IVES,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent. ST. LOUIS.

DOUBLE DAILY



TRAINS
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—OVER THE—

Houston, Texas & Central R'y,

ELEGANT CHAIR CARS ON
DAY TRAINS.

Through Sleepers Between

DALLAS AND SAN ANTONIO

—VIA—

HEARNE AND AUSTIN.

Through Sleepers Between

GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND ST. LOUIS

—VIA—

DALLAS AND DENISON.

Superior Route to Points in the

Southeast Via Houston and New Orleans.

Write or call on H. & T. C. Agents for Information.

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Local Option Saloon,

No. 100 and 102 Front street.
1624, 1626 and 1628 Main street.

Guckenheimer Rye Whisky a Specialty.

Fine Wines and Liquors, Imported and Domestic Cigars.

WALL PAPER 4 CENTS PER ROLL.

Only \$1 required to paper walls of room 15x15, including border. Send no cents postage and get free 100 BEAUTIFUL SAMPLES and Our Guide How to paper. Agents' large sample book \$1.00. Free with a \$6.00 order. Write quick. HENRY LEHMANN, 1620-1624 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.

Southwest Texas Magazine,

Devoted to the development of the great state of Texas. Every Texan should read it, and then send it to some friend. It is handsomely printed and illustrated, and contains a great deal of interesting matter about Texas history, soil, climate and crops.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 A YEAR.

Or, we will send to every one subscribing and remitting \$2 the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, free of charge. That is, the Live Stock and Farm Journal one year is \$1; Southwest Texas Magazine one year, is \$2—we will send both one year for \$2. Sample copies 25 cents. Address all orders to

SOUTHWEST TEXAS MAGAZINE,
T. J. Skaggs, Proprietor,
Beeville, Texas.

Mention this paper when answering advertisements.

STOCK FARMING.

It is just a little amusing to a Texan to read some of the notions of pasturing, planting, cultivating, etc., published in some of the Northern and Eastern stock and farm journals. For instance one farmer writes to the American Cultivator: "No pasture is profitable, be it permanent or transient, that takes three or four acres to support a cow. The old hilly grazing lots that cannot be recultivated by plowing and rotating with crops should be hatched over with a sharp toothed drag in the spring."

Now that writer would be surprised to know that the cattlemen of Texas estimate ten acres to the head in pastures for cattle, and that the acres are equal to the vast herds that graze upon them. But cultivated pastures are referred to of course, and it is safe to say that four acres is quite enough if planted in almost any kind of grass or grain, to keep one cow real fat all the year round in Texas.

Advantages and Dangers of Inbreeding.

While there may be some advantages in limited and careful inbreeding, the intelligent farmer will not overlook the fact that certain physical laws run through all animated nature, and that as inbreeding is detrimental to the rigor, manhood and mental power of the man, so inbreeding in livestock, poultry and all domesticable living things, ends in like results. He will remember that just now the world is pointing the finger of contempt at the British house of lords as the weakest, basest and most conspicuous example of inbreeding that has ever brought a blush or a curse to mankind, and he will want only sufficient inbreeding in his stables, his herds and his flocks as may be essential to the fixing of a distinct and desirable type and the starting of a breed that shall win prizes. On this subject Mr. E. P. Smith, whose views on inbreeding and feeding the journal has often quoted, and delights to quote, for he always knows what he is talking about, when his theme is live stock, has the following short letter in the American Cultivator:

Judicious inbreeding is essential to the preservation of our best stock, and without it our well-bred animals will soon degenerate. It is by inbreeding that we are enabled to conserve and focus in certain animals the good characteristics of types. Good dairy cows can only be assured by breeding sires and dams that have the qualities essential for milkers. When a particularly good strain is obtained it is desirable to perpetuate it as long as possible, and then inbreeding is sometimes carried to such a point that danger is threatened. This danger is probably the most noticeable in the poultry yard. Many a noble flock of birds has been ruined by too close breeding. It is essential to keep the condition of the flock up to the standard to bring in new birds of equal worth and ability so that the new blood will infuse new life and spirit into the young ones. Good poultry men are always careful to introduce new good blood in their flocks every year, and not to depend upon the quality of the birds already established.

Flocks of sheep are also very susceptible to this danger of too close inbreeding. By constant inbreeding a fine flock of sheep will gradually degenerate, the individuals losing their size, form and vigor. In the course of many generations the lambs will become so weak and helpless that it is a mercy to kill them when young, and not suffer them to grow up. Such exhibitions of the danger of close inbreeding are not exceptional, but they are common enough in the past to establish a rule against close and continuous inbreeding.

The same results are noticeable among other animals, horses, cattle, swine, dairy cows and all others kept on the farm. The evil results of close inbreeding are more apparent and appear earlier in some animals than in others, but if the system is kept up long enough the same danger will manifest itself sooner or later. It is possible through it to ruin the finest herd of cattle that ever delighted the eyes of a farmer.

In inbreeding one should use common sense and good judgment, remembering always that there is a danger line that must not be crossed. Very often this danger is brought on through the parsimony of the farmer. Obtaining a good breed of animals at a good price, he expects everything from the animals, and is unwilling to spend any more on the herd. He expects them to supply everything, independent of all other herds. No new blood is introduced for generations, and he is surprised to find that a gradual degeneration is creeping into his flock. This will continue unless he is willing to introduce new blood. It is the only way of keeping up the standard of the sheep, swine or cattle.

The cost of introducing new blood in the flocks is not great. The services of a fine-bred ram or bull once a year

will give results sufficient to satisfy any farmer that his money is well spent. In the long run he will find that it will save him the complete loss of a breed of animals that may have originally cost him quite a sum. But the new blood introduced must be equal to, if not superior, to that of the animals served. Inferior blood only makes matters worse.

Ensilage for Dairy Farming.

In a March number of the Texas Stockman and Farmer, Mr. W. G. Kingsbury published an admirable letter on "Dairy Farming in Texas," every line of which fits the Texas situation and should be of interest to every Texan who is engaged in dairying, stockraising or any other farm industry; but it is what he says about the silo and ensilage that The Journal wishes just now to call the attention of its agricultural readers to. After telling us of the wonderful results in Northern New York in the dairy business, brought about mainly by feeding on "the succulent white and red clover, the nutritious, fragrant timothy and root crops," raised for ensilage, and "sometimes yielding seventy tons to the acre," Mr. Kingsbury pronounces corn silage superior to all these, and proceeds to give the plain, common sense plan of the silo and all the data necessary to enable the uninformed farmer all about the system, its value for live stock, the varieties of corn to plant, when to cut it, and the results he may reasonably expect. He says:

"It is also true that Texas is subject to long drouths in summer, that we cannot raise timothy and clover, that we have not as a rule got the class of cows to give the best results, and yet with all these advantages and disadvantages I maintain and can prove that the Texas farmer who will go intelligently into the business can make \$3 while the Northern man is making \$2. A few things are essential to the dairyman—good cows, a cream separator and good chura—but above everything stands the matter of feed. With plenty of good feed ordinary cows will give a good flow of milk, and without it the finest strains will give but little. Dairying, therefore, is a matter of feed and this brings me to the subject of silos and ensilage as a feed for stock. A silo is an air-tight barn or crib of any size or shape into which green corn when at the right stage is cut into about one inch pieces and stored for future use. The time to cut the corn is when it is as near ripe as it can get without the blades drying up. At this stage it contains all the nutriment it will ever get. Few persons have any idea what an acre of green corn will weigh. I therefore present a table made by Prof. F. A. Gulley, M. S., of the Bryan agricultural college, and who conducted the experiment station there. I have other authorities, but they all agree or very nearly so. This test was made on September 5, and is given in pounds:

| Variety of Corn. | Corn per Acre. | Dry Matter. | Sugar. | Protein. |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------|--------|----------|
| King Philip Flint | 25 200 | 8,312 | 982.5 | 572 |
| Smedley Large Yellow | 33 570 | 10,161 | 1,916 | 623 |
| Ev-green Sweet | 22 600 | 5,526 | 858 | 352 |
| B & W | 30 800 | 9,028 | 1,329 | 474 |
| Sibley Sheep Tooth | 31 490 | 7,785 | 1,182 | 437 |
| Southern Effilage | 43 700 | 11,060 | 1,776 | 607 |
| Normandy Whit Giant | 37 390 | 9,906 | 1,217 | 625 |
| Southern Horse Tooth | 42 060 | 14,702 | 2,419 | 987 |
| Fargo Bros. Ensilage | 38 890 | 10,150 | 1,310 | 631 |

"Most farmers will be surprised at the above table, averaging as it does about twenty-one tons to the acre, and a few have heretofore realized in looking over a patch of corn, say ten acres, that they are standing before 200 tons of the best cattle, horse or sheep feed that ever grew out of the ground north or south, and all they have to do is cut it down, and cut up stalk, ear, blades, shuck, cob and tassel, so that not a pound is lost. Two hundred tons is a lot of feed on a farm, and while it will not cost the farmer more than 50 cents to 75 cents per ton, I would rather pay \$10 per ton for good ensilage than the same price for the best timothy or clover hay; it will put more fat on my cattle and make the cows give a third more milk."

Address Prof. A. J. Cook, College, Mich., for a book giving particulars and estimates for building silos. Price, 35 cents.

Go by the book on Beecham's pills.

Nearly 36,000 tons of tobacco are annually consumed in France, according to recent statistics. Of this some 29,000 tons are used for smoking, 1250 for chewing and the remainder for snuff. This is an increase of 7000 tons over the consumption of twenty years ago, but there has been little change in the last ten years, except that the quantity of snuff used is gradually diminishing. Nearly a ninth of the tobacco is consumed in Paris and its suburbs.

THE best investment in real-estate is to keep buildings well painted. Paint protects the house and saves repairs. You sometimes want to sell—many a good house has remained unsold for want of paint. The rule should be though, "the best paint or none." That means

Strictly Pure White Lead

You cannot afford to use cheap paints. To be sure of getting Strictly Pure White Lead, look at the brand; any of these are safe: "Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier."

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the handiest form to tint Strictly Pure White Lead. A good many thousand dollars have been saved property-owners by having our book on painting and color-card. Send us a postal card and get both free.

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

NATIONAL LEAD CO.

MINERAL WELLS, TEX.

Rapidly becoming the greatest watering place of the South, is reached only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway. Excursion tickets are on sale with the principal roads of the state. All Santa Fe and Texas and Pacific trains make connection at Weatherford, Texas, for Mineral Wells.

For further particulars, address, W. C. FORBESS, Gen. Freight and Pass. Agent, Weatherford, Tex.

TIME TABLE

Double Daily Trains, Except Sunday. Effective, April 1, 1894

| Daily Except Sunday | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Leave | Arrive | Leave | Arrive |
| Mineral Wells 7:20 a. m. | Weatherford 8:52 a. m. | Weatherford 11:00 a. m. | Mineral Wells 12:20 p. m. |
| " " 3:00 p. m. | " " 4:00 p. m. | " " 5:15 p. m. | " " 6:15 p. m. |
| Sunday Only | | | |
| Leave | Arrive | Leave | Arrive |
| Mineral Wells 9:00 a. m. | Weatherford 10:00 a. m. | Weatherford 11:00 a. m. | Mineral Wells 12:00 p. m. |

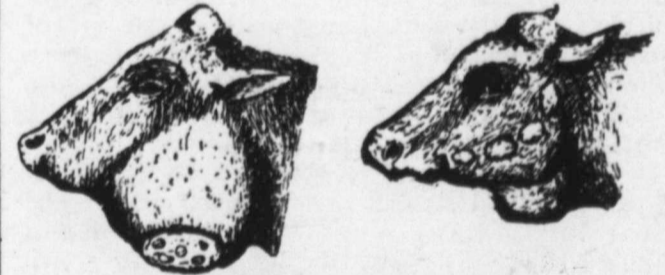
QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE

'GLIMPSSES OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.'

A Selection of 192 Gems of the White City Seen Through the Camera.

This handsome volume, containing 192 photographic half-tone views of the entire Exposition, showing all main buildings, all state and territorial buildings, all foreign buildings, grounds, statuary, lagoons, and about forty views of the great Midway Plaisance, will be sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents and five cents for postage. This book has been issued by the greatest of Southern railroads—the Queen and Crescent Route—and its excellence is without a flaw. A most delightful collection of exquisite views, in a small and convenient-sized book. Many such collections are large and cumbersome.

Send your address and 30 cents to W. C. RINEARSON, General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, O.



ONSTAD'S Lumpy Jaw Capsules.

Farmers and stockmen, have you cattle affected with Lumpy Jaw? If you have you can cure them. We have cured hundreds without a failure, equally as severe as either of the above illustrated cases, with "Onstad's Lumpy Jaw Capsules." Any one can use this remedy. One application cures. Sufficient in each box to cure four. If you do not believe us, address any leading business firm in Sioux Falls, S. D. They are all familiar with the phenomenal success of our remedy. Price \$2.00 per box. Capsule inserter, 25c. Full directions with remedy. Sent postage paid to any address on receipt of price. Sold by druggists. Write us.

THE ONSTAD CHEMICAL CO.,

Box 2300. SIOUX FALLS, S. D.

After a period of labor extending over twenty-two years, the tunnel of Galera, 1173 meters in length, has now been completed, giving the Oroya line in Peru, access to the eastern slope of the Cordilleras. This tunnel is the highest point on the earth's surface which a line of railway has ever reached.

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



Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis.

THE ONLY LINE

Through Car Service

TEXAS TO MEMPHIS,

Connecting with THROUGH TRAINS to all Points East, North and Southeast.

TWO DAILY TRAINS,

Through Coaches, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers,

WACO and FT. WORTH,

MEMPHIS.

All Texas Lines connect with and have Through Tickets on sale via the

COTTON BELT ROUTE.

For Rates, Time Tables and all Information, apply to any Agent of the Company.

A. A. GLISSON, S. G. WARNER, T. P. A., Ft. Worth, Tex. G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.

"Texas Panhandle Route."

Fort Worth & Denver City R'y

MORGAN JONES, JOHN D. MOORE, } Receivers.

THE SHORT LINE FROM TEXAS TO COLORADO.

CHANCE OF TIME.

April 1, 1894.

Two nights and one day, instead of two days and one night between Texas and Colorado.

Through train leaves Fort Worth at 10:55 p. m., arriving at Denver at 7:15 a. m., passing through

TRINIDAD, PUEBLO,

And the great Wichita, Red River and Peace River Valleys, the finest wheat, corn and cotton producing country in the world.

The Only Line Running Through Pullman and Free Reclining Chair Cars Without Change.

For further information, address

D. B. KEELER, G. P. & F. A., Ft. W. & D. C. Ry., Ft. Worth, Tex. N. S. DAVIS, C. T. A., Ft. W. & D. C. Ry., Ft. Worth, Tex.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Lee Johnson, a well-to-do stockman of Midland, was here Wednesday.

H. G. Bedford, the Knox county cattleman, was in the city several days this week.

Mr. E. E. McCollister of Wellington, Tex., wants 1000 head of cattle to pasture. He has plenty of water.

Pink Whitten of Grapevine Prairie, one of the old-time pioneer stockmen of the state, was in Fort Worth Monday.

J. D. Jefferies of Motley county has a notice to trail herds on another page. Those interested are requested to read it.

W. E. Cobb came in on the Denver Wednesday, and says it has rained all up that road. "But the prettiest country in the world," he says, "is Archer and Wichita counties."

J. V. Matson of Hill county, a well known stockman, was here Wednesday. Mr. Matson handles a good string of cattle every year, and is now looking around to find some good steers.

Ed Hearn came down from the Panhandle steer ranch of L. Hearn & Sons Wednesday, and went on to Baird the same day. Says the Panhandle country has had rains in most every section.

The Alva Incorporated Cattle company, of Alva, O. T., is advertising pasture lands for rent, and also want horses and cattle to care for on shares. This is an opportunity for some man with more stock than range.

The Collins Plow company of Quincy, Ill., requests the Journal's co-operation in introducing their "Eli" hay press more thoroughly to the trade in its territory. Those who will need presses this spring will do well to have "Eli get there." See "ad" in another column.

Dr. R. D. Tilton, of Carlisle, Ky., will sell to the highest bidder at public auction, April 26, a car load of highly bred trotting horses. Sale will be held at West's stable, corner Fourth and Throckmorton streets, Fort Worth, Tex. Will give six months' time on approved bankable paper.

W. P. Martin of Cottonwood Falls, Kan., came in from a trip to Gaines county Tuesday night. He reports the whole country around Midland devoid of grass and water, but says the cattle are good though in hard shape. Mr. Martin did not do any trading and returned to Kansas.

Uncle Hilary Bedford came down from Knox county and spent a part of the week in the live stock center. He says they have had two good, hard gully-washing rains up there, and that that part of the Panhandle is in good shape now; that they will have good grass there, and cattle will do well.

Jno. O. Ford, formerly and for several years book-keeper and cashier of the Journal, but more recently assistant cashier of the Pecos Valley bank at Pecos, Tex., was recently at the annual election chosen secretary and treasurer of the Stock Journal Publishing company, and has again assumed the business management of the Journal.

Winfield Scott came in from Colorado City Tuesday, and says he's awful glad to get back home, and in a country where he can see some grass and water. "It's so dry out there," said Mr. Scott, "and has been so for so long, that boys and girls big enough to attend school have never seen it rain, and don't know what it is."

J. L. Johnson of Midland, Tex., a whilom stockman of the plains country, but who closed out his interests there a few months since, spent a couple of days in the Fort this week and became so favorably impressed with the rapid strides she is making that he has concluded to locate permanently and will remove his family to this city on May 1.

H. C. Abbott & Co., sheep commission merchants of the Kansas City stock yards, received one of the largest consignments of Nebraska sheep made to this market of this season, five double deck yearlings and wethers, yearlings weighing 78 pounds at \$5.10, being the top of the market for this season. Still prices were 10@20c lower than the first of the week.

Chris Kelly, of Hunt county of the well-known feeding firm of Kelly Bros. is here at the hospital under treatment of Drs. Adams, Thompson & Saunders for an abscess on the liver. The operation was performed last Tuesday and Mr. Kelly is getting along in splendid shape and will be out again as soon as

such a cure can be effected, and under such splendid medical men, his recovery will be speedy.

Messrs Harwood & Le Barron Bros. of Pentress, Texas, come forward this week with a card for our breeders' directory. They also advertise for sale a fine Jersey bull, "Prince Corrinne," with an excellent family record. This firm deals largely in Berkshire swine and Jersey cattle, and the readers of the Journal cannot do better than to open up correspondence with them when they desire this class of stock.

Mr. J. W. Orr, who is residing with his brother, W. D. Orr, in Deaf Smith county, was in the city Thursday en route to his old home in Hillsboro. He reports a fine rain in all that section a week ago, and better conditions prevailing. The grass is springing up beautifully, and the cattle are doing well. The horn fly is reappearing, and much uneasiness prevails among the cattlemen. They are a terrible pest and any considerable increase in their numbers will cause great mortality in the herds. Mr. Orr reports very light mortality the past winter.

Peter O'Connor of Kansas, a well-to-do cattleman, has been here for several days looking around. While in Fort Worth Mr. O'Connor visited the packing house and stock yards and expressed himself as very agreeably surprised to find such splendid yards and fine packing houses "way down here in Texas." Mr. O'Connor is perfectly familiar with all the big packing plants of the country and says, concerning their relative size, there is none ahead of our home plant. As to the stock yards, he can't see where any improvement could be made in them, and in fact, is very highly pleased with everything he has seen in Texas.

C. W. Kelly of Hunt county, the big steer feeder, has been here the past week. Mr. Kelly fed something over 1000 of the finest steers shipped to market the past season, and while the results were not entirely satisfactory so far as making money was concerned, he intends doing some more heavy feeding this year, for, as he says, "there's not a dollar to be made where one was never lost." Mr. Kelly spent a day in North Fort Worth, inspected the yards the packing house and the Exchange hotel. Was highly pleased with all he saw and thinks Texas will soon have a home market to be justly proud of.

J. P. Bush, Jr., of Colorado City, president of the Cattle Raisers' association, spent a few days in the city the past week. When asked about the condition of the ranges in his section, Mr. Bush, said it was bad; worse than for years. "There is no grass at all anywhere in that country," he continued, "and cattle are in poor shape; some of them are suffering, and even starving. Water, too, of course, is very scarce. Taking all things into consideration, the range country in the West is in a hard shape, and cattle and cattlemen are feeling the effects very sharply." Mr. Bush says it could not rain too much out there; in fact, will take a number of good rains to even moisten the ground.

Court Babb of Decatur came in Wednesday from Decatur. He reports the country all along the Denver road in good shape and cattle doing well. Mr. Babb has connected himself with the Standard Live Stock commission company of Chicago and will look after their interests in Texas and the Indian Territory. The Standard has just opened for business, but with its money and the men who are at the head of it, its success is unquestioned. In selecting Mr. Babb as its Texas man the Standard has certainly done itself proud and will reap many benefits from his connection with the company. The Journal wishes unbounded success to the Standard and Mr. Babb.

W. A. Sansom, general manager of the Standard Live Stock Commission company of the Union stock yards Chicago, arrived in Fort Worth Wednesday night and spent Thursday here meeting the cattlemen who were in town. Mr. Sansom's company has only recently been organized, but all the officers of the company are thorough, practical cattlemen and salesmen. Mr. Sansom of Alvarado, who is president of the new company, is also president of the First National bank of Alvarado, and Mr. W. A. Sansom, its general manager, is another Texas cattleman. This company proposes to make a specialty of the Texas business, and is controlled mostly by Texas men. As to its finances, it has been incorporated at \$200,000, and its stockholders represent millions. It invites correspondence from every one and will at all times be glad to furnish any desired information. Court Babb of Decatur has been placed in charge of the Northwest Texas department and will be glad to see and hear from his friends or any others who contemplate shipping to Chicago.

MAIL FROM THE RANGE.

Protracted Drouth—Cattle Suffering—Alarming Conditions—Herds Being Shipped to Greener Pastures—Not a Farming Country.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Colorado, Tex., April 16.—However much I dislike to report it, the condition of this country as regards feed for stock on the range is becoming serious if not alarming. Not since this country was settled have range matters looked so blue. Generally speaking losses were not heavy during the winter, but cattle entered the spring months far below an average in condition. Last year was an unusually dry one—very little snow and no rain fell here during the winter, and save in a few favored districts none has fallen this spring. Thus it is readily seen that we entertain fears as to results if we do not get rain before many moons.

Quite a good many cattle are being shipped to pastures in Kansas and the Indian Territory preparatory for market. I have seen several lots as they have been brought in from the range and the wonder is they look as well as they do. Mr. Winfield Scott has shipped out 7500 head, and it is said he will ship 5000 more next week. John B. Slaughter, A. G. Anderson, J. S. McCall and several other parties are shipping and preparing to ship to Kansas pastures to prepare them for the summer and fall markets. Notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of the range and matters generally, these people are very cheerful and hopeful—they are firm in the belief that the giver of all good will send the rain along after awhile. Your humble scribe tries hard also to assume a cheerful and hopeful appearance, but deferred hope sometimes maketh a man sick.

It is frequently said that everything happens for the best—it may be applicable to this case, for we believe the sooner it is known that the seasons out here are too irregular and uncertain to be depended upon for farming exclusively the better it will be for the farmer and the stockman as well.

For fear, Mr. Editor, that this letter may strengthen your belief in the fact that we are naturally not of a good temper and are too hard to please, we will add in conclusion that if we can be so fortunate as to get copious rains soon over all this country we will complain no more and will go to work with as much energy and vigor as

A. BEE.

New Orleans Markets.

New Orleans, April 17.—The market for beef cattle continues to rule more active and firmer. Quotations are well maintained, and good tidy heaves, good cows and heifers are in demand.

For several days the receipts of calves and yearlings has been liberal; mostly poor, trashy to medium stock. Good calves and yearlings are active and firm; other grades lower and selling slowly.

The hog market continues fully supplied and weak, only good cornfed stock selling for quotations.

The market for sheep continues in a very unreliable condition. The mutton butchers' combine being fully supplied, there is no encouragement for sheepmen to come to this market. Sheepmen should be informed of the fact that this market is controlled by the mutton butchers' ring.

Receipts—Beef cattle, 891; calves and yearlings, 2086; hogs, 376; sheep, 671.

Sales—Beef cattle, 871; calves and yearlings, 1914; hogs, 606; sheep, 288.

On hand—Beef cattle, 75; calves and yearlings, 418; hogs, 179; sheep, 383.

Texas and Western Cattle.

Good to choice fed heaves, per lb gross, 3@3 1-2c.

Fair fat heaves, per lb gross, 2 1-2@2 3-4c.

Good fat grass heaves, per lb gross, 2 1-2@2 3-4c.

Common to fair heaves, 1 3-4@2 1-4c.

Good fat cows, per lb gross, 2 1-2@3c.

Common to fair cows, each, \$8.00@14.00.

Good fat calves, each, \$9.00@11.00.

Common to fair calves, each, \$5.00@8.00.

Good fat yearlings, each, \$11.00@13.50.

Common to fair yearlings, each, \$6.50@9.00.

Hogs.

Good fat cornfed, per lb gross, 4 1-4@4 1-2c.

Common to fair, per lb gross, 3 1-2@4c.

Sheep.

Good fat sheep, per lb, 3 1-4@3 1-2c.

Common to fair, each, \$1.25@2.00.

Cows Wanted.

We have buyers for several thousand good Central Texas cows.

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

It is announced that a furnace has been unearthed somewhere along the Nile in which the hot blast was used centuries before the modern Neilson formulated the same idea.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX"

A box of



BEECHAM'S PILLS

constitutes a family medicine chest.

Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness, Swelling after meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blisters on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, and all nervous and trembling sensations are relieved by using these Pills Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company of Texas; Tyler Southeastern Railway Company; "Cotton Belt Route,"

TYLER, TEX., March 29, 1894.

S. G. Warner, general passenger agent of the "Cotton Belt Route," is in receipt of the following letter, which shows that the ex-Confederate veterans attending the grand reunion at Birmingham, Ala., via Memphis, in April, will be royally treated by the citizens of the "Queen City of the Mississippi:"

R. J. Black, Secretary—C. W. Frazer, President. Hall of the Confederate Historical Association, Bivouac No. 18; United Confederate Veterans No. 28,

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 20, 1894.

Mr. S. G. Warner, Tyler, Tex.

Dear Sir—I have been hustling around for several days among the citizens and soldiers and have had a few conferences with Mr. Rector. We are certainly going to have the drill, and will otherwise be able to make it entertaining to our Western visitors, who will chance to pass by en route to Birmingham. The drill will take place some time the day of April 23, 1894, so you can conform your literature to suit the occasion.

The spring races take place at the same time, and altogether it will be a gala day. Gen. John B. Gordon and staff and Gen. W. H. Jackson and staff are invited to be with us. Yours truly, R. J. BLACK.

The drill spoken of is a competitive drill between a picked company of Confederates and the celebrated Chickasaw Guards. Mr. Warner is also in receipt of a letter from Memphis stating that the entertainment of the Texas ex-Confederates will be participated in by the mayor and members of the board of trade and cotton exchange.

The great Memphis race meeting will also be on. Those leaving Texas on the morning of April 22, or in time to reach Texarkana that night, will arrive in Memphis the morning of April 23, and spend the day in Memphis if desired, arriving in Birmingham 5:50 a. m. morning of April 24, in time to secure quarters before the rush.

Tickets will be on sale April 22 and 23, good for return thirty days from date of sale, lowest first-class fare for the round trip.

How to Kill All of the Crows.

Crows are a great pest about planting time. A small boy can catch and kill a whole flock in a day. Cut this out and send it to the Beeville Picayune with ten cents, one or two cent postage stamps, and we will tell you how. Address Beeville Picayune, Beeville, Tex.

The Queen and Crescent Route

Is the only line running solid vestibuled trains from the principal cities of the South to Cincinnati.

Through car lines are run from New Orleans, Meridian, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Jacksonville, Macon, Atlanta, Asheville, N. C., Knoxville, Harrison, Lexington and intermediate points, without change, connecting in Cincinnati with through trains to the North, East and West.

Through car lines Shreveport and Vicksburg to Birmingham and Atlanta. All through trains make close connection at Lexington with double daily service to Louisville.

Send for folders, literature and schedules to I. Hardy, A. G. P. A., Vicksburg, Miss.; R. H. Garratt, A. G. P. A., New Orleans, La.; S. C. Ray, T. P. A., Birmingham, Ala., or W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Black Bulls.

We have twenty-one high-grade black muley bulls for sale cheap. They run from two to four years old, are in good condition and thoroughly acclimated. Will deliver them on board the cars at Fort Worth at \$35. They are in reality worth \$50 per head. GEO. B. LOVING & SON, Opp. Pickwick Hotel, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
Senator Perkins 19379.

Bay stallion, 16 hands, foaled 1889. Sired by Round's Sprague 4194, dam Kit, the dam of Jennie Sprague, 2:15 1/4. The above stallion is one of the handsomest stallions in Texas, and weighs about 1200 pounds; nicely broken to harness; with handling will undoubtedly trot in 2:30 or better. Will sell the above stallion cheap for cash or trade for good road horses or mules. For further information address:

J. LEVY & BRO., Galveston, Tex.

Executor's Closing Out Sale

Of all the trotting and pacing horses, Jersey cattle, Shetland and Welsh ponies and sheep, the property of the late Maj. Campbell Brown, at Ewell Farm,

Wednesday, May 30th, Thursday, May 31st, Friday, June 1st, 1894.

The entire stud of nearly 100 trotting and pacing horses. Among them Tennessee Wilkes 2:27 (sire of 17 in the list); McEwen 2:18 1/4 (sire of 3); Talisman, son of Brown Hal and Sweepstakes, dam of Hal Pointer, 2:04 1/2; Lizzie Moore, sister to Brown Hal, 2:12 1/2, and dam of 3 in the list; Kate Braden, dam of Hal Braden, 2:08 1/4; Fanny Covington, dam of B. B., 2:12 1/2; Susy G., dam of Tosa, 2:19 1/4; Mollie Lumsden, dam of Frank Dortch, 2:15 3/4; Meteora, 2:20 1/2; Myrtle, dam of Laurel, 2:23 3/4; Jennie Pruitt, dam of Flash, 2:19 1/2; Marie P., dam of Mchette, 2:21 3/4, and many others of equal merit.

24 sons and daughters of Brown Hal, 2:12 1/2. The entire stud of registered Shetland ponies, Welsh and Creole ponies, over 100 head of stallions, mares, fillies and geldings.

The entire herd of Jersey cattle, about 100 head, among them 36 tested cows, and all combining the best blood that experience and money could collect. For catalogues apply to

H. M. POLK,
Executor of Campbell Brown, deceased,
Spring Hill, Maury Co., Tenn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

480 acres of good land in the Pecos Valley for sale cheap, or will trade for sheep or cattle.
J. O. CAMERON, Eddy, N. M.

CATTLE WANTED.

We want 10,000 cattle to range in N county, O. T. by the year.
2000 head of yearlings and twos on shares.
1000 cows to breed from on shares for a number of years.

Please Send Us Propositions.

We also want 300 head of one and two year old colts to raise to maturity on shares. Send propositions stating breed of stock.

THE ALVA INCORPORATED CATTLE CO.,
Alva, County M, O. T.

WHO WANTS A PASTURE?

I have a good pasture, within five miles of shipping pens. Will pasture 3500 head of steers. Will pasture at 85 cents if party will stock it full, or will furnish everything necessary for \$1.25 per head
Address,
G. D. SLEEPER,
Waggoner, I. T.

Stockmen Attention.

I will rent pasture cheaper than you can own a ranch. An abundance of good grass, pure running water, and good fences. Can accommodate 5000 head of cattle: Station and stock yards on the ranch. Apply to A. R. Jameson, ranch foreman, Islay, Wyo., or T. P. Keefe, owner, 89 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

Hereford Bulls.

Write us at once if you want a carload of

PURE BRED HEREFORD BULLS YEARLINGS,

this spring. They are in good condition and well bred. Have a few heifers also for sale. Will price these cattle reasonably.

LEONARD & SMITH,
FAYETTE, MISSOURI.

FORT WORTH

Is the place to get near for the armer and fruit grower; the stockman owning a small pasture in Texas raising his own feed and fattening his own stock is the man that gets there these times. I have for sale 4000 acres, forty miles from Fort Worth, nine miles from each of two railroads, fenced and cross fenced, 300 acres of creek valley in cultivation, running water, some timber, house, barn and orchard. Land is rolling prairie, well grassed, 90 per cent tillable and of deep rich black soil, retail value \$12 to \$15 per acre. For sale in a body at \$8 per acre. Send for my list of lands for sale and illustrated circular about Fort Worth Packing House and Stock Yards

S. M. SMITH,
Board of Trade Building,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

TO PURCHASE.

I desire to purchase a butter dairy farm, or an interest in one, of either Jerseys or Holsteins. Am a good feeder, breeder and butter maker. Address
TYLER C. WILLIAMS,
463 N. Floris street, San Antonio, Tex.

Jersey Bull For Sale
Price \$150.

PRINCE CORRINNE No 3189, dark fawn with a little white on sheath, dropped October 29 1890, thoroughly acclimated and raised by us. Dam, Princess Corrinne No. 48203, test 19 lbs. 1 oz. of butter in seven days, 43 lbs. or milk a day; solid silver gray cow, perfect udder and teats; she is out of Corrinne Moore No. 35748, test 19 lbs. of butter in seven days and 45 lbs. of milk a day, a grand cow. Sire of Princess Corrinne is Prince of Melrose 4819, sixteen tested daughters, all of which are good. The sire of Prince Corrinne is Kathletas Pogis. Test of dam seven days 26 lbs. 7 1/2 oz. All of his heifers that are in milk are first-class. He is by Ida's Stoke Pogis, who has seventeen daughters in list and out of Old Kathletta test 22 lbs. 12 1/2 oz. We used this bull on our young heifers for two years. Address
HARWOOD & LEBARON BROS.,
Caldwell county, Fentress, Tex.

FOR SALE.

50 full blood or high grade two and three year old Dutham bulls. Raised near Fort Worth. Been in Mitchell county one year. Address
A. G. ANDERSON, Colorado, Tex.

NOTICE.

Trail herds keep out of my Donley county pastures, near Clarendon, and save trouble.
J. D. JEFFERIES,
Teepee City, Tex.

WANTED.

1000 head of cattle to pasture, \$1.50 a head per year. Good grass and lots of water.
E. E. MCCLISTER,
Wellington, Tex.

Blue Mound Blooded
STOCK FARM,

J. W. BURGESS, Fort Worth, Tex., Prop'r.
Breeder of Registered Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale at all times.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

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

Electioneer Stock
FARM.

Electryon 18961, record 2:24 3/4, son of Electioneer 125, sire of Arion 2:07 3/4, Palo Alto 2:08 3/4, Sunol 2:08 1/2, and 145 other 2:30 trotters; first dam Lina K., dam of Coquette, 2:29 1/2, and Electryon, 2:24 3/4; second dam by Mohawk Chief, son of Hambletonian 10; third dam by Sparkle, son of Hambletonian 10. Fee (for this season only) \$50.00; to insure, \$75.00 Address
ELECTIONEER STOCK FARM,
Room 503 North Texas Bank Building,
Dallas, Tex.
J. E. WYNN, Sec'y.

WANTED!
10,000 HEAD OF CATTLE

To pasture. Parties contemplating driving cattle to Western Kansas this season for the purpose of selling or grazing them will find it to their interest to correspond with the undersigned for prices and terms.
WILLIAM ROBERT,
XI Ranch, Byers P. O., Meade Co., Kan.

FOR SALE.

One dozen well-bred
Tennessee and Texas Raised Jacks,
All perfectly acclimated. For descriptive circulars address
COFFIN BROS.,
Itasca, Texas.

High Grade Bulls.

We have 300 head of high grade Hereford bulls, yearlings, for sale at \$25.00. One of the best stocks on the plains.
GEO. B. LOVING & SON,
Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE.

I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey red swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle. For prices write to
P. C. WELLBORN, Handley, Texas.

Mention this paper when answering advertisements.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

ELECTRITE'S Fee for 1894 has been reduced to \$100 cash. Mares will be booked in the order of their positive engagement until book is full.
COMAL, 2:26; fee, \$25 cash.

LOMO ALTO FARM,
HENRY EXALL, Manager, Dallas, Texas.

THE VALLEY FARM.

On account of hard times and to reduce stock, we offer for sale:
20 registered Jersey heifers, 2 years old.
20 high grade Jersey heifers, 2 years old.
Registered heifers at \$90.00 to \$125.00 each.
Grade heifers at \$40.00 to \$60.00 each.
All acclimated or Texas bred stock, and all bred to first-class registered bulls. Correspondence invited.
TERRELL, HARRIS & HARDIN, Proprietors,
TERRELL, TEXAS.

NECHES POLTRY FARM AND KENNELS.

Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest.
Registered Coillie and Scotch Terrier Dogs. My Poultry won two prizes, at Dallas 1892 forty-one; also largest and best display. In hands of customers have won at fairs all over the state.
Send two cent stamp for catalogue.

J. C. McREYNOLDS,
P. O. Box 25,
NECHES, TEXAS.

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

RHOME, WISE COUNTY, TEXAS.
RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors.
Breeders and Importers of pure-bred Hereford cattle

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE

From the best strains of Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandots, Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs; fowls \$1.50 to \$3 each, according to kind and quality; eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Poland China Swine of the very best breeding. Pigs now ready to ship at \$10 each; \$18 per pair; \$25 per trio. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.
R. A. DAVIS, Merit, Tex.

W. H. PIERCE, DENTON, TEXAS.

Breeder of Large English Berkshire Swine. All stock eligible to record in American Berkshire Association. Correspondence solicited.

REGISTERED
Holstein, Jersey and Galloway Bulls,

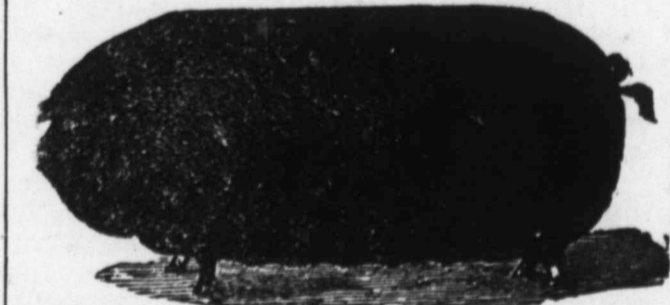
Bred by Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. Address
J. H. CONNELL,
College Station, Tex.

SHADE PARK STOCK FARM, KAUFMAN, TEXAS.

Registered Poland China, Essex and Berkshire Swine. 100 head ready for immediate shipment. The finest collection that ever graced our farms. Can furnish any number not related. Nothing but animals with individual merit and popular breeding admitted into our herds. Come and see our stock and be convinced, or write us.

HARWOOD & LEBARON BROS.,

FENTRESS, TEX.
Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of best breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.



AMOS W. HARRIS & SON,

UNION COUNTY, KY.,
Breeders of registered Duroc-Jersey Hogs. Also breeders of thoroughbred Brahma chickens. Stock from the best poultry yards in America.
P. O. Address, FLOURNOY, KY.

For Sale---Registered Hereford Bulls.

One car high grade Hereford bulls; 100 high grade Hereford cows and heifers. Also pure bred Poland China pigs. Prices to suit the times. Address,
M. R. KENNEDY, Taylor, Tex.

REGISTERED PURE-BRED
HEREFORD BULLS.

Bred and raised in Childress County, Texas For terms, apply to
U. S. WEDDINGTON,
CHILDRESS, TEX.

REGISTERED AND GRADED
Hereford Bulls

and Heifers.
PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS, all from imported prize-winners, also
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.
For sale by

W. S. IKARD,
Henrietta, Texas.

SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM,

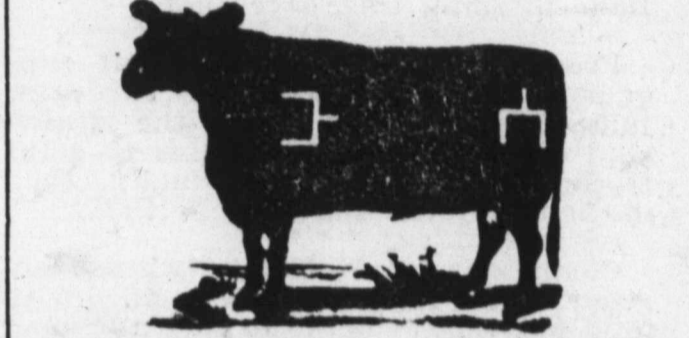
D. H. & J. W. SNYDER, Props,
GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

Breeders of Pure Bred Percheron and French Coach Stallions, a fine list of which are for sale.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)
Postoffice, Espuela, Dickens, Co., Texas
FRED HORSBRUGH, Manager.



Have for sale two-year-old and yearling steers and heifers of their own raising, got by Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, in the straight spr mark and brand Horses branded triangle on left hip.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.

A FINE RANCH FOR
SALE VERY CHEAP.

We have for sale a ranch containing 4900 acres in Parker county, Texas, seven miles southwest of Weatherford. This ranch is all fenced with good wire fence, has two farm houses, several living springs of pure water that never go dry, good grass, 200 acres in cultivation. There is 3500 to 4000 acres good agricultural land, 1000 acres of it on the Brazos river bottom. This is a fine place to feed stock, and when not wanted for that purpose can be sold out for farms at a big profit. On account of a mortgage loan due upon it the owner will sell very cheap. For price and terms call on or write to

CASWELL BROS.,
Fifth and Houston Sts., Fort Worth, Tex.



F. F. COLLINS MFG. CO.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
PUMPS,
PIPES,
CYLINDERS, FITTINGS,
HOSE,
Belting, Packing,
ENGINES, BOILERS,
Mill, Gin and Well
MACHINERY.
Largest
FOUNDRY AND
MACHINE AND
TANK SHOPS
in the State.
Best quality
Brass and Iron Castings.
REPAIRING
OLD MACHINERY
A SPECIALTY.



The Best Galvanized Mill and Tower on Earth is the
"STEEL STAR."

Buy No Other. Write for Prices.

HOUSEHOLD.

To scale a fish easily plunge it for a moment in boiling water.

Rub your copper bottom coffee pot with butter-milk and salt mixed to brighten it quickly.

Tansy leaves no unpleasant odor and packed in blankets and woolen goods is a sure preventive of moths.

Do not let your fresh meat touch the ice; put it on a thin plate. Always remove the wrapping paper as soon as the meat is bought.

Just enough spirits of turpentine added to soften the polish for your stove will make it brighter and more lasting than when wet with water.

Ramekiss—Two ounces of melted butter, one teaspoonful flour, two ounces grated cheese, two tablespoonfuls of cream, two well-beaten eggs, stir well. Bake in small tins, serve hot.

French Sauce—One and a half cups of powdered sugar, whites of two eggs, juice of two lemons and the grated rind of one. Beat the whites to astiff froth, add the sugar gradually, then the lemon juice and grated rind.

Clean out your cellar, whitewash, scour, scald, leave no crevice filled with fetid poison, but make it pure and keep it ventilated. It would be well to keep an active disinfectant always in service, chloride of lime or something better.

Plain Rice Pudding—Beat three eggs light, stir them into a quart of sweet milk with a little salt and a half cup of rice, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, half a nutmeg grated, and one tablespoonful of butter. Bake one hour in a quick oven.

In building a wood or coal room adjoining your house be sure and pay special attention to the safety of the dwelling in case of fire. There should be some facilities for putting out a fire very quickly in this part of the house. As a rule, these wood rooms are very dangerous.

If the atmosphere in your bedroom closet is not as pure as that of other apartments empty it at once, and dry and air every article in it. A damp garment or one perspired on, or water-proof cloak, or shoes, may be the cause of it, but you cannot be well or decent with foul air pervading any part of your dwelling. Kill or prevent the pestilential microbes.

The worst physical scourge that ever crossed the continents is the grip, and each winter it shows itself in a more severe type. Now is the time to make war on the microbes. Wash, renew, sun, air—and burn if need be—all bedding used through the past winter where there was any case of grip, catarrh or influenza or anything of the sort. Cleanliness is the strongest resistance we can make, and the spring of the year is the time to begin the battle which must be continued on the same line all summer if we hope to ward off this terrible intruder.

One hour's work a day by a man in a garden of fifty by one hundred feet, from the time frost ceases till it comes again will make all needful vegetables for a reasonably large family. Vegetables are cheap but when you raise your own, gather and have them on your own table you have a triple relish for them which adds a charm to the meal beyond the appetizing flavor of their freshness. You cannot go through

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

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

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

SEXUAL

decline may be arrested before decay; strength may be restored; powers when impoverished by youth's reckless overdrains may be reinvigorated by our home treatment.

CONFIDENCE

never has its citadel in the breasts of those who have weak, shrunken, undeveloped or diseased organs. The evil that men do through ignorance in boyhood and errors of early manhood leaves wasting effects.

RESTORED

to vigorous vitality you might be successful in business, fervent in spirit. Our curative methods are unfailing. Write for our book, "PERFECT MANHOOD," sent free, sealed.

Correspondence Confidential. **ERIE MEDICAL CO.,** BUFFALO, N. Y.

*The Erie Medical Company ranks high financially and claims to exclusively control certain scientific discoveries of great value in the medical profession.—Editor.

such a dinner in a merely perfunctory way, nor bolt it to appease hunger; it will be daintily suggestive of the fine art of dining well and delicately.

The clothes line is a matter of interest to Texas housekeepers. This sensible plan is suggested by one in the Western Plowman: Four posts six feet high, thirty feet apart, in a square, in each post a strong hook or screw eye, run the line (our best line is a smooth, galvanized fence wire) through the hook around the post and again through the hook, draw it tight so it will not sag. Cross two lines diagonally through the center, and after the clothes are hung raise it with a center pole a little higher than the outside poles. Then you have a safe line of over 200 feet where clothes will have room to dry without such whipping to pieces by the wind as they would have in a hung straight line.

Ivy on the Wall.

The picturesque beauty of many houses is greatly enhanced by the rich growth of ivy—English ivy, as it is commonly called. It clings closely to the grand old structures, covering the seams of time and tempest with its rich green foliage, and mellows and softens the newness of the pretentious modern villa. While poets and romancers extol its beauty, the utilitarian has waged war on its injury to the buildings, supposing that it induced dampness, which hastened decay. Now it is known that ivy extracts every particle of moisture from wood, brick and stone for its sustenance. The tiny roots which grow all along the stem of the vine suck up every drop of moisture and the overlapping leaves shed the water like shingles from leaf to leaf and from point to point, until it reaches the ground, preserving the house walls dry from the beating rain. So from the utilitarian standpoint ivy must become a valued beautifier and preserver of many lovely American homes where it has never before been allowed a place in the picture.

Flavoring in Cooking.

As the odor of a flower carries the mind back to the days of childhood, so does the flavor of a favorite dish recall the old time cookery of our mothers. The time when, for cake making, all the butter was washed with rose-water, till it was as fresh and unsalted as cream, when for light-colored, or white dishes colorless flavoring extracts were used, and nutmegs, cinnamon, etc., were only used when the cake or desert was meant to be dark.

Fruit juices and various new flavoring extracts have taken the place of the old-time seasoning. Chemistry has come to the aid of cookery, and for the aromatic herbs once so carefully grown and garnered, we now have only to go to the drug store. Labor and anxiety are lessened, but is doubtful if the modern luxuries, so easily procured, and so simply used, are more wholesome or delicious than the herbs, spices and extracts of a century ago.

Little Things.

When, at that most wonderful feeding of the multitude on the mountain near the sea of Tiberias, the Master said, "Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost," a lesson in domestic economy was given which will be a good one for all time to come, especially in these much-emphasized "hard times."

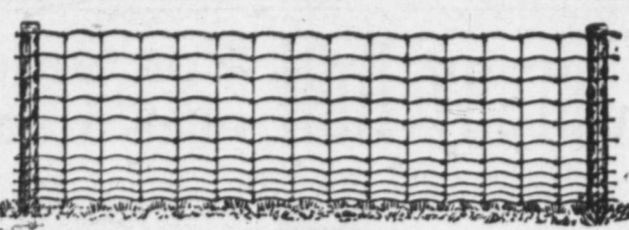
Texans are munificent in their expenditures and prodigal in their contempt for small savings. How can a Texas housekeeper be interested in the recipe of the "Boston Cooking School" for cooking veal sweet breads, or in the very minute directions in cooking a goose in the German way, when the disjointed members are named and the manner of disposing of the head and all the parts is most minutely described, even to the saving of the grease for lard?

In Texas, heart, liver, sweet breads and everything drawn from the carcass



Pat'd by A. G. HULBERT, St. Louis, Mo. Home Made Netting. 25c to 50c per rod.

SAFE, DURABLE FENCE; ONLY \$80 PER MILE. LAND-OWNERS save one-half the cost avoid dangerous bars. Agents make \$200.00 per month and expenses Cash. The best local and traveling agents wanted everywhere. Write at once for circulars and choice territory; address A. G. Hulbert, Patentee, care of Hulbert Patent Co., 204 OLIVE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO. Factory Catalogue with 200 engraved designs and prices, sent free to any who want fancy iron and wire work or city, cemetery and farm fences, etc.



FENCE YOUR FARM WHILE YOU WAIT!

We are working three gangs of men, in four shifts and turning out a forty rod roll of complete fence every six minutes of the twenty-four hours. Still the hundreds of miles we had on hand Mar. 1st are melting away like April snow. Farmers will have it, and with us, believe in elasticity.

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Is the simplest and most perfect Self-Regulating Incubator on the market, and we manufacture the only self-regulating Brooder in America. Circulars free. Address GEO. W. MURPHY & CO. QUINCY, ILL. Send for illustrated Catalogue. The lowest price first-class hatcher made.

One Dollar for 10c.

The first one hundred persons sending 10 cents in stamps will receive a year's subscription to the best wool grower's paper published. (Price \$1.00.) To all others sending 10 cents before May 1, 1894, we will give a three months' subscription free. Address J. LEWIS DRAPER, 36 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. Reference—Publisher of this paper.

FISHERMEN'S OPPORTUNITY

If your local dealer does not keep Paddock's Angler's Outfits send stamp for catalogue to PADDOCK & Co., 195-197 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

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With the Improved Excelsior Incubator. Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other hatcher. Lowest priced first-class hatcher made. Circulars free. Send 5c. for this Catalogue. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

of fowl or beast is apt to be regarded as offal, and no thought of saving it for food and converting it into table delicacies ever occurs to the otherwise frugal and provident housekeeper. A little more regard for little things would afford greater variety in everyday fare, and would be a great saving of the less perishable and more valuable parts of slaughtered animals.

Hyre Bros. & Co. of Kansas City, one of the oldest and strongest live stock commission firms, make a specialty of Texas cattle, and are fully able to please. Correspondence cheerfully answered.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.



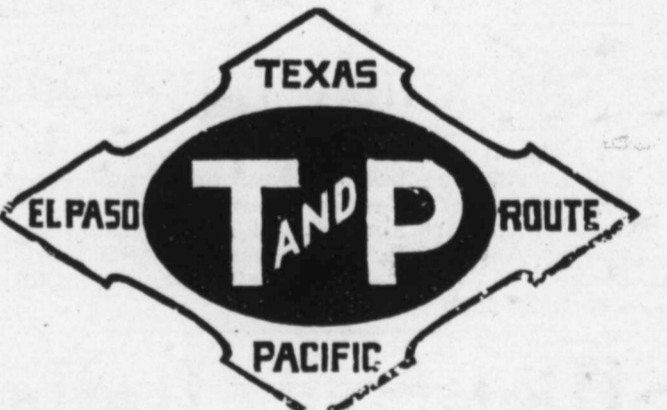
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DAIRY.

All intelligent and industrious dairy-men are prosperous, and all dairy countries are rich and happy.

There ought to be 25,000 silos in Texas, to save the corn and other crops, including the native grass, that are now wasted.

After all, the amount and character of the flow of milk from your dairy animals depends upon the kind, quantity and regularity of the rations.

The dairy industry pays everywhere. There is always a demand for the properly-prepared products of the dairy, and the demand is constantly growing.

Plant five or ten acres in "Southern Horse Tooth" corn, and build you one or two silos to convert it into silage. Ten acres will yield about 400,000 pounds, which will fatten all your dairy cows and eke out the meal rations to your other stock.

A large area of the northern portion of New York, including the counties of Herkimer, Lewis and neighboring counties, have for years been engaged almost exclusively in dairying, and the people there have grown rich on the prospects of the industry.

The cost of a good silage is about \$1 a cubic foot, and a cubic foot of silage weighs about forty pounds which is a milking cow's rations per day. The silo must be airtight sides and bottom, and should be on top, but a stack of straw thrown over it will save the silage.

Holland is a typical dairy country, and she is one of the wealthiest countries in Europe. And yet she is bleak and cold, partially covered with water in summer and ice in winter, and is almost a stranger to the plow and other farming implements. Milk, butter and cheese are their main products, and they are prosperous beyond any purely agricultural community.

Plant peas for your dairy stock. They are valuable for forming blood, muscle, bone and milk, and their feeding value exceeds that of grasses, corn fodder, corn staves or straws. Pea vines for long forage are twice as rich as any of the grasses. The crop is easily made, good for the soil, good for the cattle and an occasional dish of peas is a wholesome change for the family winter dinner.

When an animal is not required to produce milk and is kept in a shelter where its temperature is similar to its own, it requires no more food than is necessary to maintain it, but take the animal out of shelter and the food will have to be increased to sustain the required warmth to keep the animal in the same condition—more especially in the colder regions of Texas and states further North. Also, if the animal be a milk cow, she will have to be fed an additional amount of food so that she may fill the new requirements. If this extra food is not furnished, the animal will grow poor from natural exhaustion occasioned by the new requirements. In different animals the amount needed for the extra duty will vary. Some cows thrive better on a few pounds less feed than other cows of the same weight and seemingly the same constitution; therefore, the stables now made for the use of cattle-feeders will not hold good in all cases. The owner will very likely know on what feed his cow will thrive best. If it is a new cow, a few feeds will determine the right quantity, and this is better than taking it for granted that the table is right.

Do Not Waste Money, Time or Patience.

If you need power for any purpose whatever, send at once for a catalogue of Hercules Gas and Gasoline Engines. They are simple, strong, safe and substantial. Their economy, reliability, strength and superior workmanship are beyond question, and we defy tests to the contrary. Palmer & Rey Type Foundry, manufacturers, 405-407 Sansome street, San Francisco. The Scarff & O'Connor Co., Agents, Dallas, Texas.

Cut This Out.

Return to the Beeville Picayune with ten cents in stamps, one or two cent denomination, and we will mail you a pamphlet which tells how to prevent the ravages of the cotton worm and of all other worms so destructive to gardens and growing fruits. It gives you effective remedies, simple and inexpensive, based upon the nature and habits of these insects. An outlay of 25 cents to \$1 will enable you to protect your garden, orchard or entire farm from these pests. Address Beeville Picayune, Beeville, Tex.

HORTICULTURE.

A good way of propagating choice varieties of grapes, currants or gooseberries is to make cuttings now and plant them out.

Any of the finer varieties of grapes grafted on mustang grape cuttings will live and become hardy and prolific. Now is the time to test the experiment.

Do not allow your peach trees to grow tall. Prune the heads and make them low. You will save loss by wind-broken limbs, make the fruit more easily gathered, and furnish shade for the roots, which will save the life of the trees in the long hot dry summer.

Nuts to be certain to germinate should be planted as soon as they fall from the tree, before they have time to dry. An easy and quick way is to strike an ax into the ground, drop the nut into the hole, and strike it two or three blows to sink and cover it, and the work is done.

Stake your fruit trees and keep those of one or two seasons straight. Put down a stout stake a foot or two from the tree and tie with a withe or strip of cloth, the tree to the stake crossing the band like a figure eight that the tree be not rubbed against the stake. And do not let your crank-sided orchard indicate the direction of the prevailing winds.

Prune raising on the Pacific coast seems likely to be over done. The annual production is fifty million pounds per year now, and if the trees now planted all come into bearing the output will be four times as much. Eastern prune growers must improve the quality of their product or suffer by excessive competition.

For the propagation of a seedless grape a company of well-known horticulturists have organized the seedless grape nursery company in California. The capital stock is \$25,000. The organizers believe that every variety of grape can be propagated into seedless fruit and yet retain all its characteristics. The seedless vine once obtained can be multiplied indefinitely by grafting at once with the raw wood. The vines will be raised chiefly for Australian, European and Eastern markets.

Put in a good garden right now. Plant a large variety of vegetables and cultivate them for pleasure and profit. The vegetable garden pays the family better than the same amount of ground can possibly be made to pay in anything else. W. Marlott, who is supposed to be high authority in horticulture, and especially so in vegetable gardening, says: No acre on the farm can be made to pay so well, both for comforts and luxuries as well as in money, as the vegetable garden. Nothing is more palatable than a dish of properly prepared asparagus and rhubarb, which need only to be planted in order to yield bountifully for an indefinite number of years. Peas, beans, together with the delicious strawberry, chief of all fruits, all follow in quick succession. Crowding fast as the days grow longer and warmer we have the gooseberry, raspberry, currant and blackberry, together with cherries and grapes, to make glad-some and cheery the whole season through.

List of Sweet Potatoes.

The Texas agricultural experiment station has given out a list of the varieties of sweet potatoes, a tuber that every Texan is interested in and every farmer should cultivate. Mr. R. H. Price, who started the experiment, says:

During the past year thirty-one varieties of sweet potatoes were tested upon the station's grounds. The test was made in reference to yield per acre, character of tubers, length of vines, and table quality when baked. The most productive are given in the following order:

Shanghai, Vineless and Nansemond. As to table quality the following are among the best: Vineless, Sugar yam and Nansemond. Those that show the highest content of sugar are given in the following order:

Norton Yellow yam, Southern Queen and Vineless. Full results of the tests including a chemical analysis of nearly all of the varieties, with a botanical classification are published in bulletin number 28.

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

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

RATTLER HAL 327.

Bay stallion; foaled 1889; one year old record, 2:39; three year old record, 2:25; four year old trial, 2:15 1/4. Sired by Forest Hal, the sire of Col. Forest. 2:12, and five others with records of 2:25 or better.

First dam by Glenco, Jr., 86, the sire of Madge Hatton, 2:17, Uncle Jack, 2:16, and others. Second dam by Bay Tom, 2:23, the sire of Billy A., 2:16, Bay Tom, Jr., 2:30, and others. Third dam by Knight's Snow Heel, the sire of the dam of Hal Pointer, 2:04 1/2. Fourth dam by Knight's Tom Hal, son of Kittrell's Tom Hal.

This handsome stallion stands 15 3/4 hands and weighs 1100 pounds. Rattler Hal has demonstrated beyond a doubt that he is a horse of wonderful speed and endurance. His 3 year old mark was obtained in the seventh heat of a winning race. We think, barring accidents, Rattler Hal will get a record of 2:10 or better this season. Will make a limited season at the.

Fair Grounds, Hillsboro, Tex.

At \$25.00 per Season,

With the usual return privilege if mare proves not to be with foal. For further information, address

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Horses handled and developed at the usual figures. We train on the only kite shaped track in the state.

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

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The Standard Bred Stallion

Black - Time

No. 11,651.

Black stallion, 15 1/2 hands high, foaled 1886, sired by Hambletonian Mumbrino 540, the sire of Wild Rake, three-year-old record 2:22 3/4; Hayden, 2:26 1/2; Katy Cahill, 2:26 1/2; Raven, 2:26 3/4; Billy McCracken 2:26 3/4; J. J. C., 2:24 1/2; St. Clair 2:26 1/2; Pig Four 2:22 1/2.

BLACK TIME's first dam is Bessie, sister to Josie Sellers, the dam of two in the 2:30 list, by Mambrino Time No. 1686, the sire of the dam of Temple Bar, 2:17 3/4; Shadland Onward 2:18 1/2; C. C. 2:14 1/2, etc. Second dam Punch, by Mambrunello No. 221 the sire of two in the 2:30 list, and the sire of the dams of two with records better than 2:30, he by Mambrino C. I. No. 11.

This royally bred stallion will make the season of 1894 at EDWARDS & HUTCHISON'S LIVELY STABLE, corner Fourth and Throckmorton streets Fort Worth.

BLACK TIME will be bred to a limited number of mares at \$25 PER SEASON, with the usual return privilege. BLACK TIME is owned by J. W. Barbee of Fort Worth Tex., but will be under the supervision of Messrs. Edwards & Hutchison, who will take pleasure in showing Black time to all who are interested. Outside breeders should address J. W. Barbee, 401 Main st., Fort Worth, Tex.

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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

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Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis.

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the
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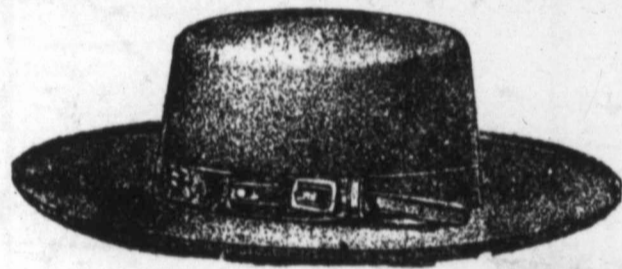
THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

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

| | Cattle and Calves | Hogs | Sheep | Horses and Mules | Cars |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------|---------|------------------|--------|
| Official Receipt for 1893 | 1,746,728 | 1,948,373 | 569,517 | 35,097 | 99,775 |
| Slaughtered in Kansas City | 956,792 | 1,427,763 | 372,385 | | |
| Sold to Feeders | 249,017 | 10,125 | 71,284 | | |
| Sold to Shippers | 360,237 | 510,469 | 15,200 | | |
| Total Sold in Kansas City | 1,566,046 | 1,948,357 | 458,869 | 22,522 | |

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E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. RUST, Superintendent.



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Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work guaranteed first-class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

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A cordial invitation to call at my store while in the city, is extended to the stockmen of Texas.

Respectfully,

A. J. ANDERSON,

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

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Practice only vil business; and in all the District and Superior Courts of the State and Federal Courts.

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

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For sheep we have unexcelled facilities. This season we built extensive sheep sheds and pens at Chillicothe, Ill., where sheep en route via our line from Texas can feed and rest and run into Chicago within 12 hours in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at these sheds is furnished at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a specialty of handling live stock, and can assure our patrons that we can give them as good facilities and as prompt as any other transportation company in this state. Route your stock via the Santa Fe route. For further information, apply to

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