#### THE FARM.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

Sea Island cotton culture is on boom in the Port Lavaca region, not-withstanding the lack of a recognized local Texas market. Four times as much would have been planted if the Calhoun county farmers' institute could have received replies anything like favorable from the Galveston Cotton Exchange leading to a basis for action. But notwithstanding the uncertainty, cost and inconvenience of dealing through Charleston and Savannah factors or with Texas cotton men new in the business, many farmers are putting in the fine cotton and will ce the acreage of the short staple. Some are going into fine cotton on a layish scale. Among the larger planters are Sommerville Dubeis, who will put in twelve bushels of seed ordered from South Carolina direct, and who has arranged for a roller gin at Long Mott, Calhoun county, and Tom Poole, who has also ordered seed in wholesale quantities and will put in a roller gin at Trespalacios. These two gins will be able to handle the crop of a wide scope of country, and next fall the fine cotton in bags will be offered for sale on the streets of Port Lavaca. If the venture proves successful, short cotton and starvation prices will be given the and starvation prices will be given the go by, and the entire cotton crop of the fertile coast region in 1896 will be Sea Island. The coast lands of Carolina and Georgia on which the Sea Island cotton crop is now produced are fertilized at an average cost of \$5 per acre. The Texas coast has rich virgin soil and farmers even this tax and soil, and farmers escape this tax and can distance their eastern com etitors, and many predict that in the next five years the credit of being the first Sea Island cotton market of the world will be transferred from Charleston, S. C., to Galveston. Another advantage that the Texas coast farmer will have is the cheapness of labor. Mexican cotton pickers can be brought in by the hundreds from counties west. Last fall these people picked common cotton fall these people picked common cotton at wages ranging from 25 to 50 per hundred pounds. It will pay to give them 75 cents per hundred for picking fine cotton. On the Atlantic coast the phosphate industry nas created a demand for negro labor at fair wages, and last fall the planters were compelled to pay from \$1 to \$1.50 per hundred. pelled to pay from \$1 to \$1.50 per hundred pounds. The Texas coast is about to make history in another direction.

#### SPECIALTIES IN FARMING.

It has not been many years since those who lived in the country were known simply as farmers. There was distinction between the work of one farmer and another. Cropping and raising live stock combined constituted the work of rural residents. and the general name of "farmer" applied to them all without any disinguishing features.

It is different now. There is as close classification among those who live beyond the confines of cities and towns as there is among those who are en-gaged in merchandizing or manufacturing. Specialty in farming has been develope to a wonderful extent within the past ten years. Many farms are devoted to the exclusive production of a single article for the market in sec-tions of the country where a few years ago there was but little if any method in regard to eropping. The adaptability of certain soils to certain crops is b ing recognized more fully, and this has encouraged the idea of farmers devot-ing their land and their time to such crops as they can produce to greatest advantage. It is evidence of progress that these things are true and the prosperity of the agriculture of this country depends greatly upon the classifying and specializing in the work of every

Among live stock men the line is even more closely drawn than it is among those who cultivate crops. The different breeds of stock have their champions, and each year breeders are getting nearer to the idea that there is more profit in raising but one kind or class of live stock. Stock men are known as horsemen, etc., etc. Speclalties are pretty well inaugurated among the most progressive men of the country, and the sooner they are taken up by all others the better it will be.-National Stockman and Far-

#### FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

To the majority of the farmers of Texas, the term "farmers' institutes" conveys a vague impression, and in answer to inquiries sent Texas Stock and Farm Journal as to what constitutes a body under the above name, the following article from the pen of Gen. Jno. M. Claiborne, published in the Or-chardist and Agricultural Advertiser, is given:
"There are organizations of farm

ers, i. e., men engaged in tilling the son to make meat, bread and enough money for the proverbialy 'rainy day.' and is usually composed of citizens what is known as neigh-borhoods, and of men who own their farms; a renter or itinerant laborer has no business with membership, nor a man who wants an office. The idea is to gain wisdom, so that the mental gained is worth more than a hired hand on the farm; give mental support to the physical labor.

There are no oaths taken, no secret grips, signs or necessarily lantern meet-The institute pays quarterly dues of some agreed sum of money. This money is expended in all kinds of agricultural, horticultural and stock jour which is a circulating library, in which ten, twenty, or one hundred get for one or two dollars, the advantage of a library costing one or two

"One or more members are orchardists, the balance have never given the matter any attention, the orchardists imparts all the necessary information another an expert in the raising of hogs, and all of them will have some information upon some subject that will prove an advantage to some other member, some of them having remedies for cures of disease of the domestic fowls and animais, other prescriptions, the time to plant and the character of seed best suited, what the soil may need and how and when to get and use It, the best breed of domestic fowls, and animais to raise, the best method in cropping, how to prevent the destruction of crops after being garnered, and to destroy the enemies to the growing crops, to co-operate in shipments, watch the market reports, and to agree on the nature and amount of the crops

For instance, all crops for money are planted for car load lots, so that the lowest rate of freight can be obtained. estimate the number of acres to make a car load of onions or tomatoes, fur-nips, potatoes, tobacco, or any other crop agreed to be raised as a money crop. Any vegetable raised in Texas is a money crop, when put into St. Louis, Denver or Chicago as early as it is grown in Texas. They agree as May, June, and early these get to market it is almost bare, and like early vegetables sell for a good price; same way with everything that is produced

on the farm, and this neighborhood of farmers becomes a co-operative association and will soon learn to be able to hold their crops until they get a market. The name is a proper one, it is a college to all intents of purpos A thousand questions for the benefit of all will come up each meeting, the men best capable of expressing ideas are selected to submit their ideas on given subjects at one meeting for the next; rules are made to govern the meetings. There are many of these institutes in the old states, and they have proven of the greatest benefit. No other subject save that regarding the farm is talked about either publicly or privately. Any men caught in the act of talking politics are dismissed at once, and can only be reinstated by an abject apology, with the promise

no more. A member offering for office is retired until he behaves with re-spect to his high calling as a farmer. "What can and how can I do to make my farm pay me enough to support and educate my family is the one ques tion, and the only answer is get wis dom so that the mental can direct the physical, this want of information is a great draw back to the farmer; each farmer should keep a set of books. If a man will do this he will find that to keep a hog over a year is a loss; that all fowls over three years are an expense, and that there is money in each up to the dates mentioned. If he will keep books and keep an account with a mare and give her the same debts and credits that he does a gelding or a mule he will find a nice balance in favor of the mare.

"If he will keep an account with a well bred high grade or registered cow and with a common cow, he will find money in the better and almost a loss in the inferior. Let him keep an accorn, hay, cotton and vegetables, giving just debts and credits, he will early find which pays for his labor, and his children learn such habits of business as will prevent them continuing hewers of wood and drawers of water. This briefly is a part of the objects of far-

### THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE OF RUNNELS COUNTY.

Ballinger, Tex., March 23, 1895. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal:
Your correspondent is pleased to
note the many decided improvements
in Runnels county in the past few
months, in the way of cattle feeding,

Two weeks ago A. M. Miller bought 300 head of feeders in Menard county at \$27 per head, which was considered a round price. He brought these cattle to Ballinger and commenced to fatten them for market. A couple or three days ago he sold this same bunch of steers to McAuley & Arnold for \$32 per head, or for a little better than \$2000 profit.

cattle being fed by Messrs. Blanchard & Wingate, Wilson Bros., C. P. Day and others near this place, are in fine condition, and has proven beyond a doubt that cattle feeding in Runnels county will pay handsome

The feeding of cattle in Runnels county has furnished a home market to our farmers for a very large surplus of feed stuffs, which otherwise would have been wasted.

Judge Willingham has just made another valuable addition to his fine orchard just south of town by planting.

out about 1000 peach trees, of assorted Warieties. He now has about 8000 trees in this orchard, and of almost every kind and variety of fruit. C. F. Blanchard, aside from his extensive cattle interests, is experi-menting largely this year with different kinds of forage plants, of which we will speak more particular later.

The next regular meeting of the Farmers' Institute of Runnels county, which will be on Saturday, April 6, promises to be of more than usual interest. A number of our best farmers and citizens have expressed themselves as being very much interested in the work undertaken by the insti-

tute, and are determined to lend every assistance possible toward the fur-therance of the cause. The committee on program and arrangements have been earnestly engaged in getting up a list of subjects be discussed, and assigned them as

follows: Cotton and its future outlook-Dr. F. Holmsley, Maverick.

Milo-maize and mode of cultivation-S. R. Muney, Ballinger.
Truck gardening-W. G. Green, Ballinger. Experiments and experiment stations

—Judge C. H. Willingham, Ballinger. Relation of the business man to the farmer—Mc. D. Townsend, Winters. The country press and the farmers interest-J. T. Billups, Ballinger. Sheep raising as an adjunct to farm C. F. Blanchard, Ballinger. How raising watermelons may be nade profitable — N. J. Wardlaw, Ballinger. J. T. BILLUPS.

#### THE COTTON CROP.

Ballinger.

The question of the cotton crop of the future has been debated throughout the country by contributors and editors until it seems that the time to close the debate had about arrived parliamentary phrase, it were best call "the previous question," and

vote upon the proposition.

There have been some very fair reasons advanced for keeping up the present acreage, but the weight of the argument is altogether on the side of reduction of the crop.

Many reasons have been given for

the low price of cotton; from the over production of the crop to the demoni-tization of silver; and it may be that all them have had some influence in bring-ing the price of the staple down to present figures. But we take the position that it makes little difference whether we agree as to the cause of the decline or not, we do all agree that the decline has been great, and present prices are ruinous, and leave the farmer without profit on his cotton.

What then must be done to prevent furthur decline and further loss? Neither the farmer nor the merchant can control the coinage of silver, nor dictate prices to the English cotton buyers, but the farmers can refuse to grow cotton at a loss. They can decline to work the year round in planting, cultivating, picking, ginning and and hauling cotton just to keep their hands in practice, and furnish cheap raw material to the manufacturer. they can reduce their losses by reducing their crops. They can also cheapen the cost by intensified culture and careful selection of seed and fer

The English and New England manufacturers want cheap material, and all the influence they can exert is given to keep up the acreage and keep down prices. Another 10,000,000 bale crop for 1895 means 3 cent cotton next fall. cotton at 5 cents leaves no profit to the farmer, and the South without money, pray what will be our situation if cot

ton falls to 3 cents per pound.

We have heard the idea advanced that if the South reduced the crop of cotton and raised all the provision crops she consumed, that it would paralyze the Northwestern states, because they cannot grow any money

crop except grain and provisions. The great states of the Northwest may and do feel the diminished demand for their products in the South, but they will growing. Their food should be such prosper whether the South purchases corn and wheat from them or not. Their industries are varied and extensive and their products find ready market in the East and in Europe. Let us make the most of our opportunities and grow perfectly independent of the rest of the world, if we can.— Southern Cultivator.

#### TEXAS LEADS.

The cash receipts of the American Berkshire association of the United States and Canada show Texas at 'he head of the list. The Berkshire breeding districts are as follows, the largest during 1894 being the Lone Star state:

Texas 1, Missouri 2, Illinois 3, Tennessee 4, Iowa 5, New York 6, Ohio 7, Nebraska 8, Kansas 9, Pennsylvania

Nebraska 8, Kansas 9, Pennsylvania 10, California 11, New Jersey 12, Michi-gan 13, Indiana 14, Kentucky 15, Wisconsin 16, Ontario 17, Mirnesota 18, Virginia 19, Louisiana 20, Maryland 21, West Virginia 22, Georgia 23, Mississippi 24, Oregon 25, Delaware 26, Arkansas 27, South Dakota 28, Alabama 29, North Dakota 30, Indian Territory 31, Rhode Island 32, North Carolina 33, New Hampshire 34, Washington 35, South Carolina 36, Massachustte 35, South Carolina 36, Massachustte 37, South Carolina 36, Massachuste 37, South Carolina 36, Maryland 21, West Virginia 26, Arkansa 27, South Carolina 36, Massachuste 37, South Carolina 36, Massachuste 37, South Carolina 36, Massachuste 37, South Carolina 37, South Carolina 38, Massachuste 38, Massa South Carolina 36, Massachusetts 37, Colorado 38, Maine 39, Connecticut 40, Arizona 41, Florida 42, Utah 43, Oklahoma 44, District of Columbia 45, Idaho 46, Nevada 47, New Mexico 48, Quebec 49, Vermont 50, Wyoming 51.

#### DAIRY.

A GREAT JERSEY SALE.

The second annual public sale of registered A. J. C. C. Jersey cattle will e held on the fair grounds at Dallas, Texas, on the third Tuesday in May, the same being the 21st day of said month. month. All members of the Texas Jersey Cattle club are invited to contribute stock to said sale, but no person not a member of said club will be permitted to make entries. No person can offer a bull for sale unless they also enter at least four females.

All members who will enter any stock in said sale should write the secretary, Hon. J. O. Terrell, (of Terrell), immediately, and he will send blanks on which to make out pedigrees. All pedigress much reach him by the last of March, so catalougues can be ready for distribution by April 15th.

All expenses of making the sale will

be borne by the members contributing stock in proportion to the number contributed by each. Mr. Terrell, the secretary, can, when requested, have stock taken from train at Dallas and cared for until after sale, and then shipped to purchaser. If contributors wish, he can also tabulate pedigrees and give all butter records published in the butter books at \$1 per pedigree Those who desire to make entries should write immediately, and state how many. M. Lotrop of Marshall, how many. M. Lotrop of Marshall, Platter & Foster of Denison, Harris & Hardin of Terrell, and W. A. Ponder of Denton, will each make about ten entries. This starts the sale with forty head. Add to these what will be en-tered, and the sale will no doubt be a most attractive one and draw buyers from all parts of the state.

#### CALF MANAGEMENT.

The calf may be taken away from its if the calf is weak, and the milk should be fresh and warm. Just at this period there is much more danger in giving him too much than too little. milk is richer in fats than it needs be and the supply is too abun dant. A little hunger before each meal means rapid and thorough digestion while an overloaded stomach upsets the system, lessens the vigor and often ends in scours, weakness and death.

The milking qualities of a cow are always injured by allowing it to suckle its east, but if this is deemed desirable the surplus milk should always be drawn from the udder, to prevent the caked bag and drying up of the milk which would result from leaving it un-

drawn. But while milk is a dear feed and as soon as possible a substitute must be found. The quantity of new milk may be lessened by degress, and skimmed or separated milk take its place. This should always be fed at the warmth of new milk, and the deficient nutriment supplied by a little flaxseed jelly in the proportion of a tablespoonful to every two quarts of milk. Later on wheat middlings may be added to the milk. The change to solid food must While young calves should get sweet skim milk, when older they will thrive on thick milk or buttermilk. As calves vary in size and temperament, the rations should be varied and their effect carefully noted, so that cours or constipation may be guarded against. Skim milk, wheat bran, inid-dlings, linseed meal, clover hay, silage and pasture are the best dairy foods for calves.

But in order to keep them growing their comfort must be looked to as well as their food. It is particularly desirable that they should be kept in clean, dry, well-aired pens. The dryness is most strongly insisted upon, as damp quarters is the most fruitful cause of disease.

#### KEEPING UP THE DAIRY. Every farmer needs to keep his dairy

up to the required number, as it is usually necessary each year to disse of a certain number of cows, acording to the size of the herd, from those that are getting to be old or that may fall from some other cause to be profitable to retain. This must either be done by raising helfers on the farm or by purchasing the cows.

In a comparatively few instances per-haps the latter method hight be preferable, provided the right kind of cows could be obtained at reasonable prices, out the majority of farmers must or should depend on raising their own dairy stock. This should be done more cheaply than the cows can be purchased, especially at the present time, and there are other advantages that should be taken into consideration. These are the raising of the heifers in a proper manner and their adaptation to the farm, which could not come from frequent changes of ownership.

The first step in this business is to the kind of helfer calves needed for the dairy. They should be selected as far as possible with particular reference to the kind of work that it to be required of them, either as milk producers or butter makers. If they cannot be obtained from the herd then it will pay to look around among those having good dairies for such as are wanted Next privide comfortable quarters for these little animals, where they can be kept warm and dry. Particularly is this necessary in winter and spring when the weather is shifting and un-favorable, and a large proportion of the calves raised are started at this

time of the year.

Now how shall they be fed?

It is now desirable to have helfers commence giving milk at two years of

growing. Their food should be such as will foster the growth of musele and bone, rather than of fat. Within the past quarter of a century by a proper method of treatment, heifers are as good at two years old as they used to be at three. Milk is the natural food for the young calf and this should be supplied in sufficient quantities, neither too large nor too small.

With the Jersey calf it is particularly necessary not to over-feed for the first weeks, otherwise bad results will follow. After a little, skim milk may be gradually substituted for that fresh from the cow. In cold weather this can be had sweet, and if the Swedish or cold deep setting system of cream raising is practiced, and can be had sweet during the warmest season of the year, especially if practiced in a portable creamery. To make up for the fat of the milk removed in the cream it is well to make a little gruel of porridge from middlings of oil meal and add to the milk a tablespoonful of the meal for each calf at a feed is sufficient at first.

A very important matter in the feeding of skim milk is to have it sufficent-ly warmed. Here is an advantage ly warmed. Here is an advantage claimed for farm separators, in that the milk can be fed almost before the animal heat is gone. But I can see no difficulty where the cream is obtained by cold deep setting, as it can be easily warmed to any desired temperature. We are raising a December calform milk from cold deep setting with the on milk from cold deep setting with the addition of middlings as described above, and it is doing nicely, there being no trouble from the scours.

A young farmer in Windsor county,

Vermont, is making a business of raising veals on skim milk from cold deep setting alone, no grain feed being added. To most farmers this would seem impossible, but there is no doubt in the matter.

He first heats the milk hot, then feeds three times a day, giving four to five quarts at a time. The calves are not allowed to drink the milk, but take it from Small's calf feeder or something similar. In this way the milk has to be taken much more slowly than when drank, and he attributes some of his success to this method of feeding, as he has never had a case of scours. He feeds from four to five weeks old and then sells for four to five dellars a head, having a good mar-

if the farmer has milk it is well to feed until the calves are several months old. Some do this, keeping them in the barn during this time, conidering it better than turning them out to grass. They will soon learn to eat hay and then should be supplied with that which is early cut and of best quality. After getting to be a few months old they will eat grain of some kinds dry, as middlings, bran, ground oats, etc.

Thus having the farmer's direct attention these young animals should be kept constantly growing and thrifty and vigorous in health, and this should be kept up right along summer and winter, with the object always in view of making a first-class cow from the heifer, a work of which the owner may

well be pround. But in this work of improving the dairy the farmer should not neglect the getting of the best bulls possible for the use of his herd. Often these can be obtained quite as cheaply as at birth, but new milk is a young calves, and can be safely ship-y for the first week or two, and ped by express to most any part of the be very great and then the farmer can grow up the animals as he shall consider to be best in his particular Franklin County, Vermont.

#### IRRIGATION.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

C. C. Hall of Albuquerque, was in Eddy and Roswell this week, arranging some business matters in relation to the international irrigation congres at Albuquerque in September. It will remembered that the first was held at Los Angeles and the second at Denver. The majority of states and set eral foreign countries were represented 300 delegates being present. places sought the honor of entertaining the third congress but Albuquerque won! The people there have subscrib-ed \$2500 to assist in entertaining the delegates, and the legislature, deeming the furtherance of irrigation interests of territorial importance, has ap-propriated \$2500 more, to be expended under the direction of Col. Max Frost of the irrigation bureau. He has chosen a committee, including C. C. Blodgett of this city, to join in the work or arrangements. The enterprising citizens of Roswell have agreed to assist in

making the affair a success. The territorial fair at Albuquerque will be in progress during the congress and exhibits will be sent from all parts of the territory. Mr. Blodgett thinks of using a portion of the fruit and vegetable exhibit, now in glass jars, adding a lot of apples, onions, corn and other products freshly gathered in all parts of the valley, loading up a car and taking the collection to the fair and congress. He will also try to make an arrangement with the railways to run a free train from Albu-querque to Eddy and Roswell to show the visitors the best irrigation system in the territory, and the largest storage vstem in the United States.

The valley will be looking its best at that time, while orchard, garden and farm products will be abundant .- Eddy

#### IRRIGATION IN BOERNE.

We sent our reporter to see the new well of our neighbor, Mr. Anton Berg-mann, living on Menger creek, one mile south of town, on the San Antonio oad; we found it, and it is a thing of life and a joy forever. We have known the place since the owner was a child, and, while it is a good little farm, in dry times there is not a drop of water short of the Cibolo, a good mile distant.

As we drove up the whole face of nature seemed changed. The place seemed to look different and better. and the old song of ". Who's Been Here Since I've Been Gone?" came upper most in our mind. Near the house a little rocky, gravelly hill, no good to king or country, but how changed now. From the crest of this little hill an ordinary two-inch spigot pipe pours a constant stream of pure, limpid water, brought up by an Aermotor mill from o feet down in the bowels of the earth. From this spigot Mr. Bergmann has dug a trench which answers every pur-pose of a little river, and is a better river for a farm than would be the Guadalupe or Colorado, which cannot be fenced across. This little river pours into a tank which has been dug out on the little hill, and although only or three days old, already con-a beautiful little lake of water two or three tains a beautiful little lake of water thirty or forty yards long, and will eventually cover an acre of ground. Around this little lake were standing the work horses and milch cows of the

farm, and a flock of ducks and a bevy of young pigs were sporting in the water. We asked Mr. Bergmann what he would take for his water, and his reply was, "A thousand dollars would not touch it." It has cost him, all told, well and windmill, just about \$300; so everybody connected with it, Mr. Bergmann, the county, the state and community, has made money, or, what is better than money, something good to eat and drink. Hereafter instead of corn bread and Texas beef, Mr. Berg mann will have new, crisp and fresh vegetables, his orchard will be full of luscious fruits, and his cellars full of

There is no use to waste paper and ink on this subject; first shut your eyes and look at Bergmann's three years from today, and let every man in Ken-dall county determine to have just such a well or break a suspender in the ef-

#### RESULTS OF IRRIGATION.

Col. T. H. Holloway of Salt Lake and to a Dallas News reporter said:
"I am gratified to note the interest "I am gratified to note the interest being manifested in Texas at present upon the subject of irrigation. It my opinion there is no question so pregnant with good to this state at present as this. In it is involved the question of developing an area in the state larger than a majority of the states in the American Union. A few years ago Illah was to all interests and years ago Utah was to all intents and years ago Utah was to all intents and purposes a barren desert, so to speak. Today conditions have changed and millions of acres of land hitherto worthless in that section are being re-claimed, and the influx of Northern and Eastern money into that section and Eastern money into that section is enormous I have just expended \$25,000 in there and have accomplished with this sum what others have failed to do with hundreds of thousands of Irrigation is a science in itself and affords a wide field for study

for those who engage in it. "I have large property interests in this state and am now preparing to do some irrigating in Texas on my own hook. That the present Texas legislature has seen fit to consider this matter should be a source of gratification to all who have the best interests of the state at heart. state at heart. I confidently expect see millions of acres of Texas land at present considered, owing to drouths, almost worthless for farming purposes, converted into green fields within a few years. My experience and observation have taught me that the expense of ir rigating is not a continuous one, for as soon as a sufficient area of country has been thus treated for a few years rainfall naturally follows, and gradu-ally the need of artificial moisture grows less until it can be wholly dis-pensed with."

HOW TO SECURE IRRIGATION.

It will doubtless be found in the end that the very best way to promote irrigation in the dry regions of Texas

is to permit land corporations to use an accumulation of capital in making

the soil cultivable and profitable. In-divididuals can not establish and main-

tain vast and costly water systems. Citizens in regions of Texas where natural irrigation is supplied by rains will not be apt to tax themselves in order to increase the fortunes of land owners in the less favored west. On the other hand, the plan of promiscu-ous taxation of land owners for irrigating purposes in designated districts would be attended with inevitable in-equalities of burdens and benefits. engaged in pastoral industry and having no special use for artificial irrigation, or so situated as not to be able to profit by it, would feel that the tax as an unmitigated hardship because an uncompensated exaction. Then it is to be considered that artificial irrigation is a work that must be done in a systematic and scientific manner, and it is very doubtful whether it will ever be done thus on an adequate scale by either the state or the individual. A reasonably liberal policy toward land corporations would be a great push to the front for the dry regions of the state. It would resuit in opening up to successful culti-vation millions of idle acres that will never produce anything without irrigation. This is the truth about the matter, but of course it will be flouted by the narrow fellows of the regulation variety who are vigorously devoted to the irrigation of their own political patches. In order to win at the ballot boxes these pests of modern politics will fairly howl down any suggestions favoring fair and liberal dealing with land corporations. They have found it to their own interest to teach the peo-ple that every bug with a ball of dirt is a desperate real estate monopolist and that even the Sahara desert should be reserved for actual settlers who are weak enough to be led into a region of sand and starvation. When arld land question is fairly and fully presented to the people of Texas they are going to consider it proper and necessary to silence the demagogues who have grown fat upon the prejudices and ignorance of their dupes. A policy will be adopted by which co-operation in the development of the agricultural resources of the west will permitted and encouraged, and when this policy prevails portions Texas now reserved by arbitrary de-crees of naature and the statutes of ambitious demagogues for prairie dogs and rattlesnakes will become blooming garden spots of earth, Every intelligent and falr-minded person must sympathize with settlers in the west who are now contending for some means of securing the one thing needful to make them independent-water. They have been encouraged to settle upon the state's public lands. It cer-tainly seems fair that the state should not be led by a horde of clamorous demagogues to prohibit or to hinder them in their efforts to secure irriga-tion. That the state has been led to do this no person who has read the constitution, the laws and the cam-paign speeches can doubt. The new paign speeches can doubt. The departure suggested would build prospective as well as actual settlers on arid lands and it would lessen the demands for help now made upon the citizen of the watered portions of the state. It would greatly help every-body, including the state itself, to deal

and to the reclamation of lands which nothing but co-operation and private can ever be expected to recapitat deem.-Dallas News, The Stock Journal Sewing Machine is one of the best machines made. It is one of the oldest and best known makes on the market, and our name is put on it simply because we sell them so low an agent could not afford to handle them if the old name were used. Thousands of these machines are sold

liberally with corporations expressly organized and devoted to irrigation

You do not need to spend \$200 for a watch. A dollar and a half sent to the Stock Journal office, Fort Worth, Texas, will get a watch that is guaranteed to keep good time. tisement elsewhere in this paper.

yearly by agents at from \$20 to \$30 than we ask for them.

#### SHEEP AND WOOL

correspondent in an exchange re ferring to the Chicago sheep supply, says that the supply of sheep has been reduced within a year, according to the best estimates, fully 50 per cent, if not more, and the reduction is still going on, the shipments by owners continuing remarkably large. So many have been marketed during the last few weeks that the supply at feeding points are seriously lessened, and in numerous instances very few are left. Many sheep have been sold by feeders to exporters without coming on the market at all, and feeders are looking around for more sheep to fatten. Texas has a good supply, but the supply of native sheep promises to continue light for the next six months, and choice fat muttons are expected to command good week brought the aggregate arrivals up to a much larger total than that of the previous week, causing a lower range of prices, but prime lots sold well, sheep selling at \$2.50 to \$4.60, according to quality, and lambs at \$3.25 to \$4.50. Recent purchases of sheep in this market for export have averaged about thirty-three carloads a week. The other day an exporter bought a flock of 419 head of Western sheep at the yards at \$4.60. They were very good in quality, and averaged 183 pounds.

#### SHEEP RAISING.

The sheep business is like any other industry. It is necessary to get the largest possible production with the smallest expense. The sheep is so valuable on the average farm that its abolition from the land would entail a great loss, for there is no other ani-mal to take its place as a consumer of weeds, briars, etc. Farmers have not been backward in estimating its value in this respect. Unfortunately they have made rubbish its only feed, and the sheep have suffered accordingly, both in the quality of the wool and the mutton. There are some good sheep in the country, but they are the stud flocks. They are profitable because the sheep are properly cared for and fed

all the year round.

The possibility of combining wool and mutton has been clearly shown in Australia. There the average sheep produces ten pounds of good wool, after which it is turned into mutton and shipped to the fastidious English mar-ket, where it is sold at a profit. This sheep is generally a cross between the Merino ewe and a long wool ram. The secret of Australian success lies in the good feeding of the sheep all the year round. If American farmers were content to give their flocks the same feed and care, they too would fine profit in the business. Unhappily they fail to realize the needs for it. A few spas-modic attempts are made at grading up but as they are not followed up or persisted in, little or no benefit results from the infusion of new blood, and the owner gives up in disgust, blaming everybody and everything in general and the poor sheep in particular, and utterly failing to realize that he is himself

responsible for the lack of success. WOOL MEN'S MEETING. At another meeting of wool men and merchants, which was held Saturday, at the rooms of the San Angelo club the question of freight rates was again discussed, and, from various communications received, it was made further evident that some prompt action had to be taken in the matter in favor of the West Texas wool industry. From the communications referred to above, and which gave the latest quoted freight rates to Boston, it was learned

dred, the ocean freight from San Francisco being quoted at 50 cents.

Mr. J. A. Caldwell, as chairman of the committee appointed at the last meeting to draw up resolutions, read

that wool can be shipped to that city

from London for 25 cents a hundred,

and from Australia for 75 cents a hun-

the following: We, your committee, beg leave to report the following resolutions: Whereas, the proposed rates on wool issued by the railroad commission, reducing the present rate from 95 cents a hunderd pounds on grease wool in sacks from San Angelo to Galveston to 83 cents a hundred pounds between said points, appears to us, first, considering the task taken by the common carrier, to be unjust and discriminating against the wool growing industries of this state ;and, second, the rate from San Francisco, on wool coming through Texas, to New York, Boston and New England points, is but 88 cents a hundred pounds on grease wool baled, as against \$1.27 1-4 a hundred pounds on grease wool baled to Boston from San Angelo and other Texas points, as now proposed by the railroad commission, thereby discriminating against our Texas producers in favor of those in California, therefore, be it resolved that we, the wool growers, merchants and business men of West Texas, in mass meeting assembled, do solemnly test against this unjust discrimination and respectfully ask the honorable commission to reconsider our original petition presented them, and request them to put into effect a tariff on wool more in keeping wih the rate from California and in accordance with our former petition; be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be presented the honorable railroad commission. Respectfully submitted by your com-

#### J. A. CADLWELL, L. SCHWARTZ, C. W. HOBBS.

Mr. Caldwell reported having collected \$82.50, contributed by the citizens of San Angelo, toward defraying traveling and other expenses. Motion was made and seconded that Mr. Caldwell be appointed to go to the table to place the protest before the Austin to place the protest before the railroad commission.—San Angelo Enterprise.

EPWORTH LEAGUERS. Send stamp for official book "Historic Chattanooga," containing full particulars International Convention of Epworth Leagues at Chattanooga next June.

The Queen and Crescent Route will

make rate one fare for round trip,
T. M. HUNT, T. P. A.,
Dallas, Tex. W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A. Cincinnati, O.

Dr. F. W. Bopkins, VETERINARY SURGEON, Late Veterinary Surgeon 7th U. S. Calvary and graduate with honors at Columbia and American Veterinary

Colleges.

Will treat your Horses, Cattle and Dogs. Phone 71. P. O. Box 210 Fort Worth Texas.

References: M. C. Hurley, President Union Stock Yards Bank; K. M. Van Zandt, President Fort Worth National Bank; W. J. Boaz, Vice-President American National Bank; R. F. Maddenter Control of the President American National Bank; R. F. Maddenter Control of the President American National Bank; R. F. Maddenter Control of the President American National Bank; R. F. Maddenter Control of the President American National Bank; R. F. Maddenter Control of the President American National Bank; R. F. Maddenter Control of the President American National Bank; R. F. Maddenter Control of the President American National Bank; R. F. Maddenter Control of the President P rican National Bank; R. E. Maddox, Madoxia Stock Farm; Fort Worth

#### CATTLE.

The shortage of cattle at the four leading Western markets for the first quarter of 1895 will doubtless show a decrease from a year ago of over 200,000, end the Journal predicts that the shortage of the year as compared with 1894 will hover close to the million notch. The cattle are not in the country.

The 2 Buckle company failed to pay its taxes in this county this year, amounting to several thousand dollars, and the sheriff had to levy on personal and real property belonging to the combany and sell the same to realize the taxes. Men were busy hauling posts, wire, household plunder, and almost everything that would sell, from the headquarters to Emma, all last week and a part of this week. The stuff was sold last Thursday. The real es-tate will sell at regular tax sale. We are sorry to see this company go down, but a receiver was a received on the but a receiver was appointed on the 18th, we learn, and we hope he may be able to remove the difficulties and put the company on its feet again. The wage-earners on the ranch will have a fair deal; so will the creditors. The receiver will see to this .- Crosby County News.

Cattle slaughterers are feeling a litthe nervous over the outlook for cattle. The diminution appears to be going on faster than the supply is replenished and it seems to be only a question of time when the available supply will be far behind the demand. Cattle are not as prolific as hogs and sheep besides it takes longer to bring them to maturity and some of the most conservative traders are looking for a shortage the next year or two that will be almost a famine. The fact that so much female stock has been marketed is a good basis for this idea. Where cattle are usually plentiful there is now almost nothing on hand, not even enough for feeding purposes. The unusual shortage in Texas makes the situation worse, in fact there seems to be no particular locality where the supply of cattle is up to the normal. Many predict that next year's shortage will be more marked than this, which looks reasonable, but it is a big ccuntry and only time can verify such predictions.-Drovers Journal.

THAT DAKOTA PROCLAMATION. The quarantine proclamation against Texas cattle issued by Governor Sheldon of this state, which has caused so much uneasiness among cattlemen and failroad officials, is identically the same as the proclamation issued by the governors of Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska and the regular ones of the agricultural department at Washington and will in no wise affect shipments of cattle to the ranges of South

About 75,000 head of cattle are shipped each year to ranges around the Black Hills, but they are, as also the cattle shipped to Colodado, Wyoming and Montana, purchased in the Pan-handle district of Northern Texas, north of the prescribed line, and the altitude is equal or greater than that of Denver or Deadwood, hence disease among the cattle there was never known to exist, The opinion of cattlemen here is that the unwaranted publicity given to this matter by correspondents who did not properly in-form themselves will effect the exportation of cattle, as foreign countries will conclude that if the states are quarantining each other they will not

want our cattle.

The report sent out from Sioux Falls which states that the governor's quarantine proclamation to pleuro-pneumonia is erroneous. The proclamation as in one with a circular of the agri-cultural department and relates to Texas fever only.—South Omaha Stock-

PUTTING IN BREEDING STOCK. The Miles City Journal says some of the big Montana outfits are already The XIT outfit will put in cows in the spring, as will also the N- and the Box-T outfits. The range has had a comparative rest for several years and cattlemen say that the grass is recurning, thus insuring plenty of feed for growing cattle and grass on the range to sustain them during the winters. It is hoped that the departure may prove successful and that again will be witnessed, on the ranges, the scenes of the early 80's. It is the fear of hard winters that has driven the cattlemen out of the breeding business, but the peculiar conditions existing at the time of the hard winter have not existed at any time since that memorable year, and judging from the ex-tremes of cold experienced in the southern part of the United States this win-ter, one section of the country has not much advantage over another in im-munity from extreme cold, so if cattie are handled on the open range, the chances of loss by storms are no greater in Montana than in Texas or any other range country. If severe weather is the only element of danger which the cattlemen have counted for cattlemen have counted in considering the advisability of running she cattle the advisability or running sne cattle on the Northern ranges, that may now be eliminated and leave as good shances of success in cattle breeding in Montana as in Texas or Nevada.

#### GRATEFUL TO THE TEXANS.

The members of the Kansas City delegation to the convention of cattlemen at Fort Worth, March 12-16, have forwarded a letter of thanks to T. Carter, live stock agent, and other officials of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad; Eli Titus, general live stock agent and other officials of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Feraliroad; S. Williams, live stock agent; J. W. Allen, general freight agent; W. B. Groceclose, assistant general freight agent, and other officials of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, and the International and Great Northern the International and Great Northern railroad, for courtesies in the way of transportation over their respective lines. Also the representatives of the press at Fort Worth, Galveston, Dal-las and other cities in Texas, as well as at Kansas City, for the able manner in which the Fort Worth convention was handled, and for the many courte-sles extended the Kansas City delegation to the Texas Cattle Growers' as-sociation; and lastly, but not least, to the people of Fort Worth and the memthe people of Fort Worth and the members of the Chamber of Commerce of Galveston, for the royal manner in which they looked after the comfort of the Kannes City Live the members of the Kansas City Live Stock exchange and the Commercial club while on their late trip through the Lone Star state.

Among other things, the letter states that the clubs found a great improvement in the cattle situation in Texas. Such of the party who visited Galves-ton last year were much gratified to

ter of deep water at that port, it being fully demonstrated to them, that deep water at that point is only a question of a short time

SPLENDID PROSPECT.

Jesse Evans, the old-time ranger, is at home again after an absence of three months on his ranch in Western Texas. On his way back he stopped off at Fort Worth to meet with his oldtime associates in the range cattle business for mutual congratulations over

Like all of the old-timers who passed through the boom and who have weathered the stress of the past seven years, he, like the storm-tossed mariner who hails with delight the sight of land, is pleased at the bright prosepects of the cattle business.

"Our cattle are ranging," said Mr. Evans, "in Borden, Dawson, Lynn and Howard counties, in Western Texas, and are doing very well. That severe spell of weather some weeks since 'drew' the cattle somewhat, but they were in fine condition before the bliz zard and thus were enabled to stand We had two snows, the lightest of which was 12 to 15 inches deep. For twenty-three days the brutes had but little to eat on account of the snow. The loss was very small and confined chiefly to those which had been brought from Old Mexico late in the season, and I understand quite a number of those cattle have died."

In regard to the number of cattle on the ranges of Western Texas, Mr. Evans said: "There are not so many cattle at last year ranging in that country. Aged steers are scarce and calf branding in 1894 was much smaller than in 1893. The grass is pretty good for this time of the year." While at Fort Worth Mr. Evans says

he learned that Major Seth Mabry had purchased 2000 2-year-old steers at \$13 head-\$2 and \$3 higher than a year

To reach his ranch Mr. Evans had to go fifty miles north of Big Springs, Tex., on a buckboard. When he ar-rived there he was twenty miles from the nearest settlement, and his nearest postoffice was Big Springs, fifty miles away. That is simply a cow country, and no farming is carried on.

As to the feeling among ranch cat-tlemen, Mr. Evans said: "Everybody. feels encouraged at the prospects of higher prices for cattle because they are satisfied there is a shortage of cattle. In Western Texas there are now thousands of acres upon which no cattle are grazing, and the same condition of affairs exists in other parts of the range country. There is a better feeling now than at any time since 1887 the time when values started on the down grade. They all think they see a silver lining to the cloud at the present time."—Kansas City Times.

#### CATTLE SUPPLY SHORT.

Less Grass Cattle Will Be Shipped From Texas Than in Former Years. Methods of Handling Cattle in Texas Revolutionized-High Prices Causing Some Cattle to be Fed that Otherwise Would Have Been Grassed.

Kansas City, March 21.—Having just returned from a trip into the southern and western cattle districts and made close observation and diligent inquiry throughout the country in which I traveled, I am inclined to feel very hopeful for money-making markets for the incoming season.

Texas, the greatest cattle producing country in the Union, has suffered from severe drouths during the past few years and thereby the ranges have in some portions been almost entirely depleted. Now that good prices have become current and the pastures and ranges are thriving, the one great desire is to stock up and keep the she cattle at home for breeding and the steers for feeding, as a rule, since better results have been obtained by seling to Texas feeders than by shipping to the territory. In view of these movement north, including the Pan-handle, will be from 50 to 75 per cent ess than last year. It is probable that a great many years will elapse before the markets are again glutted during the markets are again glutted uniting the grass by excessive runs of cannorth, however, does not indicate that there are so many less cattle in Texas, but is more the result of the changed method of handling cattle in Texas. method of handling cattle in Texas; So long as the ranges are not overstocked, cattle thrive, as a rule, and with the bounteous supplies of cotton seed and cheap supplementary feeds, the cattle are easily matured and cheaply fattened so that they may be shipped direct to market at any time during the vace. during the year. The large numbers of cattle hitherto shipped into the territory and Kansas for pasturage will be kept at home and fed, under the newer system, and the Panhandle country will sell its products along the steer line direct to feeders north and east. Heretofore many of those steers have come to market as grass battle. Thus the summer supply of grass cattle will be decreased from the South and Southwest.

The dry weather caused close market. ing of all grades of cattle in Nebraska and Iowa and these states must, in a great measure, look to Colorado and the Northwest for their cattle and will take many that would otherwise to market as grass beeves this sum-

Again, recent advances in prices have cause many cattle intended for grass this summer to be put on feed and the dry supply is thus enlarged

while the grass supply is diminished.

Taking into consideration the changed condition in the territory whence we derive our supplies, I apprehend that there will be a shortage and better prices than last year. The hard freezing and the recent snows and rains are strong early indications of good crops and in the event that they materalize, the demand for feeding cattle wil be something tremendous and buyers wil be forced to look to the ranges for a large proportion of their feeders. Yours truly, Zeb F. CRIDER.

THE CATTLE OUTLOOK.

There is for the moment a degree of timidity in relation to cattle prospects which appears to us quite unwarranted by the facts of the present situation. That there should have been hesitation a year ago is easily understood. Very serious business depression existed, and there were no substantial evidences of improvement in sight. Business depression still exists, but its improvement is apparent even though its progress is not so rapid as could be desired. During the interval, want of money, adverse feed conditions and a variety of other causes led to very free marketing. Ever since 1890 there has been a decrease in the eattle of the

note the great improvement in the mat-IN TEXAS SO.000 STOCKMEN & FARMERS EEP - CATTI 50% STRONGER DINTMENT. THAN ANY OTHER LYON'S OINTMENT SHEEP DIP YOU'L USE NO OTHER SURE CURE FOR SCAB

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CRESYLIC OINTMENT.

Standard for thirty years. Sure death to Screw Worms and will cure

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4-oz. bottles, 1-2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5-lb. cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all druggists

CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers,

tistics show an absolute decrease. With even a moderate return of business prosperity, what is likely to be the result which will follow this state of affairs? Unless we seriously misread the indications it will be an improvement of a substantial and lasting character in the cattle industry. The Tayas situation of a substantial and lasting character in the cattle industry. The Texas situation, with only a part of the causes operating which are likely to occur in favor of the cattle industry as a whole, afferds, in a small way, an illustration of the improvement we think likely to occurr in the latter. The Texas marketing of one and two years ago ran down the supplies, until this season the prices for Texans and are described in the market reports as "yery satisin the market reports as "very satisfactory;" those who have Texas cattle for sale are making money and are happy, while the large number of those who are short of marketable stuff are blaming themselves for their weak faith and lack of foresight. The na-tive cow market affords another illustration. Last fall shortness of feed caused a flooding of the market with cows in all sorts of conditions and a consequent depression of prices; this spring, good, fat cows are a scarce article and bring a relatively higher figure than almost any other kind of live stock. not alone in our belief that

the outlook for cattle is very promis-ing. Our correspondence from many of the most noted breeders in the West—men who have made eattle the study of their lives—indicates that they share this confidence. For example, Mr. Wallace Estill, the well-known Polled Angus breeder, of Estill, Mo., writes: 'To me the day for brighter in the cattle industry, and the man that makes the beginning now will be the early bird that gets the worm;" and he is only one among many who, as careful obesivers of the cattle conditions of the country for many years, do not hesitate to record the opinion that the cattle industry is soon to look up. What Mr. Estill says about "the early bird" is as full of truth as an egg is of meat. Marked success in business of any kind is generally due very largely to the ability of the man who succeeds to foresee the effects that are likely to flow from a given set of conditions, and to his courage in seizing the opportu-nity which the foresight affords him. The cow that is bred in 1895 will drop a calf in 1896 which will not go on the market until 1898. Does any reader suppose that improved business conditions and the annually increasing scarity of cattle will not have pro-uced their perfect work by that time? We think the man who has not a nice lot of high-grade two-year-old steers to market in 1897 will be regretting his lack of foresight by not providingthem for next year.-Indicator.

TICKS BY THE BUSHEL

Can Be Found in Lower California. Cattle Still Going Higher.

Kansas City, Kan., March 26, 1895. Editor Journal: I see in your last ssue some one writing from California ays there are no ticks there. here are "plenty and more to follow. If he will go to the Santa Marguerita ranch owned by Dick O'Neil he can ind bushels of them and on any other ranch in Southern California. Tell him o write to Albert Dean at Kansas City

ull "tick information We sold corn fed Texas heifers averaging 1180 at 5c today. These heifers were raised on the A ranch and were fed by J. L. Heath of Peabody, Kan. The highest price of the year was reached today and it looks like the end was not yet. Native steers 1560 at 86.35. Prime meal Texas would sell rom 5@5.40 today. Good 1000 to 1200, 1-2@5c; medium, 4@4+1-2c.

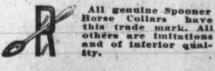
Every man who fed cattle this season bught to be very happy. Yours truly, C. T. McCOUN.

HIGH GRADE HEREFORD BULLS. We wish to call the attention of ranchmen wishing to purchase high grade Hereford bulls near home to the L. S. herd at Tascosa, Texas, up in the Panhandle. The ranch was started in 1881, and there has never been any bulls used from the start but high grade Herefords and Short Horns. For many years past they have bred their own full blood Hereford bulls at their Ridgewood farm near Leavenworth, Kansas, for use at the ranch. There s nothing finer anywhere than their nerd of two hundred registered Herefords in Kansas. The L. S. herd in the Panhandle drops ninety per cent straight white-faced calves now, and their two year old steers have just sold to the Sheldley Cattle company for May delivery, and without any cut back, for \$20.25. Mr. C. N. Whitman, part owner and manager has had such demand for his young bulls raised on the ranch, that he prosposes this year to let any parties wanting them come to the ranch and cut from the round-ups calves to suit them, when they can see the cows with their calves, and thus be certain of what they are get-ting. He will put the purchasers brand on, and keep them till the following spring, and deliver them on the ranch at \$25 per head.

> CATTLE FOR SALE. ABOVE QUARANTINE.

2000 N. E. New Mexico 2's\$16.
1000 Panhandle 4's
4000 Pannandle 3's 19.
5000 Panhandle 4'e
3500 Panhandle 2's
2500 Panhandle 2's 18.
2500 Arizona 3's 14.
1000 Arizona spayed heifers 11.
2000 Northern Arizona 2's 14.
2000 Western Texas 1's, 2's and
3's, \$9.50, \$12.50@ 15.
1000 Panhandle yearlings 12.
BELOW QUARANTINE.
8000 Mixed stock cattle \$ 8.
2500 Southern Texas 4's 16.
3000 Central Texas 3's and 4's, tops
of 5000
2000 Central steer vearlings 6
800 Menard county 4's 22.
600 Menard county 4's 21.
This is only a partial list. If yo
don't see what you want, write us.
GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,
Commission Dealers in Cattle, Fo
Worth, Texas.

It reaches more buyers in the Southwest than any of the first-class jour-nals, therefore the best advertising me-SOUTHERN POULTRY JOURNAL, Nehces, Texas.



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Works on either Standing Timber or Stumps. Pulls an ordinary Grub in one and a half minutes. Makes a clean sweep of two acres ata sitting. A man, a boy and a horse can operate it. No heavy chains or rods to handle. The crop on a few acres the first year will pay for the machine. You can not longer afford to pay for the machine. You can not longer afford to pay for the machine. You can not longer afford to pay for the machine. You can not longer afford to pay for the machine. You can not longer afford to pay for the machine. You can not longer afford to pay for the machine. It will only cost you a postal card to send for an illustrated Catalogue, giving price, terms and testimonials. Also full information concerning our L. X. L. Grubber, Iron Giant Grub and Stump Machine, Two Horse Hawkeve and other appliances for clearing timber land. Address
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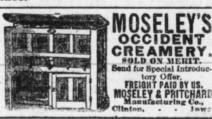
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THIS HOTEL WILL BE MANAGED AS A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. NO OTHER HOTEL WILL SURPASS US IN OUR TABLE OR SERVICE.

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STOCKMEN, ATTENTION.



What would you think of a wind mill that would run a garden, cornsheller, feed or pear cutter and pump

water.

Just such a mill is now offered you, one that will grind ten to fifteen bushels of corn per hour in a good wind, and in same wind will grind, shell and pump water at the same

A fourteen feet Vaneless Monitor A fourteen reet vaneless Monitor Swivel Gear Mill will do all of this and can be bought and erected, including guards and tower, for about \$228.00. I also carry a full line of pumping, wind mills and water supplies and will be pleased to quote prices upon application.

Remember that it is no trouble to answer questions.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK. New Orleans Abattoir Co., Limited, Corner North Peters and Alabo Sts., New Orleans, La.

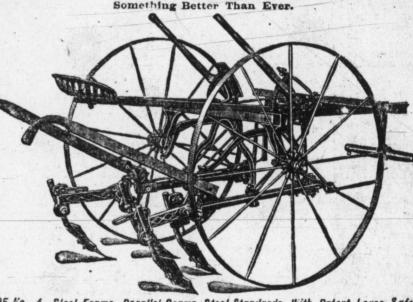
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Wines, - Liquors - and - Cigars,

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895 No. 4, Steel Frame, Parallel Beams, Steel Standards, With Patent Lever Safety 3lip. Saves Damages, Saves time, Saves the Knuckles, Prevents Breaage. EXPLANATION.

The old slip or pressure bolt arrangement which we heretofore used; and was nothing better. It has several serious objections, however, some which are:

They caused a large list of breakages, instead of being a safety device. Too quickly worn out. Too easily lost. Too much time lost in resetting shovels. Skinning the knuckles, etc., etc.

Our Patent Lever Safety Slip Bolt was carefully and thoroughly tested in a series of experiments, extending over several months, and is all right. OPERATION.

When the shovel strikes any unyielding obstruction it is turned back—the driver without leaving his seat reverses the lever, raises the beam enough to let the shovel swing back into place, then turns the lever back to original position; drops the beam and goes ahead—Time consumed less than 1-4 minute, and without hitting the ground. It is safe, sure and quick—a positive protection to other parts of the cultivator. RESULT.

The purchaser of a Standard Culti vator has a "dead cinch" on a good thing, and that is what everybody wants.

EMERSON, TALCOTT & CO. J. M. WENDELKEN, Manager, Dallas, Texas,

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-AND RETURN,-

Via the M., K. & T. R'y.

Uniform Rank K. of P. Good to return to April 21

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Date of Sale April 14 and 15.

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Epworth League Conference.

Date of sale April 15 and 16.

Good to return to April 15 and 16. Good to return to April 20.

Ex-Confederate Reunion. Date of sale May 20 to 21. Good to return to May 26.

Call or address at our new office, corner Fourth and Main streets, for tickets and all information. W. H. WINFIELD, City Ticket Agent. O. A. CARNINE, Assistant Ticket Agent.

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Thirty years experience. Hundredsof testimonials. All correspondence given prompt attention, and strictly confidential. Send for testimony of Cancers Cured without the use of Knife or burning Medicines. Office room No. 12, upstairs, 513 Main street. Loc.: Box 230 Fort Worth, Texas.

HORSE HIDES.

The traffic in horse hides is reported to have increased at a rapid rate with-in the past five years. It has been found that the leather produced from them can be used in many ways once thought to be impracticable. The prices paid do not amount to more than a mere pittance, \$2.60 being the highest quotation, but that much from a deal horse is something. If, as we have been assured, Western horses are selling at \$90 to \$120 per one hundred head, perhaps the fact that their hides will bring more than that will justify their owners in killing them.

The country in all directions is overrun with the scrub, and one of the bright spots in the present situation arises from the almost absolute certainty that there will be much less done in the future in the way of breeding horses of the mediocre kind, says the Horse Review. It does not pay to raise a horse at an expense of \$100 only to sell his hide for a dollar and a half. Neither does it pay to raise a horse only to dispose of him to the butcher for \$20 or less. Good horses, barring accidents, do not end their days on the block, and if the lessons of the past two years have been thoroughly learned the good horse will not ony have the call, but will not be depreciated in price by the flood of

ALWAYS WORTH THE MONEY. If you breed, the first thing is to procure the stamp of horse you require

Never let the foal be exposed to the rain, as this is very injurious.

The dam should be fed with a few oats and chaff, placed in such a position that the foal can get at them, for a month after foaling, so as to increase the strength of both dam and foal.

After six months' time the foal can

be wearned and placed in a shed attached to a level pasture, and when it has forgotten its dam it can be allowed out. Until the following spring it should be fed with crushed oats, chaff, and good hay. During the next winter it does not require so much attendance, but in bad weather it should always have a few oats and hay, and be allowed the run of the shed. Its feet should always be kept well trim-

When two and a half or three years old the foal may be broken in, but should not be allowed to take its place at regular work at once, but gradually If possible, horses should always be

given broken corn. During the winter every horse should receive two bushels of oats, half a bushel of broken beans, together with chaff, and one cwt. of hay per week.

If you wish your horses to have nice

glossy coats and to be always worth linseed daily, in addition to their other In the summer time farm horses do

not require so much corn, and good oats are quite sufficient. stables should always be kept clean and well ventilated, and the man-gers must be thoroughly cleaned. Ho:rses should be well groomed, regu-

larly fed, and always treated with kindness. The last has much to do with the management of horses, as it is often easier to talk a horse out of a temper than to quiet him by means of the whip. It also has much to do with the whip. It also has much to do with the working power of a horse, as those horses which are treated kindly will often do a large amount of work without the least exhaustion.—The Cable.

GOOD POINTS OF A HORSE. Henry Childs Merwin has a paper in the March Century on "The Horse Market." from which the following is

And this brings us to consider what are the marks of a good, serviceable horse, such as most people want to buy. The chief points are the eye and head; for, whether on the score of mafety or of pleasure in ownership, the essential thing is to have a horse that is intelligent and gentle, or one that is intelligent and vicious, rather than stupid, for stupid horses are the most dangerous of all. Every horse shows his character in his head, and chiefly in the eye, just as certainly as a man shows his character in his face; although as in the case of men it is not always easy to read what is written in the equine features. But as to horses of positive character, positively good or positively bad, there need be no mistake. I once bought a mare of a dealer, for a woman's use, without even taking her out of the stable. She seemed to be sound, and I felt sure from her eye that she was unusually gentle and safe, and so she proved to be. On the other hand, out of six or eight, horses shown to me at a sale stable, on another occasion, I rejected one—the best in the lot otherwise—because his eye, though not absolutely bad, was such as to arouse suspicion, and the owner afterward admitted to me that the animal was different from the rest in being a "little mean." I mention these instances, to show that any person of average intelligence can learn, by taking pains, to read the equine character. Horse dealers and trainers seldom make a study of this matter, because they do not care about it. What you should look for is a large, clear, luminous eye; what you should distrust is a small eye, a protruding eye, a sunken eye, an eye that shows the white, glancing backward, which eye, a sunken eye, an eye that shows the white, glancing backward, which indicates bad temper, and above all, a glassy, tremulous eye, which indicates stupidity. It is hard to describe, but easily recognized. There should be a considerable space between the eyes. The ears and the carriage of them are hardly less significant. Well out care that divide the carriage of them are hardly less significant. Well cut ears that move continually with a general tendency to be pricked forward indicate a good and lively disposition. Large ears, if well shaped, are better than very small or "mouse" ears. Lop-ears,

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parse ears, ears planted either very apart or very close together, are to viewed with great distrust.

Next in importance to the head come the feet. They should be of medium size, neither steep like a mule's, nor flat, but sloping at a medium angle. The best feet are "cup-shaped," that is, so formed that when you pick them up they will hold water.

they will hold water.

As to the other points of a horse, I shall not attempt to go into details, because I fear that they would convey information only to those who do not need it. But this may be said generally by way of advice: Avoid a long-backed or thin-waisted, still more a long-legged, horse. Look for a compact, rather low-standing beast, with a good head, good eyes, and well-shaped ears, and you cannot go far wrong.

NOW IS THE TIME. One of the most sensible propositions made this winter is that laid down by John Splan, who says that there never was a time when it was more profitable than it is now to develop cam-paigners. The point is that good ones can be bought at a more reasonable can be bought at a more reasonable figure than ever before, and this is especially true of untried ones, hence with no increase in the percentage of those that prove fast enough to take to the races, the cost of securing a good one and ascertaining that it is a good one, is really much smaller than it has ever before been. At a recent sale one of the best of the got of cent sale one of the best of the get of a great sire of speed sold for less than \$120. She is sound, a great driver, and is gaited to trot fast. Her purchaser can have her tried to the limit for less than \$400, so that when she has shown whether she will answer for racing pur-poses, she has cost at a reasonable calculation \$500 less than she would have

ago.

More than that, there is every opportunity to place her well and win back in purses her first cost and ex-

sold for, absolutely untried, two years

back in purses her first cost and expenses, and the opportunity is annually growing greater.

It would seem to be a thoroughly sensible belief that the present opportunity must soon pass. From the best evidence obtainable, that of stallion owners, the crop of colts for 1895 is certain to be the smallest of recent years, while that of 1894 was by no means large. No magic wand can be called into service to wipe out the shortage, and while there may be many colts the number of good ones must of colts the number of good ones must of necessity be limited. There may be no dearth of campaigning material another year and the next, but the probabilities are that there will be, hence the time to buy is now.

Without attempting to induce rain-bow chasing, we feel that it would be a neglect of duty to fail to advise every owner of a good brood mare, or one bred in producing and performing lines, to breed her to some good stallion, whose owners are giving him proper opportunities. It will not do to say that the produce cannot be sold at a living price. It can be if it is of any account, but if there is no colt there is nothing to market, and the return of living prices, which is as sure as the shining of the sun, will be of no benefit to those who have nothing to sell. It, therefore, appears that the best thing to do now for the campaigner is to buy and for the owner of the brood mare to breed .- Horse Review.

#### POULTRY.

LARGE FLOCKS. Large flocks of poultry can be kept quite as successfully as small ones, provided they are kept under the same conditions. But they must have a procare. To obtain the latter they must be divided up into families and become individuals instead of aggregations.

This subdivision is essential so that

the eye of the master may see to the welfare of each, and in any cases of lice or disease may be quick to detect the trouble and apply the remedy. This is more readily and more cheaply done in the early stages, and when but few have been exposed to its contaminating

Where these points are properly considered large numbers of birds can be handled successfully, but dire failure is certain to await the one who at-tempts to ignore them. It has been proved over and over again tent poul-try, like all other living things, cannot stand overcrowding, and that individual attention is as necessary to chickens as to children.

REARING YOUNG TURKEYS. It is best to confine the brood for a week at least after hatching. Should the mother hen then become restless, she may be let out during the middle of the day. As the turkey retires early and dislikes seing disturbed after settling down for the hight, be sure and coop them before the sun sets. The young turkeys will eat but little the young turkeys will eat but little the first week. Feed separate from the cother, for she will devour all the food within reach. For downright greediness, an old trukey hen has few equals. Dry bread seaked in sweet milk is one of the best foods for the young, as is curd from fresh butter-milk. A whole flock has been raised on warm curd. A custard made of one egg to a pint of milk, thickened with bread (no sugar), is a good food. When about two months old, feed whole wheat part of the time and mix corn meal with their feed; this should not be fed exclusively. Allow plenty of liberty, as confinement will kill young turkeys. When the mother hen begins tramping wildly from one side of the coop to the wildly from one side of the coop to the other, better let her out unless the weather is unfavorable.

When about the size of partridges and old enough to follow the mother in and old enough to follow the mother in long rambles, the young will need but little attention, simply a little feed morning and evening. They much prefer bugs, grasshoppers, insects and seeds to a more civilized ration. Do not neglect to bring them home at night and put under shelter until old enough to fly into the trees and care for themeslevs. Turkeys do not always select wisely the best resting ways select wisely the best resting place for the night, hence vermin sometimes attack and annoy them. Teach them to come at the sound of your voice; it will save many a weary tramp in searching woods and fields.
Six weeks' time is sufficient to fatten for market. Feed twice a day all the whole corn they will eat, but do not attempt confinement, as a turkey chafes under restraint and will lose flesh rather than fatten. They will not take more exercise than is necessary to keep in good health.—Exchange.

A CARD

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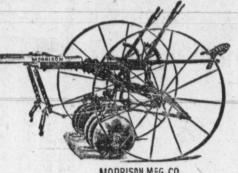
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No. 554-

A Ladies' Hunting Case, heavily Gold Plated Watch. This Watch is most handsomely engraved, excellent jeweled nickel works that run well and keep perfect time. The movement is imported, is stem wind and stem set. This is a most handsome Watch at a special price-a bargain to us and to our readers. Fully warranted. We send it free for ten subscribers, or the watch and Journal 12 month for \$6.00.



This Watch is our pet and is a good full value. It is a watch built for use-hard constant use. It is genuine Silverine, open case, with extra heavy beveled French crystal glass. The case is perfectly plain smooth; full jeweled, Trenton works, quick train, adjusted and close. It is regulated for all climates and positions, and is especially recommended when one wants an extra strong, reliable Watch. It is guaranteed to keep its color a lifetime Sent for eight subscribers, or the Journal for 12 months and watch for

This is a Dueber, Silverine, Hunting Case, a very fine serviceable Watch; warranted to keep its color for a lifetime; it has full jeweled Elgin works, quick train and every modern improvement that goes in to make up a com-plete Watch. Warranted for five years. The manufacturers say that they have never made a Watch that gave such unusual satisfaction and which sold so rapid-

Remember, Hunting Case, Elgin works. dust proof, stem set and wind. Built for service and warranted five years. You can have it as a present by sending us a club of 14 subscribers, or we will send it and the Journal 12 months for \$8.75.



No. 520-

Heavy Hunting case, elegant in design, extra heavy. gold plated, and in appearance equal to any filled case made. It is fitted with either Elgia or Waltham movement, full jewelled works, stem set and stem wind and fully warranted ten years It's a hummer and is as pretty a watch as is made. Sent for club of 12 subscribers or mailed free and Journal 12 months for

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The wisdom of Secretary Morton's rigid inspection of American meats has been well demonstrated since Germany will likely reconsider her decree in forbidding shipments of American cattle.

Plant an extensive corn acreage, but not with the view of hauling it to town to be sold at a price nothing above the cost of its production, but with the intention of converting it into fat stock, in which there is certain to be some profit.

This week will practically determine the acreage of Texas' leading crops, but regardless of how this is arranged, farmers should remember that extensive and intense cultivation will overcome many a market defect. Makeevery acre of ground cultivated yield to its utmost capacity.

A new process has been discovered by which atificial cotton is made out of wood pulp, the produce being much cheaper than natural cotton, and possessing most of its qualities. The unfortunate cotton planters have had much to contend against, but this looks like the "most unkindest (wood) cut of all."

The Texas sheepman who stuck to his flocks can be congratulated on his good judgment. While he will not make a fortune out of the business, he will come out much further ahead than T he had joined in the panic and rushed his half-fat sheep on the low market, as was done by the sheepmen of other states and territories.

One of the principal difficulties under which the farmers of Texas labor is their lack of knowledge in marketing. This can be overcome by neighborhood co-operation wherein agreements are made to have their products so arranged that they can be sold in carload lots, not to the middleman in adjacent cities every time , but shipped to the consumers. If they will shape their affairs in this way, having different product for differents and frequent times in the year, they will overcome many of their present disadvantages.

Secretary of Ariculture Morton claims to have the names of more than a hundred congressmen who have been selling their allowance of government seeds and shrubs. With the senate dealing in sugar, the whole lay-out peddling offices and the congressmen selling seed, it is small wonder that the people are getting disgusted with politics. The congress of this country is growing to be a huge stock exchange, and the Journal suggests that hereafter seats be sold instead of given to the brokers, known now as senators and congressmen.

The use of the state convicts on the public roads would remove them from competition with the labor of the people, and the increase in taxable values resultant upon their work in this direction would more than sustain them. It is a little pecu-Har that the lawmakers should be so solicitous over the manufacturers' loss as a result of convict labor, but there is little said about the damage sus tained by the farmers following the use of this labor on state farms. This is another instance where no demand is made by the farmers for legislation in their behalf.

The farmers of Calhoun county are displaying commendable progress. A mass meeting was held in Port Lavacca Saturday under the auspices of the Calhoun county Farmers' institute, to organize a canning factory. A committee was appointed to raise funds and negotiate machinery. Resolutions were passed demanding the state bureau of agriculture, as suggested by the farmers' congress', which lately met at Fort Worth. This latter action has been taken by nearly every agricultural organization in Texas, and if the Texas legislature wants to do something meritorious, they will pass this bill.

In times of close competition like these there is profit in preventing waste. If the farmers of Texas utilized all of their product, they would find themselves better off than under the present careless methods. The crab grass and corn fodder that rots in the fields of Texas is the salvation of many another state, and, while our people are to be congratulated that in the past, circumstances have never forced them to such economical practices, the time has now arrived that unless they adopt the methods of their more advanced neighbors they will be lost in the shuffle of intensive competition.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal is not in politics, unless the non-partisan advocacy or opposition to measures effecting the interests it serves can be

Journal takes pride in the knowledge that it was first in advocating the necessity for a reduction by the state of the lease and selling price of her lands, and first in the agitation of irrigation for much of the waste lands of the semi-arid district. Bills covering both of these necessities are about to become laws, and if the legislature will pass the bill providing for the creation of a state board of agriculture the Journal's present political ambition will be gratified. This paper originated the holding of a Farmers' congress in Fort Worth, at which the first indorsement of the bill now pending was given.

To the men who have large amounts of money invested ir packing plants, the present situation in the world of beef must contain an element of alarm. This state has been the dependence of the packers for canning material in If you find you are delinquent, all the past years, but now that the conditions have changed, and the Texas cattle raisers are sending nothing to market but finished product, it is somewhat enigmatical as to where they will get their future supply. The present year will not tell materially, as the financial condition of many cattle owners, rendering them unable to hold, will cause the sending on of a limited amount of stuff adapted to the packery, but this will be the last. The future supply of cattle from this and other range states, both from limit and condition, will go to the chopping block of the butcher, and unless the spectacle of seeing beef fit for export put into cans is witnessed, the big abattoirs will lie idle as far as beef packing is concerned.

> THE AGRICULTURAL BILL. It has been urged by the opposition to the bill now before the Texas legislature providing for the creation of a state board of agriculture that there is no existing need for such a board, and that the farmers of Texas have not asked for such a move in their behalf. This opposition, strange to say, comes alone from the farmers who are members of the legislature, one of whom said in his speech before the committee to whom the bill was referred, that the farmers of Texas are too well educated now, to the extent that their young men and women are leaving the farms and seeking positions in the cities.

> It is true that in the instance of literary knowledge and in the study of politics the farmers of this state are fully advanced, but had they a better understanding of true farming in its higher and diversified branches, there would be less of the disposition complained of by the gentleman referred to above.

It is but natural that in this progressive time, the young men of the farms, tired of the continued running in ruts. without hope of bettering their conditions should turn their attention to where at least they can see progress and'a chance to take a place in the van of activity found in the larger cities.

The majority of the farming population of this state is made up of people of the other Southern states, where until within the past few years, the cruder methods of agriculture under the sway of negro labor prevailed. The proverbial fertility of the Texas soil has rendered the making of such crops as have been raised a much easier task than they were accustomed to before coming here, and until within the last few years, much more profitable. Now that by reason of the immense acreage devoted to a single crop the conditions have changed, and a departure from former methods is found necesinstead of developing the natural opportunities at their command, they selze every phase of political action on which to place the blame of their adversity. In this they are assisted and led by the demagogue, who makes personal capital of the opportunity thus offered. The political farmer is the bane of the agriculturists

of Texas. The reforms provided for by the bill spoken of are no innovation, but on the contrary are a form of education that has prevailed in the older agricultural states for years, the increased appropriations each year by the different states for sustaining and increasing the usefulness of their departments of agriculture being a proof

that they have been found beneficial. With the knowledge of the possibilities of production of the land of this state which would certainly follow the holding of farmers' institutes, as provided for by the Bowser bill, a few years would witness an absence of such a desire on the part of the young men as complained of by the legislator, and where now are unsatisfied and impoverished tenant farmers would be prosperous small land holders, each a self supporting, agriculture-loving, con-

tented citizen. The assertion that no measure of this kind has been asked for by the farmers of Texas deserves but a passing notice in refutation. With but few exceptions every organized body of agriculturists in Texas has sent in a request that this bill be passed, which is more than was done when the present department was created, when the free school system was inaugurated or when any legislation looking to the real or fancied advancement of the agricultural interests of this state was made into law. If Texas \*keeps step in the march of progress and seeks to diversify her agriculture, her farmers will come into competition with the agriculture practiced by people who are as far advanced in real farm knowledge as it is possible for education to make them, and as this education is largely due to farmers' institutes under state direction and aid, the Texas legislature should feel it a duty to put into effect the bill that is now before them for

Buletin No. 33 of the Texas Experiment Station, "Feeding Milch Cows" has reached this office. It was compled by J. H. Connell and James Clayton. This valuable treatise should be in the hands of every effecting the interests it serves can be farmer in the state, and will be sent termed as such. In this connection the free to those making application for it.

the purposes indicated.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Beeville, Tex., has arranged for a fair the coming fall.

The insurrection in Cuba is assuming vast proportions. Greenville, Tex., sustained another disastrous fire this week.

Catarino Garza, the noted Mexican revolutionist, was killed in Nicaraugua. The arrangements for peace between

Corsicana, Texas, has an artesian well that flows water, oil and natural

The White Ash coal mine near Cerrillos, N. M., exploded, killing thirtynine men.

The Reid Packing company's plant at Kansas City sustained a million dollar loss by fire Saturday.

Two Mississippi brothers fell out over the ownership of a horse and killed each other.

Comercial bank, one of the oldest institutions in Cincinnati, has failed for a large amount.

Three masked robbers held up a train in Colorado taking all of the passengers money and jewelry.

Twelve men were buried under a falling wall at Toledo, Onio, three of whom were killed outright. At Savannah, Ga., 1097 negroes took steamship to Liberia. Others will fol-

Iow when another ship sails. An Iron moutain train was held up and robbed Wednesday night near ropular Bluff, Mo., by two men.

Vigilants near Butte, Neb., took woman from her home and lynched her. Indignation is running high.

The Spaniards of Cuba shot and killed an English seaman, and now besides the United States they will have to settle with England.

A big labor riot at New Orleans, in which several men were killed, was quelled by the prompt calling out of

An excursion train near the City of Mexico ran off an embankment, caus the death of 104 people. Nearly double that number were injured. After having been disgraced by the

emperor of China, Li Hung Chang has again been placed in high position and ent as a peace envoy to Japan. The United States has demanded an apology from Spain, one of that counry's warships having fired on an Ame-

rican merchant ship, while in neutral Five masked men held up a Queen and Crescent train near Somerset, Ky., Wednesday. The hold-up was expected and three of the robbers were killed outright and both of the others

An express agent at Brenham, Tex., An express agent at Brennam, text, took a pistol away from a burglar who attempted to make him open the safe, and although wounded, fought the burglar off, thereby saving \$10,000 of the company's money.

A Spanish gunboat fired on and sunk an American schooner off the north coast of Cuba recently. There were sixteen men aboard, all of whom were drowned. The situation between this country and Spain is becoming criti-

SHEEP IN THE SOUTH. Dr. Galen Wilson of Willow Creek, N. Y., is the author of the letter given The doctor has some good ideas, but he has been misinformed. Speak ing for Texas, any livestock industry is practicable, every branch of it being practiced, and corn can and has been grown better than in any other The way the people are taking hold of hog raising does not indicate that they capital, but the doctor is correct wherein he says that the people do ne know how to raise vegetables. The scheme advocated by the doctor would

ot work well in Texas. Here is the letter: 'In the south, owing to the low price. cotton canot be produced at any profit to the grower unless under very favor-Corn and hogs can able circumstances: be grown, but few have the capital to engage in that even. Grain cannot be grown because there are not barns to shelter it; and vegetables are out of the question because few know how to grow them. Any livestock industry is impracticable for want of means to

"It is well known that the south is a good sheep country. A few weeks ago I requested through a southern paper any planters to write to me, who would be willing to take sheep to double in four years, as used to be done in the north when the country was new. I received responses from every southern state, expressing a willingness to take sheep on those terms, in the aggregate, I think, of about seventythousand. I promised these people to make the fact known through some of

the northern papers.
"There are about 4,000,000 sheep in all the south now, and enough to give others a start can be purchased there for an average of \$1.50 a head. People of the north with small means or large can make over 25 per cent net, annually on investments if they choose. The security could be made undoubted. There is first the planter's real estate, and then any of them could probably add other security if desired. servant man or woman could have matters made secure through a lawyer. Applicants would purchase the sheep there. They only need the means to pay for them when a bargain for their purhase is effected.

"Southern sheep are natives. Cross upon them pure bred males and the cross bred sheep resulting sell for 50 per cent more than the natives. investing in say 100 sheep, now costing \$1.50 each, at the end of four years would have 200 sheep worth \$2.75 each, or \$450. Sheep will never be lower than

have the addresses of these applicants and will furnish portions of them to any inquirers who will enclose post-age for the purpose, as I have no financial interest in the matter whatever."

MRS. JOHN G. CARLISLE'S KEN-

TUCKY COOK BOOK. The Queen and Crescent Route offers its patrons a rare chance to secure at a low price that handsome publication. it is a compilation of new recipes never before published. A book of 256 pages, containing a careful selection of prac tical cookery suggestions to housewife in the land. An edition de and bound in white vellum, with chrysanthemum design on cover in five colors with gold, and in every way a most elaborate specimen of artistic

book-making.

Mrs. Carlisle has been assisted in this collection by Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham, Mrs. Gen. Crook, Mrs. W A. Dudley and other housekeepers of equal note.

The retail price is \$2.50, but we will send it to any address postpaid on reof 75 cents. Don't miss the opceipt

portunity.

W. C. RINEARSON. G. P. A., Cincinnati. Ohlo, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

High Grade Hereford Bulls for Sale The L. S. ranch, Tascosa, Texas, in Oldham county, up in the Panhandle, has had such demand for young bulis this year that they propose to let par-ties wanting yearlings for next year's use, come to their round-ups this summer, and cut out calves to suit them, when the cows can be seen with them. In this way any number of bulls can be got, as fine looking as registered animals. The purchaser's brand will be put on, and the bulls kept till the following spring and delivered on the ranch. The price will be \$25:00 per head.

C. N. WHITMAN, Manager, Tascosa, Texas.

STOCK RANGES and Stock Ranches located for all who want them in the most extensive and best unoccupied grazing lands in the United States. Address of call on J. A. Parker, Ubet, Fergus county, Montana.

FOR SALE-Short Horn bulls, 2-yearolds, registered and high grades. Address the Durham Cattle Breeding Co., Durham Borden Co., Texas.

FOR SALE-I have for sale 25 or 30 head of good well broken Cow Horses.

Ages from 4 to 6 years, al good size
and style, and in good condition. Will
sell the bunch cheap for cash. Address S. Cress, Odessa, Tex.

ATTENTION CATTLE BUYERS-I will have 10 loads of steer cattle at the. Fort Worth Union Stock Yards, April 7. Intending cattle purchasers should see these cattle. J. W. Overton.

FOR SALE-APRIL DELIVERY A select bunch, between six and seven hundred yearlings, fine colors, good grades, including nearly one hundred head of long ages and coming two's, dehorned, now on full feed. For price and further particulars, address G. L. Blackford, Denison, Tex.

FORT WORTH. Is the place to get near for the farmer and fruit grower; the stockman own-ing 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 timbeps 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 illus-trated circular about Fort Worth packing house and stock yards. M. SMITH.

Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth,

ARTICHOKES DRY SEASONS
The White Frency yields 900 bushels on Artichokes free. Seed \$1 per bu. J. /issering, Melville, Madison Co., III.

FOR SALE.

850 4 and 5-year-old steers in the spring 200 1-year-old for spring delivery. Car high grade Hereford bulls. Also pure-bred Poland China pigs. Prices to suit the times. M. R. KENNEDY, the times.

FOR SALE. Eleven well-bred, acclimated jacks, ready for service, and a lot of good jennets, from one to ten years old. For descriptive circular and terms, address COFFIN BROS., Itaska, Tex.

PASTURES TO LET. The White Deer lands, near Panhandle City, Tex., (above quarantine line) are for lease in tracts to suit customers. Apply to

J. C. PAUL, Panhandle, Tex. GRAND DURHAM BULES. I have for sale a nice lot of Grade Durham Bulls, all of which are well worth the money I ask for them. They are all good colors. Address

E. R. STIFF. McKinney, Texas.

ATTENTION STOCKMEN.

For Sale or Lease. Sterling county school lands, situted in Lamb county, Seventeen Thousand Seven Hundred and Twelve Acres in a solid body (square), good solid turf, good winter protection; well solid body (square); good grass on north side, and good dirt tank on south side; fenced on east and south by Capitol Syndicate. Would like to have bids for sale and lease. Commis-

sioners' court reserves right to reject

any and all bids. Address me at Ster-

ling City.

P. D. COULSON. County Judge.

CATTLE FOR SALE. Large list of cattle of any age, class or grade, for sale, Parties interested in the purchase of cattle of any description would do well to call upon or correspond with me.
B. F. DARLINGTON,

Opposite Southern Hotel, San Antonio,

TO RENT-A pasture of fifty thousand acres within ten miles of railroad: plenty of water and good grass, about one-third mesquite. Address JNO. COYLE, Rush Springs, I. T.

WANTED.

The Page Woven Wire Fence company have established an agency in Texas, with J. R. Keeny in charge. By addressing Mr. Keeny at 356 Jack son street, Dallas, live, responsible men who will take county agencies can learn of a chance to make money.

BUFFALO GRASS RANGE LANDS FOR LEASE. The Union Pacific Railway company

have upwards of 2,000,000 acres fine range in Kansas and Colorado to lease on favorable terms. Address C. J. COLBY, General Agent,

918 Nineteenth Avenue, Denver, Colo. CALHOUN COUNTY. This is the best county on the Texas coast. It is elevated and has rich

prairie land and safe People are coming and now is the time to get a home. For information, SEABROOK & KINSELL. Port Lavaca, Tex.

The Journal could not afford to offer its subscribers anything but what is first class, and in offering that funniest of all books, "Samantha at Saratoga," we feel that our subscribers will appre-ciate what has been done in this instance. Read the advertisement in another column.

When we sell a Stock Journal Sewing Machine we make nothing, hence we would rather have you raise us a club of subscribers and let us give you the machine, for we then get constant readers who will stay with us year after year. Try it and see how say it is to get subscribers for a live paper.

The next time you come to Fort Worth be sure and drop in at the Journal office and see what kind of a sewing machine it is we sell to our subscribers. Whether you want to buy or not, come and see it anyway."

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

W. H. BACHMAN Bowman, Archer Co. Texas, breeder of the best strains of Poland-China Stock always for sale. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited

BOOK QUARRY HERD. N. B. Mosher & Son,
Salisbury, Mo., breeders
of the choicest strains of
Poland China Hogs. Hereford Cattle, M. B. Turkeys, Lt. Brahma and
Bik. Langshan Chickens. Young stock for sale.

EGGS FROM PURE-BRED POULTRY Mrs. Kate Griffith, Calumet. Pike and eggs to most every state in the Union Twenty years experience in all the leading varieties of thoroughbred poultry. Send for illustrated catalogue. Prices to suit hard times of the best Eastern stock. The sire to my mammoth bronze turkeys weighed fortyfive pounds.

W. R. MICKLE, Birdville, Texas. Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Brown Leghorns, Pekin Ducks, Toulouise Geese and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Chickens or Duck eggs, \$2 for 15 or \$3 for 30. Turkeys and geese \$1.50 for 7 or \$3 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. W. THEMASSON, Wathena, Kansas, near St. Roseph, Mo., Poland-China Boars. Gilts bred to Graceful F. Sanders, 13095 S.; he is by J. H. Sanders, 17210. ders 27219 O., and out of Greceful F. 63408 O. Sire and dam both first prize winners at World's Fair and descendants of Black U. S. 13471.

FOR SALE I have for sale, and hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey Red Swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Frieslan Cattle.

FOR PRICES WRITE TO P. C. WELBORN, . Handley, Texas.

JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE. THAVE the largest and finest assortment in the State. Send for catalogue. A. W. HOPKINS,
Peru, La Salle Co., Ill.

BEES, BEES. If you wish to know all about bees send for my catalogue which tells all about queen rearing. A large steam bee hive factory. Mrs. Jennie Atchley, Beeville, Bee county, Texas. Please say you saw ad in this paper.

OAKLAND HERD Has 60 bulls, cows and heifers for sale, single or car lots, by the noted Shorthorn bulls Crown King, 111,418 and British Jubilee, 96,493; Light Brahmas and Mammoth Branze turkeys, P. Rocks. Write for prices or come and see the champion herd in North Mis-

souri. THO. W. RAGSDALE & SON.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN

Bulls and heifers, sired by the great premium-winners, Tritomia Mercedes' premium-winners, Tritomia Mercedes Prince No. 3543, H. H. B., and North Ridge Barrington No. 10347, H. F. H. B. Over 60 head for sale, including several mature cows from one of the most famous New England families; also three good young jacks. Will sell or trade one or all. Address W. D. Davis, Sherman, Tex.

Cage Jasamine Stock and Poultry Farm.

J. W. SMITH, Kilgore, Tex. Herd of registered Poland-China swine headed by Royal Wilkes, he by Guy Wilkes, 2d, out of Waxanna, one of Mr. Bebout's best sows. Black Langshans, Brown Leghorns and White P. Rocks of most noted strains and good individuals. Eggs \$2 per 13; discount in large orders. Visitors welcome. Correspondence solicited. If fair dealing and No. 1 blood at low figures will please you, we can do it.

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, \$2 per setting. POLAND CHINA SWINE of the very best breeding. Pigs now ready to ship, at \$10 each; \$18 per pair; \$25 per trio. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. R. A. Davis, Merit,

Stock and Eggs from over 35 varieties land and water fowls. Also Poland China hogs. Send stamp for fine 30-page catalogue, giving receipts and valuable information. P. MEYERS & SON, Stoutsville, Ohio

#### Hereford Park Stock Farm Rhome, Wise County, Texas.

RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors. Breeders and Inporters of Pure Bred Hereford

Registered and Graden HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS. PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS

om imported prize winners. ---ALSO---MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. FOR SALE BY

W. S. IKARD, - . Henrietta, Texas. Blue Mound Blooded Stock Farm

J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor. FORT WORTH, TEXAS. BREEDER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORN CATTLE

Young stock for sale at all times. Write for

HAWKINS' Silver-Laced Wyandottes, Barred P. Rocks, Single-comb Brown Leghorns, and English Fox Hounds, are pure bred. Pups \$5 each. Satisfaction guaran Eggs \$1.25 per 13. Satisfaction guaran-teed. Mention this paper and get two eggs extra. W. P. HAWKINS, Pleaseggs extra. ant Hill, Mo.

SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM

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

BREEDERS OF PURE BRED Percherons and French Coach Stallions

A fine list of which are for sale. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

POST' OAK POULTRY YARDS.

Breeders of Thoroughbred Poultry and Poland China Swine. Handley, Tex. A. G. Fowler, Prop. My stocks consists of the following varities: Cornish Indian Games; Silver Wyandiottes; Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; Red Caps; Buff and Partridge Cochins; Light Brahmas. Eggs in season, \$2 for 13, except the Cornish Indian Games, which are \$3 for 13. No fowls for sale this fall. for 13. State agent for the Monitor Incubator and Brooder. Orders taken for all Poultry supplies. I am also a breeder of registered Poland China Swine. Texas raised young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed,

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

AND GUIDE to Foulty Easers for 1895.
Contains over 180 fine illustrations showing a photo of the largest hennery in the west. Gives best plans for poultry houses, sure remedies and recipes for all diseases, also valuable information on the kitchen and flower garden ent for miy 10 center. John Eauscher, Jr., P. O. P. 76 "secret III.

B. R. VALE, BONAPARTE, IOWA. Breeder of Improved
—CHESTER WHITE—
SWINE. The oldest and leading herd in the West. State fair record unexcelled by any

N. RUSHING, Baird, Texas, breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Thirty registered 7-8 and 3-4 yearling bulls for sale. Price reasonable.

Harwood & Lebaron Bros.

Fentress, Texas. Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of berbreeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.

HER FORD CATTLE AND IMPROV. D'DE-LAINE SHEEP, Write for Catalogue S. W. AND RSON, Asbury, W. Va.

M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee Kas. PIGS For the next 30 days I will sell Poland China and Duroc Jersey Swine and Holstein Frieslan Oattle at reduced prices to make room for spring litters Pedigrees with every animal sold. We can sell you anything you want Write, mentioning this CHEAP paper.

WANTED To purchase or trade for a few well graded Jersey cows or helfers; state
WM. L. BLACK,
Fort McKavett, Tex.

Wm. O'CONNOR, Breeder of thoroughbred Poland China Hogs of the best families. Pigs 2½ to 3 months old, \$10. All stock guaranteed as represented.

Fresh Home-grown Blue Grass Seed For Bale. (Strips). Fancy Saddle Horses at All Times. WALLACE ESTILL

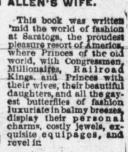
-Importer and Breeder of-HIGHLY-BRED ABERDEEN-ESTILL, MISSOURI-45 miles north of Sedalia, on M., K. and T. R. R.

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BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE.

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JOSIAH. All the Extremes of Fashionable Dissipation. "JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE," in a vein of strong

ommon sense keeps the reader enjoying AN EVER FRESH FEAST OF FUN. It takes off follies, flirtations, low-necked treasing, dudes, pug dogs, tobogganing, the, in the author's initalishe and mirth-proc

voking style.



[EXTRACT.] They say there is a sight of fiirlin' done at Saratoga. I didn't hear so much about it as Josiah ild, naturally there are things that are talked of more amongst men than women.

I told him from the first on't that he'd better let to privally alone.

it entirely alone.
But he seemed sot. He said "It was more fashionable amongs' married men and wimmen than the more single ones," he said, "it wuz dretful fashionable amongst pardners."

"Wall," says I, "I shall have nothin' to do with it."

There was a young English girl aboardin' to the same place wo did. She dressed some like a young man, carried L cane, etc. But she wuz one of the upper 10, and wuz as pretty as a picture, and I see Josiah had kinder sot his eyes on her as bein' a good one to try his experiment with. CRITICS SAY OF IT. "Delicious Humor."—Will Carleton.
"It is an evangel of the keenest sarcast

on the follies of fashion."-Lutheran Ob-"So excruciatingly funny, we had to sit back and laugh until the tears came."-Weekly Witness.

"Unquestionably her best." - Detroit Free BITTEREST SATIRE, COATED WITH THE SWEETEST OF EXHILARATING FUN."-Bishop

HOW TO GET IT. Nearly 100,000 have been sold at \$2.50 each. But now we offer only to our readers, this wittiest and most richly humorous book FREE. lst. To every old subscriber who sends us

\$1 to pay his subscription for one, year, and 10 cents to pay postage, we will send this book free. 2. Every new subscriber who sends us \$1 to pay for the paper one year and 10 cents to

postage we will send the book free. TEXAS STOCK & FARM JOURNAL.

Taken up by the undersigned, two steers, five years old, one brown and white pieded, branded D O G on left side, (old brand) and Y, lying down-F on point of left shoulder. Y on point of right shoulder. Marked under slope the left ear, under bit and swallowfork the right ear. One red and white pieded steer, branded Y, lying down F on point of left shoulder, and Y on point of right shoulder, ear marked under slope both ears. If not called for and proven within twenty days will be dealt with according to law. according to law. dealt with March 10th, 1895.

C. A. DALTON. Palo Pinto, Texas.

#### HOUSEHOLD

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 814 Macon street, Fort Worth, Tex.

The uninviting condition of the Household department this week is due to the fact that Mrs. Buchanan has been sick. The Journal trusts that she will be at her post in time for the

HOUSEHOLD FAMILIARS. Salt on the fingers when cleaning fowls, meat or fish will prevent slip-

ping.
Salt thrown on a coal of fire when brolling steak will prevent blazing from the dripping fat.
Salt as a gargle will cure soreness of the throat.

Salt in solution inhaled cures cold in the head. Salt in water is the best thing to clean willow-ware and matting.

Salt in the oven under baking-tins will prevent their scorching on the Salt puts out fire in the chimney.

Salt and vinegar will remove stains from discolored teacups.
Salt and soda are excellent for bee-

stings and spider bites.
Salt thrown on soot which has fallen on the carpet will prevent stain
Salt put on ink when freshly spilled
on a carpet will help in removing the

Salt in whitewash makes it stick. Salt thrown on a coal fire which is low will revive it. Salt used in sweeping carpets keeps out moths.

Vinegar will "set" dubious greens and blues in ginghams. Vinegar is an antidote for poisoning

by alkalis.

Vinegar will brighten copper.

Vinegar and brown paper will heal bruises or "black eye." Vinegar and sugar will make a good stove polish. Vinegar and salt will strengthen a

lame back. Vinegar used to wash the wall before papering will help the paper to stick. Vinegar for soaking lamp wicks makes a brilliant light.

Kerosene simplfies laundry work. Kerosene in starch prevents its sticking.
Kerosene is a good counter-irritant.
Kerosene will remove rust from bolts

Kerosene will remove fresh paint. Kerosene will remove tar. Kerosene on a cloth will prevent flatfrons from scorching.

"TAKEN PRISONER."

"Speaken' o' house-breaken' reminds me o' something," said Uncle Pete Atkins, as he reflectively cut a quid from a huge plug of tobacco.

"Most of ye was babies then, I reck-on, for it was nigh onto thirty years ago." he added tentatively, scanning the eager faces watching his, for a story from "Old Pete" was one of the many attractions of an evening at the grocery at Belden's Eight Corners.

"Give it to us straight, Pete," cried a voice from the pile of dry goods, where the latest comer had made him-

self comfortable.
"I was a produce dealer down East in them days, and run between Buck-eye and Dunkirk, two good markets. Gem Davy kep' a small place about half way between 'em, an' I had considerable deal with him an' often stayed over night with him. Booneville was a stragglin' place; Davy couldn't be-gin to get such a crowd together of an evenin' as there is here," and the nar-rator surveyed his audience admiring-

ly, "but he was a right good fellow, Davy was, an' kep' prime terbaccer for them days.
"Well, fust I knew he up an' got mar-Married a gal he used to go to with somewhar, that got the name 'Plucky Jess' hitched to her be-fore she was out o' short dresses. Purty gal, too. They fitted up the rooms over

went to housekeepin'. "That fall ther' was lots of burglaries. Every day we heard o' one or more, and they didn't skip the small places, nuther. We had our little joke with Davy—told him he'd got his body guard jest in time, an' all sech rot. An' every time he went to the city he' say to her, 'Now, Jess, dear, if you're a bit afeerd to stay alone,' and she'd put her hand over his mouth and assure him she wasn't a mite afeerd. 'There's that dinner horn old Culver left here. If you hear anything suspicious jest raise a winter and blow a blast on that. I'll bet my boots a feller'd change his mind and make tracks with the heel toward the house,' said Davy, laughing at his little puss, "'Yes,' said Jess, meekly, and was all the time schemin" how she could jail

the burglar without judge or jury. "Wall, he did come one night when Davy was gone, as ye might a-knowed

"Jess had got a habit o' stayin' down in the store when she was alone, put-tin' her little lamp under a measure, when she'd got things all fixed to her notion, so as she'd be ready for him "I forgot to tell ye; Davy's store hadn't no cellar, only a sort o' a shaller pit leading from a huge trap-door by a few steps. Jess opened this trap-door, which was jest at the end of the countter, by the door leading to the back room, an' that one she left partly open. From her hidin' place by the front winder she heerd the feller at the back door and purty soon she see a flash o' light. He set down his lantern, showin' he knowed the place, and pushed open the door. Jess stood up now an' listened eager for the next step. It come; a plunge, a yell an a commotion among the butter pots broke the still-

ness as suddin' as a clap o' thunder. "Jess sprung out, an' while that air cellar was blue with curses throwed a pleasant good-night to her prisoner an' softly shut down the trap, dragging half a barrel o' sugar on it to make

things secure.
"The next mornin' Jess was up bright an' airly to send to Buckeye for a sheriff. She was in high spirits an' waited on customers as gay an' smilin' over that feller's head as if she'd been

a jailer all her life.
"Booneville was thirty miles from a railroad, so you see 'twas a slow job to go to Buckeye an' back, an' the sheriff didn't get thar till late in the afternoon. But he had dots o' help to get his prisoner out o' his dungeon. All the village was there, an' excited crew, I tell ye. As he was led out and Jese got her eyes onto his face, she give a scream an fell in a dead faint. 'Just like a woman," some one remarked. Begins to feel conscience-struck, now it

"A couple o' the men carried her upstairs and some o' the women staid with her. About that time Davy drove They aft talked to him at once, but he made out to sense enough of it to find something ailed Jess, so he went upstairs three to a time. Jess had come to an' was wringin' her hands and moanin' in a heart-breakin' way, an' the women standin' 'round with scared faces. When she see Davy she cried out: "Oh, poor Bob, poor Bob." What! your brother Bob? The devil!"

says Davy.
"'Yes, I've trapped him an' the sheriff has took him off,' she said betwirt

her sobs.

"Well, we tried to comfort her, but, in course, it couldn't be helped, Worse yet, it turned out that Bob was wanted somewhar else, an' a reward of \$1000 was-out for his capture. So, not knowin' she was his sister, they brought the money to Jess, an' she wouldn't look at it, an' ordered 'em out like a duchess. Nobody darst say a word to

her about it. One flash out o' them black eyes o' hern liked to paralyzed one feller that tried it.

one feller that tried it.

"Davy says to me one day:

"'Pete, don't you think it's possible
Jess was mistaken about that burglar
bein' her brother?"

"'Lord! yes, Davy,' says I. 'There's
lots of folks that looks like somebody
else. Why don't you take Jess up
there to see him?' says I.

"'I would before now if I could get
her to go,' says Davy, 'but she is that

her to go, says Davy, but she is that cranky I can't even speak about it. Says she can't never look Bob in the face again, an' sech trumpery."

"Howsumever, in a few days Davy an' Jess went to Buckeye. Thoughts of a new bunnit kep' her unsuspectin' tui they drove up to the jail, an' he whisked her in so quick there wasn't no chance for a scene. The warden took 'em round to see the prisoners an' the unshot on't was that the unshot on the unshot of the unshot on the unshot on the unshot on the unshot on the unshot of the unshot o the upshot on't was that the one they thought was Bob wasn't Bob at all, though Jess still stuck to it he looked

"So then Jess was happy again. She got the \$1000 reward an next day she writ to her brother an told him the whole story an' begged him never to be a burglar an' run the resk of bein' caught under a trap-door by a woman!

#### ORCHARD AND GARDEN

WASH FOR DECIDUOUS TREES. The lime, sulphur and salt mixture for winter spraying is pribably the best all around remedy we have for most of the pests which infest deciduous orchards. The formula and directions for use is as follows, to be applied only when the trees are in the domain state. dormant state: Unslacked lime, 40 pounds; sulphur,

20 rounds: salt, 15 pounds.
Directions—Put into a boiler with 20 pallons of water, 10 pounds of the lim and all the sulphur. Boil over a brisk fire until the sulphur is absorbed, which will require about an hour and a half, and is indicated by the mix'ure becoming an amber color. Have in a cask the remaining 30 pounds of lime, and the party which party are the color. cher which pour enough hot water to thoroughly slake it and while it is boiling add the selt. When this is thoroughly dissolved, add to the lime and sulphur in the boiler and let the whole boil for another half hour, then add sufficient water to make the 60

Apply by means of spray pumps and be sure that all parts of the tree are reached with the mixture.—California

TO PREVENT PEACH BORERS. The average peach orchard of Texas which can be easily prevented. The first is neglect in fertilizing. The idea seems to be that Texas soi! will grow anything and for all time without being envished. This is a partially idea ing enriched. This is a patriotic idea that kills thousands of fruit trees each year. They become enfeebled and subject to disease unless heavily fertilized.

On the question of the borer, the Pacific Tree and Vine has the following: About May 15 the borer goes through its transformation into a winged moth, which more resembles a blue wasp than the general idea of a moth. This moth lays eggs at the base of the tree which hatch into young borers. This moth can be fenced out by a coat of whitewash, which may be made

in the ordinary way, or, better yet, by the use of glue water, the same as kalsomine, in which case air-slacked lime or whiting may be used, and con-By April 20 to May 1, dig away the earth and apply the whitewash from 3 to 4 inches below the surface to 8 or

10 inches above. It is important to leave this work as late as possible so that the wash may not crack and leave good places to lay the eggs. Mr. Chamberlain of San Jose makes

quarts of stone lime, one half pint of coal tar, the same of salt, and a pound of whale-oil soap. Dissolve soap and pour over the other materials, adding water sufficient to slack the lime. The heat of the slacking lime makes the incorporation of

up a coating as follows: He uses two

the tar very easy. He thins this down with water, and adds some clay to make a wash of proper consistency. Put on a good coat as above directed. Mr. P. G. Keith tells us that by examination and the use of whitewash he has kept the borers in check so as

to do no damage. Examine trees again in October, particularly if the spring examination was not very thorough.

RAISING PEANUTS.

There is money to be made in Texas in peanuts. Besides bringing a fair price on the market on account of the Texas crop being earlier than in other Texas crop being earlier than in other states, there is nothing that is more valuable for hogs. For feeding to hogs they may either be gathered and thrown in the pen, vines and all or the hogs permitted to run on the patch, rooting them out, the latter being good exercise. In part of successful hog raise. exercise, a part of successful hog raising overlooked by many. The following method of raising is taken from Farmers' Bulletin No. 25 on the culture and uses of peanuts issued by the United States department of agriculture, which will be sent to any one writing to the secretary of agriculture,

Washington, D. C., and asking for it.

The time of planting depends upon the latitude, the distance from the sea, and the elevation of the section in which the seed is to be planted. In Virginia from May 1 to 20 is probably the time during which the larger part of the crop is planted. In more southern latitudes planting takes place in April, and farther north not before June. On no section should the seed be planted until all danger of the young plants being injured by a late frost is

While an open sandy soil which does not stain the shell is the ideal one for the peanut, it thrives on any friable soil that contains a sufficient quantity of lime and humus. The presence of lime is necessary for the development of the nuts, as without lime there may be luxuriant vines bearing nothing but pops. If the soil does not already conpops. If the soil does not already con-tain lime in sufficient quantities the deficiency must be supplied by the use of some form of commercial lime, such as burnt oyster shells, burnt lime-

stone or marl. Peanuts should be planted in wellpulverized soil to a depth of four inches. The distance between the rows should be from twenty-eight to thirty-six be from twenty-eight to thirty-six inches, varying wifh the fertility of the soil and the variety. Fertilizers should be applied broadcast before planting, but they may be applied in the rows, and at the time of planting. Carefully shelled and selected raw kernels with the skins unbroken should be used for seed. The seeds should be planted from twelve to twenty inches

be used for seed. The seeds should be planted from twelve to twenty inches apart, two to the hill, and covered about an inch deep, either with a hoe or a small turn plow.

All grass and weeds must be kept out of the field, and the soil kept loose and open, that the tender "spikes" may meet with no resistence in penetrating the ground.

may meet with no resistence in penetrating the ground.

Experiment has not shown any definite results favoring either the ridge or level culture and the nature of the field selected for the crop will be the best guide as to the method to be adopted. The crop should be laid by in July, or as soon as the vines have spread sufficiently to keep down the weeds, or to make the passage of the harrow between he rows dangerous to the developing peds.

In harvesting the crop the practice is to pass down each side the row with a plow, made especially for the purpose.

#### A GREAT MEDICINE.

Cod-liver Oil is useful beyond any praise it has ever won, and yet few are willing or can take it in its natural state. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil is not offensive; it is almost palatable.

Children like it. It is Cod-liver Oil made more effectual, and combined with the Hypophosphites its strengthening and flesh-forming powers are largely increased.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute ! Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1.

without a moldboard, and with a "sword," or long cutting flanges weld-ed to the point. The plow is run deep enough to sever the taproot, with-out disturbing the pods. The vines are then lifted from the ground with pitch-forks, and placed in rows; they are afterwards stacked around short poles. Two weeks later the pods should be dry enough to be picked off.

#### SWINE.

MODERN HOG FEEDING. It has been our experience that the given to our hogs the better the food given to our hogs the better the results. We know that for ages it has been taught by precept and example that anything was good enough for a hog; and as a result every hog breeding country is losing thousands of dollars annually through losses from cholera and other diseases. It is high time that the breeders and feeders were be-ginning to comprehend that success in nog raising can no longer be obtained under the methods of long ago. The hog of today has been so bred as to enable it to turn the immense crops of grain into meat in the shortest time and at a profit to the feeder. His di-gestive tact has been reorganized and

gestive tact has been reorganized and its capacity to make a hog has been reduced from two years on grass, meats and corn, to eight months on grain, grass and milk.

To do this the hog must retain a healthy condition. Soured food, irregular meals, and a surplus of too strong food always tend to produce indigestion, and indigestion always eats away the profits of swine feeding. The hog should always have the sweetest of foods; should be allowed to masticate at least two meals a day; sweetest of foods; should be allowed to masticate at least two meals a day; should never be overfed nor underfed; should have fresh water at all times; should have sielter both winter and summer and a good, warm, dry bed to sleep and rest at will. The beds should be kept as clean and free from dust as possible; should be cleaned as dust as possible; should be cleaned as often as necessary and air-slacked lime put in each time before putting in fresh bedding. We sometimes use carbolic acid, but we find lime cheaper and more lasting. We also give our hogs the run of a grass lot when possible,, for grass and exercise are both essential to health.—F. A. Harris in Massachusetts Ploughman.

CAUSE OF CHOLERA. Both hog cholera and swine plague are caused by bacteria, which have now been so carefully studied that they

may be easily identified by persons accustomed to bacteriological researches. The hog cholera germs are slightly larger and more elongated than tho of the swine plague; they are provided with flagella, or thread-like appendages, which enable them to move rapidly in liquids; while the swine-plague germs have no such organs, and are inable to move except as they are carried by the liquid in which they float. Hog cholera bacteria when inoculated in minute doses, are fatal to mice, rabbits and guinea pigs, and in large doses may kill spigeons. Swine plague germs are fatal to these ani-mals and also to fowls.

Hog cholera may be produced ex-perimentally (1) by exposing well hogs to diseased ones in the same pens; (2) dry feeding the internal organs of the diseased carcasses or cultures of the germs; (3) by hypodermic injection of cultures of the germs in doses of one-

half to 1cc, or greater. Swine plague may be produced experimentally (1) by cohabitation; (2) injecting cultures of the germs into

lung tissues. In some outbreaks the swine plague germs may produce the disease if they are injected hypodermically, but as a rule the swine plague of this country cannot be comuunicated in that way C;ultures of the bacteria of swine have been fed to hogs, and have been sprayed into air which they were breathing without causing the dis-

Both diseases are produced by in-Both diseases are produced by injecting cultures of their respective
germs directly into the blood vessels.

From the results of experiments with
these diseases it has been concluded
that the germ of the hog cholera find
their way nto the bodies of swine
principally with the food and drink
and with the inspired air; while those
of swine plague are taken almost enof swine plague are taken almost en-tirely with the air, or at least, they almost invariably gain entrance through the lungs.

Hog cholera germs are very hardy and vigorous. They are able to multi-ply and live for a long time in the water of ponds and streams; they live in the soil for at least three months, and in accumulations of straw and litter for a much longer time; they withstand drying and other adverse

conditions in a remarkable manner.

The swine plague germs, on the contrary, are very delicate and easily destroyed. They soon perish in water or by drying; the temperature for their growth must be more constant and every condition of life more favorable than is required for the hog cholera germs. The swine plague germs are widely distributed in nature and are probably present in all herds of swine, but they are not deadly to these animals except when their virulence has been increased or the resistence of the animals diminished by some unusual conditions. The hog cholera germs, on the contrary, are not usually present and must be introduced from infected herds before this disease can be developed. The swine plague germs may acquire sufficient virulence by encoun tering proper condition on one farm, to spread to adjoining farms in the same manner as hog cholera. There are, hence, practically the same condi-tions to guard against in the prevention of the two diseases.-Ex.

#### A Watch for \$1.50.

That's just what we've got, and we warrant it to be all right and to run all right too. It is American made, quick wind, quick train, and a good timewind, quick train, and a good time-keeper. A delay of ten minutes has cost many a thousand times the price of one of these watches. See adver-tisement elsewhere, send \$1.50 to Stock Journal, Fort Worth, Texas, and get a watch fre by return mail. We throw in a chain and charm,



Maverick GEO. M. WHITE, Proprietor. Street cars pass the door to and from all lepots. Rates \$2.00, \$2.50. Stockmen's trade solicited. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

## RIDE ON THE RED EXPRESS

THE SANTA FE Pullman Buffet Sleepers Reclining Chair Cars.

The Quickest Time Between North and South Texas and a solid Vestibuled train between

## Galveston and St. Louis. TRAVEL IN COMFORT By Taking Advantage of the

Superior Train Service Elegant Equipment and Fast



THE SHORT LINE TO New Orleans, Memphis and Points in the Southeast. TAKE THE 'ST. LOUIS LIMITED." 12-HOURS SAVED-12 Between

Texas and St. Louis and the East: The Direct Line to All Points in

Oregon and California, The Only Line Operating Pullman Tourist Sleepers FROM TEXAS TO CALIFORNIA.

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MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS Now Run Solid St. Louis Chicago KansasCity Wagner Buffet Sleeping Cars CHAIR CARS.

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE."

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Short Line from Texas to Colorado.

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And the Great Wichits, Red River. and Pease river valleys, the fluest 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. P. & F. A., F. W. & D. C. Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

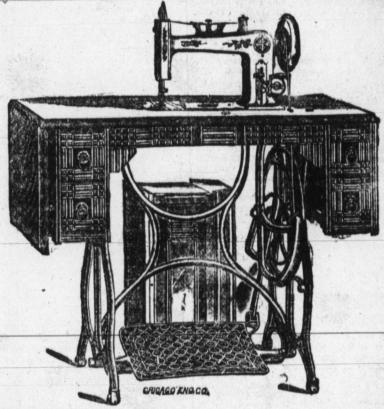


SEEDS RARE, FREE-BLOOMING FLOWERS. OUR GRAND

The great satisfaction given by our Free Trial Boxes is last seasons induces us to make a still greater trial offer this season, to induce EVERYBODY to the control of fresh seeds will grow readily and cannot but make thousands of permanent customers for us. Our Box contains 1 LOVELY TUBEROSE BULB. I MOTILED GLADIOLUS BULB and one Packet each SWEET PEAS. Emily Henderson, Best New White, FORGET-ME-NOT, New Striped Lovely Large Flower. LINUM, Perpetual Flowering, Blooms All Sammer. POPPY, Riverdale Mixture, Grandest Out.

WONDERFUL MEXICAN PRIMROSE, Worth 25 cents. WHITE FLOWERS, 100 Sorts of White Bouquets. YELLOW FLOWERS, 100 Sorts Mixed for Bouquets. YELLOW FLOWERS, 100 Sorts Mixed for Bouquets. Remember one packet each of the above flowers and the two bulbs by mail, for only 26 cents, and in each box we put a 25 cent check which will count the same as 25 cents in oach or any \$4.00 order for seeds you may send us. So this trial lot really costs nothing. We have about 1,00 of the choicest varieties, and want every reader of this papert try them. Catalogue free. Send 10 cts, for 6 sample packets. J. BELL BINGHAM ON N. Y. T. FREE 1-For one year, with every order for 4 boxes, that bright floral magazine, 'PHE BELLIFLOWER. OUR GRAND TRIAL BOX.

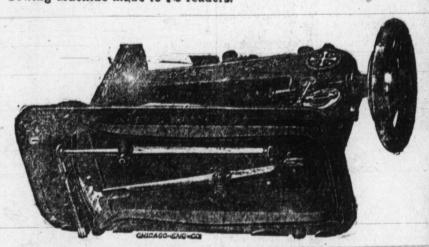
# Quality First, Price Next



In selecting a Sewing Machine for a premium the Journal went out of its way to get a Machine that was not built for "cheap John" trade. The ordinary cast iron trap sold by faking newspapers was not good enough for our readers.

#### "The Best was None too Good For Us."

So it is to-day; the STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL is offering the best Sewing Machine made to its readers.



Look at the under side. See how simple, clean and neat it is; all patented improvements. But the Journal acting on its motto made a trade with the factory and to-day gives a machine that cannot be duplicated in

FINE DESIGN,

#### ELEGANT WORKMANSHIP, DURABLE MATERIAL, FINE ATTACHMENTS,

EASY OPERATION

by any other Machine made, regardless of price.

#### DO YOU BELIEVE US?

We have plenty of readers using the Machine and would be pleased to send testimonials. Write for full descriptions, or order the Machine on 15 days trial.

#### TERMS AND PRICES:

There are four ways to get it: 1st. To any one sending us \$22.00 we will send the Journal and this Machine, paying all freight. 2nd. To any one sending us ten subscribers and ten dollars for same and fifteen dollars additional, twenty-five dollars in all we will send the Machine prepaid. 3rd. To any one sending us twenty subscribers, and twenty dollars to pay for same, and eight dollars in addition, we will send the Machine prepaid. 4th. To any one sending us 32 subscribers and \$32.00 to pay for same, we will send the machine,

Note-All subscriptions must be paid in advance. You need not send them all in at one time, go to work and send in as fast as you can get them and you will be credited with them and when you get up the number, the Machine will be sent as proposed.

#### REMEMBER.

We cannot send these Machines C. O. D. or on a credit, because to get them at the prices we do, we have to pay cash in advance. If after 15 days' trial the Machine proves unequal to any machine, we will refund all money paid out on it.

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Taxas,

#### PERSONAL.

Jno, Belcher of Henrietta, a prosper-ous cattle owner and feeder, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Col. H. G. Bedford of Benjamin, cattleman and merchant, was in Fort Worth Monday on a business trip.

W. E. Cobb of Wichita Walls was in

Fort Worth Monday, having returned from an extended visit to Mexico. W. D. Driskill of Spearfish, S. D., an

old-time Texas cattleman, was in Fort Worth Saturday, and registered at Ho-Sam Cutbirth of Baird, a well-to-do

stockman, was in Fort Worth Sunday. Said grass was growing nicely in his

Samuel Scaling of St. Louis, of the commission firm of Scaling & Tamblyn, accompanied by his son, S. T. Tamblyn, was in Fort Worth Saturday. Ed East of Archer and Merrick Da-

vis of Seymour were in Fort Worth Saturday. They shipped a train load of fed steers from Sherman Saturday

Loren W. Krake, the able representative of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, returned to Fort Worth Wednesday from a hustling trip in the interest of his concern.

C. W. Merchant of Abilene was in

Fort Worth Wednesday, en route home from a trip through South Texas. He reports grass growing finely, but that rain is needed in that country. S. Cress of Odessa, Tex., offers some

specially good cow horses for sale in the "For Sale" column of the Journal. If in need of stock of this kind, look up his offer and address him for prices. C. A. Dalton of Palo Pinto, Tex., advertises some stray cattle in the "For Sale" column of the Journal. If their owners do not come forward in a few

days, the steers will be disposed of according to law. Jim Harris, whom everybody knows and likes, was in Fort Worth Monday. He said that he was taking his last our, and hereafter would be found en his ranch in the Cherokee Strip looking

after the individual interests of Col.

Jim Harris. Pete Stromstead, the popular Fort Worth saloon man, formerly of the Club, is now managing the Ruby saloon at the corner of Houston and Ninth streets, where he will be glad to see everybody looking for refreshments such as he handles—the best.

Jno. Scharbauer of Midland, who, with Devitt Bros. recently bought a herd of cattle and a ranch, mention of which was made in last week's Journal, has been in Fort Worth since the convention. He reported Monday that he had just about sold his Dakota steers.

Capt. D. H. Snyder of Georgetown, ex-president of the Texas Live Stock association, was in Fort Worth Saturday, en route to Wyoming, from where he will ship some cattle he has in that territory to Kansas to graze. He re-ported grass growing in fine shape in South Texas.

J. C. Loving, secretary of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, has gone to Jack county for a two weeks' stay, combining business and rest in the trip. He will return to Fort Worth about the 5th of April, immediately after which time he will move headquarters to Hotel Worth.

F. W. Axtell, dealer in windmills. pumping and water supplies, has an advertisement in the Journal telling of the merits of the windmill he handles that should be read by everybody who needs one of these useful articles. Mr. Axtell carries a full line of everything necessary in water handling and will take pleasure in quoting prices to the enquiring.

The Durham Cattle Breeding company of Durham, Borden county, Tex, have an advertisement in the Journal offering for sale some 2-year-old regis-tered and high grade Short-horn bulls. These gentlemen have a fine herd, and intending purchasers wil be looking to own interests in corresponding with them before buying.

R. K. Haygood of Weatherford, a cattle dealer, was in Fort Worth Tuesday and called at the Journal office, where he renewed his subscription, saying: "In my business as a cattle dealer, I need the Journal. I did not get the paper for the last two weeks, and in making a sale of cattle I am satisfied I lost \$3 per head on them. 1 could have found out from the Journal that cattle were still going higher.'

Col. J. A. Wilson of the Chicago and Alton has returned to Fort Worth, has hung up his sign in its accustomed place, has his desk in the same spot and, as in former days, is out for 98 per cent of the business to points reached by his road. Everybody will glad to know that the genial colonel returned, and that his short stay the midst of effete civilization has not chilled the sunshine of his nature.

B. T. Booze, general freight and passenger agent of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande railroad, returned Monday from a meeting of freight agents at Houston. While the principal topic for discussion was the rates on cotton, the chance for handling cattle for export through the port of Galveston was mentioned. Mr. Rose of Galveston was mentioned. Mr. Booze is of the opin-ion that in the near future Texas catwill be shipped direct to Europe

T. B. Jones of Whichita Falls, a cattleman, was in the Journal office Wednesday on his way home from a trip through several Central Texas counties, where he was looking for cattle. He said: "I was through Ellis, Hill and other counties, and it is surprising how scarce the cattle are. There have been so many contracts made for cattle that the country has been scoured, and it would not surprise me if somebody failed to fill. Cattle are hard to find, and no mistake."

A. C. Cassiday, of the well known live stock commission firm of Cassiday Brds. & Co., of St. Louis, Ed Carver, the wide-awake representative of the above firm, and John Gibson, of Waggoner, I. T., were registered at the Worth Sunday. While the Journal man did not have an opportunity of talking with these gentlemen, their presence here was evidence of the closing of the big cattle deal made between Messrs. Carver and Gibson during the recent cattle convention.

A. R. Jones, the new general live stock agent of the M. K. & T., has been in the live stock department of railroads as far back as he can rerailroads as har back as he can remember. For the past seven years he has been assistant general manager of the Street Stable Car company. Mr. Jones is well capacitated for the position he has assumed, and the Katy is to be congratulated on having secured his services. The Journal bespeaks for Mr. Jones a great popularity among the live stock shippers of Texas.

Capt. W. J. Good of Quanah, senior of the firm of Good & Sons, was in Fort Worth Sunday and Monday, en route home from Midland, where he bought 4000 head of cattle, 1500 cows,

cattle. He will move these cattle to the Cherokee strip. He said: 'It is surprising how fast the grass has grown in the Midland country. I have some cattle in the Quien Sabe pasture that are showing the result of the new grass already. In fact, all of the cattle in that country are fattening rapidly. The prospects are gilt edged."

The Morrison Disk cultivator, which Aultman, Miller & Co., of Dal-las, are general agents, is an imple-ment of genuine merit. The disks can be set at any angle, and consequently the "Morrison" can be adjusted, for the "Morrison" can be adjusted for level cultivation, or to any kind of a bed for furrow. For listed plowing there is no cultivator in the market the equal of the Morrison Disk and the Journal urges its readers who are contemplating the purchase of a cultivator to write to Aultman, Miller & Co., at Dallas, and get a circular describing this implement. See before buying.

Henry Sayles of Abilene, one of the brightest members of the legal profession in Texas, was in Fort Worth Sunday on his way home from a lengthened stay at Austin, where he did good work in getting the irrigation bill through the legislature. He said: "The measure that will soon become a law measure that will soon become a law is, in my opinion, the best irrigation measure extant. It is very liberal in all its provisions, and will have the effect or inducing the investment of extensive capital in irrigation enter-prises at an early date. I regard it as the most important law passed at this session of the legislature.

L. F. Wilson of Wichita Falls was in L. F. Wilson of Wienta Tuesday. If Fort Worth Monday and Tuesday. If Journal readers will remember, Mr. Wilson was quoted in these columns last fall as not taking a hopeful outlook of the cattle market, and when taken to task by a Journal man about how far he had missed presaging market, he said: "I will admit that I was a little off in my calculations at that time, but I am not yet willing to admit that the shortage is as great as popularly supposed. Just wait until June and July and see if there is not a big run on the market. I think that there are a good many cattle in the country yet."

J. W. Overton, a cattle dealer, for-merly of Tyler, but now of Longview, Tex., was in Fort Worth Monday with 700 head of East Texas and Louisiana cattle. He unloaded them at the T. and P. yards, where he received offers for them, and when seen by a Journal man was about to close ont the lot. In another column Mr. Overton has an advertisement announcing that he will have ten carloads of steer cattle at the Union stock yards on April 7, some of which he says will be as fine as have reached this market this year. These cattle will be offered for sale, and in-tending cattle purchasers should not overlook this opportunity.

G. C. Scott of Iola, Grimes county, Texas, was in Fort Worth, Saturday and paid the Journal "gang" a call. He said: "I fed a nice bunch of steers this season, but made the mistake of putting them on too early. I sold for about \$3.85 in December, after which I could not find any more to put on feed. Since then feed has gone lower and, cattle higher. However, I think that the man who goes in for raising cattle will make the most money in the long run. I am preparing to feed quite a number of cattle next season. I intend planting a large acreage in sorghum, which I regard as the best forage crop obtainable. With cotton seed meal and sorghum I believe cattle can be fattened cheaper and better than with meal and hulls."

Col. J. H. Elliott of Roswell, N. M., was at the stock yards Wednesday with five car loads of Mexican cattle, all steers from 3's up, as fine a string as one could wish to see. They were fed on alfalfa in the Pecos valley, and were in fine condition. He was offered \$4 per hundred for them, but had not closed them out when seen, and was preparing to ship them on to Kansas City. In speaking of the Pecos valley, he said: "Our country is fast being put under irrigation, and everybody is planting fruit trees. Apples and pears do well, but peaches do not. We raise but little corn, and no cotton. Alfalfa. is our principal feed dependence, and a great many are going in for hog raising in my section. I am an old Illinois farmer, but the finest farms on earth are right in the Pecos country. Irrigation is fast making that country and I am glad to see that Texas has passed a liberal irrigation law.

Mayor B. B. Paddock of Fort Worth handed the Journal a lettr written to him about the time of the recent convention, which he was asked to read before the meeting, but it did not reach him until after the convention adjourn-ed. The letter is from W. H. H. Murphy of Orphans' Home, Tex., the purpose of it being to obtain information as to the whereabouts of his son, John Murphy, who is described as being 34 years of age, will weigh about 150 pounds, light hair and blue eyes, light mustache, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and rather round shouldered. He has worked on the ranches of West Texas for many years. He was in the employ of J. W. Moar Bros. of Colorado City, who know him well. He is sometimes called "Pat" Murphy. The last account had of him by his parents was when he was in El Paso in October, 1892. Any one knowing his whereabouts will confer a great kindness on his father and mother at Orphans' Home, Tex.

In another column there will be found a special advertisement by Col. J. W. Burgess offering for sale some good bulls. The reputation that Col. Burgess enj(3) as a breeder is a sufficient guarantee that the bulls he has for sale are good, and those needing these useful animals should see what he of-fers before purchasing. To a Journal representative he said: "The demand for thoroughbred and grade bulls is something unprecedented. I have sold over \$10,000 worth of blooded bulls this season, and before the demand cease expect to sell that much more. inquiry for blooded and thoroughbred helfers equals that for bulls, showing the stockmen are going in for breeding with their old-time vim. Within a couple of weeks I am going to Indiana from where I expect to bring back, and for the first time introduce in Texsome polled Durham cattle. These cattle are just like the short-horns only they are polled. Their origin was the result of an accident or freak of nature, but they breed true, and, in my opinion, are the coming cattle."

BULLS! BULLS! BULLS!

Fort Worth, Tex., March 28, 1895. I have for sale 50 head of cross breed Hereford and Short-horn bulls. Extra

A car load of high grade Short-horn yearling bulls.

Thirty head of 2 and 3-year-old Short-horn grade bulls.

Also a few head of good registered Short-horn bulls.

These cattle are all on the Blue Mound blooded stock farm, near Fort Worth. Address

Address J. W. BURGESS, Prop. Fort Worth, Tex.

Rudy's Pile Suppository

Is guaranteed to cure Piles and Con-stipation, or money refunded. 50 cents per box. Send two stamps for circular and Free Sample to MARTIN RUDY, Registered Pharmacist, Lancaster, Pa. No postals answered. For sale by all route home from Midland, where he bought 4000 head of cattle, 1500 cows, 1500 steers and the balance mixed stock Fort Worth, Tex.

BRIAR PIPE GIVEN AWAY

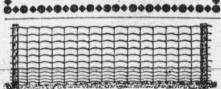


for 35 cents Every pipe stamped DUKES MIXTURE or ATO

20z. PACKAGES 54

We make a specialty of growing SEED POTATOES. We select the best varieties, true to name, and grow, them in the cold North, and store them in cellars built specially to preserve their vigor. Before you buy, send for our illustrated Farm Seed Catalogue.

Edward F. Dibble Seed Company HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.



#### NOT A WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL.

DETROIT, MICH., Feb. 19th, 1895.

To Whom It May Concern:—Mr. W. D. Withington of this city, has recently constructed about four (4) miles of the "Page Woven Wire Fence" around the park recently given to the City of Detroit, located on the Log Cabin Stock Farm. I consider the fence one of the best, in every respect, on earth.

Very truly, J. W. SIMCOCK.
I concur in the above. T. W. PALMER.
Fence is perfectly satisfactory.

Fence is perfectly satisfactory.

Com of Parks and Boulevards, of Detroit.
Senator Palmer was President of the World's
Fair Com. and Mr. Simcock is his Manager.



Poultrymen ! Green Cut Bone is the best and by far the cheapest egg food known. For growing livie chicas it has no equal. Our Green Bone Cutter received the only award at the World's Fair. Send for special catalogue.

WEBSTER & HANNUM.



Searing Machines, Accordennes, Organs, Pianos, Cider Mills, Cash Brawers, Feed Mills, Stoves, Kettles, Bone Mills, Letter Prevens, Jark Serews, Trucks, Anvils, Hayfunters, Press Stands, Corpy Bonks, Yiess, Delle, Road Plows, Lawa Bowers, Corn Shellers, Hand Carts, Forges, Serpers, Wire Fees, Fanding Mills, Wrigers, Engines, Saws, Steel Slaks, Urala Damp, Lev Love Rars, Bellers, Tools, Rik Braces, Hay, Stock, Elevator, Ral'road, Platform and Counter StakES. Send for free Catalogue and see how to saw Boney, 1812.





HAVE YOU HEARD How cheap you can buy the CURRIE GALVAN-IZED STEEL WIND-MILL? If not write for price, it will astonish you. CURRIE WIND-MILL CO., Manhattan, Kans.



### THE CREAT Live Stock Express Route.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now Page

Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between Kanass City, Chicago, St. Louis, Higher and intermediate points. Bill all sbipments withis line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrivation your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given J. NESEITT.

General Live Stock Agent, St. Leuis.

J. A. WILSON.

Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

JOHN R WELSH,
Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago.
FRED D. LEEDS,
Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.
F. W. BANGERT,
Live Stock Agent, Madonal Stock Yards, 110

### MINERAL WELLS, TEX

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

W. C. FORBESS,

Gen. Freightand Pass. Agent, Weatherford, Tex.

TIME TABLE,

souble Daily Trains, Except Sunday Effective, April 30, 1894. Daily Except Sunday. Mineral Wells 7:30 a. m. Weatherford 8:52 a. m. " 1:50 p. m. " 3:30 p. m. Mineral Wells 12:32 p. m. 5:00 p. m. " 6:00 p. m.

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Corley Bros., Jones county, Texas, scalped 1866 prairie dogs, which they had poisoned with \$5 worth of Bass' Prairie Dog Poison, and estimated that over two-thirds died in the holes. Many others have done as well, and some better. If you want to kill your dogs write to us. One dollar per bottle (for peck wheat); enough for from 50 to 100 acres; \$1.05 by mail; cheaper in quantity. We also mix ready for use write to us. quantity. We also mix ready for use not less than a bushel at \$6 per bushel. Bass' Wolf Capsules are cheaper, safer, more certain and kill nearer the bait than strychnine. Sent by mail on re-

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Every stockman and farmer in Texas

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20-lb bucket Heinz's Jelly 100
Large bucket Jelly 45
4-lb jar Heinz's Preserves 75
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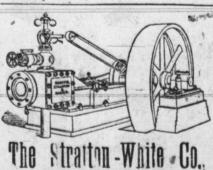
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the gallon at wholesale prices. We sell four year old Whiskies at \$2 50 per gallon. Five year old Whiskies \$3 00 per gallon. Old Rye Whiskies \$3 50 per gallon.

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sheep. H. C. Abbott & Co., Live Stock Exchange, Station A, Kansas
City. Mo.

#### MARKETS.

FOR TWORTH MARKET.

Attracted by the good prices, the supply of both hogs and cattle have been liberal on this market for the week past. In the instance of hogs, there has been a wide diversion in the quality of receipts, running from stockers to fancy tons. S. B. Stone of Itage. ers to fancy tops. S. B. Stone of Itas-ca, had in a car load of fine hogs, for which he got \$4.50, and M. Sansom of Alvarado sold a car load of cows at \$2.75, the highest price in each case for five months,

At the closing of this report top hogs are selling at \$4@4.50; medium hogs, \$3.75 to \$4; fat cows find ready sale at J. H. Elliott of Roswell, N. M., had in five cars of alfalfa-fed Mexican steers,

for which he refused \$4. They were an extra lot.
SELLERS AND CONSIGNMENTS. J. A. Hovencamp, C. B. Law, M. F. Aker and T. Morris, local dealers, sold

Aker and T. Morris, local dealers, sold cattle this week.

W. H. Pior, Alvord; S. W. Lovelady, Cleburne, and Mr. Sansom, Alvarado, shipped in cattle.

Among those who drove in with hogs were J. L. Boynor, D. C. Summerville, L. Mauer, W. S. Campbell, J. W. Spencer, J. A. Woody, J. S. Edwards, J. A. Baker, J. B. Cook and ——Phillips

Herman Wehner, Wylie: E. Timms.

Herman Wehner, Wylie; E. Timms, Mansfield; W. Frazer, Henrietta; H. Specht, Iowa Park; R. J. Boyd, Grand-view; Major & B., Midlothian; H. Hulburt, Paul's Valley, I. T.; S. E. Weaver, Gainesville, and S. B. Stone, Itasca, shipped in hogs. Itasca, shipped in hogs.

#### CHICAGO LETTER.

Chicago, March 26, 1895.—Prices for Texas cattle are still going upward at rate which is certainly gratifying to those who have anything to ship. Sales have reached \$5.15, and for not very choice steers, either, and the bulk of the business during the week has been done at \$4.50@5.

Dressed beef men view the cattle situation with some alarm, for the shortage of desirable cattle all over the country for the next year is an assured fact. Texas, no doubt, will feel the loss very keenly, and now that stockmen have a chance to get even for years of low prices, not many have the cattle to get even with. However, the future is bright, for it will some time now for the supply to overake the demand, and until it does prices will be remarkably good. Many cattlemen believe, and with some reason, too, that prices will be higher next year than they are this. Steers can-not be raised to maturity in a day, and it is difficult to tell where the supply come from for the next twelve

months. Receipts of cattle last week were 38,-000 head, of which 5800 were from Texas, against 5600 the previous week and 6500 for the corresponding week last Among the sales during the

week were the following:	
35 steers	)
100 steers 4 50	)
253 steers 4 25	
127 steers 4 15	,
46 bulls	)
22 bulls 3 30	
16 bulls 1193 3 30	)
38 helfers 545 9 56	
33 cows 765 3 00	)
176 steers 4 20	) .
330 steers 4 70	,
121 steers 4 50	)
68 steers 924 4 05	5
19 steers 5 15	,
88 steers 1072 4 75	,
199 steers 992 4 05	
45 cows 824 2 25	
The sheep market has been improv-	

ing lately, yet the advance has not been very pronounced. Exporters have been purchasing heavy sheep quite freely, though the extremely heavyweights have been neglected. Fed Western are coming freely, but as yet not many Texans have arrived, though we expect a good many soon. sold one big string this week at \$4. Natives sell at \$2.50@4.75; Western \$3.75@4.60; lambs \$3.50@6.

#### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, March 27.—Cattle—Weak, and 10@15c off on the larger supplies; weaker tone to the market. Top price was around \$6.25@6.45. Common to light steers \$4.15@4.50; dressed beef and shipping \$4.75@6.00; good butchers' stock 10c lower; common stock unchanged. Texans in moderate supply, weaker in sympathy with natives. weaker in sympathy with natives Hogs—Weaker and 10c off from Tueslay's opening price. Top sales were 4.00 for assorted light and best light and \$5.00 for prime heavy. Sales were principally at \$4.80@4.90 for 160 to 200

pound hogs, and at \$5.00@5:10 for heavy weights. The sheep and lamb markets were active and steady, the increase in receipts tending to soften prices. Choice sheep were quoted at \$4.60@4.75, and choice lambs around \$5.75; common sheep \$3.00@3.25; thin lambs \$3.75@

Receipts-Cattle 14,000; calves 500; hogs 28,000; sheep 15,000.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK. Kansas City, Mo., March 27.—Cattle— teceipts, 1600; shipments, 2300; market ic to 15c lower. Texas steers, \$3.85@ 5.25; Texas cows, \$250@3.75; beef steers, \$3.75@6.10; native cows, \$1.55@5,25; stockers and feeders, \$2.65@4.60; bulls, \$3.50@5.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 7500; shipments, 1800; market 10c to 15c lower; bulk of sales, \$4.50@4.80; heavies, \$4.70@4.85; packers, \$4.55@4.85; mixed, \$4.50@4.75; lights, \$4.40@4.65; yorkers, \$4.55@4.65; pigs, \$3.50 @4.45. Sheep—Receipts, 4300; shipments, 200; market slow and steady.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK. St. Louis, March 27.—Cattle—Receipts 2800; shipments 600. Market 5@10c lower. Good to choice shippers \$5.25@5.70; fair to medium \$4.60@5.00; heavy butchers' \$4.50@5.25; medium butchers' \$4.00@4.65; light weights \$3.50@4.25; feeders \$2.25@4.25; caders \$2.25@4.2 feeders \$3.25@4.25; stockers \$2.00@3.00;



CAPITAL STOCK \$200,000. The STANDARD would be pleased to hear from all cattle men in Texas and the Indian territory who contemplate shipping, and we will furnish markets on application. We make a specialty of the Texas trade, and if good care of stock in the yards and good sales is what you desire, then send us a trial shipment and we will endeavor to make you. deavor to make you a permanent cus-tomer. Write us.

STANDARD LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION COMPANY. Room 173, New Exchange building, U. S. Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. W. A. SANSOM, Manager, formerly of Alvarado, Texas. cows \$2.00@3.50; fair Texas steers \$4.00

@4.75; grass Texas steers \$2.75@4.00; cows \$1.75@3.00.

Hogs—Receipts 5700; shipments 200.

Market 15@20c lower. Heavy \$4.85; mixed \$4.60@4.85; light \$4.50@4.80. Sheep—Receipts 1100; shipments none. Market quiet; Native mixed \$3.80@4.65; southwestern \$3.25@4.00; lambs \$4.75@

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 27.—Cotton—Spot, fair demand, prices easier. American middling, 3 5-16d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1000 were for speculation and export, and included speculation and export, and included 9100 American. Receipts, 13,000 bales, including 11,400 American. Futures opened quiet; closed quiet, but steady, at the decline. American middling, L. M. C., March, 3 14-64@3 15-64; March

and April, 3 14-64@3 15-64; April and May, 3 14-64@15-64; May and June, 3 15-64@16-64; June and July, 3 17-64; July and August, 3 18-64@19-64d; August and September, 3 19-64@18-64; September, 3 19-64@18-64@18-64; September, 3 19-64@18-64@18-64; September, 3 19-64@18-6 and August, 3 18-64@19-64d; August and September, 3 19-64@20-64; September and October, 3 21-64d; October and November, 3 22-64; November and December, 3 23-64@24-64. The tenders of today's deliyeries were 300 bales, new dockets.

NEW YORK FUTURES. New York, March 27 .- Cotton-Spot New York, March 27.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet and unchanged. Sales, 125 bales. Cotton futures closed firm; sales, 118,800 bales; January, 6.43; March, 6.19; April, 6.19; May, 6.23; June, 6.21; July, 6.22; August, 6.24; September, 6.25; October, 6.29; November, 6.33; December, 6.38.

NEW ORLEANS FUTURES. NEW ORLEANS FUTURES.

New Orleans, March 27.—Cotton—Futures closed steady. Sales, 45,000.

March, 5.85@5.87; April. 5.74@5.75;

May, 5.81@5.82; June, 5.87@5.88; July, 5.92@5.93; August, 5.97@5.98; September, 6.00@6.01; October, 6.03@6.04; November, 6.06@6.07; December, 6.09@

SIX DAYS CLOSE. Liverpool, March 27.—In celebration of the Eastern holidays the cotton ex-change will be closed from April 11

NEW ORLEANS SPOTS. New Orleans, March 27.—Cotton—Quiet and steady; middling 5 13-16c; low middling 5 7-16c; May 5 1-8c. Net receipts 4814; gross 4978; exports coastwise 3891; sales 3600; stock 357,562.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, March 27.—Wheat—Receipts, 4600 bushels; exports, 40,800 bushels; sales, 2,040,000 bushels futures, 4000 spot. Spot dull; No. 2 red store and elevator, 59 3-4c; afloat, 61 5-8c; f. o., b., 62 1-2c afloat; No. 1 northern, 69 3-8c delivered; No. 1 hard, 70 1-4c delivered. Options advanced on dry weather talk and firmer late cables. In the late afternoon active realizing broke prices rapidly, the close showing 1-8c advance. Close: No. 2 red, March, 60 1-8c; May, 60 3-8c; June, 60 1-2c; July, 60 3-4c; August, 61 1-8c; September, 61 3-8c; December, 63 7-8c.

Coffee—Options advanced on absence of offerings and closed firm at 15@25 points net advance. March, 15.35@15.45; April, 15; March, 14.85@14.90; June, 14.75 @14.80; July, 14.80@14.85; September, 14.50 NEW YORK PRODUCE. (914.86; July, 14.80@14.85; September, 14.0; October, 14.0; December, 14.50. Spot coffee, Rio quiet; No. 7, 16 5-8c; Mild quiet, cordova, 18 1-2@19c. Santos firm.

LIVERPOOL HOG PRODUCTS.

Liverpool, March 27.—Bacon—Steady; demand moderate. Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 pounds, 34s; short ribs, 28 pounds, 34s; long clear light, 38 to 45 pounds, 32s 6d; long clear heavy, 55 pounds, 38s; short clear backs, light, 18 pounds, 34s; short clear middle and heavy, 55 pounds, 32s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 pounds, 35s 6d. Shoulders 14 to 16 pounds, 35s 6d. Shoulders, square, 12 to 18 pounds, 31s. Hams-Short cut, 14 to 16 pounds,

Tallow-Fine North American, nom-Beef-Extra India mess, 70s; prime mess, 60c. Pork-Prime mess, fine Western, 58s 9d; Western medium, 538 9d. Lard—Steady; prime Western, 35s 3d; refined in pails, 36s 6d.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

Liverpool, March 27.—Wheat—Spot steady demand poor. No. 2 red winter, 4s 9d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 2 1-2d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 2 1-2c; No. 1 California fornia, 5s.

Futures firm, closing steady: June. 1-4d lower, other months unchanged. March, 4s 8 3-4d; April, 4s 8 3-4d; May, 4s 9d; Juhe, 4s 9d; July, 4s 9 1-4d; August, 4s 9 1-2d.

Corn-Spot quiet, American mixed new 4s 2 3-4d. new 4s 2 3-4d.
Futures quiet, closing steady. April, 1-4d lower, other months unchanged.
March, 4s 3 3-4d; April, 4s 2 1-2d; May, 4s 2 1-2d; June, 4s 2 1-2d; July, 4s 2 3-4d;
August, 4s 3d. Flour-Firm, demand moderate.

ST. LOUIS GRAIN.

St. Louis, March 27.-Flour-Un-charged. charged.

Wheat — Unsettled; rather nervous during the forenoon, with light trading, influences being rather diversified, strong tone finally developed on dry veather and bad crop reports, an advance of 3-4@7-8c from the lowest being made, but the market turned weak late, declining 5-8c, and close i with buyers 1-4c above yesterday. 170, 2 red cash 54 3-4c; May 54 3-8@54 1-2c; July 54 1-2c.

Corn—Quiet, firm, with advance early of 1-4c, which was not maintained; later eased off on decline in wheat, and closed the same as yesterday. No. 2

later eased off on decline in wheat, and closed the same as yesterday. No. 2 mixed cash 42 5-8@43 1-4c; May 43c bid; July 44@44 1-8c, closed 44 1-8c. Oats—Dull, unsettled with corn; 1-8@1-4c advance for May bid early, but later offerings 1-4c below this. Spot irregular. No. 2 cash 30c; May 30 1-4c; June 30c bid.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN. .

Kansas City, Mo., March 27.—Wheat—Quiet; No. 2 hard, 4c No. 2 red, 55c; rejected, 51c. Corn-Firm; No. 2 mixed, 42 1-2@43c; No. 2 white, 44 3-4@45c. Oats-Higher; No. 2 mixed, 28 1-4@ 28 1-2c; No. 2 white, 32c.

Don't ask us if the Journal Sewing Machine is as good as some other sewing machine. It is almost unequaled and there is no better machine made. Our guarantee relieves you of all risk See full description in another column.

A NEW COW MARKET.

A NEW COW MARKET.

Mr. A. J. Gregory of Denver, Col., was here attending the cattlemen's convention. He is manager of the live stock commission firm of Clay, Robinson & Co., at the above point. Mr. Gregory speaks in the hightst terms of the Denver market: He states that there is a good demand for all classes of cows at that point just now. They are using from 300 to 400 head every week. Parties feeding cows will do well to correspond with Mr. Gregory, as there is no inspection regarding pregnant cows at that point, and the prices are as high as at any other market. He as high as at any other market. He also states that there is a good de-mand for feeding steers and that he can place a great many of them. Also a few thousand to put on the range. Parties interested please correspond with Mr. Gregory at Denver Stock Yards.

The fact that Texas Stock and Farm Journal endorses "Samantha at Saratoga" is a sufficient guarantee that nothing shoddy in appearance or make-up is offered. Read our offer in another column.

#### A Mistake

A mistake is often made by persons in need of medical treatment, in not placing their case into the hands of a specialist, as it stands to reason that a doctor making a specialty of a certain line of diseases is more competent than the family physician or general practitioner who tries to cover the whole field of medicine and surgery. DR. HATHAWAY & CO. are true specialists in their line. Regular graduates from the best colleges in America, as their diplomas show. Also have had large experience in leading hospitals and at Hot Springs, Ark., therefore, if you seek their advice you are sure of getting the BEST.

Specilalties: Blood Poisoning, Syphilis, Gleet, Rheuma-Gleet, Rheuma-tism, Kidney and Bladder Difficul-

ties, Nervous Debility, Impot-ency, Hydrocole, Varicocele, Pimples. Piles. Strictures, Night Emissions, Eczema, Moles and Disease of Women. Mail treatment-

by sending for No. 1 for symptom blanks. No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 catarrh. Call on them or address them. DR. HATHA-WAY & CO., 129 1-2 W. Commerce symptom blanks. street, San Antonio, Texas.

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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. A.,

Fort Worth, Texas.

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Among the events which have marked an era in the perfection of mechanical art, the making of a stem winding watch, warranted to keep as good time as anybody's watch at the price of \$1.50, is most prominent. About a year ago the Scientific American devoted a page to a description of the Premium Watch, which it was claimed was a perfect time-piece. At that time it was believed that that almost infallible Journal had been "taken in." The sale and use of 100,000 of these watches during the past year has demonstrated the fact that any claim then made, was founded in fact.

The watch is American make. It has open case so fitted as to exclude dust and moisture. The case is nickel silver and is fitted with chain and charm. It is regular size and short wind. There is nothing fakey or "jakey" about the

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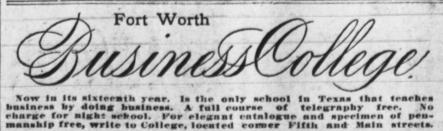
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GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Liv. Stock Commission Merchants

UNICH STOCK YARDS,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

CHAS, E. HARDING.

BERT ETE/HORN. Established 1861. JESSIE SEERWOOD R. STRAHORN & JO.

Room 85, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. GEO. BEGGS, General Live Stock agent for Texas, Fort Worth, Texas.

A. G. EVANS, President; T. S. HUTTON, Vice-President;

A. D. EVANS, Secretary; SAM HUNT, Treasurer.

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National Stock Yards, Illinois .-- Cattle Salesmen, Daniel H. Sprecher and Joe Berry (formerly with Greer, Mills & Co.); Hog and Sheep Salesman, V. Bedford Cash. Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo .-- Cattle Salesman, G. O. Keck; Hog and Sheep Salesman, Mike Steele. Also have arranged with R. Strahorn & Co. to handle our Chicago business

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Represented at the U. S. Stock Yards, Chicago, by the Standard Live Stock

Consign Cattle, Hogs & Sheep Feeders,

Welch & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

orrespondence and Consignments solicited.
Market Reports Furnished on Arplicatio 1.
Reference: Bankers and Merchants of Kansas City and Live Stock Men generally.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, Mo.

GEO. R. BARSE, President.GEO. HOLMES, Vice-Pres. J. H. WAITE, Sec.-Treas.

THE GEO. R. BARSE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK \$250,000.
Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago. Liberal advances made to parties feeding stock. Market reports furnished on application. Address all communications to our house at Kansas City, Mo. Represented in Texas by Uncle Henry Stephens.

O. B. Trower.

Harry Trower.

THOS. TROWER'S SONS. Live Stock Commission Merchants, Kansas City Stock Yards. Correspondence solicited. Rooms 242, 243 and 244, 14ve Stock Exchange. SLADE AT THE CAPITOL.

He Travels on Job Lot Transportation, and Is Shown Much Attention By Dignitaries.

"Say, boss, is your name Winfield?" This question was asked by the negro porter at the hotel in Elgin the other morning, as he vigorously shook me from delightful dreams.

"I don't know-let's see," said I, half asleep. "Hand me that note book out of my vest pocket."

"Fore the Lord, don't you know what you name is 'thout lookin' at de book, 'case if it's Winfield you better be gettin' up. 'case in 'dat case you're de tin' up, 'case in 'dat case you're de gentleman what wants to be woked up for dis here train what's jist goin' to pull out. Heah, boss, look at de book

quick an' se what your name am."
"No; blame your skin," said I, getting awake, "get out of here or I'll murder you." Gentle reader, for fear you will think I'd been drinking, let me explain why I seemed to have forgotten my name. The general superintendent of the railway had not learned of my intention to travel south, so he had not ordered a special car for me, nor even sent me a pass to ride on the regular trains, and hence in the interests of economy and retrenchment I visited a cut rate ticket office to see what could be done in beating the soulless corporations out of a few cents in the way of freight on my person. I soon made a bargain for a job lot of transportation

which was to spread over the rails to Taylor, and paying for the same, start-"Hold on," said the mileage seller, "let's see if you know how to get along on that transportation."

"Oh trust me; I traveled." 'Well, let's see; you first travel on this shipper's pass to Itaska. Now suppose I'm the conductor and came along, take this pass in my hand and ask you to write your name, what would you do?"

Without hesitation I took a pencil and wrote the common, old every-day name I go by in this state.
"Yes, you have traveled I see, and you wouldn't more'n get that written till the con would pull the bell-cord

to put you off." Why, would he want me to write my Indian Territory name, or the name.
T'm indicted under in ---?"

"No. no. Never mind that. He'd want you to write the name on this pass—or at least you'd want to write it or walk. Now remember your name is W. B. Turner till you get to Itaska."
"Oh, I see, and then what does the legislature change it to?"

"From there to Hilsboro you pay a little old two bits an you can go by any blame name you please. When a man pays he can call himself George Washington if he wants to and its no body's business, but at Hillsboro you are re-baptized and became James Martin for from there on to Waco you use his convention pass, which has been punched to Hillsboro and sent

'All right. After leaving Hillsboro I'm James Martin, who has been up takin' in the cattle convention." "Yes, till you get to 'Vaco, and here you become Earnest Hardin, and use

up this remnant of mileage of his."
"Say, couldn't you give me a kind of directory of myself while en route?" "Certainly. Let me have your note

Presuming that the foregoing explanation is satisfactory, I desire to call your attention to the fact that I have just been down on a visit to our servants—the legislators and state offi-cers—at Austin. I found them keeping ouse in very good style, and most of them seem to be pretty well satisfied with their jobs, and none to my knowledge have given notice that they intend to resign. It is true that some of the clerks in the different departments complain somewhat about the mental strain of working four or five hours a day, but I believe they will stay with

I was the recipient of a great deal of attention from members of the leg-islature, and its officers. I had not been on the floor of the house of representatives more than a few minutes until the seargeant-at-arm's introduced himself to me. He asked me to "keep off the grass," "stay out of the buil pen, "or get back over the dead line. The porter in the office of the secreof state also made my acquaintance and suggested that I take my feet off the boss' hat, which aid boss had left carelessly on a table. Other digni-

taries were equally sociable. I took occasion to renew my stock of patriotism by gazing in admiration and reverence upon the great Alamo monument and the various patriotic paintings which adorn our splendid capitol. The statue commemorating the fall of the Alamo is a grand one. It's about as big as the Al Hayne monument in Fort Worth, and cost \$15,000. I admired this great work very much, but could not help noticing that the buck-skin pants of the hunter who is on guard on top of it had been wet and that long exposure to the sun had caused them to corrugate into very voluminous wrinkles in the rear. Neither could I banish the hallucination that the contractor who erected it had enjoyed a very soft snap. The painting representing the meeting of Houston and Santa Anna, which hangs-the picture, not Santa Anna-in the capitol buildig, is one of great sentiment and depth, say nothing of its length, which is about eleven feet, and the frame is worth at least seven dollars and a quarter (\$7.25.) In it Houston, or "Big Drunk," by which name he was known among the Indians, is represented as reclining on a striped mattress, under a live oak tree, while old Santa is standing beside him dressed in a blue rounda-bout, and his little white drawers. Deaf Smith, just having finished chopping wood to cook supper with, is sit-ting down on a log beside his ax with this gun across his lap and a patch on the left leg of Jis pantaloons. Various other patriots are grouped around, some with horse-pistols which

they are handling rather threateningly, and one with a rope with a beautiful loop in it. Altogether it looked very interesting for Santa A.

The house we have provided for our servants is rather a sumptuous affair, and it is my opinion that they have managed to winter very comfortably managed to winter very comfortably in it. It's about four miles around it at the base, as the tramp walks, and it's so high that when at the top of the dome you have to use a telescope to see the earth. When up there you can easily hear the music of the spheres, and by waiting till the proper hour and by waiting till the proper hour may hear the morning stars sing together. At the base of it the Mexican candy vendor is still fanning the flies off his goods, and drinks at the sur-

Quickly, Permanently Restored.



ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

rounding saloons remain at the usual price of 15 cents per liquor refresh-

The legislature is doing some faithful service in the interest of economy by trying to reduce the figures in the committee's report of the appropriation bill. The last report to me was that this good work had been going on eight days and that they had been successful in scaling down the budget some four hundred and fifteen dollars and twentyfour cents. As it only costs the state \$700 a day to keep the legislature in session, it is plain to be seen that if we can only raise the money to keep the boys going a month or two longer, that we shall probably make a saving of something like a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars in the general approoriation bill.

People are thoughtless and unjust to clamor for an early adjournment of the legislature. The dull season of the year s now upon us, and two bucks per diem beat nothing mighty bad. SLADE.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas, sold since registration, for the week ending March 12th, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle Club, No. 8, West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y. J. J. HEMINGWAY,

BULLS. Bisma's Frank of Brushy, 385.44—S.L. Burnap to Mrs. L. Hughes, Hastings. Champion of Hill 33543—J. S. Terry to

R. C. Frazier, Hillsboro.
Daisy's Lord D. 31,536—F. Barton to W. Needham, Yarrallton. Dan Darling's Bull 21,291—W. W. Lipscomb to J. E. McGuire, Gatesville. Isaac Wade 38,291—J. D. Wade to Henderson & Tompkins, Cameron. Melrose Prince of C. H. 32,721-T. L. Cox to Bates & Cox, Bonham.

Cox to Bates & Cox, Bonham.

Phyllis' Ode 39,550—O. McGaffey, jr., to T. W. Pierce, Luling.

Prince of Rochelle 38,425—M. B. Erskine to R. & W. Blumberg, Seguin. Signal Toltec Sagwa 36,067—W. A. Wood to J. T. Hardy, Gay Hill.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Croton's Polly's Pomona 102,307—Mrs.

Barton to W. Needbarn, Varrallton.

F. Barton to W. Needham, Yarrallton, Empress Harn 82,313—E. Key to L. W. Thompson, Marshall.

Fancy Florentine 62,331—A. B. Bradshaw to P. E. Edmonson, La Grange, Heiress Melrose 61,918—W. W. Lipscomb to J. E. McGuire, Gatasville.

omb to J. E. McGuire, Gatesville Little Butterfly 90,224-Mrs. E. Graves o S. Gregg, Gregg. Luta Pogis 69,501—W. W. Lipsc to J. E. McGuire, Gatesville.

Mary Field 48,209—W. W. Lipscomb to J. E. McGuire, Gatesville, Maud Tempest 84,785—W. D. Richard-

Maud Wells, Dallas.

Maud Worth 87,443—T. L. Cox to
Bates & Cox, Bonham.

May Flower Signal 95,046 — M. S.
Hotchkiss to E. K. Turner, Hillsboro.

Melrose's Signal 54,830—W. W. Lipscomb to J. E. McGuiro, Catesville. comb to J. E. McGuire, Gatesville. Nancy Bly 101,899—J. C. Munden to W. T. S. Powell, Marshall.

Nona C. 87,445-T. L. Cox to Bates & Cox, Bonham. Starry Brenham 87,470-W. A. Wood to H. H. Gilley, Caldwell.

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

SEFING IS BELIEVING.

The verdict of all who have used the Journal sewing machine is that it is as good as any high priced machine made. There is no office rent to pay, no agents commission, or other expenses, and you really get as good a machine as the best standard makes, at a trifle over manufacturers cost. Seeing is believing, and when in Fort Worth call at the Journal office and examine our machine.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO LUCAS COUNTY, SS:

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F.

J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the
city of Toledo County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of NE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's

Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEK Sworn to before me and sub-scribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. (Seal.) A. W. GLEASON,

Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send

for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE. The International and Great North-ern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexi-co and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston , Houston and St. Louis, Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor and Dallas via Hearne. As a live stock route to Northern points it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars and over will be taken through in solid train 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-Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis.

For further information call on nearest agent or address J. E. GALBRAITH,
G. F. AND P. A.
D. J. PRICE,
A. G. P. A.
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Every Day in the Year. The "Great Rock Island Route" runs

a solid vestibule train to Kansas City and Chicago, leaving Fort Worth at 8:15 p. m. This train also lands you in Denver or Colorado Springs for breakfast

second morning, only one business day

For Lincoln, Omaha and other East-ern Nebraska cities, it saves a whole nights ride as via any other line. The equipment, road bed and motive power are strictly first-class and "up

to date." Our rates are cheap as consistent with first-class service and the re-quirements of safety.

If you are going East, North, North-east, West or Northwest, call on the nearest ticket agent for maps, information, and etc. or address the under-signed.

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Fort Worth, Texas. The Stock Journal Sewing Machine, fully described elsewhere in this pa-per, is fully guaranteed to be as good a machine and as handsomely built as any machine made. It is not an ordinary Cheap John affair, and our offer of fifteen days' trial makes the customer perfectly safe.

Order your stencils, seals, rubber stamps, etc., direct from the Texas Rubber Stamp Co., 250 Main st., Dallas.

Competetive buyers now located here for Fat Cows, Light Beef Steers and Feeders.

SEND -:- IN -:- YOUR -:- CATTLE

Competetive Hog Buyers now on the market. Heavy and

YOUR HOGS

Government recognized separate yards for handling of cattle that are privileged to enter Northern states for feeding or breeding purposes.

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market.

Write for Market Information.

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President.

General Manager.

# UNION STOCK YARDS

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Consolidated in 1865.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

The centre of the business system, from which the food products and manufactures of every department of the live stock industry is distributed from Accommodating Capacity, 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs, 30,000 Sheep, 5000 Horses.

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

#### THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

# The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

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

N. THAYER.

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2nd Vice Pres'

# KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

Are the most complete and commodious in the west and second largest in the world. The entire railroad system of the west and southwest centering at Kansas-City has direct rail connection with these yards, with ample facilities for receiving and reshipping stock.

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.	
Official Receipts for 1894		2,547,077 2,050,784 11,496	589,555 387,570 69,816		107,494	
Sold to Shippers	409,965		45,730 <b>503,116</b>	The second secon		

CHARGES-YARDAGE: Cattle 25 cents per head; Hogs, 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. HAY, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; BRAN, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; CORN, \$1.00 per bushel.

NO YARDAGE IS CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED. C. F. MCRSE, General Manager.
H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager.
E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy, and Treas.
EUGENE RUST, Gen. Superintendent.

W. A. PAXTON, Vice-Pres. IOHN A. McSHANE, Pres. J. C. SHARP, Secretary and Treasurer.

## UNION STOCK YARDS CO. Largest Feeder Market in the World. Over 200,000 Feeders

Sent to the Country in 1893.

#### RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1885 114,163	130,867	18,985	1,950
1886144,457	390,187	40.195	3,028
1887235,723	1.011.706	76,014	3,202
1888 340,469	1,283,600	158,503	5,035
1889467 340	1,206,695	159,053	7,595
1890 606,699	1,673,314	156,185	5,318
1891 593,044	1,462,423	170,849	8,592
1892738,186	1,705,687	185,457	14,269
1893 852,642	1,435,271	242,581	12,269

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager:

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

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

R. G. KNOX, Vice President.

PERSONAL! BLOOD ROOT COMPOUND de nature's best blood purifer and blood builder. By causing pure, rich blood to flow through the entire system, it speedily cures Rheumattem, Neuralgia, Headache, General Debility, Dyspopsia and all nervous diseases. For weak kidneys and Bright's disease it has no equal on this God's green earth. It is no man's made medicine. It is a product of nature and man never did or can make its equal. Sick people grow better from the first few closes. Weak and puny folks grow strong and healthy after using a single package. BLOOD ROOT COMPOUND is the greatest discovery of the age. 5,000 testimonials of its value. Price, \$1.00 a package of over 100 doses. Our agent will supply you, or address,

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EVERYTHING IN SEASON The Only Complete Restaurant in the City.

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LUMBER, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, MIXED PAINTS, ETC., ETC., Throckmorton and Taylor, Sixth and Seventh Streets.

FIVE DOLLARS.

For \$5.00 we send you enough Germania, the Great Blood Purifier, to cure

Piles, Fistula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Catarrh. We furnish written guarantee, and will refund the money in case of dissatisfaction. This is a home remedy that has never made a failure. Give us a trial, if you are looking for a cure, and save the one hundred dollars you are fixing to give some one to do no more good than the risk of \$2.00. J. C. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer and Proprietor, No. 800 Taylor Street, Waco, Texas.

## NEW COTTON BELT TRAIN

To 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:

No. 2.	No. 4.		No.	3.	No.	1.
6 55 p m	7 45 a m	LvAr	8 05	p m	8 55	an
2 00 pm	7 50 a m	Lv HillsboroAr	8 00	pm	12 05	pn
		LvAr		pm	6 35	ап
12 02 a m	100 pm	Lv	2 55	p in	3.25	a n
9 05 pm	9 20 a m	Lv Fort Worth Ar	6.30	p m	7 05	an
		LvAr		p m	5 03	a n
		LvAr				a n
		LvAr				
		LvAr				
3 35 a m		LvAr				
6 50 a m		LvAr				
	4 15 pm	Lv Shreveport Ar	11 25	am		
10 13 a m	10 50 p m	LvAr	4 59	a m	5 35	pn
1 20 pm	1 35 a m	LvAr	2 12	a m	^ 35	pn
5 35 pm	5 35 a m	ArFair OaksLv	10 25	p.m	10 30	9 n
8 45 pm		ArLv				

These trains are full equipped with Through Coaches, Free Reclinig Chair Cars and Pullman Buffet Sleepers, between 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.

Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Texas and New Orleans Railroad.

Southern Pacific Company,

TWO Daily Through Trains between San Antonio and New Orleans, with Pullman Buffet Sleepers; also between Galveston and New Orleans. DAILY Through Trains between New

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# "Sunset Limited"

Vestibuled train, lighted with Pintsch gas and equipped with the latest Conveniences and with dining car. Leaves New Orleans and San Francisco every Thursday. Time between New Orleans and Los Angeles, two and one-half days; and San Francisco, three and three-ounter days.

Through. Bills of Lading via "Sunset Route" and Morgan Line of Steamers to and from New York, all points East and West.

For information call on local agents or address H. A. JONES, G. F. A., Houston, Tex. C. W. BEIN, T. M., Houston, Tex. L. J. PARKS, A. G. P. & T. A., Houston, Tex.

THE To the Queen and Crescent NORTH AND EAST ROUTE. Choice of Routes via New Orleans or Shreyeport. Solid Trains New Orleans to Birm-Ingham, Chattanooga and Cincinnati, Through Cars Shreveport To Atlanta, and New Orleans To Washington and New York. Shortest
Line
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To New York.
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RAILWAY COMPANY.

# Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Marketa All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line.