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TEXAS LIVE STOCK

FARM JOURNAL

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



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NO. 17---VOL. 15.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1894.

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1880.

TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Jour

GEO. B. LOVING ... Editor and Me JOS. L. LOVING Associate Editor JNO. O. FORD Business Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY ___BY__

The Stock Journal Publishing Co., 407 Main Street, Opposite Hotel Pickwick. FORT WORTH, - TEXAS.

SUBSCRIPTION. \$1.00 A YEAR

Entered at the Postoffice, Fort Worth, Tex., as second-class mat-

Florida will ship 16,000 carloads of oranges this year and California will ship 4000.

The Owensboro (Ky.) Inquirer says that the outlook for the tobacco crop in that section is very poor. Very few of the plants survived the long drouth they have had

It requires 8500 locomotives annually and 1000 ocean crafts to move the surplus cattle, cotton, lumber, sugar, sorghum, oil, grain, hay, fruit and other staples grown in Texas.

The Texas cat crop is estimated at over 18,000,000 bushels, the average yield being thirty-seven bushels per acre. The value of this crop to the farmers is about \$4,500,800.

It is stated that forty-four out of every one hundred persons in the United States are agriculturists; fifty-six in Canada, forty-eight in France, seventeen in Germany and seven in Eng-

California reports the largest almond aros ever grown his verr

In Colorado they nave 3,000,000 acres of land under irrigation. The farm products are more than \$12,000,000 an-

It is reported that a Kentucky farmer has never bought a bushel of corn or a pound of meat for his own use since 1866. He always aims to raise an abundance of the two staple products, and he is a very prosperous farmer.

Millers in Minnesota who have made the subject a matter of examination, claim that the acreage of spring wheat in the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota has decreased twentyfive per cent during the present season.

Irrigation holds a very important place in agriculture, and will lead to improved methods in the future. By irrigation India has reclaimed 23,000 .-000 acres of land, Egypt has brought 6,000,000 under cultivation, and in Europe 5,000,000 acres have been rendered

It is estimated that Florida's crop of pineapples this year will aggregate 50,-000 crates, or fully 2,300,000 pineapples. The growers have been doing so well financially that the acreage set to "pines" is increasing very rapidly, and it is expected that the crop of 1895 will amount to 100,000 crates.

The Southern Tebacconist says: "The old tobaacco belt of Virginia and North Carolina is in poor conditioin. In spots there are good crops, but in general the product is poor, and the planting to begin with was not estimated at three-fourths of a crop. In Westerfi North Carolina the prospects are still very poor, and in West Virginia the planting of brights is small."

A Massachusetts sheepman says he can keep sheep at a profit even if wool were worth no more than hens' feathers. Maybe he can, but The Journal doubts if any of our Texas flockmasters can do so. He probably brings all the powers of Yankee ingenuity to bear on the sheep and makes the profit out of something more than either wool or flesh.

The Journal wishes to call the attention of its readers to the communications of Mr. S. H. Parker of Barstow. Tex., and of a "Staked Plains Girl" of Stanton. The former writes a most interesting letter on the subject of raising hogs on alfalfa and demonstrates most clearly how great the profit from such course of fattening may amount to, It is a most sensible letter ond hog-men should read it carefully. Our "Staked Plains Girl" tells of the advantages of her section, which she terms "God's country," as a fruitproducing country, and her arguments are not sensible alone, but show practicability as well. The Plains people should feed proud of this young lady as zen as the Journal does of having



JONATHAN NESBITT.

St. Louis, Mo.

Jonathan Nesbitt, general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad, was born on a farm near Clear Spring, Md., in January, 1833.

When fourteen years old he came to the conclusion that he was not cut out for a farmer, and "struck" or higher wages and easier work than a farm afforded. His first position was in a country store, in his native village, at a salary of \$25 per year and board, under a contract for two years. Another year was spent in a dry goods store in Frederick City, Md. From there he came West, under Horace Greeley's advice, "Young man, go West." For forty years Mr. Nesbitt has resided at Springfield, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

He first commenced his railroad career as ticket agent of the Alton railroad in Springfield in 1854, and with the exception of ten years, has been identified with that road.

Some twelve years ago he became general live stock agent of the Alton. and with what success the public well know, since that road has the reputation of doing the biggest live stock business of any of its competitors, and with Texas shippers is a prime favor-

For some years Mr. Nesbitt has more or less been interested in Texas cattle, and is now one of the large stockholders of the Alvarado cotton seed oil mill. Mr. Nesbitt has always been an ardent friend of Texas, and at all times speaks of Texas as the leading state of the Union in the various products and within twenty years claims Texas will lead all other states in population.

Mr. Neshitt is in good circumstances and is considered all right financially, as well as in all other respects. In addition to his many other excellent qualities, he is an uncompromising Democrat.

The big three or four packers of the Union stock yards, Chicago, in combination with the railroads, have a complete monopoly of the live and dressed meat supply of the entire country. The power of this combination is obtained. first, in the centralization of the transportation companies and the delivery of all the live stock of the Western states into a single market. These packers, says an exchange, then fix up a rate with the railway managers for about one and one-third "fare" for the round trip, the gross beef in and the dressed beef out. By this means the local country butchers are driven out of the market as purchasers direct from the farmers. And now the monopoly is in position to dictate terms to the farmers for the puranase of their live stock and to sell it back to the consumers, producers included, at such prices as they may demand. All the principal cities and towns, and many of the smaller ones, are supplied by dresed beef from Chicago, much of which is returned over the same railway lines which carried it to the central market on the hoof. This is, of course, only a beginning of what the farmers may expect if the strength of this monopoly is not broken, as its absolute control of the live stock industry is becoming more complete year after year.

finest live stock breeding country of any. Hog men' want nothing better; neither do horsemen, cattlemen or sheepmen; poulterers can't find a country where fows do better. In fact, every-kind of live stock thrives and do well in our state. Our climate is just the thing; our winters are not cold. and while the summers are hot, they are not oppressive. Anyone using proper methods cannot fail to make live stock raising a successful and profitable business. Continued improvement in quality is absolutely necessary, however, to the success of the business. Well improved stock, well cared for. will make money. but

it won't do to waste time raising scrubs. Ecvryone who raises live stock, even though it be but a few head, should see to it that they raise only the best. Let the big dealers, the small dealers and the farmers all join hands in improving our live stock and an era of prosperity will be assured. Use nothing but blooded males, and change them as often as is necessary, and the good accruing from such a course will shortly be noticeable. Thin out the scrubs; keep constantly at work weeding out the poor stock and build up a nice, well graded herd, and you will be proud of it. Don't think that because money has been made in the past raising scrubs, that it can be done now. Good stock only is demanded and that kind alone can be disposed of at a profit. The longhorn and dogie cattle, the broom-tail mare and willow-tail horse, the razorback pig etc., are back numbers and can't

The department of agriculture has appropriated \$1,000,000 towards eradicating the Russian thistle in the Northwest. This thistle was probably brought to this country with flax seed. In Russia it is said to be a most serious pestmost certainly it is in this country. Regarding this thistle, or tumble weed, a writer says: "It thrives in our richest soils, and does nearly as well when drouth and hot winds choke most other weeds into very modest achievements. This tumble weed is like our common prairie tumble weed (Amarantus alba) in some of its characters, grows in newly broken land or along roadways and is like it in its manner of tumbling before the wind. On closer examination the plant is found to be very different from the common' tumble weed. When ripe its stems are much tougher and stiffer, enabling it to ride longer in the wind before being torn to pieces. At this stage of growth the slender, soft leaves born during the early stages have partly fallen off and at each foint on the stems are several leaflike spines, both strong and sharp. These are so rigid that horses legs are much fajured by forcing them to pass through a growth of the nearly matured weeds. The flower is in the axils of the leaf-like spines. The flower parts do not all fall off. but within them is developed the strange seed. This is simply a small, long-cylindrical-shaped seed or germ nearly the size of the shaft of a pin. forked at the lower or root end. and the whole coiled up into the form of a rather flat snail shell. Around this is a thin shell or covering, but no meat is laid up outside or around the germ, as as the case in most seeds. The seed is greenish until quite ripe, when it turns a dark brownish color and changes to a fairly hard seed. But the important fact is that the seed belongs to that class which is easily penetrated by water, will germinate readily and in not liable to live long in the soil, even if buried at some depth, as would such hard, oily seeds as mustard and clover." The department is very correct in wishing to stamp it out before it spreads all over the country.

A Barrier to Stock Growing. Rural World.

Mr. Thomas Shaw, professor of animal industry at the Minnesota experiment station, has been, and is doing hard and defective work in the promotion of live stock interests in the state. He comes from Ontario, where stock raising is in an advanced, nearly perfected state, and he is very ambitious to put that industry upon the same this state, and at the earliest

possible day. He says that all the natural conditions here favor this work, and his aspirations, save lack of fencing and building material in some portions of the state Climate, soil, grasses, water etc., are all conducive to successful and profitable stock husbandry, and he also finds a universal desire among farmers to engage in that avocation, for they feel the absence of profit in grain grow-ing, and see the necessity of using animals in the preservation of soil fertil-

The professor says, however, that he encounters one barrier everywhere he turns. At every meeting he addresses it confronts him, and in every private conversation on the subject it is menof all problems, the only one that he feels incapable of solving, the only ob-struction that he sees any difficulty in surmounting, and that is the absence of profit in the business.

The plaint of every tarmer is: "There no market, or no competitive market, to which we can take our animals when ready for slaughter. Prices are arbitrarily flexed, and from the decision of the makers of the prices there is no appeal," and more to the same

Now, Prof. Shaw does not quote this as a politician; he is not a "calamity howler," is not taking any interest in the discussion of public or political questions, for he is not yet a voter; he is only quoting what he hears, and talks of it as a practical man talks of a material factor in the occupation he is engaged in.

In this incident, "Farm, Stock and Home," always has then and continued. to see that the farmer is more than all mometers. Prepared by Professors C. other citizens intersted in those public F. Marvin and Milton Whitney, under questions that concern the market ices of his products, and there are no other public questions now-a-days. The more clearly the farmer sees the con-nection between those questions and his own material interests, the more closely he studies them, and the more industriously he works for the proper adjustment of them the better farmer and the better citizen he is. The growth and power of monopoly, the combina-tion and vandalism of wealth, the gi-gantic combines of dollars whose sole object is to oppress and rob men, of which the beef combine is an unsavory type, are matters that just now concern the former more than systems of cultivation, rotation, or that blessed "diversification" that is so glibly talked bout by those who don't understand

This journal is "political" to the extent of fighting systems that can be peaceably destroyed only by political action, and it earnestly believes that in times like these, under present con-ditions, it cannot be loyal to the far-mers' interest, it cannot be, in fact, a real, true, an ideal farm paper and be less political than it has been and is.

Free Publications.

The department of agriculturae during the month of July issued the following literature, which will be mailed free of charge to any one requesting it: A report on the uncultivated bast fibers of the United States, including the history of previous experiments with the plants or fibers and brief

statements relating to the allied species that are produced commercially in the old world. By Charles Richards Dodge, special agent. Pp. 54, pls. 5. (Report No. 6 of the office of Fiber In-State aid to road building in New Jersey. By Edward Burrough, chair-man of the New Jersey state board of agriculture and state commissioner

public roads. Pp. 20, pl. 1. (Bulletin No. 9 of the office of road inquiry.) Letter from the secretary of agritransmitting, in response to the resolution of the house of repre-sentatives of January 27, 1894, a list of the special agents of the department together with a statement of their work and the salaries received, for the four years and six months ending December 31, 1893. Pp. 45. (House Ex. Doc. No. 243, 53d congress, 2d session.)
Library bullatin J.me, 1894 Perindicus and society publications currently cocived at the departmen' library.

Quarto. Additional investigations concerning infectious swine diseases. By 'the orders Smith, Ph. D., M. D., and Veranes. A. Moore, B. S., M. D. Pp.117 (Bulletin No. 6 of the bureau of animal in-

dustry.) A scientific treatise on the hog-cholera group of bacteria; an account of experiments on the production of immunity in rabbits and guinea pigs with reference to hog cholera and swine-plague bacteria; a discussion of the variability of infectious diseases as illustrated by hog cholera and swine plague; an argument to show that the bacillus of hog cholera cannot increased in virulence by passing it through a series of rabbits; a duction as to the fate of hog cholera and swine-plague bacteria when in jected subcutaneously in small num-bers in pigs; and a summary of the practical bearing of the investigations described in the bulletin.

Information regarding roads and road-making materials in certain East oin and Southern states, (Furnished by officers of the various railway com panies.) Pp. 29, maps 5, (Br. No. 7 of the office of road inquir Experiment Station Record, volume

No. 11. Pp. v. 1041-1106-Report of statistician. New series,

A synopsis of the crop report taken the report of the statistician for July,1894, and embracing returns show-ing acreage and condition of corn, potatoes and tobacco: the condition wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice, cotton grasses and various fruits; and a tab plated statement of the acreage and dition of growing crops. Report of the statistician-July 1894 Pp. 395-444. (Report No. 117, Division

of Statistics.) Contains crop report for July; note on foreign agriculture embracing ac counts of crops in Ontario, crops and live stock in Manitoba, the wheat crop in India for 1894, and report of in India for 1894, and report of European agent for the month of June 1894; reports of United States consula from Cochin Brunswick, Ontario and Belgium; and

transportation rates. Important insecticides: Direction for their preparation and use. By C. L. Marlatt, first assistant entomologist. Pp. 20. (Farmers' Bulletin No

A popular description of the preparation and application of insecticides and remedies for external biting or sucking insects, subterranean insects, and insects affecting grain and other stored products.

The army worm. (Leucania uni puncta Haw.) By L. O. Howard, ento-mologist. Pp. 5, figs. 3. (Circular No. 4, second series, division of entomol-

A brief description of the general appearance and method of work, distribution, natural history and habits, remedies and preventive measures, and natural enemies of the army worm. The manufacture of sorghum syrup By G. L. Spencer, first assistant chemist. Pp. 3. (Circular No. 1, division of

A circuar of information giving the method producing the best results in making sorghum syrup, as demonstrat ed in the experiments the United States department of agriculture at Sterling

Kan., under the direction of Mr. A. A

Monthly weather review - Annual summary for 1993. Pp. vi., 377-390, charts 7. (Subscription price, 50 cents for 1993. Pp. vi., 377-390, Monthly Weather Review, May, 1894.

Pp. 193-234, charts 4. Instructions for use of combined maximum and minimum soil ther-

direction of the chief weather bureau. Pp. 8, figs. 2. (Circular G, instruction room.)

Instructions for the use of maximum and minimum radiation thermometers. Prepared by Professor C. F. Marvin and Milton Whitney, under direction of the chief of the weather bureau. Pp. 10, figs. 5. (Circular H, instrument Charts of the weather bureau. (Size, 19 by 24 inches.)

Weather crop bulletin, (series 1894), reporting temperature and rainfall with special reference to their effect on crops. (Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, for the weeks ending July 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30, respectively.)
Semi-dally weather map, showing weather conditions throughout the Unted States and giving forecasts of

Hotstein-Friesian Prizes for 1894.

probable changes.

Frederick L. Houghton, secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, whose address is Brattleboro, Vt., has issued the following circular: The Holstein-Friesian Association of America at its annual meeting appropriated a large sum of money for the purpose of duplicating the primiums won by cattle recorded in its herd book. at various fairs throughout the country, in dairy tests. Among the fairs designated at which such premiums will be awarded are:

Iowa state fair, Des Moines, August 31 to September 1. Class 72. Dairy cows. First premium, \$70; second premium, \$40. Wisconsin state fair. Test under auspices of State Agricultural society.

First premium, \$100; second premium, \$60; third premium, \$40; fourth prem-Ohio state fair. Columbus, Septem-

ber 3-7. Entry book 30. Test of milk cows under auspices of state agricultural society. Firs First and second prem-Illinois state fair, Springfield, September 24-29. Lot 27. Dairy cows. Nebraska state fair, Lincoln, Septem

7-14. Lot 12. Milch cows. No. 284, t premium, \$25; second premium, No. 285, first premium, \$25; second Indiana state fair, September 17-22. First premium, \$50; second premium, \$30. 6-13. Special prize. New York

State Agricultural Society. First prize. \$75; second prize, \$50. New England Fair, Worcester, Mass., September 4-7. Class 1. Sweepstake premiums. Five females, bred for milk and owned by exhibitor, to be tested on the grounds, first premium, \$50; second premium, \$25. Five females, bred for butter, first premium, \$50; second premium,25. Milk-producing cow, first

premium, \$25; second premium,

Butter-making cow, first premium, \$25; econd premium, \$15. Valley Fair, Brattleboro. Vt., September 26-27. Competitive test of dairy cows. To the cow producing the largest amount of milk in 24 hours is offered a prize of \$25; to the cow producing the second largest amount of milk in 24 hours is offered a prize of \$15. To the cow producing the largest amount of butter in 24 hours is offered a prize of \$25; to the cow producing the second largest amount of butter in 24 hours is offered a prize of \$15. To six cows. owned by one man, producing the offered a prize of \$50; to six cows, owned by one man, producing the second of butter in 24 hours

is offered a prize of \$25. "The Holstein-Freisman Register also offers for the cow making the largest average yield of butter per day in any of the before mentioned tests, or those made under the advanced Registry Competition or at any tair ground or public test, a magnificent silver cup valued at \$200, to be known as the Register cup. Intending competitors are required to file their names at the Register Office and obtain terms of

Several other fairs will doubtless be included in this list when arrangements are completed. This is the most maknificent offering of special oremiums made for many years, and it is believed will bring out the greatest competition that the breed has yet known

A Day's Work.

The man who thinks he can start at dawn and work till dark, with but the noon intermission, and keep it up for a series of years, and accomplish more or as much as the man who works shorter hours, and rests more, is sadly mistaken. No man should spend less than eight hours in bed. if he is to accomplish his best work and reach a green old age. Then he needs some time for study and social enjoyment. if he aims to keep above the brutes. hours' energetic work of a manual character is enough for any man. have never seen the time sava W. F. Massey in "Practical Farmer." when when on a large farm I could not find work daily for all my regular hands, both in summer and winter. It may be more difficult to do this in the North, but there it is not customary to hire but for the working months. Of course no tarmer can always time his work by the clock. But if you have a force of men worth working, and they see that you are thinking somewhat after their convenience and welfare there is no difficulty in getting them to put their shoulders to the wheel in a pressing time. I once worked an average of six men by the day. They were paid strict-ly by the day for ten hours' work and I guaranteed to find them constant em-ployment diving the working season Right alongside me a farmer worked his hands by the month, from sunrive to sunset, and docked them for every Whenever his back ting in the shade at the ends of the rows, walking off to the spring after water and loafing at the spring. Every one of my men did a third more in ten hours than his did in the whole

daylight, and I could trust all of them daylight, and I could trust all of them to keep at it, no matter where I was as they all knew that a loafer would be paid off and sent on his way promptly. Time and again these men worked long over hours in an emergency of their own accord. True, they were engaged in gardening rather than farming, but I have had these men of their own motion sit up night after night in severe winter weather to watch in severe winter weather to watch green-house fires and guard the houses against accident from snow and wind, knowing that, though they did not demand it, I would never neglect to reward faithfulness. Get good men, treat them fairly, pay them fairly and de-mand their best work for ten hours and you will get more done on farms or anywhere else than the man whe pays as little as possible, treats his hands badly and works them from dawn to dark. A hand, white or black if he is worth having at all, will be all the more efficient for square, fail treatment.

ST. EDWARD'S COLLEGE, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Like most of the famous institutions of Europe, St. Edward's sprang from a humble beginning, and attained its present phenomenal growth by a gradual and natural expansion. It successfully filled a want and was appreciated accordingly.

The college was founded and conducted by members of the congregation of the Holy Cross from the University of Notre Dame, Ind., and the discipline and methods are practically the same.

The school opened at Austin in 1881, and met with extraordinary success, and gradually increased its facilities and sphere of usefulness until 1886, when a college charter was obtained.

The buildings have been rebuilt and improved and now the main building of white limestone, broken ashler, four stories high, with slated roof. The style is modern Gethic. Two wings. at right angles with the center building, and a projecting central tower for the main stairway, give the general outline of the letter E. The central building, 115 feet long by 54 wide, with the wings, 84x50, give a total frontage of 215 feet and a depth of 84 feet The central building and one wings are completed and occupied.

Other improvements have been gradually introduced as circumstances perthe financial stringency during the past two years, an artesian well has been bored (2051 feet in depth); a gymnasium hall, 100x 40, and two stories high, has been erected; complete sets of physical and chemical apparatus have been put in; two reading rooms have been furnished and set apart for the use of the students; the entire main building has been heated by steam, and is furnished

with water from the artesian well. Without endowment of any kind, with no other resources than the selfsacrificing devotion of its faculty and the tuition fees of the students, the college has had to rely sotely upon its intrinsic merits as an educational institution. So far as practical results and increasing patronage are a cri-terion of success, St. Edward's has been extraordinarily successful. Its students are now holding responsible positions in various parts of the United States and Mexico, both in business and professional life, while kind words and the increasing number of students show the esteem in which the college is held by people of all denominations. The Journal strongly endorses Et.

Edwards college of Austin, Tex. The editors of this paper are acquainted with several of its graduates, them to be we:1 educated and disciplined young men. Capt. Amsey Kelly of Fort Worth, captain of the M. B. Loyd Rifles, proudly claims St. Edwards as his alma mater. Americans, or at least's few of the extreme jingo schools, fancy that there

is no other country that can turn out

the same surplus quantity of meat as their own, but here is a paragraph from a London paper that tells another story and one that speaks for "The steamship Perthshire, itself: which recently arrived in London, has brought from Australia and New Zealand the largest cargo of refrigerated goods ever imported. The cargo consists of 70,000 carcasses of sheep, 9000 haunches, 9000 legs, about 550 tons of frozen beef, 750 cases of butter, 1hu bags of bullocks' hearts, 150 bags of oxtails and kidneys, and 7 cases of oysters. The holds have sufficient capacity to have accommodated 12,000 more carcasses of sheep. The shipment is an interesting one, as it is the first time that meat has been brought to this country from Australia or New Zealand by means of ammonia ma-chine, and the excellent quality of the goods, as certified by the consignees. is sufficient evidence of the success of the Linde machines, by which the holds were cooled. Until recently only cold air machines were used in the trade. The ammonia machines occupy far less space, and apply the cold in a much more efficient manner, besides greatly reducing the consumption of steam. The plant on the Perthshire consists of two independent refrigerating chines on the Linde system, each machine consists of a compound am-monia compressor and an ammonia condenser combined on one bed-plate with a compound steam engine. refrigerators consists of a series coils of wrought iron tubes wound in long lengths without joint from end to end. There are upward of eight miles of wrought iron tubing in the instilla-The air is circulaated by means of fans, which draw the warmer air from the holds, pass it to the hold through suitable trunks. It is claimed for this system that the air is delivered into the holds pure, dry and free pipes in the hold whatever. The active ulation of air thus insured enables the temperature to be kept extremely even; the variation between different parts of the hold does not exceed five degrees Fahrenheit."

CATTLE.

T. D. Wood of Bee county, Texas, representing Clare. Kennedy & Wood. who have 20.000 cattle grazing near Catoosa, I. T., is here arranging for the shipment of a train of cattle every day for a month. So says the Kansas City Telegram of recent date.

The San Angelo Enterprise reports the following sales: M. B. Pulliam bought 1000 yearings from Sol Mayer Friday at \$7 per head. R. Mayer & Son have sold and are delivering to the C. R. Chambers pasture 1000 yearlings. Private terms.

1. Mayer & Son sold to M. B. Pulliam
950 four & and five-year-old steers this week at private terms.

Conservative cattlemen advise the holding and feeding of cattle whenever possible. Feeders in many cases urge that they cannot afford to buy 50c corn to feed at this time of year, but is it not a fact that 50c corn or any other corn will make more beef per bushel this time of the year than durcold weather? People who are fixed to feed ought not to hesitate when there are such large numbers of peuwho could not feed no matter how much they wanted to do se .- Drovers'

It is true as a general principle that a railroad company is liable for injury to live stock from any unjustifiable de-lay on its part. Yet the court of civil appeals of Texas hols, in the case of International and Great Northern railroad company vs. Ritchie, recently decided, that a party injured by delay must not remain supine and inactive, but must make reasonable exertions to avert the loss and prevent the damage to his property, and if he failed to do this, and the injury resulted by reason of his negligence, he could not recover. But here the court also holds that a shipper who puts his cattle into pens without food or water, because that was the place provided for them, when he was expecting promised cars any hour in the day, and was not informed that they were not coming until the next day until late in the afternoon. was not blameable, and could recover the damages sustair ed.

"It's all a mistake," said a wellknown cattleman to a Journal reporter the other day, "for a man to think he can make money in the cattle business now as it was done years ago. Then we had free grass, and an abundance of it; money was more than plentiful and times were good, and about all we had to do was to buy a herd of cattle and turn them loose, rounding up beef each year and sell at a large profit. In those times, it was not necessary for us to watch the corners closely; we could even be more than careless, and if we wanted to, could ourselves in for all we wanted money flowed plentiful in the cow country. Now it's different; seasons are not so good; grass is not free; the ranges have been overstocked; cattle have deteriorated in more ways than one, and money is tight, scarce and hard to get. We have to watch the small things now, and save on every opportunity, else we will come out the little end of teh horn. The cattle busito be profitable now requires ciose, economical attention, and weever. The demand is always for better cattle. Scrubs are not in it any nore, and a man who raises scrub cat-now is a little scrubby himself, proaled he shows no spirit of progressiveness and does not attempt to improve his herd at all." Maybe this man isn't right? The Journal everyone will agree with him. belleves

The lumpy-jawed business, says a Chicago paper, sems in a fair way for proper settlement now that the machange has been put in motion with a view to that end. Thirty-four head of lumpy-lawed cattle were killed at one the slaughter houses Saturdaay # July 28. Fifty-eight head were killed at the same place last Saturday. The inspection and slaughter of diseased cattle have been placed upon a thorough business basis. The rule governing the matter is so sweeping in its nature that it is believed few if any cattle of "bad character" can escape. Certainly after a diseased steer is once turned over to the inspectors there is no possibility of it or any portion of it getting to the public market unless it carries the certificate of health signed by three officials representing the state the city and the exchange. The following is the record for the two weeks following the adoption of the new rule Week ending July 28: Passed in the yards, 96; passed not post mortem, 13: condemned and rendered. 22; total number inspected. 130. Week ending August 4: Passed in the yards, 125: passed on post mortem, 15; condemned and rendered, 39; held in quarantine, 4: total number inspected, 183. It will be seen therefore that the inspectors have examined a total of 313 diseased cattle during the two weeks past, and and the records show it is double the number ever examined during same length of time in the previous history of the stock yards. Less than 300 cattle were examined by the state during fourteen weeks preceding the move of the exchange to straighten out the very badly tangled business.

Quinine for Fever.

A corespondent of the Rural World from Fort Smith, writes the following

You are aware of the fact that a great many fine young bulls are lost in the South and Southwest when brought here from the North East, during their first summer. Last summer I bought a fine pair of Galloways from north of here and brought them home. The heifer I kept up all summer and fed on dry feed with only well water. The bull was put on pasture this spring and served a number of cows. In June I put him on dry feed also. About the first of July he became sick with Texas, or climatic, fever, and I expected to lose him. Consulting our veterinary surgeon, he advised me to give him quinine, 30 to 40 grains at a dose, three times daily for six or seven days, and after the seventh day to add doses of sulphate of iron (cop-The bull is about well now The heifer has never been sick at all, and I have now good hopes of raising both of them. The dread of the acclinating fever has deterred many from bringing South the best specimens the breeders' stock, but when we have a remedy for it as readily available as this, I hope to see others try it, and with equal success. We need more stock in Arkansas If large and liberal doses of quinine

MONS

can cure fever, this drug will soon find throughout the range heavy safe

Beeves and Quality.

An Eastern exchange says that for-merly beef was simply beef, the price was one uniform, and the quality was more nearly so than now. Dressed and retailed, it brought in the West and South, and at a still earlier beriod in the East, only 2 or 3 cents per pound. Now grades and qualities are sharply distinguished, and the farmer can only get a price strictly governed by quanty. This being the case, it is a great pity the consumers are not educated to discriminate in quality as sharply as the buyers of beeves, the great companies with so much of enterprise and business acumen. The same paper says: Farmers and feeders lose by the impositions that greedy and unscrupulous retailers practice upon the ignorance of customers, in selling meat that costs \$2.50 per hundred on foot at the same price as that which costs \$5. There is a great opportunity for economy in a general education in discriminating quality in beef, and the farmer has a stake in it in the demand for better beef and higher wholesale prices for good qualitien

Let us examine this subject in the light of Chicago prices of the first week of July. Texas cows sold for \$1.25 to \$2.12 per hundred. while extra steers, from 1500 to 1650 pounds brought \$4.75 to \$4.90. Texas steers varied from \$2 to \$4, according as they were poor or highly fattened. Bulls brought ess, of course-very poor \$1.40, and from that figure to \$3.50, according to condition. Feeders brought \$2 to 2.90, and stockers from \$3 to \$4.40. All these grades are found in market as beef. usually with little difference as to price of steaks, roasis or other cuts. This s not so equally in every market, and many retail customers will refuse to buy poor beef. It is a pity this refusal could not be more general-such diserimination universal-when the poor would get cheaper meats, and the masses better quality at the same prices. There would be imperative demand for improvement, and the pre portion of the better qualities would be larger, and the higher range of prices more generally obtained, of course yielding more money and better profit to the grower and feeder

Corn and Cattle.

Live Stock Report. The extraordinary turn in the condition of the corn crop during the last few weeks in the West is liable to afect the cattle trade very materially. oph has jumped from 37 cents to 60 ents in Chicago, and in the country listricts so great is the damage that he owners of old corn will not part with it at any price. Every day we ave letters telling of the disaster. Outside the great suffering that will ccur in the more remote districts where the farmers are poor the whole West is going to be affected. Financially the loss will be enormous. work of many thousands of farmers will be nil, and while a few struggle through and meet their obligations the great majority will need to live in the nope of another crop before they can ettle with the banker, the baker or the grocer.

ousands of immature cattle will e thrown on the market. They affect he sa'e of the better grades, while the Western stock raisers who supply year y year the steers for the feeders of Vebraska, Iowa and Kansas will have practically no market. So far reachng is the trouble that it is an almost endless skein to unravel.

At present we are forced every day in the yards to work off cattle, sheep and hogs at ruinous prices. This applies to stock cattle, thin sheep and light pigs. As the farmers realize the everity of the drought, which at this writing is still unbroken, the trouble will be intensified, and betwixt this time and next April the path of the salesman is to be no sinecure. Next spring the rebound will come. When the green grass appears there will be mounting in hot haste and vigorous iding after all classes of stock. Those who are lucky enough to carry through helr stock will be on top, while the rångemen, provided they have a fa-vorable winter, will be in clover, as they were in 1888 and 1891. Every reverse has its counterpart, and next year at this time we will probably be Meantime singing a different song. the outlook is bad, and for six or eight months the Western stockman is going o have a hard time.

How to Dehorn.

The following is a brief outline of some work in dehorning cattle in Jahuary, February and March on the Texas experiment station. The implements were Leavitt's improved dehorning clipper, and a small, very fine toothed (No. 11) handsaw and a butcher's saw. For comparison the clipper was used in taking off the right norn and the saws in taking off the left. The pain caused by the using of these tools Was of course severe, but of short du-The clipper is preferred for dehorning cattle under three years old. The cut is made by it through the horn with ease and rapidity, and being so much quicker that the saw, and without friction, must give less pain to the animal. However, as it is now constructed the power of the clipper is insufficient to cut the hard bones in the horse of education, when it has the horns of old cattle; where it has been tried on some of them and falled, the saw had to be used. The horns were taken off as closely to the head as possible, removing from one-fourth to one-half inch of skin with each horn. Nothing in the way of horn irons or other cruelties were applied to the fresh wounds, which can only give pain to the animals. If maggots get into the cavity, apply a little chloroform, carbolic acid or cresylic ointment.

Chemical dehorners were used on thirty calves in March. The dehorners are chemical fluids, and it is claimed by the manufacturers that the application of a few drops to the embryo horn will destroy it. The work at this station was done on calves from one to four months old, and most satisfictory results were obtained with the younger calves. As soon as the little horns be-gin to grow, scrape or cut the surface until it is tender, but do not make it bleed. Apply the fluid to the horn button with a swab, which is made by tying a small rag securely to the end of a stick. The application of the fluid is easily and simply made, and seems to give very little pain to the calf. It is claimed by the North Carolina experiment station that caustic potash or caustic soda will answer the same pur-

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SHEEP AND WOOL

Don't be scared by the free wool ghost.

At Mountain Home, Idaho, 400,000 pounds of wool are held on consignment.

Wool and mutton bring an income to the woolgrower when small grain crops are grown at a loss

Now that the strike is done with, wool is going to market all right. But it is not fetching good prices all right, to the disgust of both consignors and consignees. Thanks to congress!

There is a sheep-shearing machine, which, during the past season is said to have proven a great success. It made a tally of 133 sheep in two hours. Texas flockmasters would like to have it, but as the manufacturer don't think enough of their trade to solicit it through their own papers, they know nothing as to its merits.

According to the bureau of statistics of the treasury department for the year ending June 30, 1893, there were imported into the United States 172,435,-838 pounds of wool, and only 91,858 pounds were exported. These figures being true, why is it that our flock-masters cannot see in them much of comfort? It will require lots sheep in this country to produce all the wool we need.

The wool manufacturing industry was an infant whimpering for protec-tion, which it obtained in its duty on elt hats—as long ago as 1789. As an infant industry it has been begging congress and obtaining what it asked for ever since. As long as it can get what it wants by crying for it the hundred-year-old pampered child will remain an infant-it will never remove its swaddling clothes.

In the British Isles, where there is no duty on wool and where the an-nual rent of land is higher than is the orice of millions of acres in the United states 280 sheep are kept to the square mile, and the industry is still advancing; and yet it has been dinged in the woolgrower's ear for a year past that ere on our comparatively cheap land. with less than thirteen sheep to the square mile, free wool will ruin the in-

There are lots of Texas flockmasters wito are human enough to be pleased that there are prospects of the Mc-Kinley tariff bill being allowed to re-main in force two more years. And et they are not more selfish than the average of business men. They cannot understand how the consumer is going to be benefitted by free wool, as long as the wool factory man is to be given ctically about as much protection as and the wool grower have been dividing between them. Hence, his idea that if the people at large are not gong to be benefited by a new tariff bill, is not altogether unpatriotic for him be glad that all the benefit of a proctive tariff is not to be monopolized y the Uew England manufacturers. We have lots of Texas flockmasters who are free traders, but not one who favors the Wilson bill as doctored by the United States senate.

but if every man had depended on his own, the process of development in all directions would have been very slow in past years. The world is indebted for the wonderful progress it has made in all directions to the fact that its enterprising men have depended more on the experience of others than on their own to guide them in their efforts to make things better than they were. Which is our answer to the suggestion contained in a letter just received by says that he reads the Stock Journal with more pleasure and profit than any other paper, but that after all he prefers to rely on his own experience in all matters. The gentleman from Scurry can learn more in one year by reading the Journal, or any other No. stock paper, than he can learn in ten years by his individual experience.

Mr. H. C. Gill writes to the Journal from El Paso, and has this to say: "I am thinking of ordering some Cotswold rams to be bred to my Merino ewes Do you recommend the cross, and if so, how long should it be kept up? Ought I to breed the ews' product of such a cross to Cotswold or to Merino rams? I am after getting a larger framed sheep than the Merino, but I don't want to go for size to the entire exclusion of wool in my calculations. As the writer has had no personal experience in the matter of such a cross as Mr. Gill proposes, he cannot undertake to advise in the premises. But it may be of interest to Mr. Gill and others to know that a similar cross was tried in 1887 by an Other to know the state of tried in 1887 by an Ohio breeder, who reported that it was very satisfactory. He bred the ews resulting from the cross to Merino rams and the ewes from this cross to Cotswold rams, and he said that he had a large sheep with a long and fine staple of wool. The first cross lightened the wool a little, third gave a finer fiber.

Lots of Patience is Needed.

A late English stock paper says merican Shropshire breeders were American Shropshire among the purchasers the past year of the best sheep obtainable in England. Some fancy prices were paid Americans, ranging from \$525 to \$787.50. Such reports are encouraging, and to make us happy it only remains now for us to know the Texas flockmasters are as anxious to improve their flocks as the purchasers of the animals referred to above evidently are to improve theirs. The Journal-doesn't wish to be understood as advising that Texns shall go to Europe and pay from \$500 to \$1000 for sheep for which to breed. But it does wish to be understood as suggesting that Texans must give up using \$5 rams on their \$2 ewes if they ever expect to be the owners, by their own breeding, of flocks really rth from \$10 to \$20 or even from \$5 to \$10 per head. In a recent issue of the Journal we gave the humiliating figures which showed the average price of Texas sheep to be away down, outof-sight in the wrong direction, as compared with those in some other states, notably New Jersey. And yet it is precisey as possible to breed and develop a flock in Texas worth away

up yonder in the tens as it is to breed uch a flock in New Jersey, in New England or anywhere else sun shines and the rain falls. In Spain were to be found the best merino sheep in the world for hundreds of years. And in Spain those sheep were developed gradually. The climatic conditions there do not lifter radically from our own, and if we will only determine to do it we can force the world in a quarter of a century to come to Yexas to purchase when it needs the best breeding sheep. Every now and then some enterprising young flock-master in Texas starts in to go to the front as a breeder of first-class sheep. But invariably he expects to do in three to five years what he may be well content to accomplish in an ordinary life time, and no one is sur-prised when at the end of a very few years he gives up the businesss in dis-gust and swears Texas is not the place to develop great sheep. In England where great Shropeshires, for instance, are now being bred and sold for from \$500 up per head to Americans as above stated, are to be found flocks that have been gradually improved by grandfather, father and son in regular order. Some of these flocks dating back 100 What is needed in Texas is lots years. of patience.

The Southdown Outlook. The Journal is indebted to Jno. G Springer, secretary of the American Southdown Breeders Association. for report of proceedings of a meeting of the association held July 13, 1894, at Springfield, Ill. There were added to the roll eighteen members during the previous year, as shown by the secretary's report, which also gives a list of cash prizes awarded by the World's Columbian Exposition to the owners of Southdown sheep exhibited at Chicago. An examination of this list shows no prize to Texas, hence we take it for granted no Texas breeder con-tended for prizes. Not that Texas exhibitors always and as a matter of course bear off prizes for which they contend, but it is more agreeable to our feelings to think that Texas Gun't enter the contest than that Texas did not take one prize. This report likewise gives a list of special premiums offered by the association awarded at state fairs in 1893 and those to be awarded in 1894. The financial statement of the treasurer. D. W. Smith, shows up fairly well. It seems that efforts have been made to bring about a union of the American association with the Southdown Sheep Breeders' Association of England, but have failed. The English association, however, approved of the rules of the American association as to the registry of sheep imported to America from England and Ireland, hence the adoption of resolution at Springfield that said rules shall be continued. There are 127 mem-bers now enrolled, representing Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts. New York New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri and the Dominion of Canada. Illinois leads with twenty members, next comes Ohio with fourteen, then Kentucky with thirteen and New York and Canada with twelve The other members are scattered through the other states named, two to five or eight in each. After July 1 the fees for recording each and mal that is over two years old shall

Secretary Springer had something to say as to the Southdown outlook, which will interest Southdown breeders and

To members, \$2: to non-members

others, as follows: "The belief is that sheep-breeding in this country will, to a large extent, be changed from a wool to a mutton producing industry. By this change Southdown breeders have reason to expect that their sheep will be in demard, and they will have an opportunity that is not often presented for the advancement of their interests. But they mus not expect that the advantages the situation presents will be of large bone fit to them unless they use energetic efforts to make known the superiority of their sheep. The claims of other breeds will be forcibly and persistently presented by wide-awake, progressive breeders, so that other sheep may take the place that Southdowns should fill, if Southdown breeders fail to forward their interests by making it known in every possible manner, and to all parts of the country, that the Southdown is the best sheep for the Western breeder of large flocks, as well as for the farmer keeping a small flock, because: They are hardy, will flock in large numbers, require little care, will thrive on less feed, and therefore the best of any sheep for arid and grainless re-

gions. They are healthy, less liable to disease than other breeds, seldom have foot rot or scab.

They are more prolific than other breeds, frequently bringing twins and often triplets, are good mothers, and the lambs take care of themselves at an early age. They are early maturers, comparing

in weight at from six to ten months old with the larger breeds, and always heavier in proportion to size than other sheep. They are the best for muttons, the meat is the best graded with fat and lean, is the juiciest and best flavored,

will market more meat to the acre and to produce its meat costs less than for any other sheep or domestic animal. Their wool is next to the Merino in fineness and brings a better price than that of any other breed. They are of all sheep the most beautiful in form, majestic in carriage, and

are an adornment as well as the most useful and profitable of all domestifarm animals. They have been bred in purity longer and are certain in impressing their good qualities on other breeds; all at-tempts by crossing with other breeds

to improve their good qualities have proven failures—they have been for many years and remain the recognized head of the mutton breeds. Comparing favorably with the Meri-nos in fineness of wool, in ability to exist with little care and in large flocks in the grainless parts of our country, and superior to them in mut-ton qualities, as well as in less liability to the diseases that have been so hurtful to the wool-growing industry, the Southdown is in every respect the best, is the natural cross for changing the Merino from wool to mutton and yet

retaining the highest priced wool.

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CHICAGO.

HORSES AND MULES.

Almost every stable boy will tell you how to prepare "condition powders" for horses in the spring, and the trouble is they look to those nostrums to keep the horse in good condition instead of giving him the regular, intelligent care, and exercise that are essential and better than any medicine. The best of all condition powders in the early spring is a run on grass. A good alterative compound for horses is: Ep-som salts, 4 ounces; nitrate of potash, ounces; linseed meal, 4 ounces. and give a table spoonful twice a day

"Druid" writes as follows: "Rowdy Joe, one of the sensational Western pacers, is usually whipped with a chain before every race. Like a spoiled child, he thinks he can kick, turn somersaults and boss the whole family, and was finally given up as a black sheep. J. D. Hawkins of Mexico, Mo., became so enraged that he went at him with a trace chain the other day and whipped him for half an hour. He took the horse out on the track, and he paced like a ghost, won a race and acted quite decently. Whenever Rowdy commences his capers he stops instantly when he hears the chain rattle. This rule might be applied with good effect to some members of the human family I have seen."

William H. Fahrney, a clever young inventor of Chicago, has a perfect one of the latest applications of electricity. It is a steam whistle capable of uttering intelligible words and sentences like a great monster with a human tongue. The sound produced, though much louder than the human voice, will have rising and falling inflections and other variations corresponding exactly with those of the human voice. This invention seems to be far superior to the speaking trumpet used at an Eastern meeting and that we recently noticed. It seems that Mr. Fahrney's invention should prove quite a valuable adjunct to trotting and running tracks in the future.

No sensible man will ever whip a horse for being afraid. Whips are undoubtedly good things in their places. They come in well with a constitutionally lazy horse. They are very effective sometimes when horses are mischievous. A horse had a habit as soon as his bedding was put under him of scraping it all out of the stall behind him. He was watched, and at every attempt a vigorous application of the whip to his rear was made. In two nights he was thoroughly broken of the trick. If the personal safety of the occupants of a vehicle is endangered through a horse backing or turning around, use the whip vigorously; it will divert his attention. Never use the whip without warning, and never use it to cure a horse of fright; if you do, between the whipping and the fear he will soon become unmanageable when he meets the object he dreads.

There perhaps never was anything invented that will so quickly gait a horse as hopples, and it is doubtful whether there is anything in all of the paraphernalia used about them that is more misapplied or more misused, The excellent in making horses perform at one gait or the other, and are in-tended to make them perfect in action, and after this is over they should be dispensed with. In races they are a handicap unless the horse that wears them has some eight or ten seconds more speed than the field, but should there be a horse or two that can make the hoppled fellow go up against them for a heat he will fall back to fourth place, be behind the money or shut out. Nothing will so exhaust a horse as being thrown right up against the hopples for a half, and if the track should be slippery he will tire sooner and become weary long before he reaches the half. It is not safe to start with them in races unless, as we said before, you have ten seconds the best of it, and then very often we have seen them shut out. The only safe way to use them is in gaiting horses, and after they have been gaited dispense With them gradually until your horse will go without them. It is much cheaper to find this out at home and safer in every respect to race without them, as they are burdensome and very dangerous.

We often hear of racehorses having broken down, yet comparatively few know what the term means. A writer thus describes the injury: "Break-down is the name given to a rupture of a tendon or ligament. In trotting horses it is usually below the knee or hock at the back of the limb, affecting those structures known as the flexor sinews, or the suspensory ligament. The mishap is most frequent in aged animals that have had a deal of track work or racing or whose sinewy structures may be naturally too weak for the severe stress upon them, or speeded too much before properly conditioned. It is diagnosed by an acute and sudden lameness, a turning up of the toe of the foot and descent of the ankle toward the ground, with rapid swelling, heat and much pain at the point of injury. Within a short time in many cases, owing to the degree of suffering thereby created, we find considerable sympby created, we find fever. A sprain of toms of irritative fever. A sprain of these structures is a less severe form of break-down, and in which a laceration or yielding of a portion of a con-stituent fibrous tissue takes the place of a rupture. Here the lameness may be just as sudden, and though suffi-ciently pronounced is not so intensely painful, there is no tendency to turning up of the toes or dropping of the ankle, but rather the reverse, the horse standing and walking on his toe as much as possible, keeping the ankle at the same time flexed to relieve the sinews and lameness of tension."

The New York Jockey club announces the stakes that are open for the fall meeting of the present year, for the spring and fall meetings of 1895. and the spring and fall meetings of 1896. all to close and name August 15. The stakes for the fall meeting of this year comprise three for 2-year-olds, each at six furlongs; the first the Albany stakes (value in 1893, \$2245); the White Plains handicap (value in 1893, 17380), and the Essex stakes (value in 1893, \$3655). For 2-year-olds there is the Pelham Bay handicap, one mile and a quarter (value in 1893, \$3345); for all ages there are the Manhattan handione mile and a quarter (value in 1893, \$3180), and the Country Club handicap, one mile and a furlong (value in 1893. \$2645). The three autumn serial handicaps are of the value of \$7500. and are for all ages. One subscription of \$50 entitles the entry to start in these free, if made before Auguse 15.

A subscription of \$40 made before the same date entitles the entry to start free in the two serial handicaps for 3-year-olds, respectively, at five furlongs and one mile. For the spring meeting of 1895 there are the following well-known stakes for 2-year-olds: Great Eclipse, six furlongs. Inventor Great Eclipse, six furlongs; Juvenile, five furlongs; Galliard, five and a half furlongs; Galliard, five and a half furlongs; Larchmont. six furlongs, and the Casanova, for filles six furlongs. The value of these in 1894 were from \$5670 to \$6935 each. For the fall meet-ing of 1895 there are the following stakes for 2-year-olds: Dunmont, Nur-sery. Fashion and Champagne, each at six furiongs, except the last, at seven furiongs. Their value ranged from \$6140 to \$8890 in 1894. For the spring meeting of 1896 there are, for 3-year-olds, the Withers', Belmont and La-

dies' stakes, the latter for fillies. The value of the first was in 1894 \$5000. For the fall meeting of 1896 there are the Jerome and Hunter Handicaps. Entries to all races of the New York Jockey club must be made conditionally to rule 42 as adopted by the jockey club, which binds every subscriber to a sweepstakes, or entering a horse in a race run under jockey club rules to accept the decision of the stewards on any question relating to a race, or to racing. All nominations to the above stakes must be addressed to H. G. Crickmore, secretary, Morris Park, Westchester, N. T.

The Horse Long Ago.

We value the horse for his speed and endurance; yet had it not been for the chief ancestor of our faithful friend the dog-i. e., the grim, gray wolf of Europe and Asia, with his everlasting hunger and untiring gallop-the wild horses which swarmed over the great plains of the old world and from which all our modern steeds have sprung would never have developed the swift ness and staying powers they possessed and have transmitted to their descen-

The wolves and the wild horses were constantly at war, and, moreover, the wolf was the only predatory beast existing in ancient times which was able to pursue the horses and hunt them down out on the oppen steppe. The galloping power of the horse was thus undoubtedly developed to enable him to escape these gaunt, persistent foes. So certain does this appear to me, that never see a wolf in a menagerie without feeling inclined to raise my hat to him and thank him for many an exhilarating gallop on horseback. If his bloodthirsty forefathers had never existed there would have been little choose between the horse and the donkey.

It must be borne in mind, says writer in North American Review, that such influences were at work from day to day, from year to year, and from century to century, during immense epochs before ever the first wild horse was lassoed by man. It seems strange that this long and bitter feud between the equidae and the canidae should be almost entirely forgotten Horses seldom show an instinctive em mity to dogs in the same way that cattle do. Probably this is because they are so closely associated together in their common state of servitude man. The horse is an intelligent antmal, and readily finds out who are his friends. Probably, also, when wild he had little far of a single wolf, for he has plenty of courage and is a skillful fighter with hoofs and teeth. Ocea-sionally, however, the old dread and enmity crop up. I have known young norses, when surrounded by a pack of fox hounds for the first time, to become almost frantic with fear.
We know that the horses wild fore-

fathers, like the free mustangs, inhabited the open plains, and trusted chiefly to their speed to escape from their enemies: This becomes all the more evident when we examine a young foal. All young creatures tend to re semble the earlier types from which the race has sprung more than the adults do. The legs of the foal are enormously edveloped from birth. He looks absurdly like a horse on stilts, and when four or five days old he can gallop almost as fast as he ever will in his life. He holds his head up boldly and never tries to slink away and hide, like a young calf or fawn, whose ancestors dwelt in the forests. There is a story that a thoroughbred foal of about a month old once beat a race horse over a half-mile course His dam was a mare celebrated for her speed, and she had a jockey on her back. She outstripped the rival horse, and her long-legged offspring kept level with her with ease. If you watch how a young colt takes his nourishment you will see that his habits tell the same story. He never takes a full meal in the way that a young calf does, but keeps constantly running to his mother and refreshing himself every few minutes. This shows, first, that it is not his custom to be long absent from his dam, as are young animals which lie hidden among the thickets while their parents go to seek food. It shows, secondly, that his stomach is never so loaded with a meal as to hinder his running powers, which all-important when the youngest member of the band had to keep up with the rest in their flight from wolves

but extends his long limbs conspicuously.

or other enemies. Again, a colt, when

he lies down, does not curl himself up

in a small compass, as if to escape ob-

servation, after the bashful manner of

\$100 Reward, \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it falls to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

F. J. CHENNEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Mrs. Whackster-Bessie, when Mrs Winterskyes comes you must not say anything about her hair being false. Mrs. Winterskyes (some minutes later) -And this is Bessie, is it? How you have grown! Bessie-Yes'm. I think your hair looks just beautiful, but if I was you I'd paint up them eyebrows.

She Didn't Take With the Gentlemen She was refined, intelligent, and not and looking, but somehow she never seemed to take with the gentlemen. They didn't like her listless ways; they said she hadn't any "snap" about her. Por girl! she was suffering from functional irregularities, and it was actually impossible for her to take much interest in anything. But a change came. One day she heard of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. She pro-Pierce's Favorite Prescription, she pro-cured a bottle, and she had not taken half its contents when she felt like another woman. Now she is in the enjoyment of perfect health, and has suffer from functional irregularities and weaknesses. The "Favorite Pre-scription" is a safe and certain cure, for all the weaknesses to which women are peculiarly subject.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation biliousness, One a dose. ess, indigestion and headache

Wife—Tomorrow is your birthday, darling, and I am going to stop at the jeweller's and buy you a present. Her Hubby—Get something cheap, pet: I haven't paid him for my last birthday present yet.—Spare Moments.

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

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

POULTRY.

poultry as with all other stock.

Grade up your common stock with a thoroughbred cock, clean up, feed less corn and then watch for better re-

Chopped raw onions thrown to the fowls two or thre times a week serve as a stimulant to the circulation and an

is usually cheaper and better to kill the sick hens than to try to save them. At any rate, we then have fewer chances of contagion.

a profit of \$100. This is pretty good for the amount of capital and labor

A stock of 100 hens should bring you

her a dark nest and a dry place away from company. Such little details b long to a prosperous business. Why not gilt-edged eggs as well as

The siting hen wants seclusion. Give

gilt-edged butter? Nice loking eggs. nicely cleaned, neatly packed, labeled with name and date, will win a name

Don't make the mistake of carrying along too many chicks in the hope that wintering them until the holiday trade will be a source of profit. Those retained should be the pick of the flock, both in size and vigor. In these alone lie the profit. The smaller or members of the flock should be fattened up, and marketed at the earliest opportunity their size will warrant. Their absence will serve a double purpose: The remaining and better specimens will thrive better for the additional room gained in the quarters, and your flock will impress the beholder far more favorably if it be composed of uniformly sized and fine appearing birds. If a satisfactory and ready price cannot be obtained upon the open market for the young chicks, strive to cultivate a demand among the private residents of your nearest city. This can be done by a little effort, supplemented by an attractive manner of dressing and delivering the There is a certain charm experienced by every person who is a lover of the chicken on the plate in having his favorate table delicacy brought to him fresh from the yard or farm, in neat style, and by a person who can be depended upon to furnish best obtainable in this' line. nicely dressed bird will bring from two to three cents a pound more in this way than upon the open market.

The young stock ought to be along toward maturity by this time, and if you have a large flock of them you will find the question of cost of keep quite an item, especially if vou still have all the old hens on hand. Look over the old birds carefully, and if you are determined to keep any over for next season's breeding select only the best for that purpose. Do not retain hens over two years old unless they have proved themselves especially superior. st now in many cities good poultry is a luxury because of its scarcity. This is especially true of cities where there are no cold storage depots to supply the market. Your old hens well fattened would bring a good price now. In the writer's own city young spring chickens are only bringing 25 cents apiece, while fat and well appearing hens bring 15 cents a pound dressed. The fattening process is easy and not expensive. Confine the hens you wish to dispose of in a small yard. Feed a morning mixture of cooked cornmeal in a mushlike state and allow the hens all they will eat, removing the dishes after they them with corn. A little green food and meat scraps will be found acceptable as appetizers, and just a trifle of oil-meal in the morning food to keep the howels free is also good.

An exchange says: Every breeder can tell with tolerable accuracy how many young birds he has on hand. If experienced, he can tell whether it is necessary to make additional houses or sheds for the young stock until sold; and, if inexperienced, he should give this subject immediate attention, and provide for the shelter of his surplus stock before freezing weather. The early broods have outgrown the limits of coops; it is not safe to trust them to low places or their former haunts, and as there is more or less danger from massing together nights, a suitable shed or open sided "lean to" should be built for those that are being pre-pared for market, or for those intended for one's own use or for customers. There are many fanciers who have abundant perching places for their surplus stock after having outgrown coops, but there are others who are not amply provided, and therefore obliged to endure much trouble and losses annually, owing to their own neglect and indifference. The accumulation of young stock increases sickness, mortalindifference. ity, and accidents. When they are not provided with proper shelter they seek some low place to congregate, and there pile over each other during warm nights, exposing themselves to night prowlers, lice, and sickness, or they try to sandwich themselves between old fows on the perches which are barely adequate for accommodation of the old stock. Now if the advanced broods are not amply provided with shelter before cold weather, much of thrift gained during the summer months will be lost; and if left to shift for themselves day and night, they will suffer much from cold rains and poor sleeping quarters.

The Ohio Poultry Journal gives some good advice on the system of feeding which all breeders and in fact every one raising poultry or other live stock would do well to follow. It says: is not so much the amount of feed that is given that produces the best results, though that has much to do with it, but the way it is given. Breeders of choice horses, cattle, sheep or swine do not feed irregular quantities of food, at irregular intervals, for experience has taught them that such a course is suicidal to profit. They have regular times for feeding, and always make it a point in their management to feed at the appointed times, and to feed just what experience has taught them is the proper amount, and that amount is invariably just what the animal will eat up clean and with an apparent reiish-no more nor no less. It is the true principal of feeding, whether the larger stock is bred or whether one's time and energies are expended upon flocks of pure-bred poultry. Feeding the mature fowls twice a day is suffi-cient, while the young chicks should be fed oftener, though such should be fed at regular times during the day Regularity, coupled with a well-devised system of management, is sure to pay in all departments of business, and a want of it is sure to be perceptibe in the waning profits. Poultry-breeding is assuredly no exception to this rule, and the sooner the careless or indifferent breeders become fully aware of this fact the sooner will their profits begin to increase. Good management regularity in feeding, and feeding juliciously are powerful aids to succe The one who understands the practices both in the culture of fowls as well as in the culture of more valuable animals may rest assured that success will follow this systematic cours

SWINE.

The Yorkshire hog makes splendid bacon with desirable alternate streaks of fat and lean. It is a good hog to for the family supply of pork products.

The department of agriculture esti-mates the farm value of the nog crop at \$270,384,626. Of this the Western packing establishments paid \$166,000,000 for hogs they packed. This shows that the hog industry is mainly West-

We are told that a pig at its birth should weigh about three pounds, and increase in weight month after month as follows: 15, 480, 48, 71, 103, 135, 170, 210, 225, and on the tenth month should weigh 300 pounds. We are also told that the cost of a pound of pork is 50 per cent greater if made the tenth month than on the fith month in food

Hogs have been good money-makers in the year or two past, observes the Western Farm and Stock Journal, where farmers have succeeded in growing enough of them to consume the grains on the farm. There is an in pression, and we think well founded. that the price for the year to comwill be much less than they have been for the past two years. There is also an impession, which we do not think well founded, that there will be an over-supply and that the hog, by recond of favor with the man on the farm we record the business of gravity. We regard the business of growing hogs in the West as being among the most stable and reliable, for the reason that the greater portion of the world's supply of hog products must come from the corn belt, and a belt which is limited in such a way that it can never be extended in the United States. There however, quite a possibility business of growing hogs in the mountain states and territories and in West-ern Kansas and Nebraska, and in fact wherever alfalfa can be grown og pasturer These areas, however, are so limited that they will have compara tively little bearing on the problem. The hogs that supply the pork products of the world must be grown for the most part in the corn belt. The time is now at hand when most

farmers and breeders are looking for

a suitable male pig to cross with their

herd the coming fall and winter. Many are in the habit of putting off buying until most of the good pigs have disposed of and nine chances in ten-they are obliged to purchase whatever is offered. There are a few general rules to be observed in selecting a boar when writing to a breeder that should be stated. The hog should posess perfect symmetry, and share in a marked degree the leading characteristics of his breed. The head should be fine with broad jowl and short face indicating aptitude to fatten, Let the back be square and level and the thickness of the body at the shoulders, loins and hams be equal. The hams and shoulders should extend down and be supported by short, clean ribs. The quality and condition of the hair will tell a great deal concerning his breeding and the manner in which he has been kept and should receiv able attention. Such a hog with pedigee showing that his parents and remote ancestors were all well bred and registered, will give satisfaction at the head of any herd. Breeders who keep up with the times can not afford to raise anything but the very best, although such hogs are generally too high priced for the average farmer. A pig with good feeding qualities and possessing few of the fancy points will answer his purpose fairly well. He cannot afford to buy a poor hog simply because he is cheap. A few dollars extra invested in a good boar will be more than repaid by the superior qualty of his pigs and the larger retu which they will yield when placed

on the market .- Exchange. Pigs With Sore Mouths.

An exchange prints the following statement in answer to a subscriber's request as to what to do for pigs with sore mouths: "I have had trouble with ore-mouthed pigs ever since I have had experience in growing hogs. I find the disease mostly in large litters, or when the dam is a poor suckler, and I believe that one of these, and in many cases both, are the true cause of the disease. When the disease is developing one does not have to look as the pigs do an unusual amount of squealing and fighting when sucking. The lips become dry, cracked and inflamed, in many cases to such an extent that the air cannot be excluded from the mouth during suckling. My first aim is to feed so as to increase the flow of milk in the dam. the parts affected with the following mixture: Carbolic acid, 1 ounce; glyc erine, 2 ounces; aqua distil (or soft water) mixed, 1 pint. Apply with spring-bottom oll can. I treat a litter if pigs without disturbing the old sow by grasping the pig around the nose with the left hand while suckling; turn up, grasping tight enough to keep the mouth shut, in order to prevent squealing, and then with the right hand raise the body of the pig and tuck it under the left arm and with the hand apply the wash by the means of the can, just as you would apply oil to a machine, to the right side of the head and on top of the nose, letting it run into the mouth a little. Then change the pig to the right arm and apply it left side as before. Follow this treat-ment for three days, applying three times a day if necessary. I have never failed to eradicate any case of sore mouth if taken in time. The mixture produces a smarting sensation, and will cause the pig to run his nose on the ground, but it is perfectly harmless, and it can be used for sores, cracked lips, etc., on men as well as pigs."

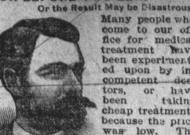
Pure Water For Hogs. Running upon clover, hogs drink but little water. But when turned into the the stubble fields after harvest, to live on the grain left in the field, they re quire much water. Then it is that hog cholera most frequently appears. dry concentrated food and stagnant. impure water are super-inducing causes of disease. One of our contemporaries, touching upon the importance of

pure water for hogs, says: The mud-puddle in the lowest spot will not do, nor pumping when we happen to feel like it or think of it. The hog needs plenty of the best obtainable water if we want him to do well, and be a healthy animal. On the high rolling prairie many are coming to the conclusion after long thought and much expense that a reservoir of water on the highest point of the farm, so situated because pipes can carry it from there to any lower place, is the only solution of the water problem. This means a well so deep that it will not be affected by drouths, and further this means \$500, or around that sum. The hog cannot thrive without plenty

of pure water

Foul matter is the propagating me dium of the lower forms of animal life. Digestion cannot proceed naturally when the animal is thirsty. Every when the animal is thirsty. Every farmer who has lived a dozen years in a prairie country has expended more money for make-shift wells than would pay for a permanent deep bored well. Just how much we have lost through impure water, and scant water is beyond calculation.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP

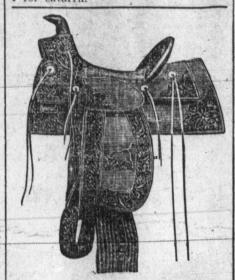


Many people who come to our office for medical treatment have been experimented upon by inhave cheap treatments because the price

results were disastrous, and we had to treat the case nuch longer in order to effect a cure than if we had seen the case in the first place. Remember, the best is always the cheapest, and that Dr. Hathaway & Co. are considered to be the Leading Specialists in the treatment of all delicate and private diseases pecu-llar to-men and women. Consult them and you are safe.

SPECIALTIES Syphilis, specific blood-poisoning, nervous debility, gleet, kidney and Syphilis. urinary difficulties, hydrocele, varico-cele, strictures, piles, rheumatism, skin and blood diseases of all forms, catarrh and diseases of women. Address or call. Dr. HATHAWAY. & CO., 129 1-2 West Commerce street,

San Antonio, Tex. Mail-treatment given by sending for symptom blank. No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. for catarrh.



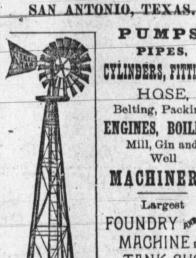
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fice 415 Congress Avenue. Warehouses, 1002, 1004 and 1006 E. Sixth St. MAR-TIN & ROBINSON, Austin, Texas, in a prairie country has expended more money for make-shift wells than would pay for a permanent deep bored well. Just how much we have lost through impure water, and scant water is beyond calculation.

There were water margins in by-gone days that tided us over bad management, but profits are less now and margins are closer from high-priced lands and we are under the necessity tures are now.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY

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

SANY TEXANS ARE NOT AWARE OF THE FACT THAT



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from Hannibal, north of St. Louis and Hansa Dity, 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 as patrons unequalled by any other South-western Line.

Any person wishing to visit

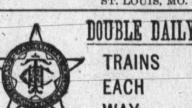
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Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y As it is the most direct, best equipped and runsTHROUGH WAGNER SLEEPERS to all above points WITHOUT CHANGE where direct con-nection is made in Union Depots for all points North, East and West.

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

Corn silage is superior to field beets as a flesh producer; the beets are slightly better for the secretion of milk.

offsoyour neighbor the better farmer?
If you can account for the difference,
cannot you remedy it?

Let no farmer buy staples that he can raise himself. He is paying another the profit that he should have. The extra effort and management

brings the profit. Average effort brings the average farmer an average There is more profit in more grass

and more and better stock than there s in keeping the fields constantly un der the plow. The difference in the cost of growing

a good crop and a poor one is very slight. The difference in the final result is often the wide one between profit and loss. A little more fertility and a little better cultivation turns the loss into profit. Perhaps barley would be a good crop

for some who desire to decrease the wheat acreage. It requires stronger soil than wheat, and clay land is best for it. With equally good soil and cultivation it should yield more bushels per acre than wheat. In the cultivation of most crops, very

deep plowing, after the soil has once been thoroughly opened, it is a detriment rather than a gain. Let the first breaking be as deep as you can make it, and after that give shallow cultvaiand aim to keep the surface fine Poor land means poor crops, and an inadequate compensation for the la-

bor bestowed in growing them. Bring

up your land by every means in your

power, and you will then be on the right road toward profitable farming. Green manuring is a good means towards this end. Many farmers have worked hard for many years supporting scrubs, where to kee they might be valoying proxperity if they had long ago used only pure-bred stock. They have saved the

breeds, and paid an annual tax to the

scrub every year greater than the cost

of improvement.

Keep Accounts. That every one should keep accurate accounts of income and expenditures is absolutely necessary when one wants know how much is made or lost. That farmers cannot tell anything about how much is made or lost on any particular crop or crops unless accounts are kept is equally as certain. The Industrial American has the following to say on the cost of producing farm products: "As a rule farmers cannot tell the cost of anything they produce, whether it be beef, mutton or pork, grainer hay. In the absence of data in the way of a farm expense account they are satisfied with guessing at the result as to whether there has been any profit of loss in any particular branch of the work. The farmer of today, the man who studies causa and effect, finds the costs of a crop to include a very large item which is seldom taken into account by a large class who read but little and think less. In removing a crop of corn the land is not rendered less fertile if the manure produced from feeding it is returned to the soil; but when the grain is sold to the distiller and the fodder is sold to be fed on some other man's farm the land has been drawn upon for plant food, and from the sale of grain and fodder there must be deducted a sum sufficient to make this loss plant food good before the net profits of the crop can be ascertained. and, like a strong bank account, will meet any reasonable draft, but poor the absence of the latter is not taxed. while the poor land must carry its share of government expense. the man, then, who preserves the fer-tility of his land by expenditure of brain as well as muscle, who meets hard times with the spirit of a con-

Make Changes Slowly.

Mr. W. E. Collins of Issaguena courty, Mississipi, advises farmers to make changes slowly. This is good advice and the Journal is glad to give his views of Texas earmers.

There is always danger to the farmers' interest in financial panics and the depression following: the dan-ger lies in the change from one crop to another, trusting that better prices may be realized from these. It is rea-sonably certain that our chance for profit is in those crops we have been accustomed to growing, and best know how to cultivate and nandle. Any change is unwise, and favors loss rather than profit. A merchant dealing in dry goods all of his life, would be foolish to drop that line and take up groceries just because a year or two hard times have reduced his sales. A farmer growing wheat all of his life, would most likely make a failure of cotton. In times of great depression people become restless and discontented, and for the time forget their accustomed wisdom. To change from wheat to cotton would be, a senseless move for various reasons, or any change from the crop we best understand and have heretofore made profitable, just because prices are low and our profits for a year or so gone; better stick to the old crops and wear out the dépression; such things do not last long, and are always followed by an era of great prosperity. Now let us learn a lesson from this panic—that is to be always prepared for them-for they come at regular intervals, are not to be explained, are unaccountable. Legislation can neither make nor remedy them. No country is exempt from such. They are about as easily explained as a "stampede" among cattle. The best way to fight them is to plod along on the same old line of business that we have always followed, and wear them (the panics) out. I presume every farmer practices growing everything on the farm that consumed, so far as possible; this I hold to be absolutely necessary to sucess-in nine cases out of every ten. There may be of course cases in which special crops can be grown most suc-cessfully, but this is the exception and not the rule. If you are a pro-ducer of cotton or wheat, stick to it and wear out the depression, it cannot last forever. Thank your good geniif you can hold your own in a business you are thoroughly familiar with, and don't venture into "pastures new" until you have learned the way. I am satisfied that this great country of ours will come out with flying colors. It always does. The tariff and silver questions will adjust themselves, and whatever is best will surely come. The South, I feel assured, is certain to grow rich as time passes. While we we want a class of intelligent people to come in and aid us to build up the waste places. Our climate and soil rtainly attractive, and I canno inverine what attraction a country car

possess for men, union it has mil and

climate which permits profitable employment twelve month, in each year, and here we have it. Take the Yazoo Delta section, especially that portion lying back from six to ten miles from the levees, and there is no more desirable farming section on earth, a fact which would long since have been recognized, and the section peopled by a class of white people worthy to possess it, but the difficulty lies in the presence thousands of negroes, who are not desirable citizens and are worthless to the country, since they add nothing to it themselves, and by their presence prevent others from building it up.

Cultivation of Corn. A Kansas correspondent of the Farm,

Field and Fireside says:

The experiment stations have developed a few points in regard to the cultivation of corn which it may be well to call attention to at this time. Perhaps the most important point is brought out by the experiments in deep and shallow culture, or the use of the old large shovel plows in comparison with the spring-footh cultivators of recent introduction. Observations on the growth of corn roots have shown that under 'ordinary conditions the roots spread their feeders in the surface soil chiefly, and that a disturb-ance of these feeders weakens the plant and results in a decreased yield of both corn and fodder. It was thus ound at the Illinois station that about 70 per cent of the roots would be reached at the depth of four-inches or less at a distance of six inches from the

It is evident that a cultivator run at the depth of four inches or more would disturb all these roots, with the result of weakening the plant and lesening the yield. The theory which is advanced by some writers on corn culture, that it is well to root-prune or tear off the roots near the surface in order to force the plant to strike deeper into the ground, is a fallacious one. The Illinois station also found and recorded the act, in one of their early bulletins, that pruning roots to a depth of four inches from the stalks reduced the yield of corn 16 per cent in 1889 and 23 per cent in 1890. Other stations have found similar results rom root-pruning, and so far as I know not a single experiment in destroying the surface roots has resulted in an increased yield of corn. This then settles the fate of the large shovel deep inning gultivators. And yet nine tenths of the cultivators in use in the corn belt are of this type. I think it will be safe to estimate that the yield of cornewill be increased 10 per by a change from deep to shallow cul-

But we cultivate for two reasons First, to suppress weeds, and se ond, to keep the surface soil loose. And one reason why farmers adhere to the practice of deep culture lies in the fact that the targe plows are more eff ctive in covering up a heavy growth of weeds than the small ones; and a change to culture, will therefore also mean that the corn must be cultivated efore the weeds get a strong footfoll. But this is just what ought'to be done anyhow, not merely as a matter of principle, but because of the greater conomy of time and labor. No one disputes the fact that the time to kill weeds is when they are just breaki through the surface, and at this stage the work can' be done more rapidly, more efficiently and with less effort on the part of both team and man than when the weeds are four inches

high. I know how difficult it is to keep up with the work in corn growing time, with large crops to handle, when with seasonable showers and warm weather the weeds fairly leap into being. But the forehanded farmer should be prepared for this and start h's plow early. even before there is any apparent need of it. He will save money and in the end it will require less labor to keep the corn clean, and by shallow culture. say not to exceed two inches, he will make money by an increased yield in the crop.

The advocates of deep culture will advance the argument that in the case of a drouth corn that has received shallow culture will suffer more than corn which is plowed deeply, for the reason that since the plant has a large amount of roots near the surface it will, feel the drouth sooner than it would if these surface roots had been destroyed by deep culture and the plants thus forced to develop roots deeper in the soil. This argument seems plausible until we look further into the facts, and it must be admitted that in a drouthy season it is desirable to have the roots deep in the ground. But, in the first place, it is not proven that the destruction of the roots in the surface soil results in any marked development of roots in the subsoil. And, in the second place, roots can be developed deeper in the soil by more efficient means. It is a well-established fact that the roots, not only of corn, but of all other agricultural plants, will develop best where they find the soil in the most suitable condition to their needs, and where they find the greatest amount of nutrition. Were it necessary, I could produce more evidence in support of this statement. Doubtless the fact that the surface soil is not only richest, but also better pul-verized, more porous and friable than the subsoil is, at least in part, the reason for the tendency of the corn plant to spread its roots in the upper layer of soil, and if we should prepare a deeper layer of soil by deeper plowing, the roots would naturally grow deeper.

Again, deep plowing by the use of the lister is undoubtedly the best means to tide over a drouth. Herein Kansas, where the rainfall is somewhat uncertain, the majority of the farmers list their corn, and in a dry season listed corn frequently yields a fair crop when surface-planted corn is a failure. The roots of listed corn are not so near the surface, and they therefore do the drouth so severely. For this same reason listed corn can be cultivated

deeper with impunity.

But the latter cannot be used to advantage anywhere, especially where the rainfall is usually sufficient to supply the needs of the crop. In such regions listed corn would be liable to be drowned out unless the soil was well drained. Again, on stiff clays listing cannot be practiced with the same advantage as it can on the black prairie mold.

But the point I desire particularly to make is that the old idea of deep culture for corn is erroneous, and the sooner we can change to a system of shallow culture the more we will save in labor if we take the weeds in time and the sooner it will result in better yields.

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HORTICULTURE.

Don't try to make a cheap job of purting out the orchard.

New strawberry beds for family use may be prepared this month and set as early in September as possible. Thorough preparation of ground and great care in setting plants are even more necessary in fall than in spring. Fall setting should give you a fair yield of nice berries the following season. The following varieties have been well tested in Wisconsin on clay, loam and sandy soils and may aid in selecting sorts to plant: Warfield (Pistliate'. early, medium size, dark, glossy, firm, good quality, very prolific, without doubt the best general-purpose berry grown. Crescent (P.), early, medium size, good quality for family use and market. Haverland (P.). early, large, light, soft, good quality, very prolific, family and near market. Bubach (P.), early, very large, bright, soft, good quality, near market. The above are pistilates (female), and must have staminates, or pollenizing plants, with them .- W. A. Thayer, Sparta, Wis.

The quality of grapes as well as the earliness of the ripening of them. says Rural World, is much improved by an application of a complete fertilizer, that is, one containing potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen. The ripening is also advanced several days by the fertilizer. The fertilizer should always be raked into the loose soil after a su-perficial cultivation. No other plant is so much improved in every way by so much improved in every way by frequent cultivation of the soil during the growing season and deep plowing early in the season before the growth begins, as the vine. It is well to apply the fertilizer before this deep plowing, as the vine is a very deep-rooted plant. Finely ground bone is one of the best fertilizers for surface application to the vine, while whole bone deeply covered early in the season will be exceedingly useful. Stable manure is not suited to the vine, as it encourages too much leaf and stem, and thus necessitates severe pruning. The repeated fertilizing during the growing season is far more effective than heavy application earlier.

It Pays to Thin Fruit.

Thinning the fruit is not a popular practice with farmers, But it pays. As Dr. Fisher, the fruit expert used to say, when speaking of thinning apples: "The fruit must be picked anyway, either in June ir October. It is no more ork to pick part of it in June; then what remains in October will be worth something." Dr. Fisher's large, handsome apples sometimes sell at three times the price of the common fruit. One cause of the short life of many beach orchards is found in the neglect f the grower to thin out the fruit. The trees are allowed to mature a blg crop; and to become weakened by the strain is more exhausting for a tree ripen two small peaches and two stones than to mature one peach as arge as both together, and one stone That is, the worthless stone is a greatr tax on the life of a tree than is the pulp. After bearing an exhausting crop the peach easily winterkills.

Plum trees are especially liable to e injured where the fruit is not The black knot picks out the bearing. Besides, the plums are borne in clusters which, if not thinned, rapdly decay from contact between the

Pruning the grape-vine is really thinning the fruit, and the result is to give fewer clusters, but about the same weight of fruit. Comparing a pruned vine with one which was left unpruned, it was noticed that many times as many clusters of fruit as were necessary were formed on this unbruned yine. In early summer it looked as though the crop would be marvelous. On counting the number of clusters, it was found that there were many times the number found on the unfruned vines of the same age, but the size of these clusters was so far inferior, as fo give the actual increase of weight or fruit in favor of the pruned fruit. Aside from this, the market value of the fruit of the vine thinned by pruning was far superior to those on the unthinned vine, which, in fact, was not marketable at all. Besides pruning the vine, many growers cut out some of the clusters in spring. The result is fine fruit, and no vines killed by over-

cropping.-Massachusetts Ploughman. Mulching Small Fraits.

A farm fruit grower in New York has written some interesting experience upon the subject of mulching small truits in answer to an inquiry from Cornell university for the experience of farmers along that line in determining the value of mulch as a factor in retarding the ripening of the fruits. The writer in question says:

Because of late spring frosts and the

lut of Truit from near Cayuga lake.

which is ten days earlier, I was compelled to grow late fruit or quit. The first venture, ten years ago, was to spread a thick mulch of wheat straw over the strawberries during winter, but as there was some timothy in it. next crop was badly damaged by the growing grass and weeds. Next I used coarse horse manure and that completely ruined them, as the horses had been fed hay and the seed all grew. Next I went into the swamps and cut the long, coarse, wide-bladed grass. There is nothing in it that will seed and grow on dry land. Coarse cornstalks are best of anything I have used but I cannot get enough of them. I have used the swamp grass for five years, and cut this year about five tons. I spread it on after the ground is frozen hard in early fall. It is thick enough to completely cover the plants from sight and cover the entire surface of the bed. In spring the plants come up through the mulching unaided, and the mulch is not disturbed or removed until after harvest, excepting in such places as prove too thick for the plants break through. Such places are stirred a little with a fork, or rather loosened without displacing the mulch. I find spots which have become uncovered during winter, thaw out and the plants begin growing about ten days quicker than those covered. This time varies with the season. A steady, early warm spell with warm rain, will thaw the soil under the mulch quickly, while cool, cloudy weather will thaw only exposed portions. After plants have begun to grow a few days under the mulch, they must come to the light or become white. I have kept plants back two weeks under the mulch and when uncovered they were white but had full grown leaves. Such plants do not blossem after turning green and are worthless. I should think from six to ten days is the limit of successful retarding of the bloom by my plan. Some of this difference in time disappears by the time the fruit ripens, as the plants seem to make an effort to be in season; but the heaveier pickings come several days later. I have saved come several days later. I have saved three crops from frest by having three days' delay in blossoming, and get, always, better prices, as my first fruit comes in just behind Ithaca beries. The unmulched pertions have fewer and larger berries, but not so many quarts per acre as the mulched, and the latter stand drouth better. Usually our last picking for market is July 4th. This season first sales were made June 3th picking for market is July 4th. This season first sales were made June 24th, and the last July 5th. I use all the mulching I can get on all kinds of berries to same labor in keeping down are above the mulch I do and conserving mosture, but as

DAIRY.

Sell your cows if you will not procure a good thermometer; a trustworthy tester, and if you are not willing to school your intelligence to the utmost within your power. There is no profit in unscientific work in this progressive

In testing cows take at least weekly averages of the milk produced, and base the estimates on this. A single test might be taken when the per cent of fat was at a very high or low mark, so the merits of the cow might be over

Four good Jerseys should bring you twenty-five pounds of butter a week, worth, 25 cents. There should be a market for all the buttermilk. These four cows ought to cost 50 cents a day for their feed. A skilled dairy woman can have a nice income.

We notice some papers are advising the deep setting of milk in water at from 45 to 50 degrees. This is bad advice ; better say 35 to 40, and skim in twenty-four hours-not twelve. Even under such favorable conditions the loss is about all-one can stand.

More corn an acre can be raised for It tends to increase the fertility of the farm by the increase in the amount of stock kept. It educates the dairyman himself in the value of fodder and the worth of feed, and in the study of ways to make the most

Millet is a luxuriant grower, and,

like clover, contains a large per cent of albuminoids, which makes it escially valuable for milk. It produces three to six tons an acre, and is easily cured. Try two acres next season on good rotten turf. one bushel of seed to To churn butter quickly and easily,

build up a herd of cows with this object in view. It is a valuable characteristic and one which many cows do not possess. In fact it is frequently the other way, and some cows show an alarming tendency to trouble the buttermaker more and more.

Ensilage is a healthy food for all farm animals: it has no bad influence on milk or butter; it is digestible, and the cows relish it: there is less loss in saving corn in the silo than curing in the field; the one has the more feeding value than the other; it is as good six months after making as when fresh.

Grass is essentially a milk, cream and butter food. The finest grain mixture ever devised will not answer so When the latter is given it should be with the idea of making hone and muscle, while the grass makes the milk. When the grass is poor the chopped grain is a good

The dairy brings a revenue which is always cash and almost continuous. It helps maintain the fertility of the farm, Its product if good, has seldem to seek a buyer; it exhibits more vitality in times of depression than almost any other product that the farmer sells; but the average farmer studies improvement in all other lines before he takes an interest in the business of making butter.

Farmers are selling butter in the granular form at from 8 to 12 cents to the local agents; the price of creamery butter in the cities is from 17 cents; the cost of shipping butter the farthest points in the state is one cent. Don't you see where the profit on your butter is going? It is into the

other fellow's pocket
It is surprising how yung stock thrives on ripened or dried-out pas-ture. It has often been noticed that young steers and growing heifers do about as well this season of the as they do in spring, provided they have plenty of fresh water, a good supply of salt, and the benefit of a few friendly shade trees in the pasture.

A dairyman in Wayne county, N. Y., in nine months of last year took to a neighboring factory, from twenty Holstein cows, 120,000 pounds of milk that averaged 3-8 per cent fat. equivalent to at least an average of 270 pounds of butter per cow. In addition he sold fat calves and butter made at home which brought him in \$156. As is quite too common, says the Prairie Farmer. when dairy products were lowest milk supply was largest; namely, in June. when the dairy yield was forty-four pounds per cow, testing 3.5 per cent fat -equal to one and three-fourths pounds of butter. Then, too, like a good many other so-called gatrymen. he neglected to provide against the drouth and short feed in the latter part of the summer and through the fall, and in consequence when dairy products were highest his yield was lightest. . Thus there was a two-edged sword cutting into his profits.

The Practical Farmer is always on the side of right, and when the interests of agriculture and live stock are at stake makes some strong fights. Regarding the cleanliness of oleo, it says: "Lately we have had the spectacle of a United States senator rush-Ing into print to point out that—in his opinion—oleo was cleaner and purer than dairy butter, and to this end, we give a few of the substances and in-gredients that are used in its manufacture, for nearly all of the concerns make oleo under letters patent, and while they all work in unison to palm off the stuff as cow butter, they each work under some form of manufacture and variety of composition of oleo. And as the letter press of a patent is open to public inspection, it is worthy of no-tice by those who 'prefer oleo butter,' that according to these patents that the following are a few of the ingredients used in the manufacture of oleo which are taken from the records of the patent office and are embodied in their several patents: Nitric acid, sugar of lead, sulphate of lime, benzoic acid, sulphuric acid, chlorate of potash, caustic potash, bicarbonate of potash, salicylic acid, carbolic acid and many other ingredients equally deleterious. If these are not enough, it is being found in some of the later investigait is being tions that are being made, that paraf-fine wax is being used with the oleo compound to make the butter firm. As this substance is of a character that acids have no effect upon and is not acted upon by any digestive fluid, its effect upon the system when consumed as a substance 'superior to cow butter' can be readily seen. In view of the above, it is to be hoped that every man who reads this will, in the interest of pure food and good health, write at once to his representative and senator in Washington, and ask his support of the 'Hill bill.'"

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are not popular with sensible prosperous farmers. Those who look only at first cost try to feel as happy as the possessor of a genuine coiled spring. One such writes in an agricultural paper that "although the cattle can push the wires out of the slot, yet they seldom do it." Very important that one has conscientious cattle, when the safety of his crops depends on their good will. And how about the neighbors' stock and "trampy cows? I FAGA WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO. Adrian M

HOUSEHOLD.

Edited by Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 814 Macon street, to whom all communications intended for this department should be addressed.

LAND POOR.

I've had another offer, wife-a twenty acres more Of very decent farming land, as level

as a floor, I thought I'd wait and see you first, as Lawyer Brady said, To tell you how things will turn out best, as woman is ahead.

And when this lot is paid for, and we have got the deed, I'll say that I am satisfied—it's all the land we need, And next we'll see about the yard, and

fix the house up some, And manage in the course of time to have a better home. There's no use talking, said the wife-

you buy that twenty more, we'll go scrimping all our lives, and always be land poor. For thirty years we've tugged and slaved, denying half our needs,
While all we have to show for it is untilled land and deeds!

I'd sell the land, if it were mine, and have a better home;.
A pleasant garden close at hand, where you and I may roam. If we could live as others live, and have what others do. We'd live a great deal happier, and

still have plenty, too.

While others have amusemnts, and resting times and books, Just think how hardly we have lived, and how this old place looks. That other farm you bought of Wells, that took so many years Of clearing up and fencing in, has cost me many tears.

Yes, Charles, I've thought of it a hundred times or more, And wondered if it really paid to always be land poor;

That had we built a cozy house, took pleasure in our home, Our children, once so dear to us, had never wished to roam

I grieve to think of wasted weeks, and years, and months and days, While for it all we never yet have had Men call us rich, but we are poorwould we not freely give The land and all its fixtures for a better way to live?

Don't think that I am blaming youyou're not a whit to blame; I've pitied you these many years to see you tired and lame.

It's just the way we started out, our

plans too far ahead, We've thrown the cream of life away, to leave a "pile" when dead. 'Tis putting off enjoyment, till no long-

er we enjoy; And, after all, too much of wealth seems useless as a toy. what all must learn at last, brightest earthly happiness is buried in the past.

For life is short and full of care, the end is always nigh;
We seldom half begin to live, before
we're called to die. Were I to start my life again, I'd mark each separate day, And never let a single one pass un-

The things that make life pleasant, I'd have them now and then, And have a home that was a home. and not a cage or pen. I'd sell some land, if it were mine, and farm right well the rest; I've always thought, and think so yet,

enjoyed away.

small farms, well worked, the -Australian Agriculturist.

A Letter-

Ample, Texas.-Editor Household: Your article on system and rest is timely these long, hot summer days. No woman has a right to work until she is too tired to be cheerful and kind with her loved ones: her own peace of mind now and in after years demand that she keep back the hasty word and cross look which have no excuse except that she is tired. But do not let the system be "Iron-clad." Of except that she is tired. But do not let the system be "iron-clad." Of course if one has hired help or girls old enough to do the work "week about" the system need not be disturbed. But if one has to do all the Have plenty of good. strong, work with the help of small children. clothes, bathe and change often. let it go till the next. or if you have cleanliness. Teach your children to to cook dinner for four or five extra keep their bodies pure and clean. Tell hands on scouring day, let your floor them their body is the temple of their stay as it is. and after you are done with dinner rest or do some light work courage them to bathe and change that will not fatigue you. When your clothes regularly. How much sweeter that will not fatigue you. When your dear ones are gone from you the condition of the floor will be forgotten. but that angry word will sting you and leave bitter memories with at least one member of your family. Now, about the children: Give them

the respect you would if they were grown. Do not push them forward, out be careful to introduce them to your friends and let them see their feelings and pleasures are consulted to a reasonable extent. Watch how quick they will respond by showing courtesy and consideration in their

am glad to see The Journal helping to give one woman her true rights, in its indorsement of Alice McGowan's writings. What a pity our weekly papers do not print more such pieces as she writes, and not so much "stuff" that we are compelled to keep the common newspaper from the hands of our children, in order to shield them from the sight of so much filth: Just think of a county paper with one column devoted to nansings which have taken place in New York or Pennsylvania or some place far off and of no possible interest to us or any one except to satis fy a craving for sensation. And som of the advertisements! I am ashamed to speak of them. much less place them in the hands of little ones. If the good women who are spending so

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ABSOLUTELY PU

energy in ngiting this evil they might accomplish some good. If enough of them would raise their voices and wield their pens against it it would surely be stopped to some extept.

Please find inclosed the bloom and seed of a wild plant that grows in my down yard. It grows in low bushy door yard. It grows in low, bushy form about six inches high. I would like to know the name if you happen to know what it is. If not, I will ask the man from San Antonio. Of course, he will know. Indeed, he may have "graded it up" and scattered it over the West, for, you see, it has a good deal of green about it, belongs to the

HOUSEKEEPING LESSONS.

A Good Mother May Make Them a Pleasure.

milk family and is fragrant.

All through the senool years, if the daughter is lead instead of driven, into the nousework, it can be made a pleasant change from study, says a writer in the Ohio Farmer.

A half dozen lessons in dish washing are as good as a thousand. I notice the trouble often arises from the fact that the girls are set to do just such "jobs" until the monotony of it drives them into settled dislike. Teach them to sweep and dust by setting them to do it on days before they have com-pany. The girl of ten will sweep and dust a room perfectly and enjoy it, for-she knows "Jennie" and "Bess" are to visit her tomorrow, and would observe a dust spot. But if the mother called her from her play and ordered her to "go sweep the parlor, and see you sweep it clean, too," the work would drag dreadfully.

Cooking can be taught without coax-

ing. All children love to cook, and are only too glad to be allowed. They learn rapidy, retain what they learn, and are

careful and exact. Sewing, too, if taken up right after the doll dress days, and the child is first taught to run the sewing macphine, can be added to the girl's education as one of the pleasures. All womankind take naturally to homemaking. It is only that the work is made motonous and wearisome to some

Helpful ohETAOI SHRD CMFWY... When making biscuit be sure to

leave the dough very soft, this is as important as haste in the mixing. See that the hogs are given wood ashes at least every few weeks, and you will not be bothered with kidney worms in the lard at hog killing time. If you live in the country where there is not much shade these hot days, pour a little water in the place where the chickens are used to "dusting" and see how they will enjoy it. If you do not have plenty of milk for them give them some salt, in their drinking water or in a little milk.

Put some live coals on an iron vessel and set it in the hen house and put some sulphur on them, and then shut the house up as tightly as possible even if it is not very tight it will purify it and kill the lice.

Cleanliness. He who said "cleanliness is next to godliness" spoke wisely. Not only goet it bring a feeling of comfort, luxury and health to the physical self, its influence extends to the invisible mental and spiritual selves. A pure, clean body does not always make a pure, clean mind, we know, regretfully, but it is safe to say it makes a purer, cleaner mind, and a purer, cleaner mind makes a purer, cleaner soul. I believe mothers and housewives saving themselves labor, but do not do so at the expense of cleanliness. imagine that to let the children wear their underclothing a week is a saving of labor. It would make the quantity of washing smaller, but increase the labor many fold in quality, to say nothing of the uncleanliness of the child. Have plenty of good, strong, plain system must give way to comfort be cleanly requires work industry sometimes. If the children or you but it is far more comfortable and yourself have company on ironing day satisfactory than indolence and unsoul and must be kept spotless. and more loveable is a child in a plain. simple calico frock that is fresh and clean than one in a crumpled. soiled silk, both child and dress showing the need of soap and water. The cleanliness of the mother shows in her dren. I have seen children whose little faces shone from contact with soap, but who never looked clean around the edges; there were always dark, streaky spots, and you would not feel like kiss ing them nor expect them to smeil sweet. Then again I have gathered up little ones and kissed face, hands and hair that was dirty-that fresh kind of dirt that you can tell has not been on long and will soon be taken off by a clean mother. There are two kinds of dirty-the fresh, sweet, never-staylong kind, and the old. been-on-a-long time, liable-to-stay dirty. The latter tells plainly of few baths and clean clothes. Remember, if you would be godly, be cleanly.

Chocolate Cake.

Two cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one cup of milk three cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and the whites of five eggs. Cream the butter and sugar, add the milk with sifted flour and baking powder alternately, last the whites beaten stiff with one teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in layers in a quick

For a filling cover two squares of chocolate with water and stir until melted. Add the beaten volks of five eggs, one cup of sugar and one cup of milk and cook until thick. When cold flavor with a tablesuponful of vanilla. Reserve three tablespoonfuls of this mixture and spread the remainder between the cakes. Into the reserve per-tion stir a cup of powdered sugar and spread over the top.

Whipped Creum Cake. For the layers use the recipe for chacolate cake and for a filling use one-half pint of cream. whipped: sweeten and flavorand into which have been stirred two cups of chopped walnuts. This should be eaten the same day that it is made.

The Highest Lndy in the Land. There have been a great many opinions expressed as to whether Mrs. Cleveland should not give herself more to the public. Many people seem to think as our president's wife she is

nuch time speaking and writing for suffrage would spend come of their energy in fighting this evil they might former term made the people expect much of her again. They do not seem much of her again, the highest lady in the land to consider the highest lady in the land has a right to a change in tastes and desires with time. as well as any other women. When compared, this administration with the first, of course she suffers-from a social and brilliant standpoint. But probably four years of such gayety and homage satisfied her. Now she is more mature and doubtless realizes life is not a playtime—and happiness is not found in social gayety. Those who claim she is not doing her duty socially, should consider that since leaving the White House before, the dignity and re-sponsibility of maternity has been added to her life. Perhaps she is unlike many women of high social attainments and standing-she does not care to leave her children entirely to the care of hired nurses-to place on them her rightful responsibility and return to lead a merry pace in the social world. I think her example to young mothers most commendable. There are deep, holy joys in maternity, compared with which the most brilliant social success is hollow and tasteless. If Mrs Cleveland finas more pleasure in the sweet and sacred joys of wife and mother, if she is apported in watching her little ones grow, in catching the first peep of intelligence and Watching it develop, is she not doing what God intended she should when she was blessed with motherhood, and is it any business of ours to criticise? Would that there were more high la-dies in the land like her.

CURRENT TOPICS.

There is a fashionable religion-heaps of it, but there isn't strength enough in it to save a soul as large as a mosquito. Everybody knows it: everybody sees through it; nobody is deceived. Milford Journal.

Faith in the unseen is faith in force, Its growth proceeds as other growth does, by nutrition. It calls for at least as much respect, opportunity and nur-ture, as the growth of hothouse fruit or a blooded horse.-Elizabeth Stuart Phelps in Forum.

Turn the pages of the history of these hundred years and the steady growth of the country's prosperity fails to indicate at any period under what party name the country was governed. It is an inspiring thought how little of partisan calumny survives the calm judgment of history.—Collector

We do not defend Coxeyism, but when we see Coxey, Brown and Jones handcuffed as common criminals and hustled to jail in a prison van, while the murderer, Ward, without handcuffs rides in a cab; when we see a judge refusing a cash bail of \$500 in Coxey's case, and at the same time hear it charged that a congressman got drunk and assaulted an inoffensive citizen, and deposited a \$5 bill as collateral and got off, we protest that even men rights that should be protected .- Rev. A. S. Gum-

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

The International Route. The International and Great North-

ern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexand the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast. Double daily train service and Pull-

man sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis; Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis. and between San Antonio, Austitn. 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 Facilities for feed, water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-kana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo market. and St. Louis.

For further information call on nearest agent or address
J. E. GALBRAITH,

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

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

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Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest. Registered Collie and Scotch Tarrier Dogs. My Poultry won in 1891 one hundred and forty two prizes, at Dallas 1892 forty. one; also largest and best display. In hands of customers have won at fairs all over the state.

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

For Sale-Registered Hereford Bulls. One car high-grade Hereford bulls; 100 high grade Hereford cows and heif-ers. Also pure bred Poland China pigs. Prices to suit the times. Address, M. R. KENNEDY, Taylor, Tesex.

Field and Farm says that the tariff bill, whether it passes or not, will prove a death-blow to many a hard working man in the great grazing districts of the plains. The constant agitation of the question is about as fatal to the interests of wool growers as any im-agiaeble bill would prove. This is one case-where the bark is about as hurt-ful as the bite.

There is much truth in the old saying, viz: "Catch is a good dog, but Hold Fast is a better one." Just now it is the hold-fast-flockmaster who specially deserves the good opinion of business men. The man who has the nerve and grit to stay with his busi-ness when nine out of ten of his neighbors are swearing it is a poor and un-promising one, and when it really is not paying him, deserves success. And the Journal is almost ready to gamble on the truth or the correctness oft-reeated prediction that all men are going to come out on top in the long run. The writer will be able-to do very little more work on the Journal, his other engagements being such that he must reluctantly give up such work indefinitely. But he wishes such work indefinitely. But he wishes again, and perhaps for the last time, to say that there is a bright future for the sheepmen who will have the backbone to stay with their flocks.

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Baird, Tex. The oldest established poultry yard in Texas, and have won more first premiums than any breeder in the state. Breed the following standard breeds: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, White Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns and Silver-Spangled Hamburgs. Eggs for hatching, \$2 for 13; \$5 for 39. R. A. CORBETT.

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20 high grade Jersey helfers, 2 years Registered helfers at \$90 to \$125 each. Grade heifers at \$40 to \$60 each. All acclimated Texas bred stock, and all bred to first class registered bulls.

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by car or gallon. Send P. O. address of 10 friends who keep sheep and I will send you free a fine collection of sheep pictures. A. O. FOX, Oregon, Wis.

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cattle. About 100 head on hand and for-sale at all times. For further infor-mation address as above. 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, Tex. Blue Mound Blooded STOCK FARM.

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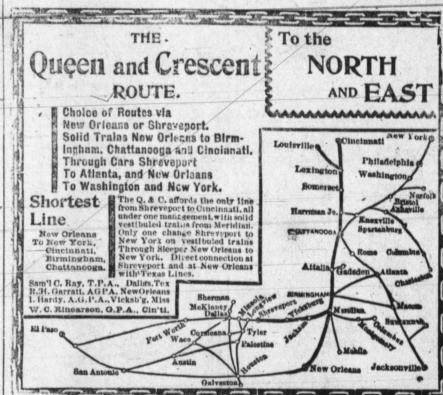
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Improved Stock and Stable Cars For sheep we have unexcelled facilities. This season we built extensive sheep abeds and pens et Chillicothe, Ill., where sheep en route via our line from Texas can feed and rest and run into Chicag, within is hours in 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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From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets. All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line.

Agents are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions as will

E. J. MARTIN. Genera Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex-

PERSONAL.

John Kritser of Taylor was here

W. T. Waggoner of Decatur was here last Saturady.

Gib Rowden of Caldwell, Kan., was W. R. Moore of Ardmore, I. T., gen

eral manager of the oil mill there, was here Monday. - D.S. Coombs of San Marcos passed

through Fort Worth Monday en route

home from the Territory. W. E. Skinner, general manager of the Fort Worth Union stock yards, returned the other day from a trip to

G. W. Morris of Mount Calm was here Wednesday en route to Memphis to receive 1000 twos recently bought of H H. Halsell.

W. B. Worsham of Gainesville closed a sale of 1900 head of fine feeding cattle here the other day to the Ardmore oil mill at \$27 per head.

F. M. Long of Sweetwater came in Wednesday night and went up the Denver yesterday. He reports the West in good shape. C. J. Martin of Austin, a well-known

and reliable seed and grain merchant wants your trade. See his advertise. ment and write him. S. Burke Burnett came down from his ranch last Friday and spent several days in the city. Burke has just closed

a sale of 2000 fine feeding steers to the

Ardmore oil mills at \$29 per head. George Hendricks of this city, man ager of the Main street car line and also a well-to-do stock farmer, is preparing to feed a string of steers or his farm near the city.

Major Sam Hunt of this city was in town from the Territory. The major is shipping a few cattle out every now and then and reports very good returns from the sales, dull times con

Charles Coppinger came in from his Scurry county ranch a few days-ago and mixed with the boys here awhile He says the plains country is in fine shape. Cattle are getting fat and there is some little encouragement in things generally.

William T. Way, who represents that great house, the Evans-Snider-Eucl company, has been spending some time among the feeders in the black land country. He came in the other and country. He came in the other day and says the feeders are getting ready for business.

J. N. Porter of Fort Thomas, Ariz., an J. N. Porter of Fort Indinates of the editor of the Journal, writes: "We are editor of the Journal, writes: "We are having fine rains all over this part of Arizona, and if they only continue a while longer our grass will be good and cattle will get very fat."

Attention is called to the advertise. ment of Dr. C. W. Barrier, Columbus, Ga., who claims to be an expert is all infirmities of children. It might be well to write him if any member of your family or any of your friends are deformed in any way.

Major J. W. Barbee, the efficient general live stock agent of the Cottor Belt, came in from a trip over his road the other day. He reports the black land belt in excellent shape and says eders there are beginning to ge ready for business. Lots of feed is waiting for the cattle and the buyers will soon be in the field looking for the

The Alliance carriage company of Cincinnati, have been steady patrons of the Journal for years and there is no doubt of their reliability or the goods they offer. An Alliance buggey or carriage is not only comfort and luxury and one to be proud of.

Duncan Bros. of Fayetteville, Ark. breeders of Birkshire hogs and Galle-way cattle have an ad. in the Journal This is a most reliable firm and their stock is all the best. Write them.

E. Bryan of Hubbard City, Texas, writes the Journal under date of August 4 and says: "We had a fine rain here last night; everything flooded with water; stock doing well, corn and cotton very fine. Hubbard City and Mt. Calm have shipped about 100 cars beef already this year, and more Mr. Bryan has a good herd of cattle in the Panhandle country. and says he will soon begin to ship them out. He takes his steers when your Central Texas to the Panhandle and matures them there.

R. K. Halsell of Decatur was he Tuesday. He is preparing for a trip to Colorado Springs on account of his poor health. ..Mr. Halsell has a fine string of steers in the Territory, also some 500 in Jack county. He says the Territory is somewhat dry, but his cattle are all right. He roughed them last winter and they are now in fine shape, Out of the 1500 twos he has there he would like to sell about 500. He reports his Jack county ranch and the stock thereon in fine shape. Says old Jack county is hard to beat. Journal trusts Mr. Halsell will soon recover his health.

Col. Larken Hearn of Baird spens two days here this week. He reports Callahan county in good shape and says everything is lovely. Recent advices from his New Mexico ranch state that the country there is fine and doing splendidly. The greatest rains ever known have fallen all over Eastern New Mexico and the country is well supplied with grass and water. Col. Hearn left yesterday for his Greer county pasture, and after seeing how things are up there will go across the to his Donley county ranch. country He and his sons have 4000 fine steers in Donley county, which he says need shifting around a little, and he goes up to attend the shifting.

W. K. Bell, the Palo Pinto county cattleman and stock farmer, was here Tuesday. Mr. Bell says he's got so much feed this year that he may have to buy more land in order to find some place to stack it. He has one of the very finest places in the country, and he may well be proud of it. Mr. Bell is an enthusiastic upholder of sorghum a stock feed, and intends trying It quite extensively this winter. crop of sorghum and small grains has been immense this year, in fact all the crops on the 300 acres he has in oul'ivation were excellent, and he will feed lets of cattle and hogs. Mr. Bell is well fixed for feeding, having splendid winter pasturage, which, with the feed he always raises, makes him one of the best situated men in the state for the feeding business. Br. Bell says it has of late been just a little dry in his section, but that abundant rains have now fallen and things are looking up wonderfully well.

Killed in Arizona.

News was received here last week of the killing of Mace Slaughter in Arizona. Nothing definite can as yet be learned about the affair. The

Graham County (Ariz.) Bulletin, which says: Mace Slaughter, was killed last Friday by Capt. Smith, about six miles from Morenci, on the trail to Eagle Creek. The stories concerning the killing are conflicting and no definite story can be obtained. Slaughter and his wife were coming from Eagle Creek with cattle for the Arizona Copper company. Smith and his sister, who recently came from Missouri, were on their way to Smith's ranch, also on Eagle Creek. They met on the trail where the shooting occurred. The men were not on good terms. Mrs. Slaugh-ter's story is to the effect that when the two men met Slaughter spoke to Smih when Smith slapped him in the face. Another rumor is to the effect that Slaughter nad one of Smith's steers in the herd he was driving, and that the trouble came up over this. Smith has refused positively to say anything regarding the killing. Judge Hormeyer held the inquest and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that Slaughter came to his death from a gun shot wound inflicted by Capt. Smith. There seems to be a disposition here not to talk about the case, and those who are in a position to know about the facts are very reticent. Smith is under bond and his preliminary hearing will come off Thursday, and until then, nothing definite concerning the facts will be known.

From the above it would seem that even out there the circumstances at-tending the killing are not known generally.

Mace Slaughter was well known in Texas. Was a son of Rev. George W. Slaughter of Palo Pinto, a brother of Col. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, and W. B. Slaughter of Kansas City. His death is deeply regretted by everyone, and all the friends of the family will join The Journal in extending sympathies to the bereaved.

AT HOME.

Col. Poole Arrives at Home and His Heart is Made Giad-Possibilities of Irrigation in Texas.

Colorado, Tex., Aug. 11. Editor Live Stock and Farm Journal: In my letter from Phoenix I forgot to mention the gold and silver mines in operation near there. I was shown mines, several in number, are located from twenty to sixty miles from Phoenix, and are being successfully worked. The Phoenix and Maricopa rathroad connects with the Southern Pacific system at Maricopa, the distance being thirty-eight miles from Phoenix. It makes connection once a day each Is nicely equipped and makes

good time. Heavy rains have fallen recently all along the line through Arizona and New Mexico.

I spent three days in El Paso, which is a handsome little city. It has sev-eral mice substancial buildings, among them the postoffice and Federal court house, which was completed about two vears ago.

I secured a good list of subscribers for the Journal, several old-time friends greeted me while there. Capt. W. J. Fewel, Capt. R. C. Ross, Judge Beck-ham of Fort Worth. who has charge of the El Paso national bank, and many others, last, but not least, my old friend and neighbor, Col. J. P. Hodgson, who is deputy clerk of the United States court at that place, and is indeed an elegant gentleman, and fills his posttion with honor to himself and office. I desire to thank him for many favors shown myself and The Journal while in El Paso. Business seemed to be flourishing there.

From about twenty miles east of El Paso the country has been blessed with heavy rains all along the line to this place (Colorado City, Tex.) and after an absence of seven months here. am at home again under my own vine and peach tree. To say I am glad, does not express it, to be at home among my old friends for a few days, for here lives some of the prettiest ladies and most chivalrous gentlemen in all Texas.

Rain, rain-muddy and sloshey. Yes, the old Colorado country is to the front again. This country has been visited with fine rains. There is a better season in the ground than for several years. Everybody is happy; even the old cows are smiling. Grass fine and getting better every day. Stock will be fatter here this fall than for years. olorado City has the mest commodious hipping pens and the finest salt works Texas. A few years ago a shrewd Yankee conceived the idea that by boring he could strike salt, which he did in inexhaustible quantities, and is reapa rich harvest off of his venture, making the finest quality of salt in the United States. And now, I wish o drop another thought in connection f the development of Mitchell county. Having spent two months in California Arlzona, where irrigation is the node of farming, gardening and owing, I wish to say that Mitch-Il county has all the natural resources of any country I have traveled over. We have the climate, health and lands. No state in the United States can excei Pexas for fruits, if properly managed. The flavor of the peach cannot be equaled in any country. Enough water runs down the Colorado river each year to irrigate 75,000 acres of her lands if properly stored and handled. Say, rise up your peoule of Colorado and form a joint stock company and build a dam on the river afteen or twenty miles above here, and you can rival California in way of farm products, fruits and vegetables. If you do not, wide-awake Yankee will step in and de it for you, and reap a rich reward out of the enterprise. Why not home people do it? Without the irrigation system California and Arizons would be a barren waste. This plan of dam on the Colorado river is a feasble one, and I hope in the near ruture to see Mitchell county one of the banner counties for fruits, vegetables and farm products. Nature has done wonders for your county if you people will improve your opportunity. I bethis county will produce alfalfa equal to Arizona or California. I had rather have a ten-acre form of 640 acres in the country. Our long enough for four cuttings of alfalfa, or six tons per acre each year; \$8 per ton is a low estimate, or \$48 per acre per year, and, besides, alfalfa makes a good winter grazing that beats cotton or wheat all hollow. Who will be the first to start the ball rolling?

I find The Journal highly appreciated among its many readers at this place, but as I promised you in my last letter to cut my communication shorter, will close. C. C. POOLE. will close.

The object of cultivating hoed crops is twofold—to kill weds and to keep the surface soil in a finely powdered condi-tion. That is the whole story, Weeds steal food and moisture and sunlight from the corn and should be destroyed. finely powdered layer of top soil will act as a mulch to preserve the moisture beneath. It fellows that cultivating a soll which is already pulverized and free from weeds is time

Mother-Why, Aennchen, whatever are you doing with papa's big dictionary?

wasted.

Aennchen (5 years old)—I am only looking for my dolly's lost slipper; papa said yesterday you could find anything Journal has received a copy of the la the dictionary.-Lesehalls.

SOUTHERN TEXAS

receive subscriptions. contract advertising and generally represent The Journal. All communications in connection with this department should be addressed to him.

Dr. M. L. Lyons, a leading physician of Louisiana, with a party of friends. have been spending a few days at San have been spending a few days at San Antonio, on health and pleasure bent. The doctor takes great interest in Southwestern development, and told me some interesting things about the magnitude of irrigation operations in the rice districts of his state. He says they not only raise water with pumps for the flooding of large areas, but that it upon the uplands for several miles away from the streams. He says our Texas people have very little conception of the extent to which, by means of the pump and the steam engine, they might render immensely productive large areas of land at present almost worthless except for grazing purposes.

Capt. George S. Deats. "One-Horse Farmer." who for so many years wrote up Southwestern Texas for the San Antonio Daily Express. was in the city last week, and his host of friends will be grieved to learn that the old gentleman has become entirely blind, though his physician extends the hope that he may recover his sight. Besides being a whole-souled Southern gentleman of the old school, Capt. Deats has done much toward the development of Texas, and his friends will join me in the sincere hope that his sight may be restored and his useful life extended much longer in the land he loves so

While Henry Watterson may have been a little raw on the subject of tariff reform, he has at least been consistent, and has, moreover, refused all along to play cuckoo to Cleveland or anybody else. Here is what he thinks of the miserable sell-out of the West and South to the East, which is undergoing incubation at Washington at

Free raw materials have nothing whatever to do, except as an incident, with the doctrine of a "tariff for revenue only." The idea is not a "prin-ciple" at all; it is simply "policy," ciple" at all; it is simply "policy," good or bad, as it happens to be applied.

It originated in rank cowardice. It was trumped up by the pettifogging politicians of the East to placate the Eastern manufacturers, of whom they stood in dread. "Don't be afraid of us." they said; "all we mean by our tariff for revenue is to give you free raw materials, increasing (not decreasing) your profits"-wholly forgetting the fact that free raw materials to the manufacturer without compensating reductions of duty on the finished product would do no manner of good to the consumer, but, as a mater of fact, defeat the good purpose of a tariff for revenue only. The last National Democratic platform makes the proper dis-

tinction.
The cowards! The shysters! It is thus that the interests of a great cause -the principle of a great party-are dishonored and defeated by men claiming to be leaders, by men sitting up for statesmen! Down with all such leaders! To the horse-pend with all such

I read in a political paper the other had no show for election because he is not able to put up the amount of money requisite for the "purchase of the 'black belt." as the said "black belt" goes wherever the most money is. A law disfranchising every mother's son, black or white, convicted of selling his vote would end this great and growing evil. And who will say such a law would not be a righteous

Mr. Charles Morris of the Morris ratich. Gillesple county, is down from the ranch, and reports the country improving since the rains. Says their horses never did better than at present, and that some of their 2-year-olds are winning races up North. says they are greatly pleased with the growth of their thoroughbreds, as several of them are over 16 hands high and none of them under 15.3. made their location after a careful atudy of altitude, climatic conditions, feed fesources, etc., in comparison with other portions of the United States, and have never had occasion to regret their choice.

I wonder why the country people take the average Texas country paper. There is nothing in them about farm or stock matters. Surely it can't be for the politics they contain, because the said politics is but a reflex of that contained in the city dailies, from which the country papers take their cue, and most of the country people take at least a semi-weekly or triweekly city paper. The country papers could be made of great interest and benefit to their country readers if they would take a little interest in things pertaining to country development. Beside their town readers are interested in country development, and would read with avidity anything pertaining to the interests of their country friends. And then, by such a course, the country editors would pick up many a country dollar that they miss. Get you a horse and buggy and get 'round among the country people. It will do you good, them good, and the state good. Remember, gentlemen, that this razzle is friendly.

There is some complaint down this way, at failure to receive The Journal regularly, and we are trying to find out where the trouble lies. It can hardly be with the Journal office, because, beside having a careful mailing clerk, when the paper is paid for, the management is even more anxious than the subscriber, that the paper should reach the latter. When there is reason for these complaints, we are glad to have them made, for two reasons. First, because they give us the opportunity to locate the trouble and apply a remedy, and then they show that the paper is appreciated, and its failure to come to time, a disappointment. The Journal management will always es-teem it a favor when advised of irregular receipts of the paper.

There is so far no indication that Texas will have a representative at the great irrigation meeting to be held at Denver early next month. This should not be thus. Texas has more interest in the possibilities of irriga tion than any state in the Union, and as meetings of the importance of the one to be held at Denver, she should be well and ably represented. Whose business is it to see that such representation is had?

Texas, in the failure of the stock people to renew their leases of state land, is beginning to feel the effects of the policy of indifference, if not of positive antagonism by the nolitician of the state toward those interests. Most of this indifference and antagonism has come from the people of Eastern Texas, who, of course, will come in for

their full share of the loss of rental and taxable values. They have turned Western Texas over to the rent agent. Western Texas over to the rent agent the tariff tinkers, the prairie dogs and the wolves, with the result that they are in a fair way to have to collect the rent from the tariff tinkers, the prairie dogs and the wolves. As a land-lord, the state of Texas has proved the state Western Texas people have know this a good while, and Eastern Texas people are in a fair way to find it out. What should be done about it? What good would it do to say in the Journal? The politicians are the bosses, and they would not break the wrapper on a paper with anything in it except politics if such paper were sent them gratus. The thing to do is to elect men to office who are not politicians, and then as fast as they become politicans vote The senate bill changes the dressed

beef duty from the free list of the house bill to 20 per cent advalorem, which won't help much, as the home which won't help much, as the home valuation of the imported stuff will rule, and that valuation will be so low that the slight duty will prove of very little protection to American beef. Several cargoes have been landed in this country in the face of the present duty, and with even a slight reduction the pampas people who can raise a 1-year-old steer as cheaply as we can raise a chicken are liable to make us sick with their free grass beef Do the Texas cattlemen know this? They do: and I happen to know that recently some red-headed letters have been written by them to their members of congress. And, by the way, the Journal was the first, and for a long time, the only paper in the state, to put the cattlemen on their guard against a recently state in light to result in more measure that is liable to result in more direct damage to them than to the sheepmen. But they are awake to their interests, and even those with a leaning toward free trade, say that so long as the manufacturers, to say nothing of the producers of sugar and other raw material. are to be protected, they can see no reason why hides, dressed meat and wool should be specially singled out for-sacrifice. In still other words, as long as protection seems to be the policy of both parties, they de-mand their share of it, and this demand the Journal deems just, and for justice it will ever contend.

I am trying to get hold of some genuine Mexican June corn for free distribution to friends of the Journal who would like to experiment with it. Uulike a certain other newspaper fit, I will not try to speculate off the experimenters. Their scheme was to buy up a lot of June corn, give it some high sounding name, "the "great drouth resister," or something like that, and sell a very little corn for a whole lot of cash. But in order that the public and their own stockholders might not get on 75 the "fake," they tried to induce a "poor but honest" man to father the "fake;" that is, to permit them to advertise it in his name. He gave them to understand that while he needed the few dollars the scheme would bring, he had not gotten so low down as to mix in such mess, and then he gave them away. As they did not advertise the great "drouth proof" corn, they doubtless failed to find a suitable figure-head for their "fake." But, I am on track of some genuine Mexican June corn which I will send, without charge, except a stamp or two to cover postage Address me at San Antonio, You will hardly receive it in time for planting this fall, but next spring will be good

A large amount of millet seed has been sold at San Antonio since the rain. It is a reasonably sure crop in this part of Texas when the fall rains day a statement to the effect that a come so early as this season. It is certain candidate for a certain office not too late to plant it yet. Pulverize the land thoroughly, and brush lightly. The yield is large and the feed excellent. It is claimed by some that millet is injurious to horses, though I do not regard the claim as at all well established. I would be glad to hear from any one who may have observed such effect upon horses fed with millet. You know that there used to be a superstition that sugar cane would kill cattle and I have been inclined to regard the millet story in connection with horses, as another of the same sort. Of course, there are several green things that will damage half starved stock if they get too much of it, and an occassional case of over dose no doubt accounts for these ideas about millet and sugar cane. young as I am, I can remember when tomatoes were grown in the gardens because they were pretty, called "love apples" and were believed to be poisonous. This may be a dead give away on my age, but it will have to go. Don't be afraid of millet. You can't have too much of it.

.... After all the abuse fleaped upon the Louisiana senators, they represent their state and its interests, which they re fuse to sell out to the East for a feed or two at the government "pie counter." In other words as long as protection seems to be the policy of their party, they demand their share of it, and right they are, which is more than may be said of the Texas senators and representatives, who are selling out Texas very cheap, if not actually giving it away. Free raw materials and protected manufacturers certainly mean that Texas is being sacrificed in the interest of the East. If not what does it mean? If it does mean this our Texas representatives in congress are either knaves or fools, and they can hang on to which ever horn they please. That's right.

Among the irrigation ylants in course of construction in Kansas probably the most extensive is that of Mr. G. M. Munger of Eureka, Greenwood county. He is constructing a reservoir which will cover about 160 acres with water. This is done by building a dam 2800 feet long and 38 feet high at the greatest height. This, as described by "The Irrigation Farmer." will catch the storm water from a large area and will be used primarily for the irriga-tion of a 500 acre orchard now just beginning to bear. The water will be raised by two compound duplex steam pumps, the water cylinders of which are 12 by 15 inches. Each pump has 10 inch suction and 8 inch discharge. These pumps will elevate the water to a height of 65 feet, delivering it on the highest part of Mr. Munger's farm. The estimated cost of the plant complete, including ditches for distribution of the water, is \$15.000.

A good old Christian friend of mine who takes occasion to lecture me occa sionally about the necessity of following Christ, making short time loans of his ready leash, to a busted community, at 3 per cent a month. If Christ should come to San Antonia, it would be in-teresting to observe how the lowly Nazarene would regard this old friend of mine. Do you know what I think would happen to the God-like friend of man, should he strike the average city of these fire de slickle days? If he came eating the same sort of grub he did before, wearing the same kind of clothes he did before and mixing with the same sort of people he did before, he would be landed in the "hoozegow" as a vagrant in less than twenty-four hours after he struck the municipality. I told my old friend not long ago, that

till he gets better acquainted with that For Sale or Exchange. much misunderstood personality, or divinity, as the case may be.

Feed will be lower this season, or there will be few cattle fed in Texas.

When planting fruit trees' don't be stingy with the ground. Give them plenty of room. Texas is long on land

and short on fruit trees. The late rains have raised the price of some land down this way, and taken some cattle off the market. .

Several San Antonio horse owners who have flyers on the Northern turf, are giving reasons satisfactory to themselves, no doubt, as to why their horses don't win some races. But they win a heat occasionally, which causes hope everlasting, to inhabit their breasts. Their grit is admirable, and they have my earnest desire that they will soon get some telegrams explain-ing how they won, instead of how they lost a race. I saw a newspaper man the other day, have a stockholder of his paper backed up against the wall. doubtless explaining how it is that the concern don't pay a dividend as it used to under another management. imagine the stockholder felt about as does one of these San Antonio horsemen when he gets a telegram explaining how his horse didn't quite make it.

Dan Suffivan, the San Antonio banker, has purchased the Crouch ranch embracing about 60,000 acres in the Frio country.

Meyer Halff is moving a good many cattle from Buchel county to the Midland country.

A good many pasture men are hgur-ing on something to eat their grass since the rain, but they can't get the cattle as easy as when they had no grass.

The stockmen have entirely recovered from the "sun grins" down this way. The rain grin becomes them better, and that is the sort of grin they wear now

Col. E. W. Cook of the Keystone Cattle company, Frio county, is here, and says they are going down for another flow on the ranch. They now have well on toward a dozen gushers.

HOW THEY WERE KNOCKED DOWN Those Fine Horses that Came from Missouri Pastures.

"It is a terrible shame the way we are selling horses here today," re-marked Capt. E. W. Stevens to a Gazette reporter at the auction at Waggoman's stables Thursday, and stout, bluff auctioneer mopped the perspiration from his face in a way that indicated sheer desperation at the tremendous sacrifices he was making in the sale of forty-one head of Central Missouri trotting stock, roadsters and combined horses, "all from the most noted stock farms of Central Missouri." as the catalogue assured the purchaers. During the intervals of sales Capt. Stevens would tell the crowd how he had sold horses this season at Denison: Sherman, Waco and San Antonio, and the Fort Worth horse market would not compare with the sales he had made at those places-well, he would rather think not. But in spite of Capt. Stevens' complaints, most people at the auction thought that he did a pretty good day's work in Fort Worth Thursday, selling out his entire lot of horses, the sales aggregating \$4210, and this, too, at a time when horseflesh is very cheap.

The list of horses and their purchasers are as follows:
Rubie F., bay filly, to James Harrison for \$142.50.
Sallie G., bay filly, to J. F. Ellis, Jr.,

Fannie Beamer to T. J. Tidbali, \$1320. Willie F., Black gelding, to James King, \$115. Knoxie, chestnut gelding, to Dr. Terry. \$100. Mollie G., bay mare, to D. F. Eggieston, \$105 Scott, bay gelding, to T. W. Lake. \$85. Uucle Al, bay gelding, to W. L. Huff.

King and Prince, a pair of handsome bay geldings, to George L. Gause, \$250. Steele, gray gelding, to J. M. Can-Hazel, gray gelding, to M. L. Lomes.

Van. bay gelding, to S. W. Stewart.

Prince Denmark, black gelding, to R. M. Wynne, \$125. White Stockings, chestnut gelding, to T. Talbott, \$95.
Miss Piedmont, bay mare, to E. A. Euless, \$87.50. Artist, bay horse, to G. W. McDonald. Entlenge, chestnut mare, to R. M. Wynne, \$72.50. Honest John, bay selding, to Dr. Walker, \$127.50. Phantom, brown gelding, to R. W. Alford, \$130. Moore, bay mare, to Wes Kennedy, \$122.50. orge Dugan, bay gelding, to Grover Holland, \$50.50. Lute and Mate, bay geldings, to J. C. McConnell \$205 Pleasant Green, chestnut gelding, to

E. F. Eggleston, \$55. Ink and Midnight, black pair mares. to George C. Hudgins, \$225. Cricket, black mare, to B S. Watson, Windsor, black gelding, to E. A. Euless, \$77.50. Ben Hurr, roan gelding, to R. M. Wynne, \$77.50. Baby Mine, brown mare, to George L. Gause. \$97.50. Murphy, chestnut gelding, to M. M. C. Jones, \$85. brown gelding, to Dr. Morgan, Walker, \$90. Allie Gould, gray mare, to E. C. Mabel, bay mare, to T. A. Tidball, Peacock, bay gelding, to T. A. Tid-

ball, \$200. Decker Boy, black gelding, to T. A. Tidball, \$110. . Highlander, black gelding, to James King, \$152.50. Ed Kent, bay gelding, to W. C. Cruse, Joe Kelley, brown gelding, to M. F Lomer, \$50. Artemus Ward, bay gelding, to T. W. Lake, \$155. Captain, bay horse, to G. W. Burgess, \$85. Total sales, \$4210.

What is to become of the rest of the world if agricultural depression continues?

Keeps Leather

as good as new-

Vacuum Leather Oil. 25c. worth is a fair trial-and your money back if you want it-a swob with each can

For pamphlet, free, "How to TAKE CARE OF LEATHER," send to VACUUM OIL CO., Roches

CATTLE WANTED. I want 3000 to 5000 cattle to hold in my King county pasture. Water and grass fine. Good fence. H. H. HALSELL, Decatur, Texas.

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

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

Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth,

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

A BARGAIN

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

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE A herd of excellent Berkshire hogs. Will sell singly or at wholesae. Some choice pigs 4 months eld. Also Gailaway cattle of best breeding and individual merit. Prices low.

DUNCAN BROS, Fayettville, Ark. Millet, SEED Rye, Barley, And all kinds of field, garden and grass

seed in quantities to suit. Hay for stock shippers a speciality. Address. C. J. MARTIN, Grain and Seed Dealer, 202 to 206 West 6th St. Austin, Tex



Do You think They Cauld be Cured? If you have a DEFORMED CHILD or know of one, and will describe his condition to me, I will send you this boy's photograph after being CURED while at home playing, with description of how it was done and the address of his parents. Address for all particulars, DR. C. W. BARRIER.





\$30.00 Tuys a Good Bicycle TERMS: \$20 down, balance, \$1 per week or 5 per cent off for eash,

GENTS WANTED where we are not represented.

\$125 Bicycle, trictly High Grade, \$70 Cash, or \$75 payments.

Enclose stamp for particulars.

VASSAR REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE VASSAR, MICH.

MARKETS.

Fort Worth Market.

Union' Stock Yards. Fort Worth, Aug. 15. Receipts here the past week have been very light but all the cattle and hogs offered on this market have met with ready sale at good figures. Good cows and hogs are still in demand. From the correspondence now going on between the commission houses, the stock yards people and others at the yards and the stockmen, business will open up lively in the next few years. The number of hogs being fattened in the state for slaughter at this place is very large and everything is encouraging. People all over the state are gettheir stuff in marketable shape and Fort Worth is the prospective mar-ket. The following are a few repre-sentative sales and show what is being paid for cattle and hogs:

Hogs.	Ave.	Cost.	Ŧ.
Thirteen	223	\$4.40	Ł
Thirty-five	204	4.70	ı
Fifteen	. 125	3.50	ı
Two	590		ı
Cattle	Ave.	Sold.	ı
Sixteen	705	\$1.65	ı
Two stags1	075	1.25	ł
Nine cows	772	1.47 1-2	Г
Twenty-four	730	1.47 1-2	ı
Twenty-two	845	1.47 1-2	ı
One bull1	200	1.30	ı
Two cows	810	1.45	Г
One steer	850	2.00	ł
Eight heifers	469	1.30	ı
Ten cows	707	1.40	ł
Eighteen cows	747	1.40	1
			1

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago Live Stock.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 15.—Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth. Tex:
Cattle—Receipts, 1700. Market strong for best grades, slow on others. Native canning cows, \$1.50@2.00; fair to medium killers\$2 25@2.75; good to best. \$3.00@3.50; native dressed beef, \$3.30@4.60; export, \$4.20@4.95; Texas grass cows and heifers, \$160@2.35; canning Texas steers, \$2.10@2.60; dressed beef, \$7.70@3.15; fed Texas steers, \$2.90@3.76. \$2.70@3.15; fed Texas steers, \$2.90@3.75. Western range cattle now coming freely, selling well with strong upward tendency. Cows, \$2.00@3.50; steers, tendency. \$2.75@4.15.

Hogs — Receipts, 27,000, stronger; heavy, \$5.25@5.50; light, \$5.00@5.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000. Market barely steady. Best fat Texas mutton.
\$3.10; fair to good. \$2,25@2.70; best resterns, \$2.80

Kansas City Live Stock. Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 15 .- Cattle-Receipts, 7400; shipments, 3800; market weak to 10c lower: Texas steers. \$2.25 @3.05; beef steers. \$3.00@4.00; native cows, \$1.00@2.80; stockers and feeders,

Hogs—Receipts, 1100; shipments, 2800. Market 5@10c higher; bulk of sales, \$5.25@5.50; heavies, \$5.25@5.50; packers, \$5.25@5.50; mixed, \$4.95tb5.35; light, \$4.90@5.25; pigs, \$3.25@4.85. Sheep-Receipts, 700; shipments, 100; Sheep—Reco. market steady. Horses.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City Stock Yards horse and mule department, report an increased volume of business during the past week. Receipts and shipments were unusually large, but prices still continue very low, with no prospect for the better. There is a fair demand for nice, smooth 900 to 1000-pound mares and geldings for the Southern market, but prices on other grades have suffered a great deal, and with the present outlook for high feed it will not pay farmers to hold their stock for fall or winter trade. There was a very large run of Western horses, and they all sold, but the cheaper grades sold very

teams. He will pay good prices for horses. The prospects for the coming weak are very fair.

low. There is a party here from Old Mexico wanting several pairs of fancy

gentleman's roadsters and carriage

Market quiet. Very little trading in any class. All stock sold that came in. but at prices that showed the effects of the drouth and hard times.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 3600; shipments. 1800. Market active, strong, generally native steers 1200 to 1500 pounds. \$3.80@4.45; 900 to 1100 pounds, \$2.70@3.00: cows and heifers, \$1.50@2.40: Texas steers, \$2.80; cows and heifers, \$1.90@2.35.

Hogs-Receipts, 4600: shipments. 800. Market 10@25c higher; packed selections, \$5.70; good heavy, \$5.50@5.60; good lights and medium weights, \$5.00 @5.55; pigs, rough and common, \$5.20 Sheep-3100: shipments none, Market

irregular. Southwestern mixed. \$2.25@ Sheep and lambs. \$3.00: lambs. \$3.75.

Chicago Letter.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—Receipts of Texas cattle continue remarkably light. The demand has not been as strong as one would expect considering the small runs, but the fact is packers have been buying freely at other points, and have kept their needs well supplied. Ranchmen have expected better prices than have prevailed for some time, and it is said that some of the cattle being grazed in the nation will be turned back to be put on feed in September, or as soon as the mills start up.

In view of the fact that cattlemen are expecting to feed extensively this fall and winter, it is not probable that receipts will be liberal here the balance of the season. Certainly not until prices get better, which is not likely, Western cattle are now coming freely and promise to keep the trade well supplied until the first of November. market has not changed lately. Business has been quiet and slow, but salesmen have not had any difficulty in disposing of the small consignments.

The following sales have been made Ninety cows, 769 pounds, \$2.30; 92 calves, 141 pounds, \$3.50; 111 heifers, 803 pounds, \$2.50; 100 steers, 912 pounds, \$2.60.

zThe sheep market has held about steady. The demand, as usual, has centered on the good to choice sheep and lambs, which have snown a tendency to advance, while the common grades have sold slowly at low prices. Texans are very scarce, but they are quotable at \$2.00@2.75. We sold \$25 head averaging 89 pounds at \$2.60 GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

New Orleans Market.

New Orleans, Louisiana, Aug. 13.— There has been a falling off in the receipts of all classes of cattle, particu-larly in calves and yearlings, and the market is firmer and more active. At close of sales today there was only a moderate supply of beef cattle, mostly poor beeves left on hand and a few Cost. Texas calves and yearlings.

14.40 The market is bare of hogs; good

stock is in demand. The sheep market continues in a low and very unreliable condition.
On hand at close of sales: Beef cattle. 365; calves and yearlings, 140; nogs,

one; sheep, 978. TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE. Good fat beeves per lb gross. 2 3-4@3
Common to fair beeves..... 1 3-4@2 1-2
Good fat cows per lb gross... 2 @2 1-2
Common to fair cows, each. \$7.00@12.00

Good fat corn-fed per lb grs.5 1-2@5 3-4 Common to fair per lb grs...4 @5 SHEEP.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY. Dallas Market.

	Dallas, Tex., Aug. 13Market quota-
)	tions reported by Carter's stock yards:
	Choice grass steers\$ 2.00@ 2.25
	Common to fair ditto 1.75
	Choice fat cows 1.75@ 1.85
	Common to fair cows 1.25@ 1.50
	Yearlings
	Rulls 1.00@ 1.25
3	
1	
	Common to fair calves 2.00@ 2.50
•	Milk cows 15.00@25.00
	Choice fat muttons 2.00@ 2.25
•	Common to fair muttons 1.50@ 1.75
	Goats 1.00@ 1.50
	Choice corn-fed hogs 4.50@ 5.00
5	Common to fair hogs 4.00@4.25
	Mass-fed hogs 3.50@ 4.00
	Stock hogs 4.00@5.00
	The market for the past week has
	been over-supplied with all classes of
	poor stock, and all good fat cattle that
	were marketed found ready sale at top
	prices. Choice fat cattle and hogs
	are scarce and find ready sale at top
1	prices.
10	

Omaha Letter.

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Aug. 11, 1894. Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

This has been a week of comparatively liberal supplies. There were nearly 4500 more cattle than last week or a year ago. The figures are as fol-

Cat. Hogs Sheep Receipts this week..12,717 64,436 3,506 Receipts last week.. 3,341 66,699 1,678 Cor. week last y'r... 8,279 25,880 6,991 Cattle values have undergone no material change since last Saturday. The trouble with the striking butchers became so serious that it became necessary to call out the militia. For several days, however, everything has been quiet and local packers have been

enabled to operate their plants as us-Shippers , have done very little, but local buyers have readily absorbed everything offered. Good fat stock, ily at stronger prices while if anything the market has weakened on the under grades. This was true as to both steers

Western range cattlle are beginning come in freely and their condition indicates plenty of grass on the range. Prices are not materially different from last year for either beef steers or cow stuff. No Texas cattle have arrived to amount to anything with the exception of several trainloads which local packers bought at Kansas City and had reshipped to this point for

The feeder market continues to show the effect of the long continued dry spell on pastures and cornfields. There is only a limited demand for them and prices are at the lowest figures on record. Only a small proportion of the usual number of cattle will be fed in Nebraska and Iowa this coming fall and winter and this will give the Texas cotton seed feeders a chance to work off some of their product on this market.

The current cattle values are about Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 fbs..\$4 40@4 80

Fair to good steers, 900 to 1200	-
1bs 3 90@4 20	1
Poor to fair steers 900 to 1200	
1bs 3 30@3 90	
Western steers 2 75@3 80	1
Texas steers 2 25@3 15	
Good to choice cows 2 40@3 00	1
Poor to medium cows 1 00@2 25	1:
Fair to choice feeders 2 40@3 00	1
Poor to medium stockers 1 75@2 25	1
Bulls oven and stags 1 25@2 75	
Veal calves 1 50@3 25	1
The sheep market continues unsatis-	

factorily dull and weak notwithstanding the very meager receipts. The sheep simply has no show at all this He is no good as a rule in quality and the price makes the owner sick. There appears to be a very fair demand but the markets in the East are over supplied. Good fat Western wethers would not bring much over \$2.50 and fancy lambs might sell up

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

Kansas City Letter. - Kansas City, Aug. 14, 1894.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Cattle-Receipts for the past week. 39,303 cattle and 3826 calves; shipments 19,065 cattle and 1525 calves; drive-outs Week previous, receipts 32,209 cattle and 3486 calves; shipments 17,074 cattle

1108 calves and drive-outs 19,588 cattle and 1903 calves The rush of cattle to market continues and prices in consequence re-main low. But the increase the past week was among natives, many cattle being forced to market from the drouth burnt districts as their owners are un-able to hold them longer. Fortunately good rains have been had the past week, both in Iowa and Nebraska, and

with better pastures from this on there

will not be such a temptation to run cattle upon a losing market. In the Texas division the number of cattle was 4185 lighter than the week previous and 2943 less than the same week last year. The quality, however was hardly so good. The first half of the week good killing steers were a little stronger, but cows under more little stronger, but cows under more liberal offerings showed no improvement. Monday, bringing in 174 cars in the Texas division, of which 75 cars were cows, buyers succeeded in squeezing prices down a little and sales were at much the same figures as at the close of my last letter. But demand fair at the prices. J. H. Presnall

of San Antonio, Tex., marketed Monday from Eigin, Kan., 26 grass steers, averaging 866 pounds, at \$2.40; 26 do. averaging 889 pounds, at \$2.40; Presnail & Mussey, from the same place, 185 grass steers, averaging 872 pounds, at \$2.35, and 27 do., averaging 850 pounds, at \$2.40; Harris Bros. & Childress of San Angelo, Tex., from the same place 161 grass steers, averaging 931 pounds, at \$2.50, and 287 cows averaging 733 at \$2.86, and 287 cows, averaging 733 pounds at \$1.90; J. T. Brown & Bro., from Eufaula, I. T., 244 grass steeps, averaging 856 pounds, at \$2.35; P. W. Thompson, Eagle Pass, Tex., 23 grass steers, average 946 pounds, at \$2.50, and 195 cows, averaging 690 pounds, at \$1.95; Middlebrook & Ellis, Columbus, Tex., 267. grass steers, average 895 pounds, at \$2.37 1-2; D. R. Fant, 68 grass cows, average 730 pounds at \$1.90; 62 do., average 730 pounds at \$1.90; 62 age 705 pounds at \$1.90, and 126 heifers averaging 722 pounds at \$1.90; T. J. Martin of Tex.. marketed from Sylverdale, Kan., 100 grass cows, average 747 pounds, at \$1.80; 40 do., average 758 pounds, at \$1.80; 40 do., average 759 pounds at \$1.80, and J. H. Craig of Woodward, I. T., 31 grass steers, average 1068 pounds at \$2.90.

Fed range cattle continue to sell badly, buyers seeming reluctant to make the usual difference between them and grass cattle, owing to the great numbers of the lower grades of natives now coming to market. Native cattle are doing a little better, that is all desirable lots, and the export bustness the past week was fairly active under the influence of better foreign markets.

Monday: Native steers, average, 1250 pounds to 1500 pounds at \$3.80 to \$4.60; lighter weights at \$3.25 to \$3.75; native cows, \$1.25 to \$2.75: natve stockers and feeders \$2.00 to \$3.25; grass Texas steers \$2.00 to \$2.90; do. cows, \$1.50 to \$2.35; fed range steers at \$2.25 to \$3.60 as to

condition.

Hogs-Receipts for the past week.
63.271; shipments, 16.381, and drive-outs,
35.351. Week previous: Receipts, 57,543; shipments, 10.626, and drive-outs,

50.367.

This class of stock continues to come in freely, but quality poor, a good per cent of the arrivals being half-grown and half fat hogs from the drouthstricken districts.; and such move off slowly and at a liberal discount. But good hogs are still tending upward and find ready sale. The feeling is fast growing that with the high price of corn that promises to obtain this winter good hogs are going to get no cheaper. Extreme range Tuesday, \$4.50@5.20; bulk of sales. \$4.80@5.15. Sheeep—Receipts for the past week, 10.076; shipments, 972, and drive-outs, 9936. Week previous: Receipts, 13.011; shipments, 1765, and drive-outs, 7773. There were nardly so many fresh arrivals as the week previous, but with the hold-overs the supply was large, and the market in consequence dull and low. The range country continues to give us most of our sheep and rather a poor article of mutton. Utah is sending a good many sheep to this market, and this increase in the supply, with a generally dull market, has made buyers backward and bearish and taken all life out of the trade. Sales Monday were: 115 Utah, average 97 bounds, at \$2.05: 108 do, average 111 bounds, at \$2.25: 456 do, average 102 pounds at \$2.25: 456 do, average 102 pounds at \$2.10: 494 do, average 95 pounds, at \$2.10: 494 do, average 95 pounds, at \$1.97 1-2: 116 do, average 199 pounds, \$2.25: 222 do. average 100 pounds, at \$2.20; 59 ewes, average 134

inds, \$2, and 10 lambs, \$2 pounds

Our people are rejoicing with you over the fine rains you have been having and your fine crop prospects. With plenty and cheaper feed this fall and winter your stockmen should fatten more cattle at home, and as feed is going to be high and scarce in the corn-growing states west of you, good prices should be obtained for all fat

beeves this winter. The following were here with cattle the past week: J. A. Jamison, Panhandle, Tex.; J. B. Wilson, Dallas, Tex.; T. B. Jones, Wichita, Tex.; Maxwell & T. B. Jones, Wichita, Tex.: Maxwell & Morris, Gainesville, Tex.: R. P. Smith, Sanger, Tex.: Gaddis, Todd & Keys, Nowater, I. T.: John H. Belcher, Chickessasaw, I. T.: J. R. Blocker, Muskogee, I. T.: C. W. Merchant, Abilene, Tex.: A. Armstrong, Cotulla, Tex.: J. E. Call, Panhandle, Tex.: H. Rothe, Ponca, I. T., and B. H. Campbell, Checotan, I. T., CUTHERERT POWELL. CUTHBERT POWELL.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

Parties wanting to buy cattle, may find it to their interest to carefully inspect the following list: 1650 good 3-year-old steers, in Donley county, price \$18.25, with 10 per cent 1000 4-year-old sters, in Donley coun-

ty, at \$21.
3000 3-year-old Donley county steers, at \$18.

2000 good 3 and 4-year-old steers mostly 4's, located and raised in De-Witt county, at \$20. 2500 Menard county 2 and 3-year-old steers, in good flesh and fairly well bred, will be delivered on board the cars at Brownwood, at \$10.50 for the 2's Choice seers, 1200 to 1400 lbs. 4 15@4 50 and \$13.50 for the 3's. 1000 good Tom Green county 4-year-old steers, at \$21.

1000 Jeff Davis county steers, year-lings, good ones, at \$3.25. 500 Jeff Davis county 2-year-old steers, \$11.25.

1500 yearlings, raised in Bell and adjoining counties, one-third heifers, bal-ance steers, at \$5.50 for heifers, and \$7.50 for steers. 1000 Hays county steers, yearlings, at

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

cheap. 1000 mixed cattle in Val Verde county at a bargain. 1000 good Indian Perritory raised 2year-old steers, at \$14. 1000 yearling believe from the upper

Pecos country, at \$7.
500 Pale Pinto county feeders, good ones, at \$20. 300 Stephens county feeders at \$21.
3000 mixed yearlings from Runnels and adjoining counties, 3001 cattle, at \$6.25 for helfers and \$8.25 for steers. We also have several good heres of mixed estock catle, ranging in num-bers from 1000 to 8000 head, that we can sell cheap and on easy terms. These cattle are located in Western Texas and Eastern New Mexico and

from both buyers and sellers.

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It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Sver" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of care. Important Information.

Care.

Purchase your lickets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and get full value for your mosey.

J. C. McCABE, G. P. A.,

Fort Worth. Texas.

Up to date congress has not passed

CORRESPONDENCE.

CALLAHAN COUNTY.

E. P. P. Heard From Again-Belle Plans is a Deserted Village-A Fine Farm and Orchard.

Bair, Texas, August 8, 1894 Editor Journal:
Our friends in ancient Belle Plains have induced us to spend a few more days in Callahan county, but to tell the truth, I am easily persuaded, and so would any one else, after falling in-to the hands of such princely good Samaritans. Although the town is now only one in name, yet those who still cling to their native heath keep up their hospitality in a manner which astonishes the natives and makes a visitor inwardly exclaim. "I will call again."

In reviewing the past of this once promising village, many pleasing and amusing recollections come trooping before our mind's eye, and like Bancho's ghost, will not down. Belle Plains was a typical frontier town un-der the old regim, with bright prospects for the futere. But in failing to secure the railroad, she lost the county seat, and her prospects as a town were blasted.

Only enough is left now to mark the residences of her irridescent dreamers. Among the ruins there remains a mas-sive, substantial school building, which would be quite an adition to any town, minus, the rats an dowls, which have taken up their abode there, seemingly to mock the memory of the sweet, innocent voices which once made music there, ther evidences of former habitation are there—such as decayed residences, dilapidated business houses, and a grave yeard, where their loved ones were laid to rest. Over all the prairie dog and coyote keep a lonely

In those days of raw-hides and coon skins life was worth, running the gauntlett; money was abundant, in fact everything flourished; even the doctors then could collect an occasional bill and "blow it in" as the times and

people seemed to demand.

We had no occasion to rack our we had no occasion to rack our brains over the money question, as "gold standard, free silver, etc., for raw-hides and Texas ponies were legal tender and readily commanded filthy lucre everywhere. It is true the crack of the six-shooter was more common then than now, but otherwise we "walked in clover," and were generally more contented.

When a citizen went abroad to the

When a citizen went abroad to the railroad towns, his return was halled with joy. The gray heads gathered in groups around the prodigal to hear the latest news from the busy world, and teh merry children to recive their customary quota of goodies and toys, the rear being brought up by winsome, blushing lassies, seeking sweetly scented missives from loved ones. After these agreeable duties were completed with the second control of the c pleted we retired to the nearest re-freshment house to partake of "hard cider" to the health of all. We enjoyed life then in a ruder style to be sure, but none the less knightly and sin-

Last night I rested beneath the hospi table roof of Mr. R. Hally. After par-taking of a hearty nical mine host courtesly guided me over his well-conducted farm and orchard. This is one of the most cozy homes in our cofine crops, good garden, superb orehard, everything demonstrating how surely our people—all of them—could live with a little planning and elbow grease done on their part.

It is generally believed apples do not

thrive here, but Mr. H. showed me some as robust, well fruited trees as can be found anywhere. He thinks the Missouri Bell and Winesap do best here, Among peaches his favorites are the Crison Beauty and Quanga Cling. His Japanese plum is surely the finest plum extant, large juicy, without any blemish. Mr. H. is experimenting with blemish. Mr. H. is experimenting with a grass obtained from Pennsylvania cale if Teocenti. The blade is long and broad, very rank and produces sixty stalks per seed. Should this grass flourish here it will certainly supercede all othres for certain purposes. Mr. Lows of Bell Plain is the best truck farmer of that locality. He restomatoes, pepers in endiess varieties. In fact his garden is so productive that it keeps his industrious wife busy most of the time canning good things for of the time canning good things for the market. Mr. Lowe supplies those wide-awake restaurant keepers, James & Johnson of Baird, Tex., with garden truck. Perhaps this is one reason they feed so well, cheaply and give such general satisfaction. Long may they both live to fill up the bread basket of the Journal man. Should nothing occur to prevent I will mingle with the people of Fortiland and Control to the provided the same of Fortiland and Control to the people of the peopl people of Eastland and Comanche next week. It is quite a pleasure and really refreshing to meet our candidate friends on these long drives. Every few hundred yards we come across one or more of the dear unfortunates. You can tell them as far as you can see. Soon as a hat appears above a hill top, they begin to groom them-selves to go through their Chesterfield-ian performance. No matter what a hurry you are in or how hot old Sol is they will not allow you to pass by. Some carry an assortment of chewing tobacco, others are revolving cigar stands, another makes a specialty of Belle of Nelson to tickle the stomachs f the bald heads. He who offers you chew or cigar these hard times is easily identified. It makes a person take a hopeful view of the future of our country to see so many of our citizens will-ing to sacrifice themselves on the altar of their country for sweet charity's

E. P. P. Finely bred, intelligent horses are often very nervous. They are quick to notice, quick to take alarm, quick to do what seems to them, in moments of sudden terror, necessary to escape from possible harm, from something they do not understand. That is wast makes them shy, bolt and run away. We cannot tell what awful suggestions strange things offer to their minds. For aught we can tell, a sheet of white paper in the road may seem to the nervous horse a yawning chasm: the open front of a baby carriage the jaws of a dragon ready to devour him. and a man on a bicycle sbme terrifying ort of a flying devil without wings But we find that the moment he be-comes familiar with those things, or any others that afright him, and knows what they are, he grows indifferent to them.

Therefore, when your horse shies a anything, make him acquainted with it: let him smell it, touch it with his sensitive upper lip and look closely at it. Remember, too, that you must fa-miliarize both sides of him with the dreaded object. If he only examines t with the near nostril and eye he will be very likely to scare at it when it appears on his off side. So, then, rattle your paper, beat your bass drum, fint-ter your umbrella, run your baby carriage and your bicycle, fire your pistoi and rattle your tinware on both sides of him and all around him until he comes to regard the noise simply as a nuisance and material objects trivial things liable to get hurt if they are in his way. He may not icera a lesson and you will cure all his nervousness.-Exchange.

Hand Sewed

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

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Your Eye Five Minutes. We have just closed a contract with one of the large photographic studios

up North for several thousand dozen photos and crayon portraits which we propose to absolutely give away to those of our friends who will assist us in extending the circulation of the Journal in their immediate neighborhoods. Our proposition is this: To any one who will send us two new subscribers for twelve months and \$2 in cash we will send one dozen cab-

inet-sized photographs of himself or any friend whose photo he may send, or we will send a crayon portrait which will be a bust picture, sixe about 14x17 inches, made from same picture, Should more than one dozen photo-graphs or more than one crayon por-

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

Buy wheat, oats and bran and burcher's scraps and bones for the laying hens. It will pay to own & bone chopper. Do your best for the biddles and per. Do your best for the biddles and they will do their best.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

POSSIBILITIES OF HOG RAISING

On Alfalfa in the Pecos Valley, the Future Producing Section of the

Barstow, Tex., Aug. 10.
Live Stock and Farm Journal:
An article on the above caption will be of much interest to many people, hence we will endeavor to give our views on the subject, backed in by some data obtained by other alfalfaproducing sections and by information obtained from other sources. In order that we may be thoroughly understood, we will first say that alfalfa is a plant of the clover family and is the most prollific forage plant grown, producing in the Pecos Valley five crops annually, making from seven and one-half to ten tons per acre, as grown by irrigation. This plant is alike the most valuable crop for quick returns in cash as hay or sure and very profitable return by fattening hogs, sheep, cattle or horses, producing more flesh in less time and of better quality than any forage

whown to the irrigator.

With the above statement we will now proceed to start ourselves in the hog business, using only alfalfa as a means of producing fat. First, we will start by sub-dividing our field of alfalfa into lots of say five acres each, with a close hog-proof fence; we will stock our field with ten head of grown hoge our field with ten head of grown hogs for each acre of alfalfa, or 400 head for forty acres. (We are told that seven-teen grown hogs for one acre is the proper number.) New, we are informed, by persons of experience, that a hog started in ordinary condition will be ready for market in six weeks; now. as six weeks is the proper time for alfalfa to mature from germination, we see that we will have fattened in this length of time the 400 hogs. We are ready for the second herd of 400 head, and run them, as we did our first, by grazing down subdivision No. 1 first. No. 2 second and so on until we will have fattened the second herd. New, as alfalfa is cut five times during the season, each cutting being every six weeks, we have fattened on forty acres of land 2000 head of hogs, that has probably cost for production from 1-2 to 1 cent a pound. This, of course, is figuring that one has his alfalfa already seeded. Now, say that each hog sold in the season has weighed 200 pounds, we have marketed 400,000 pounds of pork, which at the extremely pounds of pork, which at the extremely low price of 2 1-2 cents per pound would be the snug income of \$10.000. This is not a fair estimate, as it places the price for the hogs far below what it is at present or has been. I have said enough. I simply want the farmers of the country to investigate this matter thoroughly, and they will come to conclusion that it will matter not what form of government we have, the hog producer will be making money all the same.

will also mention the fact that cholera so far is not known in the Pecos Valley.

In your last issue you made us to read for price of an artesian well \$25

when it should have been \$350.

We reently met your C. C. Poole on his return from California. He is certainly a fine solicitor and correspond-Success to The Journal, as it is much improved of late. S. H. PARKER.

A STAKED PLAINS GIRL

Writes the Journal on the Possibilities of the Great Plains Country as a Fruit Country.

Stanton, Tex., Aug. 14. Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm

As you have published several articles in regard to Texas and its mportance as a fruit growing state, it has occurred to me that a letter from "God's country" might also find favor at your hands. Fruit culture, whilst comparatively in

infancy on the plains is gradually receiving more attention, and being stimulated further since the country's adaptability has been demonstrated. For many years the popular theory has been that the Staked Plains produced nothing but long-horns, highway robbers and mesquite beans, but with the graudual and steady advance of the pioneer farmer this idea has been dispelled and we are still in the educational stage, learning by degrees of the varied possibilities of our grand country. While the drouths to which our country is subject has ben trying and discouraging to many who have staked their all on their crop, still they have not been without benefit as our farmers have been thoroughly awakened to the necessity of not depending exclusively upon grain and vegetable products and consequently the question of fruit growing is now receiving more prominence than ever before. But we hardly think the subject is viewed in the right light yet, as most men seem satisfied with devoting two or three acres to fruit instead of twenty or thirty. It is the fruit crops-not grain-that are destined to bring our country to the front.

As to the kinds of friut best adapted

to the plains, the grape stands pre-eminent. It's sucess has been proven beyond doubt, not only by the strong and rapid growth of the vines, but by the quantity and quality of the fruit. Under special tests made by men who are in every way competent to judge, the grapes and fruits generally, raised on the plains have been given up to be of a superior order. Our soil, which is of a dark sandy loam, is peculiarly adapted to this class of fruit, and under a good system of irrigation there is millions in it for any one who has learned the first principles of agriculture. Among the different kinds of grapes successfully raised are the muscat raisin, the seedless sultana. black Hamburg, Concord, black Spanish, besides all the different California varieties. I do not give you this from hearsay, but as facts to which I have been an eye-witness. I was, I might say, raised in a vineyard, consequently if I lack the practical experience. I have at least that every opportunity to study the work, hence am in a position to know whereof I speak when I say that the half has never been told and the time is not far distant when the plains will be acknowledged the great fruit center of Texas worthy the attention of wholesale buyers. Methinks I see the staid old farmer

of the East as he glances over this article; his look of unutterable disgust as he reaches the signature to find that silly simpering girl" has been holding his attention. "Time wasted, three minutes by the clock, lost! Why will contributers insist writing about things they are so ridiculously ignorant of "and down goes the paper in kitchen wood box. Well all the same Uncle, I challenge you to come and try it and if you don't meet with success I'll-"eat my hat" or what is more I'll come right out and declare myself an anti-woman's suffragist. Success to the Journal STAKED PLAINS GIRL.

CHICAGO.

A Letter From Good People-Prices Unchanged From Last Year-High Corn Means High Beef.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, August 10.—Editor Journal: As compared to the first seven months of last year. Chicago's Texas cattle receipts are 141.— 226 head short. Compared to 1892 for the same period, we are short this year 72,768 cattle.

Prices compared with a year ago to-day are not materially changed. We

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

FIFTY PER CENT SAVED ON THE PURCHASE PRICE OF A HOUSEHOLD, NECESSITY IS BETTER THAN SO MUCH MONEY FARNED.

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

EVERY MACHINE IS GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.

If after fifteen days trial at is not found satisfactory it may be returned if uninjured, and your money refunded.

It is high time the peoble of this country should be released from the high-priced, monopoly-protected ma-chine, made to sell through agents who have long had the field to themselves. By special arrangements with one of the largest manufacturers in the coun-try, we are enabled to offer our patrons a machine that we can confidently guarantee equal to the very best. This machine is of the very latest pattern, with full high arm, and is fully equal to those sold by agents at from \$50 to \$60. An examination of the machine will convince you that this is true.

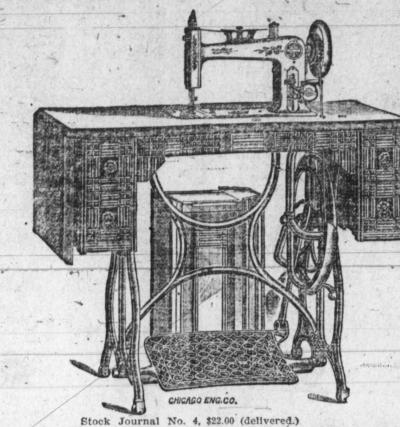
DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE GLEANER MACHINE.

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



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

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

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

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

ACCESSORIES

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

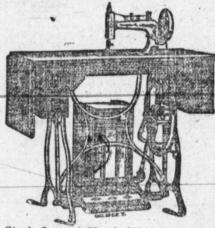
WOODWORK AND STAND. The woodwork is made up from oak or black walnut, as preferred, and is first-class in every respect, all trim-mings being polished and nickel-plated. The stand is of the very latest con-

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

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

JOURNAL.

The machine No. 3, as per cut below, will be delievered at nearest railroad station for \$17, which will also include year's subscription to The Journal. he five-year guarantee also goes with this machine. It is not finished so elaborately, nor has it so many attachments, as the No. 4 above, but in all essential points is equally as good.



Stock Journal No. 3, \$17.00 (delivered.)
ADDRESS,

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal,

quote: Grass cows and heifers, \$1.75 to \$2.30; canning steers, \$2.20 to \$2.55; dressed beef steers, \$2.65 to \$3. We are pleased to note that buyers are beginning to concede that they have overest mated the supply now in the Indian Territory. Again, we are pleased to learn that Texas has a good corn crop, and the promise of an immense cotton crop. A most disastrous ground is prevaining in the corn belt, North. That corn will be very high for twelve months is a positive certainty. High priced corn means high prices for beef. We hope our many Texas friends will make the most of the situation by supplying themselves with cheap feed, and plenty of it, to be fed to cattle for the spring market. Make them fat, and you are bound to reafize good prices for them.

Please Continue the Paper.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

COMPANY.

Miles City, Mont., August 5, 1894. Editor Journa! Inclosed please find postoffice order for \$1. I like your paper very much: please continue it. We are having very dry and hot weather, and need rain very badly, but stock is in very good condition now.
but lack a little of a good finish, but if this weather continues, I don't know that they will be much better.

(Mr. Coggshall is manager for the Illinois and Wisconstr- Live Stock company, and is well known in Texas. company mature a great many Texas cattle.)

> The Southdowns. Springfield, Ill., Aug. 13.

To The Journal: The depression felt during the past year, so far as Southdown sheep are concerned, is disappearing. As an indicator, of breeders' beliefs and expectations the public registry is a puise. During the year the recording of Southdowns has been slow—the pulse beats were weak and far between. For the last few weeks there has been a marked improvement; a large number of applications for registry have been received at the office of the secretary of the American Southdown association, and breeders generally report an

unusually large crop of lambs that are The rains that fell in Central Illinois during the last days of July were of great benefit and doubtless secured a good crop of corn here and there, but the lack of rain since, together with extreme heat on August 8, 9 and 10, has materially lessened the outlook for anything like an expresse usual yield. anything like an average usual yield. Because of failures of pastures a large

amount of corn is being cut for feed.

The wheat crop was large in yield and extra in quality. The farmer exultant thereby is heartsick on account of the extremely low figure received for it. The average for crop and price is not favorable to the producer. J. G. SPRINGER.

1000 Feeders Cheap. We have one lot of 1000 well bred gentle feeding steers, mostly fours,

will average over 925 pounds. Price \$20.
Also extra large well bred steers
weighing 1650 to 1150 pounds, cheap.
Those wanting feeding steers should
not fail to write or call on us.
The Loving Land & Live Stock Agency

Porosite Pickwick Hotel.

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

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

threes if price was right.

Two thousand ones and twos (steers)
mixed. Purchaser would want these
delivered in lots of not less than 500 delivered in lots of not less than 500 in Jack county.

Five hundred yearling steers for a Clay county pasture. This party wants good cattle, but must be cheap.

One thousand twos and threes.

Five hundred two year old steers.

These all want good Central Texas attle, raised and located below the

quarantine line.

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

We also have two customers each of

whom want from 6000 to 10,000 head of mixed stock cattle.

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

The Loving Land and Live Stock

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

\$3000 FOR \$2000.

A Good Small Farm at Two-Thirds

Its Value. We can give some one wno wants a good little farm a rare bargain. The tract contains 82 1-2 acres, partly timber, all enclosed and all good land. located near Handley, nine miles east of Fort Worth, good four-room house, 10 acres in cultivation, good crop, 30 head of fine cattle, a few exceptionally well bred hogs, farming implements, etc. The entire outfit including live stock, growing crop, etc., will be sold for

This land is really worth \$25 and tere, while the live stock, growing trop, farming implements, etc., are crop, We give long time on \$600 or \$800 of

the purchase money, but will not exchange for other property. To any one having the required amount of cash we are prepared to give a great bar-gain. Write or call on, The Loving Land & Live Stock Agency

Fort Worth, Tex. Opposite Pickwick Hotel.

Cheap Cattle.

Eight hundred good mosquito grass three and four-year-old steers, mostly fours, at a special bargain for thirty days. One thousand stock cattle on long time, at fair price. Five hundred picked steers, fours and over, cheap, owing to short range. A nice lot for food

We have bargains in sheep, also, and those desiring to lease or buy ranches, large or small, will do well to communicate with us, as we are offering several very low.

CLARIDGE & PAYNE, San Antonio, Texas. Hawthorne Boys' School.

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

\$200, without any extras. Correspondence is solicited. Address
PRESIDENT WM. M. CROAN,
Western Normal College, Lincoln, Neb.

Do Not Waste Money, Time or Pa

tience.

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 sub-santial. Their economy, reliability, strength and superior workmanship strength and superior workmanship are beyond question, and we defy tests to the contrary. Palmer & Rey Type Foundry, manufacturers, 405-407 San-some street, San Francisco. The Scarff & O'Connor Co., agents,

Excursion Tickets

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

CATTLE BUYERS WANTED. If those wanting to buy any kind or

number of cattle will correspond with us, telling us just what they want, we can usually fit them up at bottom figures, at all events we will make a special effort to do so, and will always be glad to see or hear from those want-The Loving Land and Live Stock
Agency, Fort Worth, Tex.

POSITIONS GUARANTEED under reasonable conditions. Our FREE 96 page catalogue will explain why we can afford it. Draughon's Practical Business College,

NASHVILLE, TENN. (Write for catalogue.) Book-keeping, Shorthand, Penmanship and Telegraphy. We spend more money in the interest of our Employment Department than half the Business Colleges take in as futtion, 4 weeks by our method teaching book-keeping is equal to 12 weeks by the old plan, 11 teachers, 600 students past year, no vacation; enter any time. CHEAP BOARD. We have recently prepared books especially adapted to HOME STUDY.

Sent on 60 days trial. Write us and explain "your wants." N.B.—We pay \$5, cash for all vacancies as book-keepers, stenographers, teachers, elerks, etc., reported to us, provided we fill same.

GOOD MARKET FOR FAT COWS.

Feeders are inquiring for cattle. Constant and increasing demand for fat hogs and fat cows.

By making this the central feeding market of Texas the buyer and seller are mutually benefitted.

Government recognized separate yards for proper handling of cattle destined to Northern states for feeding or breeding purposes.

Bill your cattle to be fed at Fort Worth Stock Yards, privileges Fort

Write for market information.

G. W. SIMPSON, W. E. SKINNER

President,

General Manager.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS.

CHICAGO

Consolidated in 1865.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

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

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

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

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

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

N. THAYER. President.

Vice-Pres., Gen. Mgr.

JOHN B. SHERMAN, GEO, T. WILLIAMS, Secy, and Treas.

J. C. DENISON, Asst. Sec. and Asst. Treas.

JAS. H. ASHBY, Gen. Supt.

D. G. GRAY,

Asst. Supt.

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis.

National Stock Yards

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent,

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 hou 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.

Cars Official Receipt for 1893.
Slaughtered in Kansas City.
Sold to Feeders
Sold to Shippers.
Total Sold in Kansas City. 1,746,728 956,792 249,017 360,287 1,427,768 10,125 510,469 569,517 35,097 99,735 22,522 E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. C. F. MORSE, General Manager.

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

E. RUST, Superintendent.

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

RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

1,950 3,028 3,202 5,035 7,595 5,318 8,592 399,187 1,011,706 1,283,600 1,206,695 1,673,314 1,462,423 158,508 159,053 156,185 170,849 1839 467 346 1890 606,699-1891 533,044 1892......738,186

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager;