Texas Stock and Farm Journal

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Subscribers, Attention!

Look at the address label on the Journal sent to you. The small figures opposite your name show the expiration of the time paid for. please remit at once by postal note or money order, \$1 to pay for one year's subscription from the date

Subscribers who desire a change of address will please give both present and future postoffice.

Read the Journal's great sewing machine offer in the Household department.

Down in Mexico the government grants patents for improvement in advertising. If this was done in the United States the patent office would have to be enlarged to double its present size

And now comes the bright youth who, utilizing the application of pneumatics to nearly everything, has a pnumatic seat put in his best trousers, so that parental pedals ceases to be a bugbear.

A typographical error in an editorial article in last weeks Journal substituted the word "east" where "west" was intended, making it apear that farming could not be successfully carried on east of the 100th meridian.

The day of orators is pasing away. The pres of the country announces the issues and discusses them calmly, which throws the men who "swayed thousands with the fervor of their matchless eloquence," out of a job.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal's composition bil is double that of any stock or farm paper in Texas. It prints nothing that does not apply to the interests it advocates in Texas. subscribers are asked to speak of the Journal in its enlarged, improved condition to their friends and acquaint-

As an instance of the way the irrigation fever has got a part of West Texas, the people in the neighborhood of Sweetwater are going to subscribe 25,000 acres of land subject to irrigation to a reliable concern which agrees to store water and put in an irrigable condition double the amount of land

The new railway across Siberia now under construction will be completed In six years. More than 25,000 men are employed in the construction, and the eldest son of the Czar is the chief of the undertaking. Its length when completed will be 5700 miles, the longest railway in the world, aside from some of the "systems" of the United

Intending exhibitors at the State fair should send to the secretary for a list of special premiums offered in most instances for exhibits covered by the premium list in the general catalogue. This list offers some special inducement for exhibitors to interest themselves, as the winner of cash premiums in many instances will also be entitled to the special prize offered in addition.

Too much politics has been a curse to Texas for the past few years. What is needed now is more attention to business. The eyes of the world that should be directed to our advantages are blinded by the rot that is promulgated by office-hunters who make it appear that the axis of civilization is hadly out of line, and will get worse If they don't get elected. For heaven's sake, give the country a rest on poli-

promises to be materially lowered by the tariff bill, and that is coffee. It is claimed by men who know, that the cost of coffee production in Mexico is much less than in South and Central America, besides being nearer to the less there is an unprecedented failure in the Mexican crop the people of this country can expect cheaper prices in

pericultural states short has given a heavy impetus to irrigation, as a result of which nearly every one of the Southern and Western states are taking steps to form irrigation societies and to present their claims to the national government for apropriations for the purposes of irrigation. This is quite an important epoch in the agricultural future of the West and Southsalled for the purposes indicated writing is lower than since 1849, and but from the fact that should be estab-

should be well attended, as it will tend to reclaim large tracts of land too valuable for grazing alone and enhance the value of farming property in the exclusive farming belts.

Now that Fitzsimmons has fought himself clear out of his class it remains for Corbett to show him if he can that he does not class with the heavyweights. Of course they will have to work the newspapers for about a year's free advertising before they get together, but the fight between these two is about all that the lovers of the bruisers' art have to look forward to, as Peter Jackson has put himself without the pale of consideration by his recent backdown.

The Journal is in receipt of a copy of rules govering the contests to be held in the music hall at the Dallas state fair October 26 and 27 in elocution, piano-playing and sight reading, essay writing and oratory. Every school in the state should be represented, as school days at the fair should If you find you are delinquent, show such an array of students as has never collected in one place in Texas. All students wearing badges or coming in a body will be admitted at 25 cents each. Write the secretary for copy of rules and premiums.

> It appears that over in England the government is seeking to shut the agricultural journals out of the field altogether. Not content with owning three publications which come in direct competition with private enterprise, the "powers that be," are going to issue a journal of agriculture, which will be a regular trade subscription, and pay advertising publication. The agricultural journals of that country -and rightly too-are raising a chorus of indignation at this unwarranted and altegether unfair competition on the part of the government.

> The establishment of experiment stations over the state by the government has been of incalculable benefit to the farmers who read the bulletins sent out. The only trouble existing is, that only about 4 per cent of the farmers ever get these bulletins which can be had for asking, as they are sent free to any one making a request to the superintendent of the station. Send your name and address to J. H. Connell, Director Experiment Station, College Station, Texas, and you will receive from time to time such literature as will be of benefit to you in your work on the farm.

There ar e a whole lot of men in this country, who are forever fostering some new ism that happens along. They don't work-only on the credulity of their followers, and they don't stick to one ism any longer than it is rofitable. The favorite method of these country savers is to start a little jim everybody is importuned to subscribe. andevery business man advertise in, at the expense of losing a whole lot of influence and trade, if he don't. They are a pistiferous lot, and are the outgrowth of professional politics, and the worst of it is, there seems to be no remedy that will cure the disease.

Whenever all of the papers published in a state unite in the demand for anyyear there has been a practical unaniimity of expression from all over Texas for a betterment of the public roads. and while the advance in that direction is small, that some good has been accomplished cannot be denied. Tarrant county has taken the initial sten and has good macademized roads running in several directions, to the readily apparent benefit of all concerned A special road tax with an additional tax on al wheeled vehicles, should be levied in every county in Texas and work begun at once that would put Texas at least alongside of states that have showed progress in this direction.

sued bulletins the first of this month showing the land ownership and debt in Texas. The bulletin shows that over 50 per cent of the people own the farms cultivated by them and of these 94 are free of incumbrance. The cent of their value with interest at a trifle over 8 per cent. Of the farmers 34 per cent own the farms they live on and 95 per cent of these own free of incumbrances. The debt on homes is \$2,959,882, with interest at 9.42 per cent. Comparative figures will show that Texas is ahead of nearly any of the states in point of homeownership and freedom of indebtedness on the same. While the rate of interest is a little high, there is in a large measure an under estimation of values of home farm properties which about equalizes the rate of interest with that of the older and more populous states. The figures given make a very creditable showing for Texas and will do much toward attracting attention to the matchless opportunities offered to the early investor.

A sad commentary on the single standard of cotton idea that has afflicted the South, is found in the brokers of the big cotton marts having given up the issuing of price current circulars or any form of cotton market literature, for the reason that the market is too low for them or the producers to make any money. This is not petition in cotton production, but it is simply a sequence of too much cotton. The market price of cotton at this

with a minimum estimate of 9,600,000 ing. Cotton is being rushed to market for no other reason than that a loss would probably follow holding for an upward tendancy in prices. The minimum estimate given above is in excess of the world's requirement of American cotton, which will be even less than in former years on account of the cheapening in wool. The lesson is plain, and it is to be hoped that the suicidal policy that has been pursued for the last ten years will be checked. Shrewd business men among the agricultural class have recognized the signs of the times and are recovering lost ground with diversified crops, and hige grade bod producing stock.

An important event in the advancement of Fort Worth as a live stock was the establishment last week of the Fort Worth stock yards as a traffic point on the systems of the Gulf. Colorado and Santa Fe. the Rock Island, the Fort Worth and Denver, and the Cotton Belt railroads. An agent representing all of these roads is in charge, who will cheerfully give any information or transact any to Fort Worth, already the live stock center of Texas, for by this recognition on the part of these railroads and their combined corporation, together with the advantages offered by the live to none in the country is offered to the Texas stockmen

In referring to a letter written by one of its contributors on the subject of exempting manufacturing enterprises from taxation for a period, the same idea having been advocated by that paper a good many years ago, all her great advantages Texas has not kept up with the Southern procession in the manufacturing line, and the that if the state had at that time adopted the policy advocated and guaranteed manufacturing enterprises years from their inauguration, we revenue from manufacturing institu-Looking upon it as a tax-producing measure, the state could not have deat least, for we had at that time no unusual inducements were offered for their establishment. Relief from taxation for a period of five or ten years would be a considerable inducement toward securing manufacturing enterprices, and Texas might have profited arrely by the adoption of such a polity years ago, whereas she simply stood ready to tax without finding anything worth mentioning to levy upon. If exemption shoud not bring manufactor es we would not be out anything by offering it. If it secured anything we would have that much more to tax when the period of exemption expired.

THE FORT SILL COUNTRY.

In last Sunday's Fort Worth Gazette appears a long list of names of business men and firms urging the Texas members of congress to use their influence and vote for a measure providing for the opening to settlement of that part of the Indian Territory known as the "Fort Sill country."

If this is done, which it coubtless will be-treaties having been made to that effect two years ago and which now only wait the ratification of congress-the Wichita, Comanche, Klowa and Apache reservations will become a part of the public domain suscentible to an allotment of 160 acres-each to the settlers who get on the ground first. A part of the petition referred asks that Oklahoma and the Indian Territory be admitted into statehood: a measure that receives the encouragement of thinking men, who deprecate the further rule of savagery, which seems to foster lawlessness in all of its hidious phases. In an editorial the paper publishing the petition urges as a specious reason why this country should be opened to settlement the argument that the people of Texas pay unusual tolls on exportations and import goods because a part of the country crossed between Texas and the Northern markets is barren of revenue to the railroads. That this country made barren by nature will yield a sufficient amount of increased revenue to the railroads which take that direct route North, to induce them to lower freight tariffs to and from Texas points is not probable.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal questions the wisdom of throwing the "Fort Sill country" open to settlement for

at least some years to come. Its reasons for this objection are. tenth of the whole "Fort Sill country" fit for settlement by farmers, With the exception of probably the valley of Red river and Cache creek there could not be found a quarter section of land upon which a farmer could. one year with another, produce enough are had. to warrant him in living on it, sult would be doubtful. The disastroug experiment of attempting to farm on the Panhandle lands lying contiguous to the "Fort Sill country" ing settlers in that section if it is opened. Not because the land is poor,

lished by this time—that the seasons bales, the outlook for anything but a are too irregular. If the allotment of further drop in prices is not encourag- land would come under the provisions of the "desert act" which allows the settler to pre-empt four sections of land, then there might be some inducement for farmers to change locations, for by a combination of stock raising and farming, making the latter a subsidiary consideration, a living might be made. It is not likely, however, that anything else will apply

but the 160-acre division. Then, again, Texas would suffer if this country were opened for settlement. The tide of desirable immigration now flowing into the state, attracted by her wonderful resource and unexampled prosperity, would be diverted by the seductive idea of free land, and the plausible words of real estate boomers.

It may be urged that this last reason is actuated by a selfish impulse, but the trite saw that "charity begins at home" will answer any such

objection. But it is not to this part of the objection that Texas Stock and Farm Journal would call special attention. Rather to the disaster that will surely follow the attempt to convert a coun business desired. This means much try made unfit by the disposition of nature into a farming country. The deserted homes, and the countless thousands of broken and ruined families, who with their hard-earned dollars and harder labor, tried to farm stock yards company, a market second in a part of the state where rains sufficient to make a crop fall about one year in four, bear eloquent witness to the fitness of this warning.

KING COTTON AT HOME.

King Cotton v.ill be "at home" to great multitudes of callers at Waco, Tex., from November 8 to December 6, the San Antonio Express says: "With 1.94, and his reception rooms will be

the magnificent Texas Cotton Palace. The building is an architectural gem. built at an imense cost and situated Express believes now, as it did then, on a beautiful slope of one of the gently undulating and picturesque hills, which enclose and encircle the sinuous Waco creek. A splendid park exemption from taxation for five or ten | leads up to the Palace from the east approach, reminding one of the fawould now have thousands of dollars in mous old English manor houses as to the stately trees which lead up to the tions to where we have hundreds. building. Over the tops and through the branches of these trees can be seen the glinting towers and gleaming vised a better scheme, or a safer one, turrets of the Texas Cotton Palace. It is a rich and costly gem in an emrevenues from such a source to speak | inently proper setting. The building of nothing of the kind to tax, with is a two-story structure, with wings little prospect of securing any unless running out into the shape of a Greek cross 300 feet each way, but the enormous Palace is extremely sightly on account of the care and tact displayed by the designer.

In this building wil be gathered the varied products of Texas-the output of forest and mine, of field and fac tory, and even the archeologist will be called upon to open his hoarded treasures and pour them out in rich profusion upon the patron goddess, Cotton. This latter product will be the dominant feature of the exposition, and everw other being subservient to his kingly behest. It will be distinct a Cotton Palace, but not exclusively so by any means. It is desired to show in a nut shell, so to speak, what Texas possesses and produces, her unlimited resources and boundless possibilities. To do this in a corough manner has repuired a world of labor, unceasing, unflagging effort and the exercise of judgment, thought and originality, but the task has been acomplsihed and the grandest aggregation of surprises will be turned loose upon the world during the progress of the exposition which has ever startled and pleased any people. This great show has been gotten together at a cost of over \$250,000-more money than has ever been expended on a similar undertaking in the South-and the program abounds with new and attractive features for every day it will

be kept open. Such another time of parades; speech-making and sightseing has rarely been guaranteed the people of any state in this Union. Every day will be full, round and complete within itself and luminous with

The ianumerable departments of the Palace will all be in hearing of the mammoth auditorium, where the justly famous Iowa state band, of World's' fair fame, will give two or three concerts drily to the delight of all visitors. Such an opportunity to see Texas in minature, her people and products, has never before been offered, and may not be again for half a century. The railroads, too, are co-operating most heartlly in the work and will give the lowest rates ever before made. All things are auspicious, and at that time, Waco the most solid and prosperous as well as the most beautiful city in the state. will throw wide open her doors to the incoming throngs, brought thither by the enterprise and originality of this that in the first place there is not one city of artesian wells. This feature alone will be a perfect revelation, for while we are getting pretty thoroughly known as a health resort, yet the fact that this is a second Hot Springs car hardly be realized until an ocular de-

> monstration and personal aplication eminently proper that Waco should have originated this novel idea of a Cotton Palace, situated as she is in the geographical center of Texas, And Texas, you will remember, produces face of the globbe. This season the cotton crop of Texas will bring the

\$75,000,000-a good income from a single product. McLennan county (Waco the county seat) handles annually, by wagon and rail, about 106,000 bales of cotton, so the assertion that Waco is the proper place to have built a tem-s ple in which Texas is to crown King Cotton, is borne out.

The railroads have agreed to give the lowest rate ever given in the South to any undertaking, for they appreciate its magnitude and know that it is fraught with illimitable interfest for Texas. The directors, whose names are synonyms of business ability and solidity, have concluded to keep the Cotton Palace open about thirty daysfrom November 8 to December 6-and each and every day will be marked by special and intensly interesting features. An attendance is promised which bids fair to eclipse anything ever seen in the South.

IRRIGATION CONVENTION.

The call for a state irrigation convention appended below is one of the most important documents to the future of Texas that has been issued in years. There can be no estimate placed on the ultimate good that will result from the deliberations of the body of men who will meet in San Antonio on the 4th day of December of this year. It will likely be several years before the good will be apparent, but it is the beginning of an end of illimitable aggrandisement to the already great state of Texas.

In obedience to instructions to me from the Third national irrigation congress, held at Denver, Colo., Septemer 3 to 10, 1894, and by virtue of the authority vested in me, as the member of the national e ecutive committee, (chairman ex-officio for Texas), do hereby call for the assembling of a convention to be held at the city of San Antonio, Tex., on Monday, December 4, 4894.

The subjects to be considered and discussed by the convention will embrace the following:

What portions of Texas will be bene-

fitted by irrigation? From what source or sources can water be obtained for irrigating such What aid should be contributed by the state towards irrigating all such

What aid should the national government contribute towards such ends? How shall state or national aid be What are the best modes and meth-

ods of irrigation? together with such other subjects as may be presented, and which may be deemed pertinent. Distinguished irrigationists other states will address the convenalso representatives of the United States government depart-

The convention will be formed of the Two delegates from each county, to be appointed by the county judge.
One delegate from each of the thir-

teen congressional districts of the state. to be appointed by the congressman of the district. Thirteen delegates at targe, to be appointed by the governor Two delegates from each

delegate from each town and city, to be appointed by the mayor. Ten delegates from the Farmers' Alliance, to be appointed by the president of the State Alliance. Ten delegates from the Patrons of

merce.

Husbandry, to be appointed by the president of the State Grange. The convention will by memorial to the legislature recommend the enactment of such laws as shall be deemed proper and necessary to fully and intelligently regulate the use of the waters of the state for all pur-

poses of irrigation; and will also rec-

ommend to the governor proper persons to constitute a state irrigation com-The convention will also elect delegates to the Fourth National irrigation congress to be held at Albequer This convention will be one of the Its labors will lead to the successful cultivation of an immense area of now unprod ctive land, and thereby add largely to the individual wealth of the citizens and the revenues of the state. It is earnestly concerned take prompt and decisive ac-

the delegates an excursion to districts that are being farmed under practical irrigation. duced rates will be accorded upon all railroads ,a full statement of such reductions will be published later.
All newspapers are requested to publish this call in full in the interests

tion toward making the convention a

thoroughly representative assemblage

Antonio will be most freely extended

all, and it is being arranged to give

The hospitalities of the city of

of public good. F. M. CLARKE. Member of the National Executive Committee, Chairman ex-Officio for

THE STATE FAIR.

Scarce fifteen days yet remain until the gates of the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition are thrown open to the public. Everybody in Texas should attend. Besides the special days which will attract countless thousands of visitors the attractions offered are numerous and of a high order of excellence. Vice-President Sumpter in the Dallas News speaks of the attractions as follows: "One of the new attractions to the

state fair this year will be the midway plaisance. The entrance to midway wil just east of the large machinery hall in the space between the booth and the race track and the midway will extend from machinery hall to the grand stand, a distance of 750 feet. Here all the novelties will be located and the grotesque costumes, barbaric surroundings and queer noises attend-ant upon the Chicago midway are promsed. At night the midway will be rilliantly lighted by electricity and the scenes and sights will recall the famous adjunct of the World's fair. Leo Wolfson, manager of the privilege department, is in charge of the midway attraction. He will go to St. Louis next Monday or Tuesday to sign contracts with a number of star at-tractions. Among the attractions al-"The Turkish theatrical company of

players seen at the World's fair. Their performances are sail to be a living

picture of Oriental manners and cus

"The dancing girls of the Orient and the skilled swordsmen of Damascus are with this company. "Edison's latest wonder, the kinetoscope, is a machine for reproducing

motion and exhibits a series of photo-

graphs taken from living objects.
"The Bohemian glass-blowers and crystal workers that formed another feature of the world's fair. This troupe made the glass dress and Gatling gun at the World's fair.

"The aviary, consisting of birds of all nations, including 300 parrots. "An electric search-light placed high above the buildings will throw a light over the entire grounds, the city and surrounding country.

"An exhibit of marine monsters, showing the skeleton of the largest fish The pottery workers, constructing

all fancy articles out of common clay. "The Eden musee, exhibiting familiar live scenes and prominent persons done "The razzle-dazzle, a new attraction

that will amuse the children. "The haunted swing, a new sensation placed in successful operation at the Mid-winter fair at San Francisco, and pronounced by the Scientific American as a 'curious and bewildering de "Daniel Boone's wild animal arena

composed of trained animals, among them Parnell, the man-killer, and Sultan, the largest lion in captivity; Dick Foote, the boxing kangaroo, and hundreds of others.
"The mystic maid, one of the puzzles

of the World's fair, is another attraction, and caught the eye of thousands at the World's fair in 1893. "The 'Little World,' an automatic exhibition of moving people, working at their trades, such as blacksmithing, bollermaking carpentering, etc. There

will also be seen railroad trains in motion, steamboats plowing the Trinity and all the other accessories of a living an. bustling world.
"The Ferris wheel, which can be seen at a distance long before ente ing the gates, is regarded as one of the greatest novelties of modern times.

"The Egyptian hall, called the home of magic and mystery. Robert Houdin, a relative of the celebrated magician and conjurer, and Ross Giffilian of London, will be in charge. Beautiful-living pictures will be one of the great attractions, and the program daily will include seances in spiritualism, notism, memonics, second sight and

black, art. The streets of Cairo will be a drawing card for the state fair, according to the best advices of the management.
"Prof. H. P. Atwater, proprietor of a museum, has also been induced to exhibit his collections, which, it is claimed, contains more than 2000 interesting relics, including a splendid assortment of relics of ancient mound-builders and the remains of an Indian chief and his squaw, a collection of cannibal relics, war clubs, corals, sea shells, minerals, precious stones. American relics, birds and animals of all varieties and species, and coins from the days of Christ down to the

NOT IN THEXAS.

The statistician of the United States department of agriculture in his recent complete report in a long article deplores the rapidity with which the country is being deserted and the towns and cities populated. According to this report this deser more at the South than at the North. He fails to notice, however, that the principal part of the exodus in the South from the farm to the city is confined to the negroes.

He shows a big percentage of increase in population in favor of the towns as against the cities, and uses long columns of figures in support of his theory, proving that the increase in the period extending from the census of 1880 to 1890 is more marked than for the three preceeding census? He takes no cognizance of the fact that within the ten years between the last two census there were numberless towns and cities established at poits that prior to that time had not been heard of to any great entent.

Take his figures on Teyas for in stance: They show for 1880 an urban or city population of 257,660, as against 1,334,089 engaged in pgricultural and stock raising pursuits. In 1890 we find these numbers inc eased to 174,626 city population and 1,6:0,897 outside of the cities. No notice in al y part of the report is taken of the increase that this ten years has witnessed in cities like Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston and San Antonio, as a consequence of increased commercial importance, or the establishment of numerous smaller towns along the lines of new railroads built through the state, necessary to the handling of the increased product.

This condition is equally true of other Southern states. While it is true that young men are disposed to leave the farms for the cities, there is no alarming depopulation of Texas farms at least, and on the contrary a great many city young men are taking an interest in farming, especially in the fine stock raising feature, and in consequence are moving to the farms. This man of figures "sees through a glass darkly."

There should not be much blame attached to young men in localitites where the land is too poor to produce sufficient for a living, but that condition does not apply to Texas.

TEXAS AND THE EXPORT TRADE In the personal column of this issue

of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal will be found the expression of Mr. Herbert Moir, a shrewd business man from England, relative to the future of at least a part of the beef shipping industry of Texas. While he does not touch on anything but cattle, his remarks aply equally as well to exporting sheep and hogs. The thinking farsighted live stock men can not but concur in Mr. Moir's conclusions, as they are backed up by sound reason and the existence of surrounding conditions. Along side by side, it might be said of the great range district of Texas lies the immense feed producing area of the state, and the beef of the future. whether for export or home

consumption, will be the high gra highly fed quantity, weighing form a thousand to twelve hundred pounds. Chicago recognizing the hand writ on the wall, is making strident efforts to secure a deep water outlet via the St. Lawrence river, as evidenced by the big delegation sent to the convention at Toronto, Canasa, called for the purpose of bringing about united action to put pressure on the Dominion government to secure the deepening of what is known as the St. Lawrence canal system to a minimum depth of twenty-four feet. Mr. Mouir intimated that his company will make trial shipments in the near future, and if they are successful, will make it a regular business. If this proves a success, others will follow and in the future, cattle from the breeding and grazing grounds of the West, will be driven to the feding grounds of Central Texas and when fattened will be shipped to Europe, chesper than from any other part of the cattle districts of the United States.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Nebraska is furnishing a large quota of the immigrants who are coming to Texas.

Frest ent Cleveland has pardoned all of he Mormons who were convicted of polygamy.

The establishment of apecan elevator is talked of at Waco, by Philadelphia

The directors of the Waco cotton paince have concluded not to open the building on Sunday.

The Southeastern New Mexico Stock Growers' association will meet at Lin-coln, N. M., October 10.

The Texas Woman's congress will meet in Pallas during the state fair. The date set is October 31.

A cyclone of wind and rain did con-siderable damage to property at Wich-ita, Kan., last Sunday night.

 Reports from all over the state of Texas show that over 50 per cent of the cotton is still in the fields. Owing to the low prices prevailing for cotton the New Orleans brokers have quit sending out prices and circu-

Bradstreet's report shows a heavy increase in the amount of grain raised in this country as compared with ear-

Tom Moore and Eugene Fulks were hanged by the Federal authorities at Paris last Friday for crimes committed in the Indian Territory.

October 17th will be Populist day at the state fair. Senator Peffer and other noted leaders have promised to be presnt and make speeches.

A West Indian cyclone did an immense amount of damage to shipping along the coast of Florida last week, on Tuesday rand Wednesday. A terrible cyclone visited Little Rock, Ark, Tuesday night, destroying an im-

mense amount of property, and wounding a great many Frank C. Callier, manager Dallas, Tex., cotton oil mill, has indicted by the grand jury of county for being connected with

cotton oil trust. The first series of London wool tion sales of 1895 will begin on ary 15 and the second series will mence March 2 without limit

quantities offered. Corbett has issued a challenge in which he offers to fight one week facing one of his rivais for puglistic honors each night in the week, taking Fitzsimmons first.

Capt. Henry W. Howgate, who embezzled \$360,000 from the government nearly sizeen years ago, and who

'The United States circuit court has overruled Judge Jenkins' famous injunction relative to the right of labor to strike. This is regarded as an important victory in labor circles. Geronimo and his band of Apaches passed through Fort Worth last Wed-nesday evening on their way from 'euthern Alabama to Fort Sill, I. T., where they will be permanetly located.

monument to Gen. Thomas J. Rusk, soldier, patriot, statesman, on the early days of Texas, erected by the state, was unveiled at Nacogdoches with appropriate ceremonies on the 27th of September.

A Southern Pacific train was held up and robbed near Marloopa, Ariz., by three men on the night of September 30th. It is 'reported that \$20,000 in gold was the booty secured. A sheriff's posse gave chase and captured one of the robbers.

Patrick O'Leary, the man who owned the cow that kicked the lamp, that fired the barn that burned Chicago, dropped dead from heart disease in Chi-cago last week, He was 74 years old and leaves his wife. He has always strenuously denied that he had any-

ican and American diplomat over the reported outrage c on Texas soil by Mexican officities alleged kidnapped and mefugio Barcenas on the night tember 15. The alleged meofficials are in jail in Mexico.

better kno further

the first five months of this country exported 166,000 live Great Britain, which cost the s the neat little sum of about 0. This is a considerable inver the number sent in the ne last year.

live stock committee appointed thern Traffice Association and adjust live stock rates Texas and the Indian Teritory, in Fort Worth one day last week adjourned subject to the call of man Allen, without transacting any business, on account of the absence of representatives of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and St. Louis and San Francisco.

The expected rush of cattle from the Mexican line seems to meet with numerous setbacks, and it seems from the special below which was sent from Denver, Col., on the 28th inst., to the daily papers throughout the contry, that there is not much to fear m an invasion of Mexican to the ranges of the United States: Colorado cattlemen and ranchmen are considerably excited over reports that Mexican cattle barons intend to ship back into to fatten on government lands. Efforts will be made to shut out foreign cattle by means of national aid and state quarantine regulations. State Veterinarian Griswell received word that the first shipment from Mexico has been detained in quarantine in New Mexico, and that rather than hold them there ninety days the owner will rush them in o the Kansas City.

Feeding Cattle. The ration ordinarily fed to a steer of 700 to 1000 pounds is from fifteen to twenty pounds of hulls and from ir to eight pounds of cotton seed meal per day. An experiment made at the Texas station indicated that hulls had a higher nutritive value than corn silage. In another experiment at the same station the addition of silage to a ration of cotton sed meal and hulls increased the total gain, but did not change the cost of gain per pound. As compared with the hulls, steers fed on ge gained 2.54 pounds per day and on hulls 2.29 pounds, cotton seed meal being added in each case. The cost of food per 100 pounds of gain with hulls at \$3 and silage at \$2 per ton, was \$3.83 on silage and \$3.73 on hulls, indicating that silage causes a more rapid but a more expensive gain than hulls. The addition of hay to a ration of cotton sed meal and hulls increased the total gain and also increased the cost per pound of gain. A half pint of molasses per day caused an increased consumption of cotton seed meal and hulls, and consequently a more rapid

The senior editor of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal was interviewed by a Fort Worth Gazette reporter one day last week, and as what he said tells something of the condition of the range cattle industry in Texas. it is herewith

George B. Loving, who returned this week from a trip to West Texas, confirms the report published some time ago by the Gazette concering the prevailing scarcity of range cattle. Mr. Loving has on this and former trips within the past two months seen all over the Western portion of the state from San Antonio and El Paso in the Southwest to Texline in Northwestern Texas, at the Colorado line. He makes the remarkable statement that there are not in that section of the

state at the present time 25 per cent-of the cattle which were there one year Asked what was the cause of this tate of affairs, he replied that there vere a variety of causes, but chief among them was the fact that the which occurred in West Texas in the early part of the present year had forced the owners of herds to rush their cattle out of the country in any they could so as to save a portion way they could so as to save a portion of their value. In this way great numbers were hurried to market to be sold bers were hurried to market to be sold including nearly all that were in anything like fair condition, while others which were too poor to sell were crowded into the Indian Territory to be fattened on grass as best they could for the market. Many cattle which could not be gotten away at all perished on the range for want of food water. In this way the number of cattle had been depleted greatly, but by the disposition manifested by cattlemen to sell out during the past few years and quit the business on account of the manifold discouragements of general hard times. however, he says, prospects are be-ginning to improve for the cattlemen and the price of range cattle is stiffening up considerably, without, however, any important change in the quotations of the Chicago market. One reason for this favorable change was that lately there had been abundant rains throughout Western Texas, and the range was better now than it had been for ten years past. The owners of land now found that they had abundant pasturage and no stock to place on it. Therefore, in the absence of stockmen to lease it to the owners of extensive tracts of land were taking steps to stock it up themselves where some sort of an income from their land. He said that the thinning out of the cattle had not affected prices generally for the reason that only one-seventh of the cattle in the United States at the present time are raised on the ranges. Consequently if all the cattle should be take noff the ranges of Western Texas it could have no immediate effect except in certain lines of stock with which these cattle were classed range cattle, he added, was having a very preceptible effect here within the past few weeks and they were now in

could not make terms in some with cattlemen so as to secure the market. But the scarcity of much better demand than they had been for a long time past at prices nally about the same as those which have been prevailing. Then, he says, stock men begin to take a more hopeful view of the situation than they have for a long time past, a ld, as usual, whenever a movement of the kind starts, they all want to go back into the business at the same time, as they all wanted to get out at once when prospects began to look blue. He says that with this new demand for cattle stock up the Western ranges it is now almost impossible to find anything of the kind in all that region. have even been selling their calves for the past two or three years and fattening the cows to ship them out of the country as soon as they could, saving only the couldcks, which they hoped to dispose of to some little advantage before going out of the business altogether. Now everything is turning the other way. This is partly due to the fact that money is in a general way somewhat easier. neral way somewhat easier been for a good while. Cat en also have stock enough to fur-anything like a margin to trade anything like a margin to trace and can now get all the money want. They seem to see good less ahead in cattle raising and r of them are going back to it.

ake raisig cattle for beef profi-n the farm, it is very necessary ain a steady growth from birth ity, and the stock must be of if grade that when given good t they will make a quick and mature early. A steers

that must be fed until he is between three and four years before it can be properly finished for market, cannot under presnt conditions of farming, be made a very profitable animal if the value of feed is to be considered. As with all other stock it is very important to keep growing, and it is also very easy to stunt the first winter. A very easy to stunt the first winter. calf once stunted will never fully re-cover from the effects. With both cat-tle and hogs if the best profit is secured the growth must be pushed from the start, using care of course to secure best grain at the lowest cost. So long as there is good pasturage, calves thrive with very little looking after. If they have plenty of salt, wa ter and grass they will grow right along. But during the winter this can-not be secured, and if they are kept on growing it must be upon food that is supplied to them, and while it is neces-

sary to winter economically, it is never a good plan to stint the feed at the exense of the growth of the stock. With calves, as with all other stock. writes N. J. Shepherd in the Journal of Agriculture, a matter worthy of consideration in wintering cheaply, is in providing good shelter. With comfortable quarters calves can readily be kept thrif with good roughness and very little grain, and this will be found to lessen the cost. In fact it is difficult to secure as rapid a growth as is really necessary for profit if the calves are without shelter. It will save feed if good mangers or racks are provided in which to feed the rou, -ness, and boxes or troughs for the

When it can be secured at a fair price, wheat bran is a first-class material to feed calves. In connection with their roughness. Some corn may be usually given with profit. The amount of the rations can in nearly all cases be best determined by the condition of the calves, and while there is no advantage in wasting feed, it is very important, if the growth is to be pushto feed liberally, giving generally all that they will eat up clean at each meal. It is only by this kind of feeding that a rapid grawth is possible. Unless a good growth is secured the food supplied is in a large measure wasted; ar addition to the cost of the animal without a corresponding profit. Calves may be wintered at a straw stack, but will usually weigh less in the spring than in the fall, and under this treatment will require a year in re of time to grow for mrket, and this lessens very materially the profit. In fact it is questionable if anythig like a fair price is charged for the feed and pasturage if a calf managed in this way will pay its dost.

Tens of thousands of tons of hay can now be secured on southwest Texas pastures. While you may have an abundance of pasture to carry your stock through the winter in good shape, still it may not be the case another year. Now, while the grass is good and any amount of hay can be put up simply for the cost of cutting and stacking, it seems to us that the prudent farmer or ranchmen should take advantage of this opportunity to lay by an abundance of cheap forage for possible future needs. The old adage, "make hay while the sun shines" should be followed out right Four years ago a prosperous and far sighted Texas ranchman put up 1000 tons of hay, and last winter and spring it was the means of saving heid of cattle for him, as the protracte L drouth had left his pastures entirely bare of grass. This same ranchma now has plenty of grass on his range but he tells us that he will put up a least 2000 tons of hay this year to provide for future contingencies, although he may have no use for it for several years. If properly put up hay will keep for a number of years even though stacked in the open field. In seasons of plenty we should provide for the future, and no good farmer or ranchmai will miss such an oportunity as is now presented for putting up sufficient forage to carry his stock through the everest winter or a protracted drouth -Exchange.

The first importation of cattle from Mexico to this country under the new tariff law has i st been made, but the importer, Bartlett Richards rado, got himseli into trouble thereby. A couple of weeks ago Albert Dean, local agent of the bureau of animal industry, hearing of the intention of certain parties to bring such cattle into this country, asked Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, for instructions regarding their treatment on arriving in the United States. Dr Salmon wired back: "Cattle from Mexico must be regarded as infected and put in southern yards." Yesterday Mr. Dean received these telegrams from John C. Jenkins, the agent at Deming: "Train of cattle, fourteen cars, Mexico to Colorado, held at San Marcial, N. M." "Two trains of cattle, Corralitos, Mexico, to Julesburg, Col, held here until advised by you." Mr. Dean immediately notified Dr. Salmon and he telegraphed back: "Detail one of your men to inspect cattle at Deming and inform owners they will be treated a. coming from infected area and can proceed only for immediate slaughter. An Dean then tele-graphed John C. Jenkins, Demning, N. M.: "Inspect. Take any of the brand of Mexican cattle and allow them to proceed by railroad to market for immediate slaughter, or return to Mexico by the same route they came Mr. Richard's intention was to pasture the cattle in Colorado and then send them to market.-Drovers' Telegram.

Theuncertainty which has surrounded the cattle industry in America is not confined to this country, but is even more marked in Great Britain. according to a resume of conditions in England from the Mark Lane Er ress. The drouth of last year, which in a measure extended up into August of this, served to cause the farmers to dispose of their cattle at any prices, the same as in this country. In August the country was visited by heavy rains, making the grass and fall crops better than they have been but again, as it is in a great part of this country, the English farmers have not the stock to take advantage of the superabundance of The summary of the report of the English agricultural returns finished in June, show a remarkable decrease in both sheep and cattle, with grazing cattle or feeders in demand at nigher prices than can be got for those for market. In other words to quote the Express, lean cattle are much dearer than fat cattle. The scarcity of money and the low prices of wheat, do not hold forth much encouragement for the English farmers. who are urged that their only chance is to grow the very best grades of cattle and sheep, so as to put on the market choicer samples than Ameri-can or other foreign shipments can yield. The equalizing of the markets of the world under the magic power of steam is given part credit for the rather anomalous conditions of business in live stock and grain circles Also, as is being done in this country the English agriculturists are urged feed their wheat to cattle rather than sell it at its present prices.

A peculiar standard of value was fixed in a trade made in Fort Worth one day last week. E. M. Daggett traded 32 head of horses whose weight aggregated 21,500 pounds for double their weight in cattle, giving one pound of horseflesh for two pounds of cattleflesh. This is truly a day of progression.

Visit Swartz's new art parlors

SHEEP AND WOOL

The much looked for London wool sales have proved disappointing to those who predicted or anticipated heavy purchases for the American market and a rapid advance in prices.

The fall shearing season is in full-blast in Texas and it is expected that from now on receipts from that state will be comparatively heavy. During the summer months receipts of Texas sheep were surprisingly light, hardly enough arriving to keep up a respecta-ble range of quotations. Now that the shearing season is on, many sheepmen who do not care to winter their flocks send them to market so that supplies are likely to be heavier than they have been any time since last spring. Prices were so low all summer that sheepmen couldn't afford to ship anything but the best grades. The railroads in most cases demanded a guarantee of freight charges before they would accept the stock, which, on account of the depressed condition of the market they refused to give so the market, they refused to give, so thus far not much business has been Texas sheep this season .done in Drovers' Journal. Fenno Brothers and Childs, wool

comimsssion merchants of Boston, in summing up the market, and the London wool sales, in their letter to the trade which is given below, show a little brighter outlook for the home grower: The market has been pursuing rather an uneven course the past week. Up to the time of the cable's announcing the opening of the London sales there had been rather more inquiry and a decidedly brisk business going on largely in anticipation of an advance in London which seemed almost inevitable. But as it so often hapens, it was the unexpected this time that occurred, and while there was considerable firmness and quite a goodly attendance of buyers at these sales, there was no positive advance, and manufacturers here conside ing that fact and knowing that consequently they had little to fear in the way of wool famine, seem to have concluded that they will for the time beirg be inno hurry but confine themselves to the hand-to-mouth course which they have learned so thoroughly by the experience of the past two ears, and await developments. Many of them have, to be sure, taken quite considerable orders for their fabrics and they mean to furnish the goods, but as they feel that in view of the present prospects the can without any doubt get all the wool they need when they want it at no material advance from today's prices, they do not feel like losing any interest in piling up and carrying stocks of raw material when they can just as well throw this burden on the wool merchants. Prices meanwhile are steady except on fine wools, especially fine delaine wools, which are most keenly competed with by the fine foreign varieties. are distinctly weaker and could by a careful purchaser be obtained at about cents a grease pound lower than they could have been bought for a month This decline is simply owing to an actual comparison of the scoured product with similar foreign wools which has resulted in the positive con-viction of both buyers and sellers that fine domestic wools must be lower in order to keep the American market. It is still thought by some that there may be an improvement as the London cales progress, but owing to the unattractive character of the offering we should not much expect this, and rather incline to the opinion that American competition and the average purchases of foreign manufacturers for their actual needs will simply tend to keep the market in London steadily The foreign manufacturers all over the world have been hoping for great things from the new tariff and were expecting to monopolize the American market for woolens, but thus far they have ben somewhat disappointed as our manufacturers have of their products in order to meet the foreign competition, therefore these foreigners are not such eager pur chasers of raw material as had been

expected and the foreign wool markets suffer in consequence. Go Slow.

As a curious commentary upon the late tariff legislation and the low price of wool and sheep, it may be mentioned that two large wool growers from a representative sheep territory are east making inquiries and gathering infor-mation as to sheep raising in South Africa, the intention being to abandon ranch in the west and take up the business in another country. The problem which confronts the western ranch wool grower seems a serious one in the face of free wool, and to many its solution seems accompanied with complete extinction of the domes tic flocks; unquestionably the admis sion of wool free of duty would in volve and necessitate a change in the sheep industry of this country as a whole, but it seems to us that the ranchman who bases his calculations and prospects for the future upon existing conditions will likely err. The present is abnormal and furnishes no reliable basis for calculation; sheep are below a normal value, and many good observers believe that wool wil be given a higher value after condi-tions become settled. There are many aspects to the question, and the west ern ranchman would do well to first determine just where he is to stand before sacrificing home, country and all.—American Wool Reporter.

The Sheep Interest. In the past forty years in this country there has been a steady increase in the amount of wool consumed per capita of population, the number of pounds per head being now more than double what it was then. In the matter of mutton, there is now, even in the present depression, a good market for good mutton. And it is a market that is bound to improve and absorb continually increasing quantities of sheep as the source of supply becomes better able to furnish a good quality. It is the Western country, too, that will furnish this suplly. As an example of the extent to which the West furnishes sheep for the market so far East as Boston, it may be noted that in 1888, of the 538,490 sheep consumed in that market, 338,820 were furnished by the West. And for the seven years ending with 1888, of the 3,837,341 sheep consumed in Boston, 2,413,548, or two-thirds, were furnished by the Western states. In 1890 the Boston consumption was 583,545, of which the West furnished 370,067. What is said of Boston market prevails to a greater or less extent with reference entire East. The West furnishes the sheep consumed in the Eastern states to the extent of about 60 to 70 per cent With this large demand, which the West can readily supply, and supply better and cheaper than any other section of the country, there need be little fear of any permanent failure of the industry. It must be remembered, however, that the Eastern mutton market is an exacting one; it likes mutton, but it wants it good. Failing to get it good, it will substitute some other kind of meat. With this general fact borne in mind, the Western shepherd will understand the problem before He can find a market for almost an unlimited number of really prime muttons. If his product falls short of this there will be difficulty in giving it away. The truth of this statement for you.

must be recognized by all who have given the subject attention, and it im-poses upon Western breeders the absolute necessity of producing good mut-ton sheep and of putting them in a condition of finish that will tempt the palate of the epicure before offering them on the market .- Iowa Home-

stead.

The raw material and good markets are not acting in a manner to please the foreigner who loaded himself with wool in anticipation of realizing a big thing out of the American buyer. Importers are in receipt of rather amusing letters from their consignors who express astonishment in not having had large orders. The foreign mail and package expresses are doing a large business in forwarding samples of all kinds, and importers are deluged with them and with letters of inquiry, the writer having something particularly attractive to offer—so he It is really amusing to the writes. one on this side, or would be were it not that there is so much of it and that it requires more or less time to attend to it, but the foreigner is deadly serious in the notion that this market is open to anything and everything and price is no consideration. The foreigner has got an idea that we were living before the new law went into operation under pressure of big prices, and that we are now hungry to get hold of foreign goods. He will know more in a short time.—American Wool and Cotton Reporter.

Southdown Exhibit.

John G. Springer, secretary of the American Southdown Breeders association, sends out a glowing report of the Southdown exhibit at the late Illinois fair. He says: "The Southsheep exhibit at the Illinois state fair. September 24-29, was large in numbers, and the quality was better than ever before presented in an American show ring, the World's Co-

lumbian Exposition not excepted."
He catalogues the prize winners at some length and closes by saying: "This exhibition of Southdowns shows that while the sheep industry of the country has received a very "black eye," yet their breeders have faith in the belief that their sheep will not be downed. Their hardiness and superfor excellence of mutton that can be produced at an early age and with les cost than that of any other breed will bring them into extended favor with the farmer and the herdsman."

POULTRY.

Al-vays chose an active, mediumsized cockerel rather than one that is

large and clumsy. In an interview with a Dallas News reporter last week, Governor Hoog, among other things, told the following cure for setting hens: "By the way, Whistle, I've got a dandy receipt for stopping hens from setting, and it is something that everybody should know all about. For instance, if you have, a hen setting and the eggs scattered and there is no chance for her to hatch, all you have to do is to drive her away from then nest. You can do this by tying a piece of red calico to her tail When she looks around and sees it she will leave the nest and go to roost, and you can't get her away from the roosting place until you take the red calico off. She thinks she has hatched a lot of red snakes, and you could not pull her back to that nest with a log chain. This is a great receipt, and the people should know it. That's the reason I tell you about it. I know you tell all you know and more, too.'

Value of Bone Meal for Fouls. There is no ingredient whose value as a mixture in poultry food is equal to bone meal or ground bone for its cost. Bone meal is ground the finest of the two, and is sold at a price which renlers if very cheap. an excellent ngredient to mix with soft food for poultry, and the fowls are very fond of it. It is especially desirable for laying hens, and those who give it a thorough trial quickly discover difference between the yield of eggs from fowls that have this mixed with their food and those that do not. Even the large bits of bone, as large as a whole kernel of corn, and even larger, are greedily devoured by the laying hens, and it is really surprising to see how much they like it. It is also an excellent thing for growing chicks, and is just what they need to build up a good, strong frame, and if they well supplied with bone meal mixed with their other food it will be a great benefit to the chicks as well as to their owners. All fowls, and especially those that are confined, should have at least ocasional feed of bone meal .-

Meat on Quick Time.

American Poultry Journal.

More meat can be produced in the shortest time from the duck than from any living thing on the farm. farmer who has a drake and six ducks will get something like 800 to 1000 eggs from them in a year, and he can set the eggs under hens and have ducklings from the time the first lot comes out, which is often as early as February, until in the late summer. should not cost over six cents to duce a pound of duck meat, and they grow so rapidly as to leave chickens far in the rear. A duckling will weigh if forced, four pounds in eight weeks. We have had them gain a pound in

Of course we had the Pekins, and used only the largest and best we could procure for breeding purposes, and we have raised hundreds that never saw water except in a trough, no ponds or streams being used. No quicker way of supplying meat for the farmers' table can be suggested than for him to hatch out a large lot of ducklings, and he can get a good price for all he may sell. Roast duck is a better dish than

salt pork, and can be had just as cheaply, as the duck can be raised on the same food that is required for producing pork.—Poultry Keeper.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal. I saw in the last issue of the Journal an inquiry from Mr. Charles Witty of Dalias county for a preventive of chicken mites. If he will apply hot toal tal with a swab or brush to roost poles, rests and nest boxes, mites will not bother the setting hens or any of his chickens. First clean up and burn all litter and trash, and spray every-where with coaloil emulsion, which if put on hot will kill mites, lice and nits at one shot. Poultry houses should be sprayed every wash day, as the coaloil emulsion I give below can be better made with the suds than anything else. I use a William Stahl 5-gallon sprayer, and can spray top, bottom and sides in a few minutes. For making the mixture I send the printed recipe, which by adding a gill of carbolic acid is made a good deal better. You can publish this if you see fit; and in regard to the advertisement I have in the Journal I can say that I have letters from every-where from as far south as Beeville and as far north as Denison and points in the Territory.

The kerosene (coal oil) emulsion is used as a dip for the hens, or for the poultry house, and is cheap as well as efficacious. If used as a dip, use twice as much. Twenty quarts of water to one quart of the emulsion. The following is the way to prepare it:

Slice a pound of hard soap in a gallon of water, using a kettle, and let it boil until the soap is dissolved; then remove it from the stove (to avoid danger), and add a gallon of kerosene. Begin at once to churn or agitate it briskly uptil the oil and soap mixture are well incorporated. It may require ten or fifeen minutes. When the mix-ture is cold it is of the consistency of cream. Now add ten or twelve gallons of cold water, stirring well. Coal oil will not mix with water, but it will-mix with milk or soap suds, and water then be added. You will now have fourteen gallons of emulsion at a cost of a pound of soap and a gallon of kerosene.

Spray this mixture over every portion of the poultry house walls, sides, nests, roosts, yards, or everywhere a louse can harbor. It has the same effect as pure kerosene, but is cheaper and does not injure hens or chicks It must be thoroughly churned, so that all the oil is well mixed with the soap suds. You can make the mixture and then use a pint of quart as needed, always adding ten or twelve times as much water. Some add twenty times as much water. Here is a carbolic acid method:

Get crude carbolic acid. It sells at about 50 cents a gallon. Dissolve a pound of soap in a quart of boiling water. Now add a pint or quart of the crude acid and churn it the same as with the kerosene emulsion. can now add ten times as much cold water. You can mix it with lime or soak sawdust in it and sprinkle the sawdust on the poultry house floor. The acid will not mix with water, but will form an emulsion with soap, when water may then be added.

There is no use in killing lice on hens unless you first clean the poultry house and make it free of lice. It will pay to spray the hen house every day for a week, if lice exists, as such workwill not require five minutes with the sprayer, which forces a fine spray into every crack and crevice. My advertisement in the Journal

Breeders' Directory will tell about the sprayer and lice machine. Yours re-A. G. FOWLER. spectfully.

Deafness Can't Be Cured.

By local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portions of the ear. There is only one way to cure deaf-ness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumb ling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflamma tion can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearbe destroyed forever. cases out of ten are caused by catarrh. which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundand dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHEYNEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

The Dundee (Scotland) Weekly News gives away four half crowns every week for the best original jokes contributed by its subscribers, A great many regalvanized American chestnuts are worked in on the unsuspecting ediwho requires the signature and address of the contributor as an evidence of good faith. The News, which claims to be read by a million people, gets only about two columns a week as a result of its prize offering. Such scheme in this country would warrant the establishment o a branch postoffice at the building where the paper was published that made the offer. The woods are full of humorists, waiting for the inovation of just such a plan as adopted by the Stotch publication.

Parent's Best Gift to a Son Is a scholarship for the Business course, or the Phonographic or Tele graphic courses at the renowned Commercial college of Kentucky univer-sity. For circulars address Wilbur R. Smith, Lexington, Ky. See advertise

The Texas Stock and Farm Journal of Fort Worth comes out this week enlarged to a seven-column, eight-page paper and with a new heading. This Journal is devoted exclusively to Texas stock and farm interests, and has the largest circulation of any paper of its kind in the state.-Sterling Courier.

READ THESE PRICES

The following prices are for delivery at Albuquerque or Socorro, N. M., and will be reshipped from there direct to customers at any point. thus getting strictly high-class Sheep to you very cheap:

Pure-bred recorded one and two-year-old Shropshire rams, good wool and mutton qualities, weight 150 pounds, price\$28.00 each

Pure-bred rams, one to four years old, good big fellows, cannot be recorded on account of lost records, for only...... 18.00 each Elegant recorded ram lambs...... 20.00 each

Pure-bred ram lambs, not eligible to registry 15.00 each High grade rams good ones...... 12.00 each Pure-bred Merino lambs, large ones, heavy shearers,

My shipment will leave October 11. Send your orders to reach me before that date and I will bring you something that will please you and do you some good. At least 50 per cent of the amount must accompany order. Balance will be collected on delivery if desired. Let me bring you some good Shropshires and see what they will do A. H. FOSTER, Allegan, Mich.

STANDARD FOR THIRTY YEARS.

BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT

Sure Death to Screw Worms and will Cure Foot Rot. It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other nnimals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1-2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb., cans. Ask for

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City

BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all druggists

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

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ary work in that quarter would be thrown away. Especial care is de-voted to the breeding and training of "hog dogs," while the more valuable

animals, which are expected to contrib-ute a goodly share of the substance of

both man and dog, are allowed to "hustle" for themselves. The best

makes and calibers of rifles for hog

shooting are known to all; but among the hundreds conversant with the re-

spective merits of Winchesters, Mar-

lins and Remingtons, it would be diffi-

cult to find many who had ever heard

of Berkshires, Red Jerseys or Chester

Whites. The conditions that obtain

in the agricultural regions of the North

and East are apparently reserved, for, instead of the farmer rearing and car-

ing for the hog, the credit of the en-tire business here rests with the quad-

ruped. He is the farmer's principal re-

iance, whether the season is good or

bad, for without the pork crop har-vested from the forest there would be

no choice left him save starvation or-

The time is coming—and it is not so very far away—when the possibil-

ities of hog raising in the Southwest

will become more generally known, and fortunes will be made in this in-

dustry, now so sadly heglected. To

figure exactly the profits which might accrue would be a matter of difficulty,

since aside from the first cost of stocking the "range" there is practically

nothing on the debit side to consider.
Of course the receipts from the busi-

ness would be governed largely by the scale upon which it was run and the amount of interest taken in it; but if

carried on intelligently, and in connection with general farming (either as

the principal business or as a "side

line"), it offers better as an investment

Fall Litter of Pigs.

in the fall, run through the winter on

ier pigs the next fall or winter is true,

but that there is any money or sav-

after they are weaned. When if this

food is dropped and they run through

the winter on short rations, they be-

come stunted, and their systems are unable to assimilate their food to the

best advantage when they are once more fed a more bountiful ration. If,

on the other hand, they receive as much food as they take from the time of

weaning, and pushed along steadily

they will make very creditable pork

to be put on the market during the

late winter or early spring. They will thus, too, be out of the way and make

room for the spring litters when these

are ready to be weaned and pushed

fat pork. The only place where such is in demand is in the lumber shan-

ties, and the amount consumed is small in proportion to the general

trade. The market weight calls for lean bacon, the carcass weight not to exceed 200 pounds. It is manifest, therefore, that there is no object in the farmer's carrying over his pigs in order

to get heavier weights, unless, indeed, he wishes to keep them for his own

household. The better way, however, is to feed the young pigs off as soon

as possible. In this way one turns one's money over quickly, and gets better returns as well. The returns

as in summer feeding, but still they

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east. West or Northwest, call on the

nearest ticket agent for maps, infor-

mation, and etc. or address the under-

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

Fort Worth, Texas.

Canadian Live Stock Journal

be sufficient to pay very well.

There is no money nowadays in big

the young pigs a good start, must be given good food for some

The season for fall litters of pigs to

than all the gold and silver mines i

the Rocky mountains.

ing in it is impossible.

last of all-hard work.

HORSES AND MULES.

As an instance of where the horse market has gone to, the experience of an extensive horse breeder in West Texas is given. Realizing that horses were going down, partly as a result of the tariff bill and mostly as a result of an over supply, he a short time since cut out a hundred head of one and two-year-old half-breed Norman filleys which he shipped to San Antonio. He disposed of them at \$6 per head, from which he had to deduct \$2.50 per head for shipping and feed-ing expenses. Not much encouragement for horse breeders in that.

The almost universal use of electricity, the bicycle craze, the entire cessation of railroad building for the past two years, and the stagnation of business that has prevailed, have hit the horse market a very severe blow. throwing street car, draft and other kind of work, as well as for pleasurekept horses, out of employment. It is likely that horse-raising will take a backward movement from now on, which in the main will be a mistake. It is quite certain that it will not pay to raise ponies or scrub horses of any kind, but stylish roadsters and good, heavy draft horses will have a good demand as soon as the stampede in the horse market is over. Draft horses them for market.

The sales of pure-bred hogs, at the several fairs, do not indicate any serious doubt as to the future course in swine breeding. In fact a most hopeful view is taken of the situation. It is surprising, and puzzling, that in a year-when the corn crop is materially re-duced, that buyers of pure-bred hogs are more numerous, and there is more competition for the choicest pigs, than In a year of surplus crops. It simply shows how much faith our farmers and preeders have in the American hog. With the liberal calculations for next season's pig crop, it is hardly possible than any great surplus can be forced upon the market within twelve months, and stiff prices are likely to rule. The breeder who has a nice bunch of fall pigs should push them towards completion with all the speed consistent with careful and profitable feeding. We ad-vise early spring litters, and crowd the pigs for a September market.—Prairie

It behooves every owner and worker of a horse, says a good veterinary authority, to see that collars fit properly at neck and shoulder, and that the lining is in proper condition. It is his duty also to keep the collar clean and sweet by careful brushing and drying in the sun; and should the neck or shoulder become sore in spite of all pre cautions regarding the harness, he must do his best to prevent his horse from suffering pain. The moment a sign of soreness appears at the point-of the neck upon which the collar rides, the trouble should, if possible, be remedied. A zinc pad sometimes does all that is required, as it is healing in nature, and, at the same time, smooth and cooling. Often the simple application of a little lard over the abraded surface will prevent the harness from doing further damage; but where there is a considerable wound of skin it is well to apply an ointment composed of sugar of lead (or sulphate of zinc), one ounce; lard eight ounces, thoroughly mixed together.

Relief for Heaves.

Heaves, the common name for broken wind in the horse, is susceptible of great alleviation by attention to the character and quantity of food to be drink a moderate quantity only at a time, the disease is much less trouble-some. A still further alleviation may be obtained from the use of balsam of fir and balsam of copaiba, four ounces each, and mix with calcined magnesia, sufficiently thick to make it into balls, and give a middling-sized ball at night and morning for a week or ten days. This gives good satisfaction. Lobelia, wild turnip, elecampane and skunk cabbage, eqaul parts of each. Make into balls of common size, and give one for a dose, or make a tincture by putting four ounces of the mixture into two quarts of spirits; and, after a week, put two tablespoonfuls in their feed once a day for a month or two. This remedy is also good.

Cheap Horses.

A Texas Stock and Farm Jaurnal exchange tells of a ranchman in Colorado having sold a car load of good yearling

colts at three dollars per head.
"The Buffalo Horse World says that land, Ore., to use up the surplus horses which now exist in the northwest, and skake.

at the same t ime make it profitable for raising good American horses, thus furnishing another source of demand furnishing another source of demand-for the mongrel horde. It is proposed by the company to bring the horses to abattoirs, a site for which has been chosen near the city, and there kill them. The flesh will be rendered of its oll, and the residue, with the bones and hoofs, will be made into a fertilizer. The hides, that have always a market value, will be salted, and the hair will be used in upholstery work. A portion of the meat will be compressed for use as chicken food. This is a similar plan to that adopted in Australia for the same purpose. It is estimated that in Oregon, Washington, Montana, Nevada Oregon, Washington, Montana, Nevada and Idaho there are at present 2,000,008 of half-breed wild horses for which no

market can now be found." For several reasons there is a perfect gorge of horse flesh on the market for sale at any price. The plan suggested above may cut down the supply of scrubs to some extent, but there is lit tle hope that the ordinary poor bred horse will ever get back to the price that he brought a few years ago. This condition is traceable to a combination of circumstances, the hard times and the scarcity of feed being the principal

The almost universal use of bicycles in the cities by young men who for-merly kept medium grade horses has contributed no little to this falling off in the demand. Horses with good weighing from 1400 to 1800 pounds are taking the place of mules in nearly all taking the place of mules in nearly all a patent fact in regard to horses and the cities and it will pay to raise a patent fact in regard to horses and other kind of live stock that every other kind of live stock that nothing but well bred animals are The law of the survival of the fittest is in action and the scrub must go.

> That horses have memories, and good ones, too, is shown by and cident which took place on the grounds at Wooster, Ohio, recently. Last year the Russia filly Woodbird, while quartered in a stall on the fair grounds, was terribly frightened by a small snake which got into her man-ger. She was in such fear that she had to be removed. This year the same stall was assigned Woodbird. When she saw the manger she began trembling violently, and finally fell over and acted as If taken with a chill. All efforts to quiet the filly failed, and she was taken to another stall, where she became quiet and con tented.-Horse World.

There is no grain for horses supe rior to oats, or no staple fodder su-perior to hay (or grass) so it is maintained for good reasons that wheat straw makes the best of all bedding in stall or box. It is durible and cleanly when properly attended to, and affords comfortable material for the horse to lie down upon. Good oat straw is inferior to it in these respects, besides that when fresh and sweet it tempts the animals into the habit of eating their bedding— a very objectionable one when horses have to be carefully dieted. A ho se only sleeps for short periods at a ime, and a well-known veterinary uthority states that in his experience horses lie more on the off than the near side He thinks this is due to the position of the heart.-Exchange.

We advise watering horses toth be-fore and after feeding, says in exchange. The trouble involved in this practice is nore than most will put upon themselves. As a choice will be made, we advise watering before teeding, for when watered at this time it is found that the appetite is increased, with the result that more fool is eaten. Horses will be thirsty after a meal of dry hay and grain, and vor thankful for a drink of water. For character and quantity of food to be eaten by the animal, as every one but what they would render partial knows, says the Farmers' Voice. If and quite likely full compensation. a horse suffering from this disease is allowed to distend his stomach at his pleasure, with dry food entirely, and then to drink cold water ad libitum, he is nearly worthless. But if his food be moistened and he be allowed to drink a moderate quantity only at a drink a moderate quantity only at a moderate qua horses by thus watering, it may be assumed, would accrue to to oxen.

No human custom is more expressive of character than the handshake. It is a pleasure and a satisfaction to grasp the hand of some people, for you feel as if you were he rally receiving handfuls of friendship, trust and sincerity. But how many others there are who handelasp carries only the chill doubt, coolness and restraint! Then there are many who shake hands merely to show that they, of all the world, know the requirements of "good The result is that the stiff wrist and the lifted elbow exhibit a pose very bad in form, albeit the absence of naturalness and grace is eloquent in its information that "this is the style, you know." Says an exchange: "When that elbow goes up with a jerk in a hand-shake the estimate of the poor creature who has come into this fashion because of the lack of character to resist the social pressure goes down in the mind of the one who observes it." Thus it is a company has been organized at Port- | true that when character predominates | view of the case; however, has apparit finds expression in a hearty hand-

SWINE.

Of course it is desirable to feed well says a breeder, but some men make a mistake by overfeeding. Young pigs especially can be stunted in this way. A steady corn diet will accomplish it in

It is gratifying to notice the interest now being taken among Texas farmers in the work of raising hogs for market Amid the general depression that has applied to nearly every branch of stock raising, hogs alone have commanded a good price. Along with this impetus in hog raising is the conviction that, whatever money there may be in this branch of live stock inductry can not realized in scrub stock. As a result Texas farmers are heavy investors in thoroughbred swine-numerous shipments from the breeders of the states where raising blooded hogs for the markets is done, attesting this fact. A carload of Essex boars and sows sold to farmers in Texas "at fancy prices was distributed from Fort Worth two weeks ago. They came from faroff Nebraska, and the same breeder-E. Mahan of Lincoln, Neb .- will in short time make another shipment The farmers of Texas have money left this year, and putting it into hog improvement is as wise a disposition as

Believing that there was money in hogs if properly managed, Mr. M. A. Griffin started a hog ranch near Santa Gertrudes less than two years ago, and is meeting with the greatest success. He commenced operations with only sixty-seven sows and to this number added fifteen more later on. From these eighty-two sows Mr. Griffin raised about 800 pigs, and reports his stock doing fine, the pigs being healthy and in a good condition. Mr. Griffin raises his own feed, and in less than two years more he will no doubt have a good-sized bank account as a result of his ranch. If there is anything in a rapid increase, Mr. Griffin certanly made a ten strike when he conceived the idea of establishing a hog ranch, and he has also demonstrated the fact that hogs thrive splendidly in Southwest Texas.-Corpus Christi Caller.

Then and Now.

Mr. Frank A. Ferris chats emertainingly on this subject in the twentyfifth year Anniversary Number of the American Grocer. When a boy he assisted his father in the important task of cutting and curing two hogs for family supplies, the most important process of which was the curing of the These were placed in a cask filled with brine, to which was added brown sugar or molasses, and a fixed quantity of saltpetre with salt dissolved in the water until the solution would float a potato. This brine was boiled and skimmed until clear, and when cold poured over the hams, which were at all times kept under the surface by a heavy stone, and after eight weeks were supposed to be ready for the smokehouse. After being washed in clear water they were hung up for four weeks over a smoulder of chips and corncobs, kindled anew every night and morning.

The contrast of this primitive system with that of the great establishments of today is wonderful. Great square vats of artificial stone, holding tons of hams or bacon, are filled with brine made by strict weight and measure from the purest ingredients, a measure from each reservoir tested chemically to secure uniformity of product, he hams manipulated carefully during the term of immersion at regular intervals to secure equable absorption, and when ready placed in the smoke house, a huge brick structure, holding perhaps 2000 hams at a single filling, with steam pipes for drying, safe-guards against fire, exact regulation may not be as good in winter and distribution of heat from four-foot hickory cord wood, keeping the house and its contents at just the degree to hasten and secure the best results-viz a charming nut-brown color, firmness of meat without sacrificing its mellow-"And this is now accomplished in thirty hours instead of thirty days, as when a boy of a dozen years I helped my father in his annual hamcuring in the fifties."

Hor Raising in the Southwest. In a country where hogs manage to exist the year round on the products of the forest, and get fat as butter when the acorns are falling, it goes withous saying that, with the aid of a little common intelligence, a "lard and bacon farm" might be made a paying venture, says the Country Gentleman. A few hundred bushels of corn—which could be raised at the expense of but little labor-would suffice to tide a great deal of stock through any severe weather that might chance to occur during the generally short winters of that latitude, and also serve to accustom the hogs to the sight of their owners. who are most concerned, and mission-

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the season for fall litters of pigs to be farrowed will soon be here, and, therefore, a few words of advice to those who are raising pigs for feeding off will be in order. Many farmers let their pigs which are farrowed in the fell runs threatent the season for fall little season for the season for fall little season between the season for the season for fall runs threatent the season for fall little season for fall little season be season by the season for fall little season be season for fall little season fall little season for fall little season for fall little season fall little season for fall little season fall little season fall

"IS THIS HOT ENOUGH FOR YOU?" as little food as possible, being satisfied to carry them through in some shape. Their idea is to have pigs of some size in the spring for fattening for the coming winter. That pigs thus treated will, in some cases, make heaver not the common than the spring for the common than the spring the cases. In the first place, in order to give

> JUMPING They hop, skip, jump, BEANS dance, turn somersaulis incessantly from August to Wonderful product of a Foreign Greatest curiosity to draw crowds wherever shown, on streets, in SHOP WINDOWS, etc. Just imported. Everybody wants one. Full history of Tree and sample JUMPING BEAN to agents or streetmen 25 cents, postpaid; 3, 60c; 6, \$1; 12, \$1.50; 100, \$10. Rush order and be first. Sell quantities to your merchants for window attractions and then sell to others. Quick sales. Try 100. Big money. AGENTS' HER-

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Waco, Texas, Sept.—The board of lady managers of the Texas Cotton Palace would like to have an exhibit from all persons interested in art and fancy work, either for competition or loan. Address all communications to MRS. D. H. ORAND,

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B. LOVING & SON. MANAGER

The farmer who has a full smoke-house, cribs of corn, plenty of potatoes and stacks of straw and other feed, is independent of the price of cotton. Such is the prosperous farmer, while the single cotton idea man is gnashing his teeth at the hard luck with which

Colorado farmers are suffering from Colorado farmers are suitering that an invasion of Russian thistle. An exchange tells of a punch of this dreaded weed being brought into Denver which measured five feet in diameter and fifteen feet in circumference, estimated to contain 2,000,00 seed. Where nated to contain 2,000,00 seed. this weed grows everything else is choked out. Nothing has been heard so far of this weed from far off Russia having made its appearance in Texas.

There is a happy tendency these days toward increasing production rather than acreage. It is not so true in our time that the farmer gets his living only by "hard knocks," for the average lets his brain save his muscles many a stroke, A cultivated intelli-gence in our calling not only lessens, labor, but gives a newly revealed Ce-

The mechanic is not his own inde-The mechanic is not mis own independent business man, as is the farmer, and cannot direct his own labor. To the latter only is there anything truly enjoyable and noble in living. Let us, then, impress upon our sons the real, unquestionable truth about farming, unquestionable truth about farming. and let them hear less of grumbling over our petty trials and the old, old song that farming does not _ay. It does pay.

While farmers are busy gathering their crops they should not lose sight of their next year's seed. Sele t the best ears of corn and put the 1 to one side—in a separate bin if practicable if not, in the corner of the crib fartnest removed from the door, so that they will not be fed away during the winter. Take the seed of the best bales of cotton-those gathered earliest is to be preferred-and put it away in a rainproof house. The next year's seed is very important and should be selected. with care and then well taken care of until planting time.

Sorgham in Texas. An extract from the report of the statistician of the department of agriculture regarding Texas is as follows: Sorghum is the forage crop of Texas, though it is largely used for molasses. Its popularity is growing, the breadth of the cultivation increasing every year. It is well adapted to the soil and climate, and no crop pays for allround purposes better than sorghum.
The crop has been damaged some by
dry weather, especially the second crop.

Much attention is
bing given to improved breeds of hogs, and a spirit of home production of pork is growing. It has been shown that pork can be raised as cheaply in Texas as in any other state.

Productive Capacity.

According to statictics furnished by Secretary Morton, in 1850 50 per cent of al Ithe persons of the United States who were engaged in gainful occupations were farmers. But in 1890 less than 40 per cent represented those engaged in agriculture. In 1850 five men with the farming implements and men with the farming implements and ma-chinery of that day, produced 500 bushels of grain. In 1890 five men, with improved farm implements and machinery, produced 1000 bushels. In 1850 the average product per man was 100 bushels. In 1890 it was 200 bushels. By improved machinery, therefore, the productive capacity of farm labor has been doubled, as far as cereals are concerned, and in the case of cotton it has been almost quadrupled.

Experimental Sta

The following item from the Dallas of recent date explains itself: Col. A. J. Rose, president of the board ectors of the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Bryan, is in the city, accompanied by Prof. Singleton now of Giddings, Col. Rose is awaiting here the arrival of Maj. W. R. Cavitt, secretary, and Prof. J. H. Connell, director, of the experimental station of the Agricultural and Mechanical college in this city. Prof. Cavitt is also professor of agriculture at the Agricultural and Mechanical college...
The object of the visit of Col. Rose

is to locate an experimental station m this district for the purpose of determining the amount of profit of fruit growing and truck farming. The national government has appropriated \$15,000 for such experimental station, and the state legislature has appropriated \$5000 for sub-stations for the

next two years.
Col. Rose said that he had made many investigations of locations in the neighborhood of Galveston, and will investigations before make several making his final recommendations.

The party will leave tomorrow morning for Hitchcock, and later will go to points on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway. There are now two experimental sub-stations in the state, one located near McKiney, in Collin cotyov, and one near Wichita Falls, in the Panhandle, where from 200 to 300 varieties of wheat are now being experimented with. Prof. Cavitt has about 300 varieties of Australian wheat, which he is now experimenting with in ennection with the Mediterranean wheat. It is the intertion of Col. Rose to post himself thoroughly before making any recommendations. In this connection he and his party may be several days in Galvestou.

Rye Pastures. I have believed for twenty-five years than most of us in what is called the West did not sufficiently appreciate the value of rye as a late fall and early spring pasture crop, writes F. D. Cdburn, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture. Where conditions are at all favorable it furnishes an astonishing quantity of rich, succulent grazing just at the time of year when it is most relished and most needed by all kinds of farm animals, even including poultry.

It pieces out to great advantage, and feed that may be scant or poor, and while especially agreeable to all the ces out to great advantage other stock, it will make poorly nourished cows practically double their milk in uantity and quality. In fact, I have ever seen a Kansas farmer so well never seen a Kansas farmer so well fixed that a good piece of rye pas-ture was not a genuine bonanza to him. There has never been a season in all the Central West when something of that sort was more of a com-fort to its possessor than it will likely be within the next nine months. Hence would say to every farmer who reads his, do not fall to sow, and sow early in fact just as soon as the ground be put in proper condition—a good-area of rye for pasturage. Do not it for grain, but for pasturage; the most of it for grazing, and ventually it also yields some grain th harvesting, well and good.

wheat just as you would the rye, is not a plump, high-grade article will cut but small figure if sound, small or shrunken body, I would sow less than five pecks to the if plump, a bushel and a half and do not be afraid of ng that was a better

cellent in years of greatest abundance; when other feed is scarce or poor it is simply indispensable-really benefaction. Sow it with a drill or broadcast, as you thing best, but do a good job, as if you desired success and meant to deserve it.

Alfalfa in Texas. A writer in a recent issue of National Stockman and Farmer has this to say

of alfalfa:

Alfalfa cannot be successfully grown east of the Mississippi or north of the Ohio. Its home is where irrigation is or can be used. It delights in a deep, porous, sandy soil, such as is found in the valleys of the Great Basin and Central and Southern California. It must have water, and in abundance, yet an impervious subsoll through which the surface cannot percolate is destructive to its growth. In such a soil there is no sub-irrigation, which is essential when surface irrigation is impossible. It is as peculiarly adapted to arid plains as the camel is to the burning sands of Arabia or the great Sihara. It yields from three to eight tons per acre under favorable conditions, and can be cut from two to four times a Being a legume, it enriches rather than exhausts the soil, and will last for years when properly seeded. To be more specife, we cannot say that it would be a success ind West Virginia. It ought to be a success on the sandy soils of New Jersey, Delaware, the Virginias and the Carolinas. As it is a perennial, it will always

stay. We would advise our friends to make a trial on a small scale. If alfalfa can be grown in the sandy soils of New Jersey, Delaware, the Virginias or the Carolinas, there is a great part of Texas especially adapted to its growth. Mr. Muhall of St. Louis, who lived for several years in California and who is an enthusiast on the subject of alfalfa, says that properly put in it will grow to perfection on Texas black land. His method of planting " on the black land would be to break the soil to the depth of at least fifteen inches, which could be done by crass plowing two or three times. According to his theory, alfalfa needs a soft alluvial ped for its roots, which it cannot get in black soil with the common methor of plowing, w ici the common metho of plowing, wis lever deeper than six inches. once properly set, it will not be affected by the hardening of the ground. In view of its excellence for feeding hogs, if for no other reason, it would be well fc. Texas farmers to put in a small patch according to the plan suggested above.

A Day's Work. The man who thinks he can start at

lawn 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. Ten hours' energetic work of a manual character is enough for any man. I have never seen the time says W. F. Massey in "Practical Farmer," 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 farmer can always time his work by the clock. But if you have a force of men worth working, and they ee 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 presing time. I once worked an average of six men by the day. They working season. Right alongside a farmer worked his hands by the month, from sunrise to sunset, and docked them for every rainy day. Whenever his back was turned his men were killing time, chatting 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 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 green-house fires and guard the houses against accident from snow and wind, knowing that, though they did not demand would never neglect to reward faithulness. Get good men, treat them fairly, pay them fairly and demand their best work for ten hours and you will get more done on farms or anywhere else than the man who pays as little as possible, treats his hands padly, 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, fair treat-

ment.-Farmers Magazine.

Farmers as Readers. "I haven't time to read" is an expression often heard in conversation with the busy farmers who are anxious to put every moment to the best possible use. Club raisers for agricultural papers are met more often with this argument when trying to put a paper into new hands than with any other. It is a sad commentary on the American farmer that this remark is so often heard. It would be the unadulterated truth if the remark were changed to

'I won't take time to read."
It would not be so bad that these facts exist were it true that unceasing hard labor alone guarantees success, as so many honestly believe. It would also be different if eternal vigilance in the routine duties of the farm were not considered as tasks imposed farmers by those who make their liv-

ing by tilling the soil. Those who take up farming as a vocation must of necessity asume business problems that require judgment. They must keep posted in regard to outside matters which have a direct bearing upon their own enterprises. They must know, in short, what they are doing or pay dearly for their lack of knowledge, for in their business, like in many others, ignorance is no excuse for mistakes. These facts existing, how canthis knowledge be gained in any other way than by reading. Papers are devoted to their special in terests are considered indispensible to our best business men. The professions and trades have their organs. The successful doctors keep posted as to the latest diseases and their treatthrough their journals. Bankers learn the commercial conditions of the country through the papers devoted to the commerce of the country, and

There is no lack of farm papers. The "woods are full of them;" some good, some bad, and some unworthy of patronage. There are few, however, that are not worth the money they cost, for papers were never as cheap as they now are. With all the agricultural papers in the field it is trange to think how many farmers there are to be found who do not take a paper devoted to their own interests. Even in the most intelligent sections of the countr it is safe to say that not one out o every ten farmers takes and reads

the same idea holds good in every call-

farm paper. Taking the country over not more than one out of twenty or thirty perhaps is a regular and close reader of papers which are devoted to his own interests. These facts are not called up with a view of chiding those the country over th who subscribe for and read agricultural papers, but to point out one reason why so many of the rural population are considered as away behind the times and are often easy prey for those who are posted and aim to take advantage of their ignorance. How to vantage of their ignorance. How t remedy the matter is a question no easily answered.—Exchange.

Sowing Wheat. Wheat should be sown in good sea son in the fall, so that the plants can make a good start to grow before cold weather sets in, says the St. Louis Re-public. Plants of all kinds will stand the winter much better if they have had a good opportunity to get well established in good season before cold

weather. One important item in growing a good crop of wheat is good seed. The difference in cost between good and poor seed is so small that it is bad economy to use anything but the best. If the crop grown on the farm was not of a good quality, buy enough for seed. Un-der present conditions of wheat growing every advantage must be taken to secure not only the best yield, but the best quality. Good seed is necessary for this.

Thorough preparation of the soil is another item in the growing of good wheat. It will pay to harrow and drag or roll until this condition is secured. It is often the case that the last harrowing pays the best profit, for the reason that it fines the soil the most. By a thorough preparation of the soil much better and quicker germination of the seed can be secured and a more vigorous growth of the plants be made The condition of the soil and the sea-son must largely determine the time of sowing. Usually it will be best to sow a little early rather than a little late. The soil should be in good tilth, with moisture enough to induce a quick ger-mination. It is usually better to delay the seeding until this condition can be secured rather than to sow early, when is evident that the conditions are unfavorable.

The quality of seed must be deternined somewhat by the condition of the soil and the time of sowing, as well

as by the quality of the seed.
With good seed sown in good season n properly prepared land five pecks seed to the acre is usually enough. Fut if the seed is not of the best quality, the soil not prepared in a proper condition, and if the seeding is delayed until late, it may be necessary to sow as much as seven pecks. The margin between these may be varied according to the conditions under which the seeding is done.

When the soil is not rich and there is not enough of animal manure to make it so, it will often be a good plan to use some commercial fertilizer in order o increase the yield. This can be applied when the seed is sown. If a drill used a fertilizer attachment affords the best means of applying. The fer-tilizer may also be applied by hand broadcast, taking care to scatter as evenly as possible. This should be done-before the seed is sown, so that the fertilizer may be worked into the soil with the seed.

Passing of the Scrub. The farmers of Texas have made wonderful progress in fine stock raising'in the ten years that have passed since the price of cotton began to drop. While there is more cotton raised than ever it is due to the large increase of land that has been put cultivation. There is too much cotton raised yet, and as long as there big landlords and little tenants this condition will in a measure pre-vail. It is the general rule among were paid strictly by the day for ten hours' work and I guaranteed to find Texas landlords to require their renters to plant all of the land they rent in cotton with the exception of just enough corn and oats to feed their teams. Frequently the owner of one of these big farms does not raise anything on the land he cultivates himself, but feed for his live stock, of which hed usually owns as many as he has room for. His tenant is made to raise a crop that can be turned into cash as soon as gathered. This is one of the immutabilities of business, and can only be overcome by the tenant putting his energy to the acquirement of land of his own, where he can raise what will pay him the most. It may be that for the first few years he will find it necessary to raise such crops as he can turn into spot money in order to make payments on his land when they are due. After that, if he can get out of the cotton raising groove he will find that his best money is in raising fine stock in conjunction with his crops. The money may be a little slower comign in, and he will have to allow some for getting started, but the interest on the investment will be accumulating and when selling time does come he will find that he has been well paid for his waiting. This state is showing a decided inrease each year in the number of better stock being raised, but there is not yet as much attention being paid

to this phase of money making as there should be. The outlook, however, is encouraging. Ten years ago there were few stock farms in Texas devoted to raising thoroughbred stock. Now, scattered all over the state are enterprising men whose herds of cattle, hogs and sheep show as many pedigrees as can be found among the Northern and Eastern stock farms. Ten years ago there were few if any men in Texas breeding and raising standard and thoroughbred horses. Now there are a number of fine horse farms in this state, a few of which would do credit to the states famous

for fine "horses. The transformation that has taken place in the big cattle herds of Texas is too well known to require comment; their passing from spindle legged, long-tailed racers into sturdy well-built cattle being a matter of common knowledge.

The day of usefulness of the scrub if there ever was such a time, has passed, and if the stockraiser in Texas expects to come into actual com-petion in the markets of the world with those of elsewhere, he will have to realize this fact in all that it im-

FARM NOTES. TOTAL

Never starve stock to save feed. Wisconisin has over 700,000 cows and these give over 1,000,000 gallons of milk

The prospect is good for better price this year for potatoes, as the crop of the country will be short. A Vermont farmer who raised his own cow feed, except cottonseed meal, and kept a strict account, found that

his butter cost him 13 1-2 cents per In the wise economy of nature nothing is lost in the endless changes through which matter passes in the various processes of animal and vege-

table life. Every man who makes a business o keeping cows ought to know from tests just what his cows are doing for him, and when they fail to give a satisfactory yield of milk, fatten and sell to

To make farming pay, every lick of work by the farmer should be directed with the same skill that the exterious

docking horses tails should be prohibited by law in every state in the union. It is a barbarous practice, and the one who indulges in it should be made to suffer a severe penalty.

Two years ago this country was feeding the starving peasants of Russia, and now reports come from that country that the wheat crop is so great that much of it will not be harvested, but cattle will be turned into it instead.

Our importations of sugar for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893(were 3,733,-040,266 pounds. It is estimated that to make the same quantity from beets in this country would require 240 factories of the size of the largest one in America today (at Watsonville, Cal.) and 156,-787,680 tons of beets, which would occupy 1,300,000 acres, producing twelve tons per acre. The labor cost of production would be \$20 per acre, amounting to \$260,000,000 per year for farm labor alone. The factories would cost \$120,000,000.

The crab grass crop of the Southern states, if harvested at the proper time, would go far toward supplying the for-age needed by our planters. It makes excellent hay, is easily cured and would save many thousands of dollars that are paid for an inferior quality of hay shipped from a distance. It can be gathered, cured and housed for less cost than the freight on hay shipped from the West. And yet thousands upon thousands of tons of this ex-cellent feed are allowed every year to dry up and go to-waste when it can be saved at so little labor and cost.

The department of agriculture at Washington is giving attention to the results to be derived from deep plawing. Prof. Whitney, chief of the di-vision of agricultural soils, is now in Nebraska on a special mission to investigate the effect of deep plowing on the one hand and of irrigation on the other. Secretary Morton recently received from Governor Furnas of Nebraska samples of corn of the 1894 crop planted in deep-plowed ground, and notwithstanding the drouth is in excellent condition. Two of these samples show 60 1-2 pounds not corn to 9 1-2 poulds of cob, and handlad in ninety days .- Exchange.

An Old Rhyme Reset.

'Affliction sore long time she bore Physicians were in vain.

t last one day, a friend did say, "You'd soon be well again." If you take, as I did, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for that is the cure for all the peculiar ailments of women. It is a safe, simple and sure remedy. It banishes those distresing maladies that make woman's life a burden, curing all painful irregularities, uterine disorders, inflammations and ulceration, prolapsus and kindred weaknesses. As a nervine, it cures nervous exhaustion, prostration, debility, relieves mental anxiety and hypochondria and induces refreshing sleep." She took the advice and is well. "Favorite Prescription" is the only remedy for the delicate derangements and weaknesses of females, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee

Asthma cured, by newly discovered treatment. For pamphlet, testimonials and references, address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo,

of curing in every case, or money paid

The following story is from the Del Rio Farm and Stock Record and shows how the boys out West have to look for something besides "pulling the

badger" to entertain themselves: Quite a joke was played on a party of Fort Worthites here last week by D. S. Baker and others. The party were the two Messrs. McDaniel and J. Breaux of Fort Worth. They were in camp near here and seemed to be have ing a good time. D. S. Baker was on round-up near Fray's fanch. The party ran through the brush and Mr. Baker tore his pants in such a manner as to have to repair to the camp of Fort Worthites for needle and thread. Those gentlemen asked what on earth tore him up so. They were informed that a monkey had torn his pantaloons. "What Monkeys here?" exclaimed Mr. Sam Breax. "Yes," said Mr. Baker, "and plenty of them, He proved it by the crowd. The Fort Worth boys were much excited and obtained from Mr. Baker, who is an incorrigible practical joker, full particulars for constructing a cage to capture some of the monkeys. They trapped industriously several days until one gave them the horse laugh, when they pulled up stakes and left the country in disgust. Wonder if they are telling their Fort Worth friends how many monkeys they caught on Devil's River?

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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 soild 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 and St. Louis. For further information call on near-

est agent or address
J. E. GALBRAITH,
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Important Information. The "Rock Island Route" is now unning through vestibule sleeping cars between Texas and Colorado, leaving Fort Worth daily at 8:15 p. m., and arriving in Denver at 7:45 second morning. If you intend making a business or pleasure trip to Colorado this summer, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address the undersigned for folders,

rates or information.

It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Flyer" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of Cars.

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

J. C. McCABE, G. P. E.,

Fort Worth, Texas.

Five World Beaters. TEPO" BRAND BARNES DAIRY.

Look Over the Stubles.

Now is just the time to look after the cow stables for next winter. Give them a good thorough disinfection by mix-ing forty parts of water to one of sulphuric acid. Make the manger sound and sweet, and then keep it so next winter. If there have been any lice on the cattle in previous years, a good coat of dwhitewash on all the partitions and walls is excellent. Some use the following coal oil emulsion for killing lice on cattle: 'Into one gallon of soft water stir a half gallon of soft soap. When well dissolved and while boiling add two gaffons of coal oil and stir thoroughly until the whole is well mixed. Then add another gallon of hot water. If put in a jug and well corked it will keep well. When about to use dilute it with four parts of water and apply thoroughly with sponge.—Exchange, ua fairthem darthes c aritd arthem

Packing Winter Butter.

Jayton, Kent County, Texas.-Dear Editor: As the time for packing our winter butter is at hand, a few sugges-tions by the readers of the Journal might be beneficial to many of us, as we are never too old or too wise to improve, even in homely, everyday housekeeping.

If we want solid, yellow butter ,it is necessary to churn the cream as nearly pure as possible. I find by observing this rule we can have nice, yellow butter even in July and August. Thorough washing with pure, cold water is a very important part of butter-making if you want it to keep sweet for a long time. I keep washing it until the last water is clear, then salt and set away a few hours, then press or work all the water out of the butter with a wooden paddle, then pack solidly in a stone jar-a large one is the best. I use

those holding four or five gallons When my jar is full, and I wish to keep it for future use, I cover the top with a layer of salt or a little strong brine. I believe by taking proper pains we can make as nice butter from our well graded Texa; cows and nativ in tritious grasses, as they can from their Jerseys in the blue grass MRS. EMMA GEORGE.

Notes.

The dairy seems to be women's special province. Will not more of our ruddy farm girls attend the dairy schools this winter at the agricultural stations, or the dairy classes at the institutes whenever they are held? This would make a revolution in their work.
If we cannot control the markets, we can ,to a great extent, control produc-tion. Weed out the cows which do not yield more than 4000 pounds of milk or produce more than 150 pounds of butter in a year; yet this would probably lead to the slaughter of one-third of our milch cattle. In these improved times a dry win-

ter dairy is wholly optional with the owner, for with warm stables and ensilage it is very easy work keeping the cows yielding a generous flow. The cold days of January no longer mean a shutting off the dairy until spring. Dry up your cows at Christmas if nay. All the nourishment in that hay will be needed to keep them warm and

in even tolerable condition. Add roots, ensilage or corn if they are still to give After the trying time of milking after calving is over, the business should be carried on regularly, quickly and thoroughly. If you would make the neifer placid and tractable and promoce he secretion of milk, exercise extreme

patience. In no case beat a cow which does not stand quietly to be miked.

Milking and Milkers. There is probably no farm work there so much is lost by a poor quality of work as in milking. The amount of such losses I did not rully appreciate until I commenced to test my milkers. This I did by following their work through the season, learning what the ows they milked gave when fresh and comparing it with what the same cows gave after a term of months. required but little extra time, as it was done when takein tests of the cows. I folowed this work over a year before saying anything to any person about it; and to say that I was surprised is stating it very mildly. I found a difference in the work of my milkers sufficient, when fifteen cows were milked, to pay a man's wages. This sum is large but if we will watch this work for a time, conviction will follow the watching. A great par of this difference in milkers comes from the failure on the part of the milker to do as well as he knows how. They are in a hury to get rid of the strippings. They are also unpleasant to the cows and, at times, abusive Unkind treatment surely brings im-

mediate retaliation. Milkers must es tablish pleasant relations between themselves and the cows if they expect to secure the best results. Here I think the women are superior to the men: they are naturally more kind and they have more sympathy with the cow mother than the average Whenever I see my cows afraid of the person milking them, know there is something wrong. They may be kind when I am about, but know they have been unkind at some time or the cows would not be afraid of them. Most persons can do good work milking if they try, but there are

persons who cannot milk well. They are not adapted to it. Last winter I paid about \$25 in prizes to my milkers, and I am sure I never invested the same amount to so good an advantage; I am sure it brought me 400 per cent interest. I shall follow up the plan this season again, commenc ing about October 1, when the cows come fresh again. My experience with Jerseys causes me to believe that they resent unkind treatment quicker than any other breed. They are gentle and quiet when kindly treated; as much so as any cows I ever had any experience with; I wish I had more of them.-H. B. Gurler, in Jersey Bulletin.

Two pounds of butter is worth as much as a bushel of wheat. No matter where the butter is made.

In feeding straw, remember and pile

on the meal when mixing your cow's

if it is good butter, that is enough.

rations.

Better sacrifice some of your poorer cows than to go into winter quarters with too many for your pile of feed. Justice will triumph at last. National Dairy union will get the leg-islation it is after and oleo will "sing small" in spite of its millions.

A careful estimate of the value of butter and cheese made in the United States is placed at \$900,000,000 per annum, without taking into account the retail trade in milk. The value of skim-milk for feeding purposes would amount to \$100,000,000 more. The numamount to \$100,000,000 more. The number of milch cows increased from 13,-000,000 in 1879 to 16,000,000 in 1889; and the value of the cows in the latter year

Ordinary barrel salt is unfit for butsolve and impure. This should be sufficient to banish it entirely from the dairy, but it is not, and thereby a great loss is sustained. When a whole-saler gets a load of this butter he shaves it up thin and soaks out the last. He doesn't do this for nothing.



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He then rechurns it in some skim-milk to impart a flavor, for the water which took out the salt left it flat flavored. Then he salts it with good dairy works and packs it and puts on the market. All this is expensive and even then the product is not as good as it would have been had this extra treat-ment been unnecessary. Under no circumstances use common salt. Get the best dairy salt. The Hutchinson special brand for butter is all right every time. In the private dairy a salt which is not only pure and soft (so that it will not tear the grain), but dissolve will not tear the grain, but dissolve quickly, is desirable. This is because the temperature of the common farm dairy room is not under control and the butter may be injured by simply standing for the "slow" salt to dissolve.

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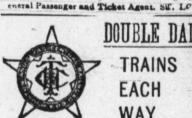
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ELEGANT CHAIR CARS ON DAY TRAINS.

Through Sleepers Between DALLAS AND SAN ANTONIO

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Through Sleepers from New Orleans to Den ver via Houston and Fort Worth-

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Superior Route to Points in the Southeast Via Houston and New Orleans.

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Fort Worth and Denver City RAIL WAY

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE."

MORGAN JONES. JOHN D. MOORE, Receivers.

Short Line from Texas to Colorado.

CHANGE OF TIME. July 1, 1894. Through train leaves Fort Worth at

10:55 a m., arriving at Denver at

5:55 p. m., passing through

TRINIDAD.

PUEBLO. And the Great Wichita, Red River, and Pease river valleys, the finest wheat, corn and cotton producing

country in the world. THE ONLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH PULLMAN AND FREE RECLINING CHAIR

CARS WITHOUT CHANGE. For further information address. D. B. KEELER.

G. P. & F. A., F. W. & D. C. By. Fort Worth, Texas.

HOUSEHOLD.

KISS HER EVERY DAY.

Reader, have you got a wife? Kiss her every day.
'Tis the duty of your life To kiss her every day. Tell her that the world is graced By such as she—the true, the chaste— Then put your arms around her waist And kiss her every day.

Tell her that she's growing prettier Every dawning day. Dearer, nearer, wiser, wittier, Kiss her every day. Many lives are graveward carried, Wounded, bruised and hurt and har-

They stopped their sparking when they Often that's the way.

Tell your wife how-much you'd miss If she went away:

Take her in your arms and kiss her Forty times a day. Tell her she's your life and crown; Never leave her with a frown; Keep your ugly temper down, And kissed her every day.

Winter, summer, rain or shine, Never sulk and blame; Spring or autumn, never whine For your own good name. Sometimes she'll be cross and cold, Never mind—she's good as gold; Let her have her little scold, And kiss her just the same.

When there's something wrong with

baby, Kiss her every day. Kiss her every day.

'Twill help to soothe her worry, maybe,
Kiss her every day.

Kiss her when her soul is sad,
Kiss her when her heart is glad,
Be your fortune good or bad, e your fortune gay.
Kiss her every day.
—Toronto World.

When you come in out of a shower set your umbrella in the rack handle down and thus allow the water to drip off the edges, instead of setting it top down, as is so frequently done. When the top is turned down the moisture lingers in the thick folds of the lining there and it soon becomes tender and before long breaks and is worn out. The wire that holds the ribs at that point soon rusts out too, and when it breaks the umbrella is a wreck, in-

Close a silk-umbrella and shake the folds out loose and allow it to dry. When dried, open the silk stretches and stiffens and in consequence soon breaks. If folded up tight it is apt to break in the folds. When they are dry put them away in the same loose condition that they were dried. The case or cover is only meant to protect them from dust and cinders when traveling.

An editor, on being asked if he ever saw a bald-headed woman, replied in the following vein: "No, we never saw a bald-headed woman. Nor did we ever see a woman walting around town in her shirt sleeves with a cigar in her mouth and into every saloon she saw. We have never seen a woman go fishing with a bottle of whisky in her pocket, sit on the damp ground all day and go home drunk at night. Nor have we seen a woman yank off her coat, spit on her hands and say she could lick any man in town. No. God bless her, she isn't built that

The Farmer's Boy.

To save the boy for the farm, rather than save the farm for the boy, is the problem that now confronts us, says Helen Jay in the Ladies' Home Journal. The solution of this problem lies largely with the farmer's wife. I venture to say that if the childhood of the farmer's sons were made a bright tion and memory would do much to gled. keep these boys on the fram. Many a lonely woman that today is nursing her grief in a desolate home knows in her heart that her boys had very little done to make that home attractive. There are others who may learn the lesson before it is too late, and it is to them that I speak. In the first place very many farmers' wives need to learn how to use their houses. An hour's drive through any farming commmunity would convince the most skeptical of the truth of this statement. We pass in this drive house after house with tightly closed doors and windows. Very often there is no sign of life about the place until the barn is reached, and then we see by the presence of animals and farming implements that some one is living on the premises. If you ask the housewife the reason for this locking and barring she will tell you at first that her mother always did the same. If you persist she will also state that closed blinds keep out flies and dust and prevent the sun from spolling the furniture. So during the hot weather the family eat in the main kitchen, the cooking being done in a summer kitchen or shed, and too often in the room in which the meals are served. The children, when not out of the house, must stay in this hot, poorly ventilated room. The farmer and the housewife are so tired with their hard day's work that they are glad to go to bed What then becomes of the boys? Why, they get into the habit of spending their evenings at the country store-and very unsafeplaces are many of these country stores. If the farmer's wife will take time to think, she will realize that in the community in which she lives there are one or two men, perhaps, that are moral plague spots on the good name of that community. She will also discover that the country store is the headquarters of these men. For this reason, if for no other, she will try and keep her boys away from that store in the evenings. If she can only bring herself to convert-and I use the word almost in its scriptural sense-her closed-up parlor into a genuine living-room, where the boys and girls can entertain their friends, she will be doing much to secure the fut-ure happiness of her home. Some when too late, have realized that carpets and curtains are not so valuable a family possession as cheap-er and moral purity. The expense of

· DES:

such an arrangement, aside from the

MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Pres som Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD

The latest investigations by the United States and Canadian Governments show the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others in purity and leavening strength.

Statements by other manufacturers to the contrary have been declared by the official authorities falsifications of the official reports.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,

wear and tear upon the household plenishings, is trifling. In almost every farmhouse parlor there is a lamp, sel-dom if ever used. Oil for that lamp and a heating apparatus of some sort are all that will be required to make of that parlor an attractive place.

Woman has the advantage of man as regards longevity, says the Medical Record. She suffers less from accidents, injuries and many forms of disease; she is, in fact, more tenacious than man of the limited enjoyments

allowed her. The comparative mortality of the sexes at different ages shows that in the first year of life the mortality the female is much less than that the male, being at birth 92.64 per 1000 as against 112.80, and at the end of the year 31.87 per 1000 as against 35.08. This difference continues up to the fourth year. From 5 to 12 the female mortality is greater than that of the male, being at the latter period 3.56 for males and 4.28 for females. At the age of 46 the male mortality equals that of the female, the latter having been up to this time slightly in excess. During the years 46 to 56, the period of the climacteric, the male mortality gains rapidly on the female, being 6.32 per annum for the one and only 3.47 for the other. Hence the climacteric is really a much more serious time for man than for woman. After 56 the female mortality gains on that of the female mortality gains on that of the male, but it is always slightly below it. Woman has not only a less morbut a greater longevity than There is, also, a plurality of man. female births.

Some Uses of Charcoal. A teaspoonful of powdered charcoal stirred into a glass of cold water and drank by a person suffering from sick headache caused by a disordered stomach will often afford relief. It absorbs the disturbing gases and relieves the nerves. It will often alleviate constipation and disturbed conditions of the bowels; also it is a corrective of heart-

Charcoal is an excellent ingredient in powitices which are applied to malignant ulcers and old sores. It is a good application to the dressings of

A thin, flat piece of charcoal bound tightly on a superficial burn will re-lieve the pain almost imendiately, and is very healing, if the burn is such that it can be kept in place.

It is also a disinfectant, purifying

offensive air by absorbing noxious odors. It should be placed on trays ins ick rooms where the character of diseases and condition of patients render the air especially impure and unhealtful.

It is said that charcoal will absorb 90 per cent its bulk of ammonical gas, hence if used freely over comp heaps it not only prevents unpleasant odors, but renders the compost more valuable by retaining the ammonia which would otherwise pass off.

If freely applied to any offensive or decaying animal matter it will not only render the odor less perceptible, but the immediate atmosphere will not be as likely to produce deleterious consequences if it must be breathed. If sprinkled over and about fresh meat it will prolong its keeping quali-

If used freely on meat that is a off flavor it will sweeten it. It will also cleanse impure water and sweeten foul breath caused by decaying teeth, if used frely with the tooth As a disinfectant it "gives no disagreable odor, corodes no metal, injures no fabric, changes no color and

is simple and safe." It is not a good conductor of heat, hence powdered charcoal is often packed around tubes to prevent heat from escaping. A quantity of powdered and lump charcoal should be included in every housewife's stores. It does not deterioate or lose strength by standing, and is always ready for immediate use.-Sarah E. Wilcox.

About that Sewing Machine. About this time of the year the good wife in many homes is wondering how in the world she can manage to get through this fall's sewing on the old sewing machine, which was such a worry last year while doing the heavy sewing for winter. The Journal would like to make a present of one of its machines to every woman in the land, but, as it cannot afford to do this, it has named a price, \$22 delivered any where, that comes more than half way. These machines are made by a concern whose output is 500 machines per day and whose manager has had thirty years' experience in the sewing ma-chine business. Now if any of these good women will go to work and raise a club of thirty subscribers and send us the names at only one dollar each we will return the compliment by making her a free present of the machine Or, if after a good effort, so many sub her a free present of the machine. scribers cannot be obtained, send fifteen names with one dollar each and \$10 extra and we will send the machine. We are not handling these machines to make money out of them. We want circulation, and we want our friends to help us get it. Go to work and raise a club.

Valuable Suggestions. Ample, Sept. 30, 1894.
Editor Household, Fort Worth, Tex.
I will write again. I wish more of
the ladies would express themselves through the Household columns. I think those letters describing the different parts of the country are nice, and I for one would be glad if some one who goes to the fair would write a description of something they see there, for I know several besides myself who will not get to go. And the Cotton Palace, too: it will be very in-

teresting to have them talked over

Our county is not much in the way of variety of landscape, but it is very pretty to look at-mostly prairie, with small streams running toward the Brazos. Along these streams you find elm, willow, hackberry, china and mesquite timber, and there are plenty of wild plums. That is all the fruit we have except a few peaches. All kinds of melons do well—and you know they can be used in various ways. This has been a good crop year, but I don't like to see familles moving in expect ing to depend entirely on farming, without raising stock to sell. They run too much risk. They might make enough the first year to pay for their dand, but the chances are they will make nothing more than rough feed, such as sorghum, which never fails and can be kept in stacks for years. While I think of it, I will say we do not need a barrel silo, or any other kind of a silo, to keep feed here. We feed old Brindle nice sweet sorghum and a little chops and cotton seed in the winter, and then we get good milk from her and are not afraid to let the children drink all they want; and this winter maybe we will sell a little of our nice sweet butter and buy a tin soldier and a green autograph album for that poor little fellow that has to live away down in "dobe" town. Will some one give some suggestions for getting up food for patients who

A Study in Corsets. Wellogg of Boston is one those benighted individuals who think that feminine dress reform has made no apprecible progress and has the bad taste to quote figures to prove it. He says that the Alaskan women stick a pin or fishbone through the lip Other Indian women flatten the heads of their offspring or squeeze them into the shape of a pineapple. The Chinese compress the female foot. But the palm. if such it may be called, of physical disregard of the laws of health he awards to the civilized people who use stays and corsets. He has compiled the following tabulated statement of facts to comparative waist proportion:

cent of Average Average waist height waist to inches. inches. height American women. 61.64 24.44

Telugu women of India 60.49 English women ..60.04 24.65 French women ...61.06 Chinese women ...5785 28.00 Yuman women...66.56 85.04 Civilized men-American67.96 28.40

45.4

58.3

43.3

Mrs. Langtry67.00 Venus de Milo 47.6 Dr. Kellogg considers Mrs. Langtry's figure deformed and in the name of hygiene and the future of the race ries out against its imitation. The Telegu women, who rank next to Americans in the smallness of the waist, sustain the skirt, which is about their only article of clothing, by a cord tied around the waist and drawn as tightly as possible. English women sustain their clothing at the waistband. The German peasant women, on the contrary, discards waistbands altogether and wears her garments suspended from the shoul-ders. The result is shown in the greatly superior physique of the German peasant .- Sloux City Tribune.

Brooklyn has a 9-months-old baby which weighs 52 pounds. The child is perfectly formed and in excellent health, never having been sick a day in its life. It is the child of William Burr, said to be related to the once notorious Aaron Burr. He is a very small man, and the mother, who is of German parentage, weighs but 110 pounds. The child weighed 12 pounds at birth, and has grown almost visibly

Gentle Little Folks.

Gentle children make gentle men and gentle women. Training children in etiquette and good breeding is almost as essential as religious instructions, because good manners will influence their character to a great degree, and our thoughts and feelings are governed by our actions. Every one knows that a rude, ill-bred child is an unendurable nuisance and will make every place in the parlor in the car—while, on the contrary, courteous, well-bred, pleasing children are winsome, lovable and delightful:-New York World.

Ontario Veterany College. The Ontario Veterinary college will open for the session of 1894-95 on Wednesday, October 17. The prospects for full classes are excellent. Professor Smith, the principal, has just returned from Europe, and has visited the lead-ing veterinary colleges there. The in-structions given at this institution keep pace with the most recent knowledge in veterinary science.

A department for the breeding and care of fowls has recently been added to one of the English universities. This suggests the thought that Indiana has ome so important a poultry state that our experiment station might act wisely in opening a department of gal-linoculture, wherein the best methods of breding, feeding and doctoring our various domestic fowls should be taught and specimens of the more important breeds kept for comparison. The industry is already a very large one in the state and is rapidly increasing in importance.—Indiana Exchange.

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

NEWS AND NOTES

A war scare is going on in Europe over the reported blockade of the Madagascar straits by the French. There has been a call made of the English cabinet council to consider the

In the race at Portland, Me., Wednesday between the two stallion kings of the turf, Directum and Nelson, the former won three straight heats, breaking the record in the last heat by going the mile 10 2:08-1-4.

The states of Michigan and Wisconsin have appointed commissioners to investigate the causes of the recent disastrous forest fires. This was done as a result of the charges made by insurance companies that the fires were started by lumber kings. If the commissioners appointed fail to develop the matter some of the insurance companies will take up the matter them-

The following patents were granted to Texans last week: Peter L. Brady, Hearne, cattle guard for railroads; Nicholas S. Duggarat, assignor of one-half to A. D. Heneyeutt, Gatesville, car-coupling; John Ericeson, Sabine Pass, assignor of one-half to A. Spinney, Edgartown, Mass., gravity oil dis-tributor for ships; George A. Green, Rogers, refrigerator; Thomas J. Kel-ley, Totosa, assignor of one-half to V. L. Grable, Prairieville, plow; Frank Lester, Panhandle, rotary valve for engines; John J. Schobere, assignor of seven-twentieths to A. O. Hubbard, Clint W. Fink and F. Hunter, El Paso,

A great many Southern negroes are emigrating to Liberia, Africa, where they will be given twenty-five acres of land and the necessary implements to cultivate same by the government of that country.

Cattle Wanted. We have a buyer who wants 5000 she

cattle located above the quarantine Another wants 5000 2 and 3 year-old steers located below the quara itine.

Another wants 2000 3-year-old steers below quarantine If you have any kind or class of cattle for sale, write

THE LOVING LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY, Fort Worth, Texas

Cattle For Sale, 1000 Liberty county steer yearlings, at \$6.75 1000 Liberty county steer 2-year-olds at \$9.25 1000 Liberty county steer 3-year-olds

at \$12.00.

1000 Greer county steers, half 3s and half 4s, at \$18.50. 1000 finely bred 1100 pound feeders 'tops' at \$27.50. 1000 good cows and calves above quarantine line at \$15.00. 2700 splendidly bred mixed stock cat-

tle, above quarantine line, at \$10.00.
1000 Jeff Davis county steer yearlings 1000 Jeff Davis county steer 2s, at \$11.00. THE LOVING LAND AND LIVE

STOCK AGENCY, 407 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas, LOCAL ..U ..U ..U ..U ..U ...

Farms Wanted.

We want to list all the farms in Tar-rant and adjoining counties that are for sale at reasonably low figures We don't want to encumber our books with high-priced properties; it is only the cheap ones that will sell now. Give us full and complete description of your property and make your prices right, and we will do our utmost to find a buyer for you.

THE LOVING LAND AND LIVE

STOCK AGENCY, 407 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

WOOL-MUTTON Shropshires.

Delivered in the Southwest at low prices. Grand rams able to rustle and give profitable results. About October 10 I will ship Southwest orders in car lots to central oints and reship direct to customers,

thus making cost of delivery low



300 SHROPSHIRE RAMS On hand and for sale after October 1, '94. Large size, fine quality, prices rock bottom. Send for new list, just ready. Carloads both sexes, a spec

ialty. Largest and oldest flock in Wis-consin. Send addresses of ten of your friends who keep sheep and I will send you free a choice collection of stock pletures. Oregon, Wis., is on main line C. and N. W. Ry., four hours ride from Chicago, Ill. A. O. FOX, Woodside Farm, Oregon, Wis.

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE From the best strains of Light Brahmas. Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Lace Wyandots, Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs; fowls, \$1.50 to \$3 each, according to kind and qualities, eggs \$1.50 per set-Poland China swine of the very best breeding. Pigs now ready to ship at \$10 each; \$18 per pair, \$25 per trio. Satisfaction guaranteed, correspondence solicited. R. A. Davis, Merit, Tex.

WM. O'CONNOR, Taylor, Texas. Breeder of thoroughbred Poland China Hogs of the best families. Pigs, 2 1-2 to 3 months old, \$10.00. All stock guaranteed as represented.

E. E. AXLINE. Breeder and Shipper of Thorough-Bred Poland Chinas

Of the best strains. Pigs for sale at reasonable prices. Oak Grove, Jackson county, Mo. Mention this paper.

Registered and Graded

HSREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS,

all from imported prize winners; also MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. For sale by

W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Texas.

SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM D. H. & J. W. Snyder, Props.,

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

Correspondence Solicited.



AMOS W. HARRIS & SON, Union County, Kentucky.
Breeders of registered Duroc-Jersey
Hogs. Also breeders of thoroughbred Brahma chickens. Stock from the best poultry yards in America. P. O. Address, FLOURNOY, KY.

TENNESSEE JERSEYS

World's Fair Blood.

Choice heifers, close up in blood to the "little big cow" of the World's Fair Romp's Princess 51185. Three young bulls, five months old, out of tested daughters of the great Coomassie bull, King Koffee, Jr., 12317, sired by pur-Stoke Pogis, St. Lambert bull. Spiendid individuals with gilt-edge pedi-grees. Apply at once and state what W. GETTYS,

Ingleside Farm, Athens, Tenn.

ELMWOOD POULTRY FARM, R. A. Corbeti, Prop. 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.

SHADE PARK STOCK FARM.

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

> POST OAK POULTRY YARDS, A. G. FOWLER, Prop., Handley, - - - Texas.

Breeders of thoroughbred poultry. My stock consists of Cornish Indian games, the great table fow!; Red Caps, Bared Plymouth Rocks, the great American White Plymouth Rocks, all purpose fowl; light Brahmas, Patridge Cochins and Buff Cochins. My stock is from the well known breeders of Ohio, E. J. Bull, Yellow Spring; William McCabe, Kelsey; John Sebolt, Lorain, O.; E. B. Thompson and other noted breeders. The public are respectfully invited to inspect these yards. Enclose a 2-cent stamp for circulars; correspondence solicited. Being conveniently located to all express companies, can furnish eggs that are fertile, at \$2 for thirteen, all varieties, except Cornish Indian games, \$3 for thirteen. Will also give prompt attention to orders for the Monitor Incubator and Brooder, the Poultry Keeper, Weeks' patent drinking fountain, William Stahl spraying outfit, Mann bone cutter, or any other poultry supplies.

THE VALLEY FARM On account of hard times and to re-

20 registered Jersey heifers, 2 years grade Jersey helfers.

Registered heifers 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. Correspondence invited. TERRELL, HARRIS & HARDIN, Proprietor :

Terrell, Tex.

W. H. PIERCE, Denton, Texas Breeder of Large English Berkshire Swine. All stock eligible to record in American Berkshire Association. Cor-

respondence solicited. Hereford Park Stock Farm

Rhome. Wise County, Texas.
RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors. Breeders and importers of pure bred Hereford cattle

Registered, Pure Bred

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

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN, JERSEY AND GALLOWAY BULLS, Bred by Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college, 'Address,
J. H. CONNELL,

Childrens, Texas.

College Station, Tex. HARWOOD & LeBARON BROS. Fentress, Tex.

Berkshire swine and Jersey cattle of best breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.

WARRENTON STOCK FARM. Weatherford, Texas. W. G. Buster, proprietor. Breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Shorthorn 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 pur bred Holstein-Friesian cattle. Fo

prices write to
P. C. WELLBORN, Handley, Tex Blue Mound Blooded STOCK FARM. J. W. BURGESS, Fort Worth, Texas

Proprietor. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn cat-Young stock for sale at all times. Write for Prices.

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.

N. E. Mosher & Son, Balisbury, Mo., breeders of the choicest China Hogs, Hereford cattle, M. B. Turkeys, Lt. Brahma and Blk. Langshan Chickens. Young stock for sale.

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FARMERS & STOCKMEN

We Have the Most Complete Stock of

Spring Wagons, Buckboards,

Mountain Hacks, Drymmers' Buggies, Heavy Buggies,

AND EVERY KIND OF VEHICLE YOU COULD DESIRE.
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We Carry Stock of All Parts of a Vehicle.

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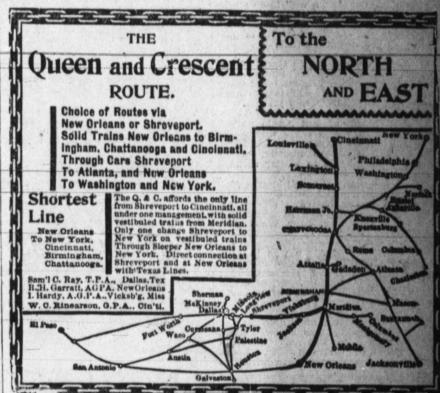
COTTON BELT ROUTE.

THE ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY

Offers to live stock shippers the shortest route to

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

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G. H. & S. A. R'Y. N. Y. T. & M. and G. W. T & P. Rallways T. & N. Q. R. R. CO.

FAST FREICHT LINE. Special freight service from California via passenger train schedule. Freights from New York even this route insuring prompt handling and dispatch.

We make special trains for shipments of fifteen or more cars of live stock, and give them special runs. Our connections via New Orleans do the same. Quick time on freights to and from Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louseville and Nashville via New Orleans. Also via Houston and H. &. T. C. R. For rates c'll or or address.

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Victoria, Tex.

H. A. JONES, G. F. A., G. H. & S. A. and T. & N. J. R'ys, Houston, Tex.

Double daily passenger trains between San Antonio and New Orleans, tween New Orleans, and all points in Texas, New Mexico and California buffet leoping cars on all trains.

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The Great Santa Fe Route.

Live stock express trains run daily over the Gulf, Colorade and Santa Fe from and from connecting lines in Texas and the Indian Territory, via Atchison, Topek Louis and San Francisco Railways to the live stock markets of Chicago, Kanasa Cit the early morning markets in each city. Our stock pens are the most improved an veniences for the comfort and good condition of stock entrusted to our care.

Improved Stock and Stable Cars

J. L. PENNINGTON,

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS RAILWAY COMPANY.

L. J. POLK, General Freight Agent, Galveston

Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets. E. J. MARTIN, Genere Freight Agent, See Autoble, Tet.

Jno. Hudson of Amarillo was in Ford Worth last week on a business trip. Geo. C. Gray, formerly of Midland, but now ranching in Wheeler county, was here Tuesday.

T. J. Martin, the well-known cattle-man of Midland county, made a brief stop in Fort Worth this week.

H. T. Keenan, general agent of the C. B. & Q., came in Wednesday from a rustling tour over the country.

W. H. Stratton of Cleburne, Tex., advertises fresh well cleaned Johnson grass seed for sale in this issue of the

Capt. Charles A. Goodnight of Clar-endon was in Fort Worth last week shaking hands with his numerous acquaintances.

Wm. Addoms, manager of the "D D D" ranch in Ford county, was in the Texas live stock market last week looking for stock catle. E. A. and Wade Hearn, the well-

known Callahan county cattlemen were here Sunday night en route home from their Donley county ranch. W. R. McIntire of Dallas was in Fort Worth Wednesday on his way up the Rock Island to the Commanche

nation, where he has a ranch. A. P. Bush left last Thursday for a protracted trip to several points in the state in the interest of the asso-

ciation of which he is president.

The Pecos irrigation and improvement company announces the appointment of F. E. Roesler as land commissioner, with headquarters at Eddy,

J. H. Herring of Throckmorton passed through Fort Worth last week on his way home. He reports that he has bought all the cattle he wants to

A. G. Anderson, Colorado, Tex., wants some cattle to pasture on luxnorth of the quarantine line. Read his advertisement in an-

E. B. Carver, after a week's stay in the Texas stock market city, left for the Indian Territory, from where he will go to Northwest Texas, to be gone about ten days.

G. W. McCormick of Midland passed through through Fort Worth one day last week on his way back from St. Louis, where he delivered a good-sized shipment of cattle.

man of Liberty county, was in the city Monday. Mr. Middlebrook was en route to Red Rock, O. T., where he is pas-turing a big string of cattle. Jno. Dennis and James Carradine of

R. O. Middlebrook, a well-to-do stock-

Cisco were in Fort Worth last week, on their way home. They bought while circulating around the state 1000 head of steer yearlings. Terms private. Willis Johnsn of San Anglo passed

through Fort Worth early this week. He was on his way to the nation to some cattle to market, or to make arrangements to winter them. C. W. Merchant, the well known Abilene cattleman, was here Monday. Mr.

merly pastured by him in Kansas to Ike Pryor's pasture, near Woodward, E. W. Miller of Aledo was in Fort Worth this week looking after some choice feeders. Mr. Miller says he grass in his pasture, part of which

is in Tarrant and part in Parker coun-J. F. Bustin, a prominent stockman of Tom Green county, was here Tuesday. He says the range was never better in his section of teh state. Mr. Bustin wants 2000 more cattle with which to

stock his pastures. S. T. Butler of San Angelo was in Worth Wednesday on his way to the Indian Teritory, where he goes to dispose of the balance of his cattle in that country. He will either sell to

feeders or ship to markt. Tom Jeffreys, manager of the Tongue River ranch, with headquarters at Amarillo, was in Fort Worth this week. looking around. He reports everything in first-class condition in his section, with an outlook for still better times.

C. L. Kendall of Quanah, Texas, deallive stock and ranch property, and also representing the well known commision firm of G. B. Van Norman & Co., of Chicago, was in For Worth last Saturday on a hustling tour.

L. C. Beverly, the deservedly popular sheriff and cattleman of Donley county, spent two or three days in Fort Worth this week, on the lookout for some stock cattle to eat surplus grass in his pasture, which, he says, is the best he

Don Bell, the Abilene cattleman, was here Tuesday. He reports the sale of 1200 2-year-old steers to Keech Halsell at \$14.50. These cattle are now in King county, but were originally from Parker and adjoining counties.

C. U. Connelle of Eastland, stockman and politician, was shaking hands with his numerous friends in Fort Worth last Monday. He says that everything looks bright out his way, but that he will not feed any cattle this winter.

Dick Walsh, manager of the "J. A. (connected) ranch, was in Fort Worth a few days since, where he closed the sale of 1000 3-year-old steers to a Kan-sas feeder at \$27. These steers are a choice string and should net the Kan-sas man a nice figure.

S. Ikard of Henrietta, one of the W. S. Ikard of Henrietta, one of the best known raisers of thoroughbreed pedigreed and grade Hereford cattle, will offer for sale at the Dallas fair Ikard 2d No. 42,514, who took the first prize at the fair of '92, for the best Hereford bull at any age. He also has a fine registered Holstein 3-year-old bull for sale at \$100 f. o. b, the cars at Henrietta. He is out of Imp. Man-

Vacuum

keeps boots, Leather shoes. and harness

soft, tough, new-looking, and long-Keeps the water out of

asc. worth is a fair trial—and your ack if you want it-a swob

Merrick Davis of the firm of East & Davis, Seymcur, Tex., was in Fort Worth last Monday. He says that the firm will feed 3000 steers this season at Sherman, most of which they have now. When they get fat they will ship them to St. Louis.

T. H. Schuster of Lubbock was siz ing up the situation in the cattle world in Fort Worth Thursday. He went back home to begin the shipment to market of 1800 steers He says, that he has seen grass as fine as it is in his part of the country now. J. A. Finch, the Hall county cattle-

man, was in Fort Worth Monday on his way home from Kansas City, where he had been on a business trip. He says that grass is fine in Hall county, and thinks that the cattlemen are getting in sight of "Easy street."

H. G. Arnold of Mineral Wells of the firm of Arnold & Crawford, was in the stock market city the early part of this week looking after a few steers, which he wants to make up a bunch of 500 feeders which they will feed at their Keechi Valley ranch this winter.

Geo. T. Reynolds, banker and cattleman of Albany, Tex., and Oklahoma City, was in Fort Worth one day this week on the lookout for some stock cattle. He says that out in his section of the country they are particularly long on grass and short on cattle.

A cattleman who asks that his name be not used, says that he was offered the use of one of the best pastures in West Texas, north of the Texas and Pacific, if he would keep the fence in repair and pay taxes on the property for the time he kept it.

Gen. R. S. Benson of Midland was in Fort Worth Thursday. He had just completed the sale of the "T X" cattle to Windfield Scott, approximating 10,-000 head ,at \$10 per head. Gen. Benson will not go out of the cattle business, not having sold the ranch, which he will probably restock. R. A. Davis of Merit, Tex., a raiser of

choice strains of fine poultry and swine, appears in the breeders column of the Journal with an advertisement offering some choice values in the lines mentioned above. Prospective buyers will do well to write Mr. Davis before concluding purchases.

That well-known baking powder, the Royal," begins taking more space in the advertising columns of the Journal with this issue. The "Royal" people know an advertising medium when they see it, and as they have an unequalled quality of goods, they do not hesitate to use printer's ink.

Charles C. French, traveling solicitor for the Evans, Snider Bruel company, came in the other evening from an extended trip through the Southern part of the state. He reports the Marcos and Lampasas country as beof stock water in that section.

Col. John N. Simbson, the wellknown Dallas banker, and erstwhile cattleman, was the center of a group cattlemen, his old-time associates and friends, in Fort Worth one day this week. He was on his way to Weatherford to help his friend and partner, Royal A. Ferris, in a matri-

J. S. Goodwin, a well-known cattleman of Merkel, Tex., passed through Fort Worth last week on his way to Merchant has moved the steers forthe Indian Territory, where he has a large herd of cattle which he said he was either going to sell or ship to mar-He said that he believed there would be good money in feeding cattle this winter.

> S. C. Goss of Palo Pinto was in Fort Worth last week, in the market for some yearlings. He reports cattle and grass in Palo Pinto county in better shape for the time of year than for ten years. Cotton, he says, was damaged some by boll worms, but in most instances will make three-quarters of a

J. M. Dougherty of Abilene an extensive cattle and land owner, was in Fort Worth last Saturday on his return from the Indian Teritory, where had been to look after his cattle that are in that range. He reports everything looking all rigght and thinks the who has his money invested in cattle will yet come out on top.

R H. Roberts, a live stock commis sion man of thirty-one years experience, has opened a branch office for Wood Bros., Chicago, at the Fort Worth Stock Yards hotel. This firm is well known in Texas, and ably represented as they are by Mr. Roberts, will no doubt come in for their share of the live stock commission business transacted at Fort Worth,

Now that the shipping season is opening up the live stock agents of the different railroads are preparing for a regular exodus. Business has been a little "shy" from Texas, and the "boys" who have been a little blue are now beginning to "scent the bat-tle from afar," and are eager to show their ability as hustlers.

C. T. Herring, who lives at Vernon, and ranches in Greer county, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Herring is one of the solio successful cattlemen of the Panhandle country. He shows his faith in the future of cattle by continually reinvesting his funds. Mr. Herring has, notwithstanding the dull times, accumulated a handsome fortune in the cattle business during the last two years.

D. A. Kramer of Washington, Kan., who advertises pure blood Poland China hogs in the Journal, evidently means business as he says in a letter. that he guarantees all stock as represented, otherwise they can be turned to him at his expense. He also offers to ship C. O. D. to responsible people. If needing anything in Mr. Kramer's line it will be well to write him before purchasing.

T. S. Foster, manager of the Tascosa Land and Live Stock company, of Nolan county, was in Fort Worth a few days ago. Mr. Foster's company has for several years engaged rather extensively in raising good horses and mules. They now have a big string of this kind of stock for which they are quite anxious to find a market Those wanting either mules or horses should write Mr. Foster at Decker,

Geo, M. Slaughter, manager of the Slaughter steer ranch, near Running Water, Texas, was in Fort Worth last Saturday on his way north to buy a large number of Shorthorn bulls for breeding purposes. He said: "We first began grading up with Shorthorns, afwhich we switched to Herefords. They have been in use about ten years, and have improved the grade wonderfully. For fear of retrogression we are now going back to Shorthorns, and af-ter a few years we will likely put in a fresh lot of Herefords. I believe in confresh lot of Herefords. I believe in constantly breeding up, without giving the cattle any chance to go backward. In

detta, a noted prize winner. Before purchasing it will be well to see the bulls offered by Mr. Ikard.

The bulls offered by Mr. Ikard.

It is state wears a brigher aspect than it has for years."

The numerous friends in Fort Worth of J. W. Barbee, the popular and officient live stock agent of the Cotton Belt, have been telegraphing congratulations to that gentleman since last Tuesday, when they learned that he was the "proud papa" of a ten and a half pound girl, which arrived at his home near Walnut Springs, on the morning of that day. As Mr. Barbee lives about two miles from the telegraph office it is safe to say that the graph office, it is safe to say that the road between his house and the sta-tion has been kept hot. Mother and child both reported to be getting along nicely, likewise the father.

There has been a great many prominent cattlemen and farmers in Fort Worth during the week past, but they were in and out so quick that the Journal man did not get a chance to talk to them. Among those seen were W. G. Lane of Greer county, James L Harris of the Texas Live Stock and Commission company of Chicago, D. R. Fant of Goliad county, I. T. Pryor of Columbus; Fred Horsbrugh, manager of the Espuela ranch, in Dickens county; George W. West of Live Oak county, Gib. L. Smith and T. J. Gwaltney, prominent cattle-feeders of Honey Grove; W. T. Stewart of Graham and Wils Copeland of Stephens county. They were nearly all of them wanting to buy, either feeders or stock cattle.

"Uncle" Henry Martin, banker and cowman of Commanche, and his part-ner, G. A. Beeman were in Fort Worth, Wednesday wanting to buy some choice feeders of which they will feed 3000 at Comanche this season. This firm bas just closed the purchase of 1200 4-year-old steers from J. H. Bryson of Comanche, Terms private. They bought some days since 1000 threes and fours mixed from G. W. Littlefield of Austin, for which they paid \$15.50. They were Mason county cattle. "Uncle" Henry says that he thinks there is going to be some money, both in feeders and stock cattle, especially if frost stays off long enough to allow the grass to mature, so that the stock cattle can make it through the winter.

Keech Halsell of Decatur, Tex., was n Fort Worth last Friday on his way to Chickasha, I. T., where he went to deliver 1800 one and two-year-old steers whish he sold to Sidney Webb at \$14. Webb will move the cattle to the Strip. Mr. Halsell, among other things, said: "I do not agree with Mr. Mulhall in his views in regard to their being no money in feeding cattle this winter. If the Northwest is going to put so many alfalfa-fed, or any other kind of fat cattle, on the market, why should there be so much inquiry from everywhere for Texas fed cattle? What feed is being bought now, as well as that contracted for some time since, is costing about \$3 per head less than it did last year, and I don't have much faith about range-fat cattle cutting any figure as far as fed cattle go. I would not be afraid to feed every ster I could get feed for, and I think there s good money to be made in feeding this season."

John Hoeny, Jr., of Abilene, editor of the Abilene Reporter, was a visitor to Fort Worth last Sunday. Mr. Hoeny has caught the irrigation fever, and looks forward to within a very few years seeing a town of 15,000 inhabitants where the already flourishing little city of Abilene stands. "A movement is now on foot which will doubtless be carried to a successful termination by which 60,000 acres of the land contiguous to Abilene will be put under irrigation, and the farmaroused to the necessity and importance of irrigation, and a few years will see 150,000 acres of the alluvial Clear Fork rally under the magic influence of ditches. There can be no question about it," said Mr. Hoeny. "Ten years will witness the most wonderful transformation in my section ever seen by the eyes of man. Irrigation is a success in the Pecos valley, and as we are nearly twenty-four hours nearer the big markets the advantages are on our side. With irrigation will come fruit packeries, vegetable canneries, box factories, and besides we will feed thousands of high-grade, heavy-weight cattle that will be shipped to the markets of Europe via a deep water port on the south." The Abilene counhas no greater promoter than genial John Hoeny.

Herbert Moir of London, England, representing himself and his fellow-English stockholders in the Capital Syndicate Land and Cattle company, was in Fort Worth last Saturday back home via Chicago where he will be isined by Jno. B. Far well, who goes to England to be present at a stockholders' meeting on the 19th inst. This was Mr. Moir's first trip to America, and he was duly im-pressed with the immensity of everything in this country, from the mas-sive business blocks of New York and Chicago, which he says, surpass anything they have in London, to the way the cattle industry is conducted in He was amazed at the grass on the plains, which he says, is up to a horse's knees and waves like a wheat field. He attended several round-ups and witnessed the initial work of branding calves, of which he says the and company has 30,000 this year. There are 120,000 cattle in the company's pastures, which, as Mr. Moir proudly marks, "is the biggest in the world." Mr. Moir thinks that the future of a big part of the Texas cattle industry is in export to Great Britain via Galveston, from where the export rate is \$11 per head, as against \$22 from Boston or New York. He said: "By constant grading up, we have eliminated the typical Texas steer, and in place have nothing but stocky built. heavy weight, white-faced fellows that will bring a good price in any market. Cattle are fattening rapidly, and will be in good condition when shipping commences, which will be sometime this month. Besides being nearly eaten alive with a strange species of carnivayous creepers, the most interesting thing to me was when midday came and the cook would brandish a big spoon and yell 'chuck," signifying that dinner was ready. Then the boys, with appetites like wolves ,would pile in and eat ravenously of as fine beef as I ever tasted. I go back home with pleasant recollection of everything in Texas, chief among which is the genial hospitality of her people."

Wheat Feeding-Cockle Burrs. Coleman, Tex., Oct. 1.—Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: I find by years' experience in feeding wheat to hogs that sixty pounds of good wheat to hogs will make nine pounds of gross meat. Soaked 24

ours it will make eleven pounds, and

cracked or ground it will make 13 pounds. I also find that one bushel

of good corn will make 10 pounds of

The best way to get rid of cockle burrs is to plant the land in small grain and fallow as soon as the grain Do this three years in succession and you will have no burrs W. J. ROBEY.

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

SOUTHERN TEXAS

(Edited by R. R. Claridge, manager branch office Texas Stock and Farm Journal. Office. Room 5, over T. C. Frost & Co.'s bank. San Antonio.

Mr. Claridge is fully authorized to receive subscriptions, contract advertising and generally represent The Journal. All communications in connection with this department should be addressed to him.

Last week I wrote you that Henry Rogers had cut two "crops" of Johnson grass and would get another. Your printer, instead of "crops," made me say "acres." His fate has been decided upon.

I was down at Beeville last week. Circuit court was on, and a lot of stockmen in town as attached witnesses, grumbling at the dilatoriness and general monkey business of Texas courts in general, and some in particular. Considering the crazy way in which the people are pulled and hauled around by these courts, it is a wonder they stand it. I mean by this that it is a wonder they do not insist upon representatives pledged to overhau, and thoroughly reform the matter of duri thoroughly reform the matter of court procedure in Texas. The convenience of the lawyers seems a matter of grave concern to the judges, but the conven-ience of the people who are dragged into the courts, against their will, as jurors and witnesses, seems a matter of no concern to either judges or

lawyers. I doubt if the Beeville country has looked better than at present in ten years, especially at this season. Cattle are scarce in that section, and as grass and water are abundant, even the present climbing prices seem to have I ran across T. J. Skaggs, the well known real cetate man, and publisher of the Southwest Texas Magazine. He was inclined to bristle up over the avs if b's correspondence any criterion to go by, a great many propie will come to Texas this fail and winter. He kindly offered to hard me 'round and show me the town, but my time was limited. I saw enough of however, to convince me that it covers a good deal or ground, and is worthy to be te capital of such a glorious county as Bec.

I promised you some cattle trading, and somewhere in this letter you will find it.

We are getting New Mexico fruit in Texas now. Why should New Mexico ship fruit into Texas any more than Texas should ship fruit into New Mex-

Politics is getting funnier all the time. For instance, Culberson declares for 16 to 1 silver, while George Clark and Roger Mills are on the stump for Culberson, but denouncing the 16 to 1 racket as a Populist falacy. When Hogg gets his oar in, he will doubtless make the fun more furious still. If, they can't get together any better than that, one gang or the other ought to keep scal, as easy are mixing a "regular puddin" for the "Pops."

Cattle Sales. J. M. Chittim sold to a Mr. Alexander of Louisiana, 600 Victoria county four-year-old steers at \$18. They go on feed at Monroe, La. Bennett Bros., DeWitt county, sold 2000 big steers to Nels Morris, Chicago, and bought from the Texas Land and Cattle company,

extra fine lot-well graded, well grown, and in fine condition. Mr. Wright will feed them in Williamson county. The Malone estate, Bee county, sold 1000 extra good stock cattle to Ed Lasater, at \$8.00. The Wilson estate, Bee county, sold to Will Jones 500 stock cattle at \$7.50.

Ed. Lasater bought the Tom Collins cattle, about 600 head, at \$7.50, and there were steers enough in the bunch

to make it a bargain. Wright of Williamson county, the same gentleman who got the Wade beeves, bought about 700 head of big ("Buck") Goliad county, Calvin Meridith, San Antonio, sora troin nis Gulespie councy ranch, 200 cattle at \$5.50 for yearling steers and helfers, \$8.00 for two-yearold steers and helfers, \$12 for three-year-old steers, \$14 for four-year-old

steers and \$7.50 for cows.
G. C. Pierce, bought for Messrs. Dennis & Caradine of the Cisco country, from the Stafford estate, Colorado country, 1000 yearling steers, price not public.
Col. John F. Camp of San Antonio,

picked up a bargain in a couple of hundred one and two-year-old steers, at \$6.25 and \$8.50. I hope the howlers for cheapness have

got enough of it. They have doubtless had it hammered into them by the logic of experience that to buy cheap means to sed cheap, and that che anything else makes cheap people.

The protectionists gave threatened tariff legislation as the sole cause of the tumble in wool, while the free traders claim that the late improvement in wool values was caused by the passage of the senate bill. Now, what do vo think about it? A liability that they are both wrong? I think so. Suffer ing from the general business depression, wool went below a free wool basis, and as business assumes a normal tone, wool takes on a small advance, and will doubless reach a free wool basis at about 10 cents a pound. It is funny, though, to hear the free raders claiming credit for putting un the price of wool. How do they expect higher wool to make cheaper clothing?

The people of the Galveston coast counties will demand a drainage law at the hands of the next general assembly of Texas, and as they will ask for no appropriation, their demands should be met without hesitation, although the state could well afford to make a liberal appropriation for draining that magnificent country. It would come back to her an hundred fold in enhanced taxable values. She could not only afford to aid materially, in getting too much water off the Galveston coast country, but she could well afford to aid in the same way to put water on some other sections where there is not enough.

In saving seeds, select the best specimens ,and as early in the season as maturity is reached. In other words, select the best of the first growth. The failure to do this explains why so much home-grown seed does not do so well as seeds that are bought from stores.

I wonder if it was my suggestion in a recent issue of the Journal that stirred up our experiment station on the wee vil question?

If Li Hung Chang would make a big beef contract with our "Big Four" he would shore" have better luck. The disposition of his pig-tails to hunt their holes on the slighest provocation is doubtless largely owing to their diet. Fed on Texas beef a month or six weeks ,and it wouldn't take nearly

most successful specialist chronic and nervous diseases? Because he is a thoroughly educated ICCLECTIC physician, and chooses the best remedies from all schools and from every source that will benefit fils

Because he uses specific medicines for specific purposes, and the desired result happily follows.

Because Dr Fisk is a thorough diagnostician, locating the most difficult and complicated diseases with ease and accuracy, without asking but few ques-

you want first class scientific treatment, call on Dr. Fisk. Call on or send for testimonials of Call on or send for testimonials of patients cured.
Dr. R. W. Fisk CURES CATARRH, DISEASES OF WOMEN, BRONCHIT-IS, KIDNEY, LIVER, BLOOD and NERVOUS diseases, DIABETES, DROPSY, BLADDER TROUBLES, COREA (St. Vitus' dince) REEUMA-TISM, PILES, FISTUILA and all forms of Chronic and Blood Diseases. Medicine furnished at the office.

TREATMENT BY MAIL.
The system of mail treatment adopted

The system of mail treatment adopted by Dr. R. W. Fisk guarantees the same good results to those submitting their cases through correspondence as to those who come in pers Write for diagnostic blank. It will describe your symptoms accurately. No. 1 for women, No. 2 for men. Business strictly confidential.

R. W. FISK. M. D. Up-Stairs, Over 703 Main Street.



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so many of them to afford amusement for one little Jap.

Recently there arrived at London from Australia and New Zealand a steamer with the following cargo refrigerated meats: Seventy thousand carcasses of sheep, 9000 haunches, 9000 limited, of Nucces county, 3000 cattle, including 1500 three and four-year-old legs, about 550 tons of frozen beef, 750 cases of butter, 150 bags of bullock John Wade of San Patricio county, hearts, 150 bags of ox tails and kidneys, and 7 cases of oysters. The ho 500 big steers at \$25. This was an have sufficient capacity to accomm date 12,000 more carcasses of sheep. The shipment is an interesting one, since the refrigeration was accomplished by means of an ammonia machine. Until recently only cold air machines were used in this trade. Ammonia machines, however, occupy less space and are more efficient besides reducing the

consumption of steam. It is discouraging sometimes to think how far ahead of us in many things are the Northern farmers. They not only vacinate chinch bugs, but I read in one of their papers the other day how to cure rheumatism in turkeys Now, I'll bet that even the chicken editor couldn't do that. It is no wonder that the cow doctors from up there could find in our cattle germs and sperms and dipplicocci, where we could't see a darned thing. However it may be interesting to remember that since those pleuro-pneumonia specialists and chinch bug vaccinators through the neck of a beer bottle, even ur little Jerseys have been permitte to live out long and useful lives.

Sell enough of your land to pay the have old sisters enough left for seed. even a loco government can't serve you out. The only danger will be that such a government may starve the prople not so well flexed as you will be, thi they will create chaos and upset all calculations. We have a 'arge and increasing element that under the agaeis of a crazy government, dominated by a plutocracy of greed, an ele-ment, that, as it grows more numerous, grows more besotted, more desperate and more dangerous. While on the other hand, we have in the cities a lot of people so permeated with the devil greed that they unhesitatingly sac rifice every sentiment of humanity in order to feed that devil, and every milon they feed to him is represented y thousands of discouraged wrecks that gather fagots with which to feed the fires of anarchy, and hasten the final crash. As good citizens, let us fight the fire at both ends. If we will let up on partisan politics and men and measures, looking to the rebuke of both these dangerous ele ments, regardless of the party that puts forth these men and these measures, we can put out the fire-maybe

A NEW COMMISSION COMPANY

Capt. A. G. Evans and Col. William Hunter, both formerly of the Evans-Snider-Buell company, have withdrawn from that concern and organized the Evans - Hutton-Hunter commission company, with the following officers: A. G. Evans, president; T. S. Hutton, vice-president; Sam Hunt, treasurer; A. D. Evans, secretary; William Hunter, manager for Texas and the Indian Territory. The above named gentlemen also compose the board of di- Alfalfa. rectors. The new company has offices in Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, and is now ready for business. W. T. Way, formerly with Evans-Snider-Buel company, will be the traveling agent in Texas for the new company, with headquarters at Fort Worth. C. C. French will continue with the Evans-Snider-Buel company, and is now in charge of their office at this

The members of the new company are too well known to require any recommendation at the hands of the Journal. It is a strong combination, and will, no doubt, do a good business.

Go to Swartz for the bast photos.

GREAT TEXAS STATE FAIR

And Dallas Exposition. 1894. 1894. 1894.

At Dallas, Texas.

Ninth annual entertainment at Dallas. OPENS

Oct. 20th. Nov. 4th. Sixteen days. Larger, Grander and more magnificent than ever.

PREMIUMS: AND: PURSES: \$75,000. Attractions of unusual excellence, selected with great care and expense. Prof. Liberati, with his celebrated and world renowned Military Band and Concert Company will give concerts daily. Numerous outdoor attractions daily and nightly, including Dr. W. F. Carver, the champion rifle and pistol shot of the world. New buildings erected for the accommodation of all kinds of live stock. Exposition and machinery halls remodeled, offering a special inducement to exhibitors to make fine displays. Thirteen days' racing. Five races each day. Two tracks; one for runners and one for trotters and pacers. Grand Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibit.

LOW RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

Catalogues, premium dists, race programs, circulars, etc., mailed on

A. SANGER, President

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250 HEAD PUBLIC SALE 250 HEAD

Kentucky-Bred Trotting Horses.

During the Texas State Fair will sell 30 to 35 head every morning of each day, adjourning in time for the trotting in the afternoon. This is the largest consignment of horses ever offered at auction in Texas, and the largest shipment ever made from Kentucky. They consist of stallions, mares, colts, fillies and drivers, some with fast records and some that are

very fast without records. All are highly and fashionably bred. Will be sold without reserve. For catalogue address J. B. PERRY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,

Until October 1, then Dallas, Texas.



CATTLE FEEDING MACHINES.

The best, most rapid, most powerful and most efficient feed cutter, corn crusher, ensilage cutter and root cutter ever invented. Cuts and crushes corn fodder with ears on or off. Crushes ear corn with shuck on or off, hard or soft, wet or dry. Crushes shelled corn or cotton see—all faster than any machine made. We sell on trial. For free circular and locat'on of nearest shipping place address E. A. PORTER & BROS., 928 State Street, Bowling Green, My.

NEW COTTON BELT TRAIN

the Traveling Public.

We take pleasure in announcing that, commencing September 30, 1894, the "Cotton Belt Route" will restore trains Nos. 1 and 2 on the Fort Worth division, giving us double daily service between Fort Worth and Memphis, in addition to our present double daily service between Waco and Memphis.

Please Note the Following Schedule:

	1 10	ase	Note the Following och	ieu	uie.		
No. 2.	No	. 4.	- x14	No.	3.	No.	1.
6 55 p	n 7 45	a m	LyAr	8 05	p m	8 55	a m
2 00 p	n 7 50	am	Lv HillsboroAr	8 00	p.m	12 05	p m
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			Lv Tyler				a m
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			LvMount PleasantAr				
			Lv Texarkana Ar				
	. 4 15	pm	Lv Shreveport Ar	11 25	a m		
10 18 a	m 10 50	p m	Ly Camden Ar	4.59	a m	5 35	1.3
1 20 p	n 1 35	am	Lv	2 12	a m	2 35	130
5 35 p	n 5 35	a m	ArFair OaksLv	10 25	p m	10 30	a un
8 45 p	n 8 45	a m	ArLv	7 00	p m	7 40	a m

These trains are full equipped with Through Coaches, Free Reclinig Chair Cars and Pullman Buffet Sleepers, bet ween Fort Worth and Memphis and Waco and Memphis, without change.

The Cotton Belt route is the only line operating solid through trains without change between Texas and Memphis. We trust that this unexcelled train service will receive due appreciation at your hands by our receiving a good

share of your patronage to the old states. A. A. GLISSON, S. G. WARNER, A. W. LaBEAUME, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex. G. P. A., Tyler, Tex. G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

For Sale or Exchange.

JOHNSON GRASS SEED. or fresh, well-cleaned seed address, W. H. STRATTON, Cleburne, Tex.

PASTURAGE. North of Quarantine Line.

I want 3000 cattle to pasture. Separate pastures. Cheaper than the

A. G. ANDERSON, Cheapest. Colorado, Tex. North Panhandle Pasture for Rent.

Ten miles south of Canadian, or Southern Kansas railroad, in Hemphill county, loading pens in pasture, contains 50,000 acres fine grass, two-thirds mesquite, abundance of water, superb shelter; one-half of it virtually ungrazed since winter; will winter 3000 cattle in safety; well fenced, houses, stable, pens, etc. Will rent from October 1, 1894, to May 1, 1895.

Will sell the outfit of horses, mules, wagons, implements, etc., extraordi-

narily cheap. Closing out business. MAGNOLIA CATTLE AND LAND CO.,

Canadian, Texas.

WANTED.

choice pigs 4 months old. Also Gal-laway cattle of best breeding and in-From 500 to 2500 cattle to winter and pasture in Kansas next summer. Are prepared to advance freights and pasturage money. An abundance of feed, water and grass. Address McCoy Bros. & Bass, Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Cane. Millett, Barley, Oats.

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.

I want a situation as housekeeper on ranch or stock farm in Texas or the territory, where my two sons, aged 13 and 17, could also be employed. Are accustomed to farm life and familiar with the management of household affairs. Can give satisfactory references, and would not employ except to first-class people. Address Housekeeper, care Stock Journal, Fort Worth.

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

FOR SALE.

Texas.

ton, Kan.

Tex.

Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth,

3100 acres on Nueces river in McMul-len 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

dual merit. Prices low.
DUNCAN BROS, Fayettville, Ark. For Sale. Pure blood Poland China sows bred for fall farrow. One good two-year-old oar. Also spring pigs of both

FOR FALT 600 feeding steers, 4s, at \$18.00 and 500 3s at \$15.00. For full particulars address ARMITT WEST, Brownwood,

Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. D. A. Kramer, Washing-

10,000 CATTLE WANTED.

We want 8000 to 10,000 cattle to pasture at the old Jumbo ranch in Garza and Borden counties. This pasture is covered with a fine coat of luxuriant grass, is bountifully supplied water and winter protection, Catthe winter or for a longer time. For further particulars address John T. Beal, Colorado, Tex., or H. D. Beal, Belvey, Borden Co., Tex.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SLADE ON THE RANGE. lle Lectures on Hard Times Heaven.

(Continued From Last Week.) Just now every one is talking abou what they are pleased to call hard times and trying to find out the cause of them.

I have found the cause. We do not spend enough. We are too saving, too economical, not to say

cry of hard times originated among the speculators of the cities and we farmers, ready to imitate their manners just as our daughters hasten to copy the dress of the city ladies, echoed the cry until it became almost universely

'What has caused the hard times you complain of?" I asked the prosperous farmer by whose side I rode.
"Well, I don't exactly know. I believe

it is the tendency to concentrate wealth in the hands of a few. Factory owners employ just as few hands as possible, and pay them just as little as they can live on, hence the markets for our products are injured. Money is hoarded. It is not turned loose, and in a short time all the wealth will be in the hands

"I believe you are right. By the way, how many acres are you cultivating

"Oh, altogether about three hundred. I've had to keep my boys from school part of the session, labor has been so part of the session, labor has been so scarce and high, but times will surely get better after a while when those eastern shylocks let up a little; but here we are at home. Get down, it is most dinner time."

I may have refused an offer to take

dinner some time in my life, but I do not now recall the event. Certainly I did not refuse this one.

The good wife was already in the kitchen rustling with the pots. She had on a faded and somewhat spoiled calico dress, which she, with a woman's natural pride, changed for a neater one before appearing at the head of the table. The day before she had done the family washing; tomorrow she would do the week's ironing. She was yet, so far as age was concerned, in the prime of life, but while she tried to look cheerful she could not conceal a tired and worn look. The table was well supplied with well cooked viands and the whole picture I have painted has a moral to it.

This farmer complains of the result of a tendency to hoard money. Is he so blind that he can not see that he himself is a vivid example of the evil practices to which he attributes the hard times. His example followed by larger industrial concerns of the country would stop demand for the comforts of life and destroy both commerce and

manufactures. Why are those sons of his not in It would be better for them better for the laborers who supplied their places between the plow handles; better for the teachers who taught them, and better for society and pos-

Why, instead of finding his wife in the kitchen, wearing a faded calico dress and a tired look, did I not find her in the neat sitting room in a bright gown, seated on a comfortable cane rocker with an entertaining magazine in her hands and wearing a cheerful smile while a yaller gal sang a merry ditty as she prepared the prandial re-past? It would have been better for the yaller gal; betetr for the wife, and better for her husband and children, and better for the country-better for the times.

Remember I am speaking of a proserous farmer, the owner of more than need to be so economical.

That night I dreamed that I had died, and of course went straight to gates of Paradise, where, on account of some little irregularity in my passport I was requested to wait in an ante-room while the recording angel could run up a volume or two of accounts kept with me. From my position I could see other visitors who knocked at the pearly gates and hear what passed between them. The first visitant who excited my interest was a well dressed, well fed farmer, every lineament of whose face showed, or appeared to show, a life well spent and a conscience void of offense.

He knocked loud and confidently on the jeweled portals and was answered by St. Peter in person. The new arrival made as if to push the old gate keeper : de with the intention of finding himself a comfortable seat before he answered any questions. But was stopped pleasantly by the mild old gentleman with the query:

"What name, please?"
"Mr. Blank of Blankville. I'd like to go in right at once—can answer all questions afterwards." 'Not so. 'Tis not our custom, I recol-

lect we have a little account with you.
You must wait a little." "Why, dear me, dear me, it must be some trifle. I really can remember no transgression. I own no man a cent, have paid all my honest debts."

"Yes, yes, son; hell is so full of men who have paid all they obligated themselves to pay that their legs stick out at the windows. This is common selfish good management; right, of course, but no more than right. You are entitled to no credit here for simply man-aging your own affairs well. I believe there is something else against you. I will step and have my clerk look. Be patient till I return," and the door was shut in the good farmer's face. was not kept waiting long, for the good the door was not kept waiting long, for the good the door was not kept waiting long, for the good the door was not kept waiting long, for the good the door was not kept waiting long, for the good the door was not kept waiting long, for the good the door was not kept waiting long, for the good the door was not kept waiting long, for the good th saint soon reappeared, opened the door

"We have a charge of horse-stealing against you, I see."
"Great heavens! How can that be? I am sure I never committed theft in

'Here is the account. Mr. Blank per son John to horse theft." "Surely I will not have to suffer for the deeds of another, even though he be my son."

"In this case, yes. You should not have worked your son so hard that he

ran away from home and got into bad company. You should have educated him according to your means and he would have known better and been thrown in better company."
"But I have given much to the

Yes, we allow credit for that, and we might make some deductions from regular price of horse stealing, but we have more against you—a pres ent witness. Your poor wife, who has been here six months is perhaps the poorest, thinnest, most careworn angel in the whole host. She was literally worked to a shadow when she here. She was half starved when she died, and it was plain to see that you even economized in buying her burial clothes. They were of the very cheapest material. She, poor, stoop-shouldered, overworked saint, we had to give the most downy couch, and with all our care she is just now beginning to fly around a little and look cheerful.

If I were to let you in here, you'd be calling her to buckle on your wings and to tune your harp for you till you'd worked all the joy out of her. You'd better go below—but wait, I have just received some news for you. My clerk informs me that he has just had to charge your son William with falso. to charge your son William with false swearing against his sister in the mat-ter of dividing up the fortune you left, that he has also entered a charge against Lawyer Skinner for beating your children out of the entire estate, Telegram.

w-Ho! Ariel, telephone below to have he fire chunked up"

The man departed sadly, and I attempted to pas sthe time by looking over the shoulder of the recording angel, who was engaged in auditing my account. When he turned to the page headed "Truth and Veracity" I sprang up and awoke with a shriek.

The moral of all this is "make money and spend it." Spend it to make yourself comforta-ble—to make your wife happy and re-fined—to make your children useful and

Do not spend it to make the gambler and saloon man rich, but spend it to make the laborer better off, to make he merchant prosperous, to make

.The poor spend too much, the rich too little.

too little.

It is hard to tell which is the more contemptible fool, the poor man who gamble or drinks away his week's wages, or the rich man who foregoes the con forts and luxuries of life. The one makes human misery and the other en ourages hard times.
SLADE.

CALLAHAN LOCALS.

Conton, Feed and Cattle. Cottonwood, Texas, Oct. 1, 1994.

The weather of the last few days has oeen good for cotton picking.
On a trip from here to Baird last Thursday, I passed through the Tomato vicinity, and by examining some crops and talking to some of the fermers of that section I found that they have better cotton than we have in this section of the county. It seems that worms didn't damage their cotton so much.

so much.

I found my friend, Bob Harris, of that vicinity, breaking land preparatory to planting wheat. Mr. H. is another one of Callahan county's farmers who tell me that he has has determined to plant more seed stuffs and pay more attention to his stock and "live at home." And, by the way, he is a man that will put his plans in execution. Texas demands more such resolutions

George Clifford intends increasing his stock of cattle to about 300, and he is paying fair prices for stock cattle. Fred Alvoid, who lives east of Baird. s paying \$10 per head for good cows, and C. C. Hinds, of Baird, is paying from \$11 to \$12.50 per head for choice cows. There is a little boom in the price of cattle in this county now, but I find that it is mostly due to the fact that our home cattlemen are just stocking up their pastures now, owing to the fact that grass is much better than usual. Some-of our stock men are going to feed a good many cattle this winter. I think it a good idea, because there is quite a lot of sorghum here, and cotton seed is being bought now at 10 cents per bushel.

Rev. C. C. Hightower has traded his farm, amounting to about 100 acres in cultivation and some wood land, to Al Webb of Baird ,for thirty-seven good mares and young stock. In fact enough stock is being moved about to make Callahan look very much like a stock county again. J. C. J.

LIVE STOCK ITEMS.

Devil's River News: Al Haley and outfit left San Angelo Thursday with 1000 head of steers which DeBerry & March sold to Harris Bros. & Childress. Sol Mayer bought J. M. Taylor's flock of sheep, 1000 head, this week, at \$1.50 Jesse Mayfield sold 146 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers to DeBerry & March at \$14 and \$16 a head.

Sherwood Record: Mr. B. Smith informs us that wool sold in San Angelo one day this week at 7 1-2 and 7 3-4

Sherwood Record: Mr. B. Smith informs us that wool sold in San Angelo one day this week at 7 1-2 and 7 3-4

The Fort Worth Market.

67. — 235. 4 75 | 1 an to choice feeders 2 80@3 40 | 2 for medium stockers 1 90@2 60 | 2 for medium stockers 1 25@2 75 | 3 for medium stocke

Smith bought of E. Brock week 735 head of sheep, paying \$1,20 The Hinde Bros. sold to parties in

Midland 5000 sheep at \$1 per head. Ozona Courier: Charley Taylor and Ed Stirman carried Massie Bros.' to San Angelo this week. Charley Allen says he purchased 1500 steers, picked them out of a bunch of

head, in Mason county last week at \$15.50 a head. at \$15.50 a head.

Charley Allen, the cattle buyer, was down from Colorado City Wednesday looking for fat stock. He wants to buy 500 yearlings and 1000 cows.

Waters & Graham, the Live Oak ranchmen, started 1000 head of cattle to their Young county ranch last week. They were in charge of Will Benton. Robt. Massie bought eight head of cows from J. M. Underwood at \$8. Geo. Nobles, receiver of the Roy & Dunn property in this county, sold 500 steers week before last to Nelson Morris of Midland, at \$18 a head. The sale was ratified by both parties during the last term of district court.

John Young, receiver of the estate of the late George Bunn in this county, left Saturday for Midland to dispose of some horses and the remnant of steers belonging to the estate.

C. C. Hutto sold thirty head of his

fine rams to Charles Schauer at \$5 per head A crowd of Mexican sheep shearers, about forty, passed through Thursday, enroute to Schauer's ranch to shear his sheep.

Fat yearling steers are selling in and around Ozona at \$7 to \$8. Cows at \$8

Sterling Courier: Joe Hanson leased his entire pasture to J. S. McCall of Colorado this week. Also sold him 282 head of cattle, consisting of 140 cows and calves, at \$10; 47 yearling steers at \$8; 40 head of dry cows at \$8.50; 50 head of heifer yearlings at \$6; 15 head 2-year old heifers at \$8. Joe says he is going to try the Indian Territory for

C. M. Rawls sold to Mr. Rice of Wa-co 200 head of stock cattle at \$6 and \$8. J. S. McCall bought this week of Foster Bros. & Templeton 300 yearling steers; terms private; and of W. E. Brownfield 15 head at \$9 per head.

J. G. Rice bought of N. B. Fisk 100 earling steers at \$9 and 200 2s

\$11.50. A. F. Jones and C. M. Rawls bought of C. L. Owen his entire stock of cattle, about 200 head, at \$6.25 per head.

A letter received at the yards from J. H. Paramore of Abliene, Tex., says that the values of cattle in that state are appreciating rapidly, caused by the ract that the demand for feeding cattle is much larger than the supply. Mr. Paramore says that 3 or 4-year-old steers are selling at \$16 to \$24, and owns at \$6 to \$8 per head. In the Indian Territory trading within the past few days has been quite lively. Clare, Kernedy & Woods have sold to J. Forsythe and William Halsell 11,000 steers, 3s and 4s, at \$18 to \$22 per head. Some of these may be shipped this fall. but nearly all of them will be wintered These cattle are grazing near Cat-oosa. Johnson & Miller, whose cattle rave been grazing in the Osage na-tion, have some 2000 3s and 4s at \$20 head, Blocker Bros. & Shaw. se cattle are in the Crrek nation sold 3500 steers, 3s and 4s, at \$18 to \$20 per head. These cattle will be shipped to market this fall. A. Armstrong has sold 2000 steers, 3s and up, at \$28 per head. These cattle are held in the Cherokee nation. J. M. Chitim has sold 2000 steers, 3s and up, at \$18 per head. These cattle will not be shipped to market before next spring-Drovers'

MARKETS.

Fort Worth Live Stock Market Re

port. Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1894.

There has been very little change in the condition of the cattle market at this point while the cattle and hog markets of the North have all been going down. This market has maintained attack prices on cattle. This tained steady prices on cattle. This possibly is occasioned fro mthe light suplpy, the demand as usual being much greater than supply. The cattle cannot be in the country or the owners are not watching this market or they would surely patronize it. The cattle receipts for the past week were principally driven in the car receipts

being very light.

A couple of cars of light steer stuff brought \$2.20 per hundred pounds, and cows sold from \$1.60 to \$1.75, per hundred pound. Several lots bringing \$1.75 per 100 pounds.

Hogs. The hogs as a rule were not as good as the week previous receipts, but the general run of hogs shows a marked improvement in Texas in this useful animal. While the Northern markets have been showing a decline all week this market has been paying up steadfly to last week's prices. Some hogs selling even better than last week. The bulk of sales run along \$4.50@4.75 and \$4.95 per 100 pounds. The receipts were

very light. Notes and Personals. J. E. Barron, Thornton, was on the market with both cattle and hogs.
S. Crawford of Bridgeport had two lots of hogs in this week.
T. B. Merrit, Marietta, was on the

Market with hogs. G. T. Becknell, Farlie, J. McEelroy, Corsicana, and R. P. Edrington, were in this week with a load of hogs each.

T. N. Clayton, T. H. Helm and H. Rader were in from local territory with with hogs.

J. Brown, J. A. Gatzesdaner, E. M. Daggett, H. McCauley, W. A. Runyon, J. P. Daggett and F. Booth, were each on the market this week with cattle from local territory.

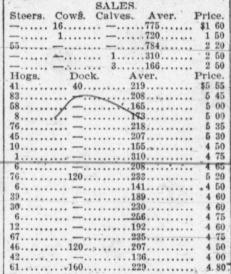
J. C. McCarth, R. H. Eubanks, M. D. Butler, R. T. Wood, B. W. Prior, J. D. Farmer and R. A. Parker helped to swell the hog receipts from local

territory. C. Hedrick, McKinney, was in with a load of hogs this week.

The following sales and prices are
reported by J. F. Butz & Co., of the
Union Stock Yards: Hogs, 40 to 50c lower than last re-

Good fat hogs in demand.

Demand good for fat cows at \$1.50 to Fat steers, \$2.25 to \$2.50; bulls, \$1.25



The Fort Worth Market.

As an illustration of whether or not It pays to feed hogs for the Fort Worth commanded good prices, but common market, the experience of Mr. J. D. stock sheep aer selling badly around Farmer is given. Mr. Farmer opened up a speculative hog business on the Fort Worth market not long ago, and buys all pigs and light hogs offered on the market, selling them to local farmers and feeders. One of his pat-rons was his father, E. W. Farmer, who bought on the 7th of July, 67 hogs that averaged 108 pounds, which he fed and put on the Fort Worth market on September 23d. The Fort Worth Packing company bought the lot, which averaged 200 pounds for \$4.60, per hunaveraged 200 pounds for \$4.50, per hundred pounds. Mr. Farmer having paid but 3 cents per pound for them he made a profit of \$5.96 on each hog. He says he ran them on pasture until within forty days of the time he sold them, when he put them up and fed slops, barley and soaked corn, the expectations are supported by the sold them. of which was very slight. To use Mr. Farmer's language, "any one can have this experience if they try.'

Chicago Live Stock.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., Oct. 3, 1894. Texas Stock and Farm Journal: Cattle—Receipts, 18,000; lower on all but Texas; common to best native steers, 3 to 6 cents; cows, \$1.60 to \$3.75; run of Westerns continues very heavy; prices tending downward; steers, \$2.75 to \$4.25; cows, \$1.80 to \$3.40; Texas receipts nominal; common to fair cows, \$1.90 to \$2.20; good to best, \$2.25 to \$2.60, the latter price buying fancy helfers; canning steers, \$2.15 to \$2.65; d.essed beef, \$2.75 to \$3.20; calf market still tending downward, but prices are quite satisfactory; fair to good heavy, \$2.75 to \$2.25; common to good light, \$2.90 to \$3.65; good to best light, \$3.75 to \$4.25.
Sheep—Receipts, 14,00°; market 40c
lower for the week on Westerns; common to fair Texas mutton, \$1.75 to \$2.40; good to best, \$2.75 to \$3. On Monday 31,334 sheep arrived, the largest receipt on record for one day.

Hogs-Receipts, 27,000; market 15 to

20c lower; heavy, \$5 to \$5.75; light, \$4.75 TEXAS LIVE STOCK COM. CO.

St. Louis Live Stock. St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 3 .- Cattle-Receipts, 3100 head; shipments, 2300 head. Market steady and quiet. Native Market steady and quet. Native steers, \$3.90@4.25; light and common, \$2.00@2.00; cows, \$1.85@2.40; Texas steers, \$2.55@3.20; cows, \$2.00@2.55.

Hogs—Receipts, 6700 head; shipments, 1200 head. Market, 15@30c lower. Best heavy, \$5.25@5.30; good \$2.00@3.00; ight, \$5.20@5.25; common and pigs, \$5.55 and below. Sheep-Receipts, 4000 head. Market steady and strong. Western mixed, \$2.25@2.35; sheep and lambs, \$2.50@2.85; lambs, \$3.30.

Kansas City Live Stock. Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 3.-Cattle-Receipts/ 7500; shipments, 3200; market dull; Texas steers, \$2.25@3.10; Texas cows, \$1.75@2.25; beef steers, \$3.75@ 5.50; steers and feeders, \$1.75@2.25. Hogs—Receipts, 5000; shipments, 1600; 10 to 15c lower; bulk of sales; \$4.90@5.20; heavies, \$5.25@5.50; packers, \$4.80@5.10; mixed light, \$4.80@5.10; light, \$4.90@5.15. Sheep-Receipts, 2000; shipments, 500;

market slow. W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yard company's horse and mule department, report the horse market as very sluggish during the past wek. Prices were from \$10 to \$15 lower than the preceeding one. Nothing but good horses of any class Nothing but good norses of any class brought anything like a fair price. Rough, old, thin, horses were almost impossible to get rid of. Nice Southern mares suffered considerable, and country buyers must be extremely conservative from now on or they are

sure to lose money. The eastern trade has opened up somewhat, but they want extra style and action or nice shapey drivers with some speed. They are willing to pay for this kind, and pay well, but say the market is overrun with cheap, comonm and medium horses. It is very difficult to predict

good fat calves each, \$7.50@8.50; common to fair calves each, \$4.50@6.50; good fat yearlings each, \$9.50@11.00; common to fair yearlings each, \$6.00@ the future. Mules-No improvement in the market. Prices still on the down grade. Very little trading in anything, ex-Hogs-Good fat cornfed per pound gross, 5 1-2@6c; common to fair per pound gross, 4@5c; Ouachitas, 4@5 1-4c. cept the tops of any class. Sheep Good fat sheep each, \$1.75 2.00; common to fair each, \$1.00@1.50. Respectfully yours,
ALBERT MONTGOMERY.

London Wool Sales.

London, Oct. 3.—The number of bales offered at the wool sales today were 10,893, of which 1500 were withdrawn. England was a good bayer of staple

cross breeds and America bought fine combing crosses. Inferior wools were left and prices are now rather better. All good qualities continue at extreme

prices. American purchases today were

Following are the sales in detail: New

scoured, 6d; greasy, 4 3-4@9 1-2d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 288 bales; greasy, 5 1-2d@6 3-4d.

New Orleans Cotton.

New Orleans, Oct. 3 .- Cotton-Firm

sales spot, 5300; to arrive, 3o5. Ordinary, 45-8; good ordin-, y, 57-8; low middling, 53-8, middling, 55-8; good middling, 6; middling fair, 61-2; fair, 71-16; nominal. Receipts, 6098; stock,

Futures steady; sales, 59,300. October,

5.63; November, 5.63@5.64; December, 5.63@5.64; December, 5.10@5.71; January, 5.74@5.75; February, 5.79@5.80; March, 5.84@5.85; April, 5.90@5.91; May, 5.94@5.97; June, 6,02@6.93; July, 6.02@6.09.

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, Oct. 3, 4 p.m., close: Cotton—Spot quiet; prices steady. American middling, 37-10d. The sales of the

day were 18,000 bales, of which 1000 were for speculation and export and included 13,700 American. Receipts, 1000

included 13,700 American. Receipts, 1000 bales, including 600 American. Futures opened steady, with a good demand, and closed quiet at the advance. American middling, L. M. C., 7; October, 3 19-64@3 20-64; October and November, 3 19-64 sellers; November and December, 3 19-64 sellers; December and January, 3 20-64 sellers; January and February, 3 16-64 sellers; February and March, 3 24-64; March and April, 3 24-64 buyers; April and May, 3 25-64 sellers;

buyers; April and May, 3 26-84 sellers; May and June, 3 27-64 @32 29-64d; June and July, 3 28-64@3 29-64. Spot

quotations: American middling fair, 3 26-64; good middling, 3 27-32; good ordinary, 3 17-32.

New York Cotton.

New York, Oct. 3.—Cotton—Net re-elpts, 11,876; gross, 4744; exports to

Great Britain, 3900; to the continent, 665; forwarded, 1505; sales, 922; stock, 82,023. Total today: Net, 28,754; exports

celpts, 161,030; exports to Great Britain, 20,689; to France, 9194; to the continent

New York Cotton.

St. Louis Cotton

Steady, 5 3-4c; sales, 300; receipts, 300;

Thrift.

The squealing of the pigs insures them their dinner at about the regular

and right time. Does this ever make

you think that you are sometimes neg

do not make such a fuss about it? They are aware of the neglect just the

same; but regularity is one of the im-

portant things in care and profitable

Many farmers are feeding the 50-cent wheat to their hogs. That it is a wise procedure may not have been fully demonstrated, but it is certainly

worth investigation. Try two lots with

corn and wheat, respectively, and then

put them on the scales at the end of s

fortnight or so. Then, having carefully measured all the grain they have

had, you can know just which is the wise course. In our opinion wheat is

the heaper food just now. Soak the wheat before feeding it.

It is not he cold weather which hurts sheep, but getting wet. Wool holds

dampness a long time because of the

No shepherd can succeed in damp

slow evaporation, and chills the ani-

pens or marshy fields th his flocks.

ectful of the other dumbanimals which

shipments, 100; stock, 9500.

management.

Louis, Mo., Oct. 3.-Cotton

200 bales, making the total so far

Omnha Letter. Union Stock Yards.

South Omaha, Sept. 29, 1894. Texas Stock and Farm Journal: There have been liberal receipts of both cattle and sheep this week, but the run of hogs has been comparatively light. The following are the receipts for the past week, month and nine months, with comparisons:

Receipts this week—Cattle, 23,801; hogs, 24,928; sheep, 8197. last week-Cattle, 25,583; hogs, 26,084; sheep, 5812. Same week last year—Cattle, 21,888; hogs, 29,166; sheep, 811.
September receipts—Cattle, 88,553; hogs, 122,576; sheep, 20,388.
August receipts—Cattle, 56,152; hogs, 228,000; sheep, 10,306. Following are the sales in detail: New South Wales, 2044 bales; scoured 5 1-4d @1s 2 1-2d; greasy, 5 1-2d@8 1-2d. Queensland, 119 bales; scoured, 1s 1d; greasy, 6 8-4d@7 1-2d. Victoria, 631 bales; scoured, 9 1-2d@1s 1d; greasy, 6 1-4d. Australia, 769 bales; scoured, 7d@11 1-2d; greasy, 5d@5 3-4d. Tasmania, 913 bales; scoured, 8d@91-2d; greasy, 5d@5 1-2d. New Zealand, 613; scoured, 6d; greasy, 4 3-4@9 1-2d. Cape

September, 1893, receipts-Cattle, 88, 786; hogs, 149,290; sheep, 13,385.

Receipts past nine months—Cattle, 573,644; hogs, 1,504,612; sheep, 164,377.

Same nine months, 1893—Cattle, 586,-882; hogs 1,097,265; sheep, 183,955.

Same nine months, 1892—Cattle, 517, 845; hogs, 1,241,280; sheep, 136,528.

The market for fat cattle has been active and strong all week in the face of lower markets East. The reason that there are so few corned cattle offered here as compared with Chica-go. The dressed beef men are compelled to buy Western rangers, and pay good stiff prices for them.

Too many of the low grade range cattle are coming to make anything but slow and weak market for them, and prices have been shading lower nearly

On the other hand, buyers seem tobe unable to get as many cows as they would like, and on this class of stock prices have been well sustained all week, while the common canning grades have shown a marked advance. There has been a remarkably brisk trade in steers and feeders the past week, and prices have been on the up The demand has been particu larly urgent for the common light stock cattle and yearlings. They have to be carried over a year on account of the short corn crop, and hence the lighter they are the cheaper. During the month of Septeber nearly a thous-and cars of feeders were shipped out of these yards, and four-fifths of them went to lowa, Kansas and Nebraska— a pretty good record for a drouth-

stricken country.

Packers are still buying lots of Texas cattle every day at Kansas City and shipping them here for slaughter, Any one can see that it would pay both shipper and killer to have the cattle come here direct from the range, but comparatively few Texas cattle are coming here that way.

Current cattle values are about as follows: Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs..\$5 50@6 00 Choice steers, 1200 to 1400 lbs...5 00@5 50 to Great Britain, 39,600; continent, 10,-274; stock, 445,550. Consolidated: Net re-49,951, Total since September 1: Nei receipts, 627,643; exports to Great Britain, 125,950; to France, 28,039; to the continent, 108,995. New York, Oct. 3.—Cotton—Spot quiet and steady. Close: Middling up-

Poor to medium cows 50@2 50

and lambs. The latter have readily stock sheep aer selling badly around bringing from \$2 to \$2.75 and lambs from \$2.50 to \$3.75.
BRUCE McCULL. CH.

Chicago Letter.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1, 1894. Texas Stock and Farm Journal: Receipts of Texas cattle for September appear very insignificant when compared with previous years. Only 33,500 head were received in quarantine division, against 52,505 in August and 70,000 last September. In September, 1892, 156,000 Texas cattle were received the largest month on record. For nine months the receipts of Texas cattle foot up 265,000 head, against 471,000 last year and 508,000 in 1892. About 60 per cent of last month's re-ceipts came direct to slaughterers. Perhaps it is fortunate that supplies from Texas are not heavy just now. Western range cattle are coming in larger numbers than ever before and are supplying the demand from nearly all classes of buyers. Today 14,000 head arrived from the Northwest, the largest day of the season. For the ext sixty days they are likely to come freely, and there will be little chance for the cattle market to improve in any department. Prices, for Texas cattle have not changed much lately; in fact they have not changed to speak of for a month. Supplies and demand have both been too light to make much of a market. Salet of steers have been at \$2.40@4 50. The following were some of the sales made during the week:

quence have arrived this week, though we sold one string, averaging 83 lbs. at \$3.00. Receipts last week were 81,-000, the second largest week on record, and today the record was badly bro-ken with an estimated supply of 30,000 head. It is astonishing where all the sheep come from, and we hope that the supply will be materially reduced some time. Natives have sold this some time.

week at \$1.00@3.50; Western, \$2.50@ 3.40; lambs, \$2.00@4.00. GODAIR, HARDING & CO., Union Stock Yards, Chicago. New Orleans Market.

New Orleans, Sept. 30, 1894. Texas Stock and Farm Journal. The arrivals for several days of all classes of cattle, especially of cows and poor to medium calves and year-lings, have been more liberal than for several weeks. Cows dropped fully 1-4c per pound on the better qualities and rough old stock is difficult to sell. Cows closed weak at the decline. Good fat beeves, 850 to 1000 pounds, are steady and sold readily at outside quotations

The calf and yearling market con-tinues to rule active and firm for good There is a fair demand good fat caives. Poor trashy stuff sells slowly and for short prices.

The hog market is firm and the

novement more active.

The mutton butchers are still having their "picnic" on the sheep market and the ring still controls the situation. Quotations are very unreliable. On hand at close of sale—Beef cattle, 343; calves and yearlings, 320; hogs, 226;

The date of breeding being known insures better attention to the alimal If you are grading up, the pedigree be comes important with each pure-bred cross. It is a matter which require much trouble, and is for this reason, perhaps, neglected. Keep a record of every animal which is bred

upon the farm.

their appearance.

otherwise he will not,

The grade animal is bound to breed your herd down instead of up. He has but little power to transmit his fine qualities to his progeny, from whatever thoroughbred ancestor he may have come. The animal he begets will have his appearance, style and quali-ties in a lesser degree than the sire. Cleanliness, quietude and peace are essential in the hog pen. A dry ground or board floor, small numbers in the pen ,and the separation of any animal from the rest, will com pass the end desired. They should no be compelled to pile up in sleeping. A sow with a cross, mean disposition has no business on the place; get rid of

As soon as you can afford it have a pair of scales on the place, and know frequently whether your hogs are gaining or not. Remember that the greater gain can be made from the erate. Much of it must go toward supplying heat in winter.-Exchange, M. Pasteur, it is said, gives this ad-

wice: "Fruit grown near to the ground may contain the bacteria of typhoid fever, tetanus, diphtheria or cholera, which may have found their way into the material used for fertilizing, or have become incorporated with the dry dust. Hence one should never neglect to cleanse fruit thoroughly or remove the skin before eating. Especial care should be taken with imported or shipped fruit, more particularly than n districts where there are in-

beeves per pound gross, 2 3-4@3 1-4c; common to fair beeves, 1 3-4@2 1-2c; good fat cows and helfers per pound gross, 2@2 1-4c; common to fair cows each, \$7.50@12.00; buils, 1 1-4@1 3-4c; HE best investment in real-es keep buildings well painted. Paint protests saves repairs. You sometimes want to sellhouse has remained unsold for want of paint. The be though, "the best paint or none." That mean

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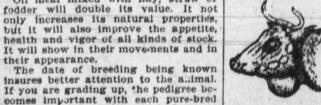
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Will Meet All Requirements of a First-Class Commission Business.

If you have a horse to sell, fatten it up, curry it sleek and clean, trim off ATTORNEY AT LAW. the shaggy hair from his legs, and make him look as if you thought him Practice in all Courts, State and Fede. al. - - Hurley Bldg., Ft. Worth, Text worth paying some a tention to. He will then sell for what he is worth; Oil meal mixed with hay, straw or



IT LE EASY WHEN YOU KNOW HOW. Many thirds are done now that have he etotore been considered trapossible, and curing Lumpy Jaw in cattle is one of the This is easily lone when you have the proper semedy to do t with ONSTAD'S LUMPY-JAW CAPSULES get ris at the cause of the disease, and one application is all that is required. There is sufficient in each box to cure four ordinary cases. Price \$2 a box. Capsule inserter 350, sent lostpaid on receipt of price. Write us for particulars. The ONSTAD CHEMICAL CO. Box 2300, Sloux Falls, S. D.

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LIVERY, SALE AND BOARDING STABLES.

Corner Fourth and Throckmorton streets, Fort Worth, Tex. We have a keeptionally fine lot of livery horses and buggies. Alw. /s keep on hand sew choice roadsters for sale. Give us a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Tackaberry Bros., Proprietors.

FROM DALLAS.

C. E. Bulley, manager Branch Office EXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, e, room 305 Cockrell building,

Mr. Batley is fully authorized to receive aubscriptions, contract advertising and generally represent The Journal. Ali come unications In connection with this department

If young men who have the cowboy fever had any idea or the apprenticeship they had to see before becoming a ll-fiedged couboy, most of them would be compared to the manufacture of the would be cu. d without the expense of a trip a thousand miles out V st. It has been about ten years since I had the fever and started out to be oured. My first work was riding the like between the Indian Territory and Line or fence riding is an assignment a nerally given to a new-comer, and the duties consist in riding up and down the line, rain or shine, and preventing the cattle from stray-ing over it. Several men have lost their reason in this, and I came very near doing so myself. All of the stories we read of in the books is absent, and the islitude is terrible. I could cover my distance in about thirty-six hours. I did nothing but ride up and down the line, watching for the stray cattle, which never strayed my way. There are Tew cowboys in the West who have not an active recollection of the suf-feroing they endured while doing such work as' I describe. There are hundreds of them doing it today, but each of them is looking for and to attaining a new job, with almost the eagerness of a convict who knows his sen-tence has nearly expired. I write from my own knowledge, not what others have told me, for I have been the rounds on the ranch, the round-up and the trai. My last work as cowboy was trailing 5000 head of 2-year-olds from Terus to Montana. There were eighteen cowboys in all, and it kept us moving from daylight till dark, rain or shine. No more cow punching in mine if I can avoid it, but if I had it to do I would mount the rollicking broncho as I have often done before.

I was informed by the stock claim agent of the Texas and Pacific railway that the company had paid out over \$6700 for stock killed and damaged during the year of 1893. Three men on the road are kept constantly busy adjusting claims.

H. V. Hurlock of Dallas county, land claim agent, returned from Den-ton county a few days since and reports crops in that section good. Lots of cotton is on the market, for which good prices are being paid.

Tom Sutton brought to Dallas last Wednesday fifteen bales of cotton which he raised on thirteen acres. This is the best report of cotton raising I have heard of during the present sea-

Mr. D. C. Nelson, baggage agent of the Texas and Pacific railway at Dal-las, tells a good joke on himself about air-castle farming (as he terms it).

Last year, says Mr. Nelson he thought he would make the run for 160 acres of that fine land in the Cherokee optlet; so he got all of his contraptions together and started for the promised land of plenty of water and everything else a person would wish for. He reached the border line about two days before time, and the crowds were large and nearly all of them mounted on something or other, prepared for the great rush. Mr. Nelson was afoot, and he knew that would never do, as he could not get speed enough in his lals to get the promised 160 acres. So he began looking around to pure something to make the rush on. He fould a discouraged old homeseeker from "Arkansaw" who was possessed of an old worn-out wagon and a yoke of oxen. Nelson and the "Arkansaw" man made a trade when there was yet a day and a half to wait. Nelson took his purchased treasure in tender care and was patiently waiting for the climax to come when he could rush forward, capture his 160 acres and swear-that he was going to farm from this time eternal. He watched some of his home-seeking friends next morning exercising their speedy animals, and Nelson said to himself as he looked at his new purchase: "Old dogles, you will not be in it, or I either if I depend on you, so I will trade you off for a horse, mule or anything." So friend Nelson began to look around once more. He bantered several, but no trade. He began to get discouraged. Finally along came a man weighing about 300 pounds mounted on a flery,

but by Nelson paying the regulation "boot" the trade was closed. Mounted on his new steed, Nelson was pleased. He rode him out some distance from the line and tried his speed, and to his amazement he fairly split the wind. Nelson said to himself: "I have got the pumpkins now, sure." The man with the toam of oxen moved slowly away, and Nelson laughed as he saw disappear behind a clump of trees. "Didn't I soak that fellow?" says Nelson. Time rolled slowly on, and people around the line were getting im-Nelson had a map of the omised land and had selected from it his future quarter section. He was going to make the run directly for this place. It seems the man he had traded his team of oxen to had also possessed a map of the promised land and had selected the same quarter section as Nelson. it was 'now about 11:45 a. m. and the connon was to be sounded at 12 m. Everybody was in line, and so excited, Nelson says, that they were breathing about every five He claims that he was as bad off as the rest and just as much cannon sounds, the bugles blow, and about 50,000 people go pell-mell over rock and stump, eager to get their claims first. Nelson is right in the midst of all of them, going as he thought about two miles a minute. A ride af about one and a half miles brought him to his promised farm, and, whose and behold, to his amazement, he finds the man he had traded his term of oven to ploying or the his team of oxen to plowing on the promised 160 acres. This fairly took to breath from Nelson. After a few gances at the promised 160 acres, Nelson rode off discouraged, disgusted and played out generally. He had

long-gaited bay. Nelson struck him for a trade. They dickered some time,

run upon an old-time friend a few ys ago in the shape of Dr. D. E. anter, formerly of Kansas City, Mo.

been beaten at his own game. After sleeping on the ground for about three nights and eating scarcely anything at all, Nelson concluded he would start

all his trouble. Nelson came back to Dallus, and he says he doesn't want any more free-for-all farm rushes in his. Moral—Buy you a farm, and sub-

for the Texas Stock and Journal, the best farm paper in

Inducement

We offer to men and women who are afflicted with any of those diseases peculiar to their sex, or are private in their nature, is a quick and safe CURE at a reasonable price. We treat each case scientifically and with the utmost advanced methods. This, together with our very large experience, enables us to cure very severe cases of disease where other physicians have failed. We do not countenance any of the many fraudulent methods and cchem s to solicit patronage, but conduct our business on a strictly scientific and professional basis. We can refer if necessary to six national banks as to our financial reliability, and to thousands of business men and patients as to our ability. We have a national reputation for skill and Consultation free and con-

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record, and I know him to be one of the fastest trotters of the day. Strathlan is a large dark bay or black in color. He also has Glamour, with a record of 2:24 1-4 in his first race. He was sired by Strathlar. He is a seal brown, 16 hands high, and in addition to great speed as a trotter is one of fastest walkers in existence. Dr. Hunter will enter Glamour at the coming Texas State Fair in the 2:20 class. Kenneth, with a record of 2:27 1-4, is also sired by Strathlan. Kenneth is a model Morgan roadster in breeding, color, style, action and endurance. Dr. Hunter will also enter him at the Texas State Fair. Dr. Hunter has had many years' practice with fast trotters, and has been over a great deal of the country, and has raised horses in many of the states, but he says Texas is the best state in the Union breed and raise horses But, like all true Missourians, Dr. Hunter is proud of his old home, and expects to return there some time during the winter.

The streets of Dallas, lower Elm and Main, are lined with wagonload after wagonload of baled cotton. There are plenty of buyers and good prices are being paid, and things are looking lively in general.

Tom Steele passed through Dallas last week on his way to his Taylor county ranch. Tom says he is going to bunch of threes about the 10th to Chicago.

If there are dogs around, put a wide-

awake cow or two in the pen with the sheep at night. If the cow has a young calf she will do especially good service A billy goat will do the business pretty well.

Breeding-stock of all kinds need muscle rather than fat, as the latter means the loss of energy, if not of health and vigor.

A prominent dairyman told me a few days ago that grass was a milk, cream and butter food. The finest grain mixture ever devised will not answer so well. When the grass is poor, the grain is a good adjunct.

James Sloan, a ranchman from the Indian Territory, is in Dallas figuring on trading some 2-year-old's for a drug

was informed by a farmer from Ellis county that over 10,000 bales of cotton had been marketed there from wagons during the cotton season. Good prices are being raid. The frequent rains of late has prevented much more from being on the market.

The stray day sale Monday in Dalas brought a large crowd in from the country. There was trading of all kinds, from a good roadster down to the common burro. Watches, guns and pistols were also dealt in, among those who were not able to own horse

The Hicks Horse company of Kansas City sold 250 head of Missouri riding and driving horses here last Tuesday, the average price being about \$65 per head. Some good brood mares will be disposed of at an early date.

Sam T. Edmondson, a farmer from Ellis county, is in Dallas. Mr. Edmondson says he is going to buy a farm in Dallas county close to Dallas so he will have quick access to the

Pobert H. Saylor, a ranchmban of Butte City, Mont., is in Dallas.

G. S. Bourschultz, a German fruit Bourschultz is here to purchase some black waxey land on which he intends to grow peaches, pears, apples and grapes.

The animals upon our western farms are oftimes deficient in breeding. In thisway we find explanation for so arge amount of rubbish finding its way into the canning factories of our great cities. It is dignified with the name of meat. The use of good, pure sires, with some selection on the part of the dams that we have, would go very far to bring about the change in a single generation.

The great Texas state fair and Dallas exposition will be rare and attractive for 1894. In about twenty days the gates will swing open and people from all over the state of Texas and adjoining states will view one of the most attractive and elaborate fairs they ever attended. The departments this year are much more complete than ever before, the exhibits are more grand and attractive. More than \$30,000 will be paid in stakes to run-ners, pacers and trotters. The swine breeders, sheep breeders and breeders of fine cattle and horses will exhibit the pick of their stables. New stalls and pens, larger than ever, have been Dallas. He sold his horse for \$40, ning out about \$50 behind on the ole trade, and getting nothing for been built and will crowd the depart-ments assigned to them. Among some attractions are the Turkish Theatrical company, seen at the World's fair, Edison's latest wonder, the Kinetoscope; the Bohemian glass blowers, the Eden Musee, the haunted Swing, Daniel Boone's wild animal show, the Mystic Maid, the Little World, the Ferris' Wheel, the Egyptian hall, the Strets of Cairo, and about 100 more. Also the wide world known W. F. Carver, whom the Indians call Hunter is a great horseman, and be possesser of some of the fastest set that ever set foot on "old Missisted". The doctor has now with in Dallas the well-known stallion thlan record 2:18 1-4. I am well sainted with Strathlan and his 100 more. Also the wide world known the Indians call the "Evil Spirit of the Plains." Dr. Carver will daily give marvelous exhibitions with the rifle and pistol. He is without the remotest posibility of contradiction, the greatest all-round rifle, gun and pistol shot in the world.

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

FIFTY PER CENT SAVED ON THE PURCHASE PRICE OF A HOUS THAN SO MUCH MONEY FARNED.

That is New. WHY?

Because it enables you to lend your intelligence and judgment to the benent of your endeavor at judicious

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

EVERY MACHINE IS GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.

If after fifteen days trial it is not found satisfactory it may be returned if unirjured, and your money refunded.
It is high time the people of this country should be released from the high-priced, monopoly-protected machine, made to sell through agents who have long had the field to themselves. By special arrangements with one of the largest manufacturers in the country, we are enabled to offer our patrons a rachine 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 o those sold by agents at from \$50 to \$60. An examination of the machine will convince you that this is true.

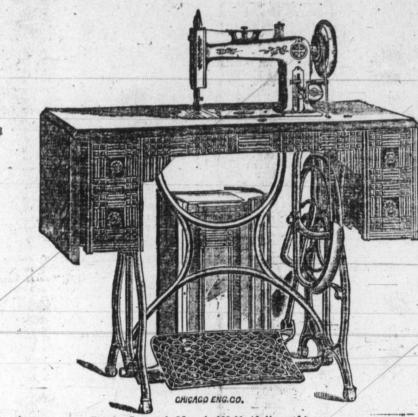
DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

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 or 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 perfection.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GLEANER MACHINE.

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



has the latest movement. There is no

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

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

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

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

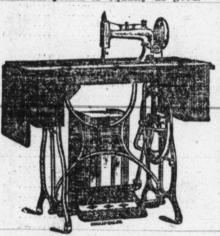
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Stock Journal No. 4, \$22.00 (delivered.) THE SHUTTLE is self-throwing, struction, having both treadle and simple, made of the finest steel, and drive-wheel hung on adjustable steel centers. The legs are fitted with nickelplated casters, and the treadle support has oil cups.

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

Texas Stock and Farm Journal

He stands on the pinacle of fame all his own, utterly unapproachable in achievement in his special field of endeavor. The most distinguished figure today in American border life is Dr. Wm. Frank Carver. There will be about 200 breeders with their finest The names of some of the well-known breeders are, Col. W. E. Hughes, Dallas, 50 Holstein's; J. W. Springer, Dallas, 50 Holstein's, Terrell, Harris & Hardin, Terrell, Tex., 59 Jerseys; P. Mays, Wachachie, Tex., 35 Jerseys; W. S. Ikard, Henrietta, Tex., 50 Hereford's and swine; J. D. Gray, Terrell, 40 Jerseys; B. C. Rhome, Rhome, Tex., 50 Jerseys; J. C. Cobb, Dodd City, Tex.; 25 Holsteins and Berkshire hogs; James T. Henderson, Auvergne, Ark., 25 Jerseys; C. and J. Werzbacher, Marshall, Tex., 25 Jerseys; J. H. Brasher, St. Louis, Mo., swine; W. R. Cavitt, Bryan, Tex., swine; H. E. Singleton, Lebanon, Tex., swine; Allen T. Murchison, Farmers-ville, swine; W. C. LeBarron, Fentress, Te.., swine and Jerseys; J. H. Sayles, Laury City, Mo., swine; H. Cootes, Lebanon, Tex., swine; Thomas Taylor, Waynesville, I.l., swine and sheep; R. E. Davis, Marrett, Tex., swine; Harris & McMahon, La-Mine, Mo., swine; Monsees & Wiley, Smithton, Mo., swine and sheep; James R. Hendon, Abilene, swine; Joe Griggs, Dallas, Tex., swine; W. R. Pearce, Denton, Tex., president of the Swine Breeders' association, swine. Owing to Secretary Cour's busy time, I could only get the few breeders' names above. The secretary is receiving letters from breeders all over the state and also from Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri and Illinois, asking for space for their stock. All space is filled and stalls and pens are being built to accommodate those who were not early enough to get in first.' Mr. Cour expects the finest exhibit of stock the fair

has ever had. So come one and all, both large and small. Many years ago my uncle and self were in Arkansas buying hogs. We traveled over some of the roughest country I have ever been in. After leaving the Indian Territory horseback we rode all day and struck the Arkansas line about the time the sun was preparing to take his repose. After riding through a thickly wooded country for some miles we "pulled up" at an old-time clapboard house of two rooms. We halloed, and presently a small, raw-boned, weather-beaten man appeared and asked us, "What der yer want?" We told him in a few words that we wished to remain over night with him if he could accommodate us. He replied that he was not fixed for "boarden" folks, but he might "strain a leetle and keep us till mornin'." We got off our horses, pulled our saddles, teck our ropes and walked about a mile to find them a place large enough to lay down outside of the brush and thicket. We then turned our footsteps toward the house. On reaching the house we noticed three fine-looking "Rackensack" girls standing in the back door, also a boy about 18 years old, with short pants and a flour sack shirt, and hair about twelve inches long. The old man, or landlord of the place, met us on our return and asked

our landlord said, "Matilda, you and the gals fix these gentlemen a snack." We talked for some little time, and presently a tall, hollow-eyed girl, about 20 years of age, announced supper was ready. They had consumed about an hour and a half getting it ready. Our landlord invited us in. We passed through the front room into the kitchen and seated ourselves. With a good appetite, I began to look around and wait for the supper to be put on the table. The meal consisted of bacon, pone cornbread and water. We ate everything in sight. After supper we sat out in front of the house on some rails and our landlord spoke of the crop he had in. This crop was one-half acre of turnips, and the old man said he would get a good price for them in Akron, a small village about 25 miles from there. He said they would sack them up and he and the girls, the old lady and the boy would "tote" them to town. Bed time finally came and he ushered us into the front room, occupied by two beds, of rather small size, built of post oak timber. He motioned to one of the beds and told us there was our bed, and at the told us there was our bed, and at the same time said, "Gals, it's time you all air pullin' in." "All right, pa," said one of the gals, and they all got up from the floor and began pulling off their duds. I thought this a strange proceeding, but said nothing. They finally shed their duds and turned into one bed. I had taken a good survey of one bed. I had taken a good survey of the kitchen, the only other room in the house, and it contained no bed or even cot. We then pulled off our clothes by the dim light of a grease lamp and tumbled into bed. I wondered where the rest of the family were going to sleep for the night. Presently the old lady appeared on the scene, and, the same as the girls, she tumbled into bed with the rest, thus making four in one bed, with only comfortable room for two persons. The old man and the boy showed up pretty soon, shed their clothes, and piled in with us. This crowded things up conminutes from 10 p. m. until about 4 a. m. When I awoke the girls and the old lady were hovering around a small fire in the old-fashioned fire-place in the corner of the room. I noticed that there was no one in bed but myself, and I began figuring on but myself, and I began figuring on how to get up and dress without the girls seeing me. They had their backs turned toward me at the time and I took the opportunity to jump out of bed and don my clothes. I scrambled around mightily, dodging behind stools to get out of their view. I finally suc-ceeded in donning my wearing ap-parel and started out of the house. At parel and started out of the house. At the door I met my uncle, who had saddled up the horses and was ready to start. We bid our Arkansaw friends au revoir and pulled out. After we had gone some distance I asked my uncle why we did not get breakfast. He said the old man told him they did not have but two meals a day, and he would have breakfast about 11 o'clock.
My uncle informed me that he had
paid the bill and the old man had only charged him \$2.50. This was not much, but a little, anyhow. We had traveled some distance in a thickly-wooded section and were descending a whose pants were turned up to his knees. He was barefooted and carried knees. He was barefooted and carried in his hand a small jug—"little brown" style. As we supposed, he was on his way to a still house, about a quarter of a mile away, which he had passed

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some half hour before. Following him were five hound pups. We stopped him to inquire about the road, and my uncle said to him: "It's pretty cold this morning, old man, to be barefooted." The little old man looked around at the pups and said: "Well, I don't know; I guess I can stand it if the pups can." We bid him good-bye and rode on. This country was one of the poorest countries I have ever been in. It takes two cows to graze—one to hold down the bush and the other to eat leaves off. Steel bills are placed on the chickens to allow them to pick around through the rocks without wearing out their bills. The hogs can often be seen far up on a large oak tree eating the leaves off. We bought some hogs from one old "Rackensack-er" that did their eating in the trees. When we rode up and asked him if he had any hogs he said yes and went out some distance from the house to a clump of trees and called the familian "Whoole! Whoole!" and, to my great surprise, an old razor-back sow and eight shoats came down a post oak tree. They had been up in the tree eating of the leaves. There are plenty of people in that country who have never seen a railroad train or ever heard of Coxey's army or Cleveland being president. I could write for six months about what I saw while in this country, but time is too valuable, and I must say to the readers of the Journal if they will only visit the section of country I did they will see something that will interest them in the way of rural districts. I will venture to say there are some people in that country that don't know the war is over, and plenty that never heard of the late revolution.

Three hundred and ninety bales of cotton were sold from wagons in Dallas last Saturday. Prices (?), 5@

About the Baby.

Never pat it hard. Never tret it yiolently, bringing the heel down with force. Better not trot

Never make startling noises by the way of singuising it.

Never loss or jump it about.

Never swing it quickly either in a cradle or rocking chair. Never give it an empty feeding-bottle to suck, or rag or any such thing. Do not unnecessarily put your finger in its mouth. Do not in feeding try to make it eat by first putting the spoon in your own mouth.—New York World.

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With its dome lighted ampitheater, with a tunneled driveway through the cen-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 hilling your stock through to the active and quick mancontinue with us by billing your stock through to the active and quick market of Chicago.

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

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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1893	1,746,728 956,792 249,017 360,237 1,566,046	1,427,763 10,125 510,469	569,517 372,385 71,284 15,200 458,869		99,754

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RECEIPTS FOR	NINE Y	EARS:
 Cattle	Hogs. 130,867	Sheep. 18,985 / 40,195
 	390,187 1,011,706	76,014

1889......467 340

1890..... 606,699

1891 593,044 1892 738,186

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