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THE FARM

DISCONTENTMENT.

A most frequent characteristic with many people is a discontent which, while it may not be actual unhappiness, yet fails to allow them ever to be entirely happy. In some cases this is exaggerated to absolute pessimism and despair; in others it is simply a falling short of complete satisfaction. Frequently there is sufficient cause for its existence; but where such cause does Frequently there is sufficient cause for its existence; but where such cause does not exist it is ready enough to create its own grievance. Circumstances do not so much cause it as something in the mind itself. It is a negative rather than a positive evil. If encouraged it may become a despotism, a miserable slavery; and unconsciously. couraged it may become a despotism, a miserable slavery; and unconsciously, if not knowingly, persons often do encourage this habit of mind to their own wretchedness and undoing. In spite of surroundings and circumstances over which we have no control, our lives are very much as we make them. We give them a coloring of cheerfulness or we drape them with the continual hue of dissatisfaction.

A strange feature of this discontent is the fact that it prevails quite as

frequently where circumstances are bright as where they are clouded.

So often is it the case with the farmer. He will worry over his crops, and is discontented over the prospects

for a good yield of corn, oats, wheat, What is to be must be, and the farmer has less cause to worry than

others in mercantile pursuits.

He is sure of a living at least. He can raise enough wheat for his bread, enough hogs for his meat, enough power of the can raise enough power but the can raise enough beautiful to the can raise enough beautiful to the can raise enough beautiful to the can raise and the can raise the can raise enough beautiful to the can raise the can raise to work the can raise the can raise enough tatoes for his family's use, enough hay, oats and corn to feed his stock over winter, and although with a poor yield winter, and atthough with a pot-he may make but little money, yet he is always sure of good, substantial food for himself and family. If he were living in a city where rent was at least \$25 per month, grocery bill \$50, etc.,bad debts to (try and) collect, trying to find a market for his goods, trying to find a market for his goods, or if working on a salary, during "hard times" was to be discharged, or, as his employer might put it, "laid off" until business would justify his reinstatement, he would live but a short time under these difficulties. A farmer, although he has misfortunes as well as others, should be the happiest of mankind.

Discontent is by no means a mo-nopoly of the poor, the afflicted, the unsuccessful; such persons are often marvellously cheerful and contented in their lives. Want does not cause it, nor wealth dispel it. Those who, to judge from appearances, have everything to gratify their tastes, their wishes, their ambition, are often the wishes, their ambition, are often the least satisfied at heart. It is not prosperity that makes a person happy, nor luxury or fame. A lurking discontent will take the brightness from all these; will poison all the well-springs of comfort. A snake will lurk among the flowers. What is the discomforting presence? If poison, this discomforting presence? It may be mere egotism and selfishness; it may be a lack of simply human affections; it may be insufficient occupation for brain and hands. One or all of these may combine to cause the blight of discontent.

Something, there is sure to be; for, from reasons which are beyond our understanding the heart of man is not easily to be satisfied, and a complete content seems to be only the lot of animals or of some human beings not from the brute creation.

Of course, there are persons who, from a noble sense of du y and unselfishness, school themselves into a mood of peaceful contentment; but even such persons are not quite satisfor something better. They have put their discontent to good use—made it a servant rather than a master. This seems to give us a reason for the existence of dissatisfaction. It is our istence of dissatisfaction. It is our spur and stimulant, the key to all our progress. It lies at the root, not only of religion, but of the best art. If we were satisfied we should rest. We are not satisfied, therefore we never rest. There is always a something beyond. Life's best joy lies in anticipation; we do not often touch it. Were there no discontent there would be no hope Hope in itself is disquieting and rous ing; it never allows us to lapse into torpor. We know what it means to our ideals, to relinquish our quest what a loss, what a retrograde it is. It is a paradox, and yet true to say, that if we stand still we go backward, for we cannot remain sta-

The mission of discontent, in its right place, and not pampered till we be-come its slaves, is to take us onward. It is like physical hunger—urging us to satisfy the cravings of our nature. As the body soon hungers and thirsts again, so with the soul. In this world matters are so constituted that the soul would soon be stagnated and starved but for this discontent which makes man a little lower than the

Discontented then, in a certain sense, we must be; but we need not be hopeless and desponding. Our hope and discontent should go hand in hand; and a vast deal of true cheerfulness is compatible with both. What we must fight against is pessimism, selfish disgust with all our surroundings, surrender to the drift of sordid circum-

True sorrow will come, but it will ennoble and not lower us.
JEROME.

PEST, GRASSES OF THE SOUTH.

An Extract from Graduating Address F. Hutson, Class of '95, A. and M. College. BERMUDA GRASS.

Perennial. Creeping, sending up whort, flat; spikes digitate at the apex of the culm, 2 to 5, 3 to 8 cm. long; spikelets 2 mm. long, one-flowered, with a naked rudiment of a second, sessile, imbricate-spiked on one side of a flat rachis; empty glumes, nearly smooth, awnless, boat-shaped and carinate, longer than the rudiment;

the pale narrow and two-keeled."

Bermuda grass is a native of Europe but has been in this country so long that by many it is considered indigen-ous. It is best adapted to light soil, but thrives on any, and does best when exposed to the hottest sun. The first frost kills it down to the roots, but it can stand very severe winters without killing utterly. For many years it has grown very luxuriantly on the top of Lookout mountain, 2200 feet

It is very troublesome in cultivated fields, and many farmers by wrong methods have succeeded when they rished to kill it only in converting the field into a solid sward. Many farms have been sold for a song because infested with this grass; but whenever a man with brains has taken charge he has always managed to make more out of the Bermuda, directly or indirectly than rectly or indirectly, than of anything

can be choked out by other rank with in a few years. Where Japan growths in a few years. clover (Lespedeza striata) will thrive it will choke it out very effectively, while the clover itself, being an annual, can be gotten rid of any time. Where

there are only spots in the field, weeds will do this work. It is much better, though, to break the land up about two inches deep during the summer drouth, and after letting it lie awhile harrow well and rake up the roots for burning. Or a similar operation might burning. Or a similar operation might be performed in winter, letting the frost do the work of destruction. The sod should be turned up edgewise, and two years clean culture in cotton will

rid the land of it.

After all is said about its pest qualities, it is not nearly so hard to get rid of as Johnson grass, nor does it spread so badly. Though it may be a pest sometimes, it is probably the most valuable grass yet introduced into the South. Certainly it is the best for pasture. In many parts of the South it is not suitable for hay. But in the rich bottoms of the lower parts it gives yield of 1 1-2 to 2 tons to the acre. ome men have gotten 5 tons, and Dr. Ravenel of Charleston, S. C., obtained a yield of 10 tons to the acre. All stock are fond of it. The pastures should be kept well grazed, otherwise the grass becomes woody and innutri-

It very rarely seeds in this country, and therefore it is usually planted by cuttings of the underground stems and runners. These are gotten usually by plowing up a field of the grass and raking up the plants into heaps, from which they can be transferred to the land which is to be set in the grass. Or sods of Bermuda about one foot square may be laid face downward on the ground and cut with a spade into pleces one or two inches square. A barrel of these cuttings is sufficient to plant an acre. Seeding is practicable, for though the imported seed is \$2.50 a pound, yet only four pounds of seed are required to stock an acre.

A Louisiana farmer recommends horough breaking, harrowing and thorough rolling of a pasture once in five years. Another plan is to scarify the surface well with a disc harrow each fall, when about fifteen or twenty pounds of burr clover should be sown in order to fur-

nish winter pasturage.
According to chemical analyses, of all the grasses used as forage plants, Bermuda ranks as second in total value. The legumes all rank higher. As compared with timothy, the feeding value is .12.7 per cent. more, and the actual cash vale 32.5 per cent., or to the careful farmer one ton of Bermuda grass bay is equal to pearly 11.2 to see hay is equal to nearly 1 1-3 tons of timothy. When alfalfa is \$15 a ton, timothy. the feeding value of a ton Bermuda grass is \$11.92, and the total cash value, \$12.32.

CURING HAY.

So much depends upon climate, sunshine and wind that no definite rules can be laid down for cutting and curing hay. If possible, hay should be housed on the day of cutting, but this will only answer if the mow is large and the amount to be stored is limited. Those who grow the crop on a large scale adopt the plan-of cutting it late in the afternoon. There is no mois-ture on the grass at this time, and it is so late that it does not wilt at all is so late that it does not wilt at all that night, and therefore is not injured by the dew. The next day after the dew is off it should be tossed twice by the tedder, and, after it is thoroughly wilted, it should be raked up and put into good-sized shocks, covered with waterwood have sense to preered with waterproof hay caps to protect it from dew or rain, and left to cure. Exposure to the sun for a few hours just before drawing to the barn will complete the process.

The common mistake in making hav is usually allowing it to lie in the hot sun too long. The best hay is made by air curing rather than by sun dry-ing. As far as possible hay should be cured in the bunch. It may be cocked up much greener than formerly believed, provided it is fairly wilted and contains no extraneous moisture. allowed to sweat before drawing it

will rarely heat in the mow. When hay is first cut it should lie long enough in the sunlight to dry it sufficiently to allow it to be readily raked together into windrows. The hay tedder is of great assistance in curing the tedder by tossing it in the air, thus exposing it so that all mois-ture is rapidly dried out. When cured wind rather than the sun hay preserves not only its green color, but the aroma which renders it so palatable to stock. As the nutritive properties of grass are all soluble in rain o dew, care must be taken to protect the hay from all moisture. If exposed to a long rain it becomes almost as worthless as straw, so greatly is its feeding value impaired.

In no direction have farmers proressed more than in their methods of curing hay. It is no longer considered necessary to get every particle of mois-ture out of the grass. Excessive dry-ness is avoided. They have learned ness is avoided. They have learned the difference between curing and overcuring, and that while hay when twisted should not show moisture, neither should it be so dried as to

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT. The weather bureau at Washington in its report of crop conditions for the

week ending June 24 says: The past week has been generally favorable, though somewhat too cool in the Dakotas and Minnesota for some crops, especially corn, while excessive rains have proved injurious over the central and western portions of the cotton regions. Drouth has been relieved over the greater part of the Ohio valley, but continues in Central Wisconsin, Southern Michigan and in portions of Tennessee, Pennsylvania and New York. Harvesting of winter wheat has continued, and is now general over the northern portion of wheat beit and is nearing completion in the southern portion. The harvest-ing has begun in Illnois an Tennessee. The weather for the past week has proved favorable for spring wheat, sustaining the previously reported excellent condition of this crop, which is now beginning to head. Corn has made good growth during the week, and except in the Dakotas and Minnesota, where it is reported backward, the general condition is excellent. The crop een largely laid by in the South ern states and in Kansas is beginning

to tassel in silk. Cotton has been injured by heavy rains in the central and western por-tions of the cotton region, and in Texas and Louisiana the grop is reported very grassy. It is reported as fruiting well in Mississippi and as in improved condition in Bastern Alabama, kansas and North Carolina. Florida and Oklahoma report the crop in ex-cellent condition.

The cats harvest has begun in the Southern states and reports as to the crops are generally favorable. In lowa the largest crop ever harvested in the state is promised,

A WORD WITH STOCKMEN The Mansion hotel in Fort Worth has been actual headquarters for stockmen for a good many years, and it is not likely that they will go anywhere else now. There are not many frills on the Mansion hotel service, but for solid comfort, including wholesome cooking and good rooms, it certainly is the place to patronize.

IRRIGATION.

IRRIGATION BY PUMPING. Not being in the water district, and knowing the necessity of the article—for water is admitted to be king in California—I put in a pumping plant with a capacity of 10,000 gallons per hour. But with a limited amount of water I find it necessary to have a second control of the capacity of 10,000 gallons per hour. water I find it necessary to have a reservoir for satisfactory irrigation. Having to raise the water sixty-five feet, it takes fifteen gallons of gasoline to run my engine twenty-four hours. Figure gasoline at 13 to 15 cents per gallon, you can estimate what the waculation I think "irrigation by pumping" practicable, especially where the water is near the surface.

It is by comparison we arrive at con-clusion, and one would think it possible to apply a power and pump to raise water from twenty to fifty feet as cheaply as conducting it in canals and water pipes for thirty-five miles. Then, again, there is a crumb of comfort in again, there is a crumb of comfort in the individual ownership of an article that you can apply at will. To be so situated as to have water just when you need it amounts to a good deal sometimes, and in a measure is remunerative even if water raised by power costs more money per inch than water conveyed by gravitation and water conveyed by gravitation and controlled by a company. When electricity is more fully devel-

oped, I think we will have a cheaper power than gas, steam, or horse power, but with the necessary reservoir there is no cheaper power than the windmill, and in the wind there is no monopoly, it blowing alike on the irich and poor, if the exposure is the same

Now, from the fact that the larger part of this valley is so wonderfully supplied with sheet and channel water, especially on the lower levels, I do think that water can be raised by power cheaper than by buying it from, an irrigation district. There are those who have objections to well water for irrigation purposes, and their objectringation purposes, and their objections may be well founded in some cases, but as a general thing if the ground is thoroughly watered it will have a good effect, and by having a reservoir you can have the water nearly the same temperature as the land to be irrigated. George C. Skip. land to be irrigated .- George C. Skinner, in Rural Californian.

THE WICHITA PROJECT. Receiver Morgan Jones of the Fort Worth and Denver City railway, re-turned from a week's stay in Denver, the Panhandle and the Wichita Val-ley Friday night. As published in these columns last week, Colonel Jones is not only very much interested him-self, but has succeeded in holding the seri, but has succeeded a plan to irrigate the Wichita country, thereby giving it the only essential lacking—water and one with which its promoters hope to see it rapidly developed into

the fairest section of all Texas.

To a reporter of the Dallas News
Coionel Jones said: "I went from here
to the Wichita Valley and took a second look over the ground we hope to make the greatest farming section in America. The plan of irrigation looked more practical than at first and I went to Denver. I met Eastern parties there—men with capital. They were greatly interested in the plan and but for the greatly interested in the plan and but for the general and widespread prejudice that prevails as to the wisdom of Texas investments, I could easily have enlisted their money in our scheme.

"However, be that as it may. I returned to the Wichita country and in company, with several very prominent citizens of Wichita Falls, examined the lay of the land again. In our opinion and in the opinions of experts in such matters the plan is not only practical, The only trouble we ar but feasible. to experience is a lack of funds, and we hope to surmount all difficulties in this line. I can only approximate the cost. But you must remember it is a great undertaking-one of the real great tasks a set of Texans have ever bended their energies towards accom-plishing. As far as I can now deter-mine the whole cost can be met with a

million dollars. "The people of the Wichita country are very enthusiastic over present prospects and will lend us all the help in their power. On July 1 a surveying party to include expert engineers, prominent citizens from the Panhandle, Wichita Falls and Fort Worth, will start out. On the result of this trip depends, of course, in a large measure much of the plan's future. As is well known, we propose to do the irrigation by canals and immense stor-

Our first intention is to irrigate 150,-If this is done successfully we will extend the canals to Red river, about twenty miles below Wichita Falls. I say in candor that I doubt money enough to make the enterprise a success can be secured now for the reason I mentioned before. "Capital ought to be interested in such a project. It is in a broad field for investment, and we are greatly hopeful that men with money will make investigation of the whole valley,

its prospects, outlook, etc. If this be done and the situation is fully understood, it will mean the dawn of a new era for all that section.
"As I stated before, the inhabitants

of the country from Red river to away above Wiehita Falls are almost wildly enthusiastic over our plans. They will put up all the dollars and all the energy in their power to help us. The principal result, and a fact I wish to emphasize is, the wonderful change for the better it will mean to them and others interested. I doubt whether there is land anywhere that will re-turn more to the farmer if the long drouths can be dispelled. When this is done the Wichita country will fairly bloom in its grandeur. It is this I and others are striving to effect."

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

THOUGHTS ABOUT TREES. It is estimated that in the countries of Europe from 18 to 20 per cent. of the land area is devoted to forests, which are planted and cultivated with assidious care and by the most approved rules and methods for securing the best results from a given area. Such a tihng as wanton or careless cutting of timber is not thought of, but at proper annual seasons sales ofthe standing trees are made by the owners to the consumers and manufacturers, fine trees often selling for hun-dreds of dollars each. But in our United States the habit of the utmost extravagance in the use and destruction of our magnificent forests has been indulged in until now only 19 per cent of our landed area remains in timber, and that is being dimin-ished as fast as the greed of money and improved machinery can use it.
And today the true statesman and
philosopher are pained to note the serious results already upon the seasons and the running streams of those once timbered but now denuded districts, where as a result agriculture. horti-culture and natural water power for manufactures have been seriously im

Our people are slowly learning these lessons, and some steps are being ta-ken, some laws being enacted, to stay

this evil and also to encourage tree

In some of the Western prairie states the average farmer pays one-fifth of his annual income for fuel, while three acres planted in Catalpa and Ailanthus trees at very small outlay, after four to six years' growth, will supply all needed firewood and poles for other uses, besides furnishing comfortable uses, besides furnishing comfortable windbrakes for stock and enhancing the beauty of the place. There is a great difference in the tastes of people as to planting trees or flowers individ-

ually in towns or cities.

There is a nice costly farmhouse, well built and finished, but with a poor tumble-down fence or perhaps large, coarse and strong, as for stock, and no trees or flowers except perhaps some old scrubs, well browsed off by the horse and the calves, and if you remind the thrifty, energetic, money calculating proprietor what a benefit shade trees and flowers would be he says: "Oh, I see no money in those says: "Oh, I see no money in those things; you can't eat them; no time for such trash."

Then how refreshing even the small cottage surrounded by trees and flow-

ers. The passer by would fain turn in from the dusty road and warm sun and enjoy the cooling shade and water and the pure fragrance of the flowers, not soon to be forgotten. I have seen many towns and villages laid out with narrow streets with never a thought for parks or trees, while land was cheap, and generally you will find the cows and the hogs in such towns hold-ing free sway. Those who would can-not; the predominent element contend-

ing "there's no money in such things." And my observation, I am sorry to say, leads me to believe that we South western people are more negligent and careless as to the value and comfort of trees in the home than our Northern and Eastern friends. Of the hundreds of new towns springing up I know two with about equal chances. The one laid out on the above described model, 5 or 6 years old now; the town is not inviting in appearance. other town is one year old, streets 80 to 100 feet broad; the first thing done was to plant eight miles of street trees hiring a man to care for them and herd the stock away from them, build a costly hotel and bank building at the expense of the town site company. As a consequence the city looks thrifty inviting, and capitalists are investing homeseekers are locating in and around the town and success is as-

sured. There proves to be money even in the trees, and parks are now projected. Phoenix, Ariz., has miles and miles of streets entirely overarched by trees on either side thirty feet high, and the town was located in a parched desert. So in Denver, Col., and it took work and money to make trees grow in these once desert places, but it is well repaid.

Where the grand parks of Chicago where the grand parks of Chicago now are, filled with 150,000 trees, once was for most part a bare prairie. The city of Chicago has expended on Lincoln park up to April, 1889, \$4.441,100, and on the West Side park \$4,756,162, all open and free for, the poor as well as the rich.

But what are we doing? I say we are doing well, but we can do better. Thirty years ago Texans said: "We couldn't raise anything but seedling peaches; no flowers, no potatoes, no corn; only grass, stock and wheat." Now we have made fine advancement in orchard, tree and flower culture, and our state recognized the 22d day of ry each year as a holida lant trees and commemorate Father Washington's birthday. We are going What we need is for every town,

every community, every school, every man, woman and child, to observe this day by planting a tree or flower; and not plant it simply and stop, but see to it that it gets culture and care necessary to successful growth. To give the day prominence by public demonstration tends to increase the interest and stimulate personal love and reand stimulate personal love and regard in this direction, such as memorial tree planting with addresses, music, recitations, etc., participated in by towns, communities, schools and families. In a northern city a year ago a large elm tree 40 feet high and 2 feet in diameter was moved many mile and set up by the grave of a respected citizen as a monument to his memory The cost was \$4000. While living plant trees and good deeds that will do us credit and honor now and be monuments and pleasant reminders when we are gone. J. S. KERR.

Frequent and almost daliy inquiries are coming to the office of the Galveston Nursery and Orchard company with respect to injurious insects and fungus diseases. While it would be a source of pleasure to reply to these inquiriles and give satisfactory information, yet it is a source of some annoyance to expect such replies without at the same time sending along specimens of the insect or fungus, and also specimens of the manner of injuring the host plant. I desire, therefore, to call the attention of your readers to this point, and respectfully request that future inquries be accompanied with appropriate material, as outlined above. While speaking of these matters al-low me to call attention to several cor-

rupt practices among many of our in-

telligent orchardists. Take the instance of the crop of Japan plums this season. Many of the bearing orchards which I have visited presented a pitiable condition, even though the were laden to excess with fine The pitiable part consisted in the fact that the ground was strewn under-nearth with fallen fruits, 20 per cent. of which probably contained the larvae of either the plum gouger or curculio. I was evident that the proprietor fully intended allowing ! em to remain and permit the your rvae to escape to the ground, make another brood of adult beetles, and be ready to do greater injury the next season. Each fallon fruit should be gathered and destroyed. It is one of the most practical methods of reducing and controlling the curculio attacks. Exactly the same thing aplies to peaches, and no fruit grower should neglect to gather and destroy the fallen fruits of these or any other fruits he may cultivate.

Furthermore, the fruit on the trees should be inspected closely, and in affected fruits are found they should be taken off and destroyed. The expense of this practice is so slight that it seems to admit of no excuse or pal-liation when not practiced. Greater depredations are sure to follow, and it would almost appear as a just penalty The popular thing nowadays is

resort to spraying. This seems to be an age of spraying so far as the fruit grower is concerned, and indeed is a source of considerable satisfaction so far as it goes in itself and so far as the ends it is intended to accomplish are concerend, but it should not displace the more ordinary and often most portant preliminary or preventative measures. Spraying is a boon to our civilization and has formed a new era in our hortfculture, but we should in-augurate an additional landmark by practicing more commonly the protec-tive and preventative measures out-lined.—Frank W. Mally, M. Sc., in Tex-as Coast News.

POULTRY.

POULTRY SHOWS. Relative to this branch of the poul-try business let me say there is no way in which you can awaken the in-tresets of poultry better than the holding of a good poultry and pet stock show in the community at least once a year. This tends to bring the mind into the work wonderfully as it is the climax to the breeding of fancy fowls. Here you see your birds in their true light, in comparison to other birds of the same variety, thus bringing your ideal higher and higher until you finally get your share of premiums and may be over your share should your brother breeders fall to devote their attention particularly to the breeding of fine points. In the show room a breeder or any one else can learn more during one show than they could learn in one year in experience, for there every breed is discussed by breeders and you get every side of the question, and you soon learn what are the diffi-cult poirts to obtain in your speci-nens, and with all of that you get each other's experience with breeding for certain points and may save you years of experimenting. Should you be a careful observer you can learn a great deal about every known variety in one season. Of course it would not be policy to endeavor to keep your breeds or varieties of fowls in the discusion constantly by bringing up the subject when you get a chance, but listen and learn of other varieties and take the same interest in your brother breeder's fancies. And another thing, there is nothing so understes a breeder in the eyes of his brother breeders, as to be constantly finding fault with the judge; be cool and take what he gives you. Suggest to him in a cool, deliberate way, and abide by his judging. Should you not agree with him, simply keep it to yourself. It is a certain fact as a rule, the judges know more about some fowls than others, and for an all around judge, we can never expect to find perfection, for it would take him a life time to even learn all the varieties. It is true that a breeder that has had one variety for years, knows more about that breed every way than a judge would ever know without similar

experience in breeding that variety.

I understand there is a movement in I understand there is a movement in consideration to hold a poultry show in Fort Worth some time this fall. I think it would be the best thing that could happen to get the outside people to open their eyes to this growing industry. I will give my aid to secure such an exhibition and think it is the duty of every breeder virtually to see that it is a success. Breeders, stop and think and push it along; don't let it push you. It is an impossibility to expect success if you don't use everything in your power to move it along

expect success if you don't use everything in your power to move it along
in the right direction.

I don't see why Fort Worth should
not be one of the best centers in the
state for an exhibition, and to that
end every breeder must put his shoulder to the wheel. A poultry exhibition
means sales of eggs and fowls and is der to the wheel. A poultry exhibition means sales of eggs and fowls, and is one of the best ways to get your name before the public. Brother, let us hear from you on this subject, and all cooperate in making this one of the best shows in the country—we can do it.

WM. L. PEACOCK.

A SEASON IN THE POULTRY YARD Not long since I picked up the daily paper, and in glancing over the farm ould start in the poultry business on a small amount of money. The argument against it that followed was enough to discourage any but a Roth-schild. I sometimes think that the less a person has to invest the better off they are; any way, if they are green at the business. Any way, there is this consolation if they do fail, they

have not lost much. To encourage a number that may have but a little to venture on, I will try to relate as near as I can one season in my yards. A friend had ten chicks; as she had no place to put them she told me to take them and give her back the following season as many friers. In the spring we moved on to a place of our own. I had little faith in doing much on a town lot, 66x100 feet. Mr. H. had less, so we were not inclined to put much cash into them. We made a yard by stretching five strands of smooth fence wire, found on the place, two at the top and two at the bottom, with one in the middle to keep the laths from spreading. Into these we wove 50 cents' worth of laths, twisting the wire with a stick between every lath. This yard, with a 75 store box for a house, constituted the

When a hen wanted to sit we got a box from our grocer, who threw one in, as we traded exclusively with him. When the hen was ready to come off we put the bottom back on the and made a brood coop out of it. simply hollowed out the ground, set the hen on it and turned the box over her. Hens were reset, doubled up and new boxes got. In July one hen had given me the slip. Went to a neighbor's, stayed until she came home to die, which she did, and three others with her, leaving me only six to work with for the rest of the season. As soon as the youngsters were large enough to wean they were put into the yard, which had been fixed by driving sticks between each lath to keep them in. As nobody bothered with chickens, I got all the neighborhood scraps, so their feed did not cost much. In this way I worked the whole season, Got a start of P. C.'s by trading fifteen a start of P. C.'s by trading fifteen dozen cook eggs for one dozen Cochins. It looks like a foollish thing to do, but remember they got eggs while I got stock. When fall (September) came I found I had twenty dozen chickens. These I sold, and with the proceeds I bought a Jersey cow and three pigs. It today remains three pigs. It today remains a query to me whether I was wise in not keep-ing the chickens, but I knew I was not fixed to make money off of that many fowls, and I was fixed to keep one cow, so all I kept was the thoroughbred stock. Off that one cow we cleared that one winter \$75, having all the milk, cream and butter for family we could use besides. In January I felt rich enough to get some more hens, which I did in the shape of White Leghorns, being to my experi-ence the best egg producers there are, and when not inbred are as large as any of the Asiatic breeds.

So now remember the principal thing it requires to start is "A crop full of grit and plenty of tenacity." It is not much of an income, but it is a start, and once you get the start you can soon turn yourself to make more. Now, the house, 10x12 feet, that was built for the cow and the farm crib was nothing but a frame made of 2x4, onto which was nailed these summer brood coops, carefully taken to pieces and fitted on. True, it looked like "crazy work" when done, and as that was the rage at that time, some thought it was a new venture, but when I got it covered with tar paper it was a neat,

Now, housewives, don't imagine I kept several hired girls and men folks around. I did the best share of the work myself between times. Mr. H. work myself between times. Mr. H. was on the road, and I liked the work as recreation from the house, so re-

fused to hire it done, as I wanted to see just how much money I could make.

Another time I will tell you of some cheap good fences that a woman can make and put up. Don't hold back on account of money, but do the best with what you have and the result will be much more satisfactory than if you spent the money on it.

CORA K. HAWKINS.

SWINE.

CHICKEN-EATING SOWS.

We are often asked if our brood sows do not become breachy when we keep them till six or seven years old. Judging from the manner in which the question is asked, we are led to believe that fear of the sows becoming unruly leads many men to send them to the feed lot about the time they have at-tained their prime for usefulness, say at three years old, after the sow has produced three of four litters, says a writer in Ohio Farmer.

We believe the farmer is always the loser when he fattens a sow that has no bad faults at three years old, and if a sow is kept that long without becoming a fence-breaker or a terror to the poultry yard, we do not know that there is any greater danger that she will become unruly in the future if she is kept under the same conditions and

surroundings.
Several years ago we had a few sows of promiscuous breeding. One or two of them developed a great fondness for poultry. It was easy to control this habit during the summer season, when we could turn them to grass, away from the buildings, and often for a considerable time after they came back considerable time after they came back to the buildings there would be no trouble; but in time the habit would come to the front. Then again it would return at the sight of a chicken. One of these sows we found making a nest at the farther end of the field, seventy-five rods from the house, too

seventy-five rods from the house, too far away to give them proper attention. To save this extra care we drove her to the barn and put her in one of the sheds. After a time we thought to return and count the pigs, and were somewhat surprised to find the sow doing her best to catch a hen that had found her way into the shed. We opened doors and gates and gave the sow her liberty to return to her original nest, where she did well with her litter. It is impossible to tell how she would have done had she been kept at the buildings with chickens in sight.

We have a young Berkshire sow with her first litter, that with a little training would learn to jump a fiverall fence as nimble as a dog. A bucket of slop across the fence and the sow allowed to get hungry and this evil

allowed to get hungry and this evil trait would soon be developed to such a degree that would make it unprofitable to try to control the sow. Still we expect to keep this sow for years and do not anticipate any trouble on ac-

count of evil habits.

The well-fed sow is not apt to become a fence or gate breaker. The gnawings of flunger usually begin the trouble in this direction. Next, a poor fence or loose gate helps on the trouble. We have learned that it is much easier in the long run to keep a strong fence and a close gate than to have

them both weak or broken.

Years ago, when first giving our attention to the pigs, in the times when a pig must be one-half fed for a year to prepare him for lattering was one of our periodical duties to go around the fields and stop pig cracks and hog holes. We soon learned to make a complete job and keep peace the pair hors on that score. But in with neighbors on that score. But in recent years we have found that one of the best ways to stop pig cracks and holes through which the larger animals pass to do mischief in adjoin-ing fields is to feed liberally and make the animals contented in that way. the animals contented in that way.

We have no trouble now in controllme have no trouble now in controlling our aged brood sows, but we are careful to feed well and keep fences and gates in such good shape that they will be restrained under all ordi-

nary conditions. nary conditions.

If we keep these sows for one litter a year and allowed them to be in fine condition, we are satisfied that in time, at intervals, they would become breachy, and when once a sow is confirmed in the habit she will be hard to keen in bounds over it wall fed when the keep in bounds even if well fed, when it is much better to fatten and market than to try to retain them on the

The usefulness and quiet disposition of the brood sow depended upon her education and bringing up. If well education and bringing up. If went fed and cared for from the start, there is no danger of bad habits being learned that will condemn her to the pork barrel, often before she reaches her prime. On the other hand, if she is allowed to creep and gather her living where she can, and the better the creeping the better the living, she will early develop breachy habits that will render her unprofitable for use.

The chicken-eating habit is developed to a great extent through the careless management of the farmer. The chickens find the feeding grounds of the hogs because they are not well fed some place else. In time one is trampled on and crippled and soon falls a prey to a mischievous shote or larger animal. In this way they soon learn to relish the chickens as much as other food. On this account and others chickens should not be allowed to feed with the hogs. If the poultry is not confined to lots the hogs should be fed at such a distance from their roost-ing places as would secure their abmce at feeding times. We often see brood sows with large

litters following them that have grown so thin in flesh that we could only commend them if they broke the strongest fence or gate on the farm to satisfy their own hunger and the longings of their pigs. These things are all within the control of the farmer if he will only apply himself in the direction

CUT THIS OUT. The agricultural department at Washington, after many experiments, in order to cure hog cholera, recom-mends the following: Charcoal, sulphur, sulphate of so-dium, sulphate of antimony, one pound each; chloride of sodium, bicarbonate each; chloride of sodium, bicarbonate of sodium, two pounds each. Pulverize and mix well together, and give a heaping teaspoonful of the mixture for each hog averaging about 200 pounds. This is also a preventive remedy against the cholera.

A VALUABLE RECIPE. Levita, Coryell County, June 22, 1895.

Editor Journal: Thinking that some of your read Thinking that some of your readers will be interested I send you an anti-dote for cotton seed poison in hogs. Cook shelled corn in strong wood ashes and about one ear of corn a day to a three month's old pig is about right. Feed ashes and corn together, also give other feeds. Keep up the feed one to two weeks. I have used this remedy for ten or fifteen years and never knew it to fail. knew it to fail.

good pork of sows without spaying them?

J. B. BURKETT.

CATTLE.

WARREN ACKNOWLEDGES.

He Has Found Ticks in His Section of California—Fattening Cattle on

Firebaugh, Cal., June 14, 1895. Editor Journal: East week I was rewarded for my search. I found three ticks on one horse, and am now told by an old-timer that ticks do exist in some parts of this valley in the ears of cattle, but

of far I have not found any more.

I am also told that in the timber country south of here on King's river they are plentiful on cattle. It seems that I have been mistaken all along, but those three ticks are the first and only ones I have seen in this valley. am willing to acknowledge my mis-take when proved wrong.

We gather the steers in the spring

when they are 3 years old and put them on well-grown alfalfa. As soon as they stop improving we put a herd of stock cattle in this field to clean it all up, and the steers are put in a fresh field. As soon as the stock cattle get the alfalfa eat down closer they are removed and the water turned on this same field. We crowd the steers on the very best alfalfa all summer and fall, putting stock cattle behind the steers and water behind the cattle.

In my last letter there was a mis-print: It should have been three weeks after the water is stopped, in-stead of three days. From three to four weeks' rest is all that is required. when it will again be ready for the steers. Where the steers get the cream of the alfalfa until fall, about half of them are very fat, and those that do not get fat are then fed alfalfa hay in the field on the ground in small round piles. They do much better in a dry

winter than when it is wet. Sometimes we put in feeding corrals and feed them cut alfalfa hay mixed with ground barley or wheat, dampened just enough to mix it well. It is owing to the price of grain and also of beef as to how much grain can afford to be fed. We usually commence on one and a half pounds of grain per day to each bullock, gradually increasing the amount to five and sometimes eight pounds per day, with all the hay they will eat, which runs from thirty to forty-five pounds per day.

When the favorite cattle in this country (the Durhams) are fed that way all winter they make fine animals.

way all winter they make fine animals. We have the manger cleaned thorough-ly every morning with plenty of clean in the corral. We do not allow them fed too much, but give them all they will clean up moderately close, as overfeeding is almost as bad as underfeeding. Cattle fed this way all winter will in the spring weigh out steers that net 1000 and 1100 pounds steers that net each. Very truly,

CATTLE IN MONTANA. Stock Growers' Journal: The abundant rains that have blessed the ranges of Montana during the past ten have infused new vitality into line of business in this section of the Northwest and cannot fail to restore that confidence which appears to be returning in the East. The rains and sunshine will make an abundance of grass and when the cattle have made themselves fit for market on it, the good returns from shipments of live stock will bring substantially bet-ter times to Montana.

Montana's principal industry, since the depreciation of silver and the freight discrimination against her farm products, is the cattle industry, and when that industry is witnessing a revival the whole people must and will feel the advantage gained.

Range cattle have heretofere gener-tly gone into the can, but the exist-ing shortage in cattle and the hard times, which have very much reduced the supply of feeders from the farms, have forced range cattle, in good con-lition to sell for butchers' stuff and for export, so that cattle are bound to command good prices during the present season with the assurance that the price will remain up for a number of years; the shortage being such that it can not be made up quickly even though the spirit of speculation should take hold of the people immediately. But investors in cattle were so horribly bitten from 1885 to the present time that it is not probable that they will rush into it hastily. So the assurance presented to the people of the Northwest that the wave of prosperity which is now approaching is one which is bound to last for some time and until every line of business has felt its influence.
Prices of beef will remain high till

the ratio of supply and demand now existing is reversed. For at least six years, beef will be something of a luxury, if judged from the standard of price and just so long as that is the condition. Montana will be in a prosperous condition and hard times less noticeable here than in other parts of the country, in fact that is the testimony of the traveling public now. Those who have the opportunity of comparing conditions east, west and south of the treasure state, state posi-fively that the people of this part of the United States have less reason to complain of the hard times and stagnation than other parts of the country.

TEXANS CAN BE EXPORTED.

A Noted Exporter Says That There Is No Objection to Cattle from This Country Being Landed in England. Texas Fever Not a Blood Disease.

President Simpson has been interesting himself in a move looking to the exportation of Texas cattle direct from Galveston or New Orleans, and so far he is well pleased with the results at-In former issues of the Journal notice has been made of the coming of an export buyer into this territory early in the fall, and below this sam buyer, writing from Toronto, Canada, has something to say that should interest every cattle owner in Texas. The cattlemen of Texas owe Mr. Simpson a debt of gratitude for his labors toward making their industry more profitable, as it certainly will be when corned cattle from this state will be shipped direct to the ports of England That this is the future of a part of the Texas cattle business is assured. Here is the letter; the name of the writer is

is the letter; the name of the writer is withheld for obvious reasons:

Mr. G. W. Simpson, President, Boston, Mass.—Dear Sir: Yours of the 14th to hand and contents carefully noted, and in reply beg to say that there is not the least objection to cattle below leaded in Fineland from Tevas. being landed in England from Texas any month of the year, as they are all subject to be slaughtered within ten days easter landing. It only remains for the United States government to say they can go. I see no reason why, cattle should not be shipped as freely from Calveston or New Orleans as from New York or Boston, I have had

this fully thrashed out with my people this fully thrashed out with my people on the other side. Some years ago there was a disease called "Texas fever" or "red water," found in cattle landing in England from the states. This was the first cause of cattle from the states being quarantined. Next came pleuro-pneumonia, but the quarantine has done away with the disease spreading and it matters little about spreading and it matters little about the disease so long as if is not a blood

disease, which would render the beef not fit for human food. not fit for human food.

I would be pleased to give you any assistance I could in Washington. I will write my people fully on the matter and get their reply, which will be a strong point in your favor, I am sure. With your large corn crop you should have good cattle early in the fall and well into next summer. fall and well into next summer.

We have had a terrible dry time here. Hay has about doubled in price the last ten days. Prospects for grass and hay never looked worse this time

REMARKS ON TICKS.

of the year.

We have recently received so many appeals for remedies to destroy ticks on horses, mules and cattle that it has become a burden to answer each personally. In order that the results of our experiments in this line may come before those interested in the subject, the following remarks have been prepared for publication at this season. A more detailed account of our successful and unsuccessful at-tempts will appear when our work

shall have been completed.

It may be of interest to remark that several varieties of ticks infest our domestic animals. Those that have come to our notice in Texas are the

following:
First—Boophilus bovis, the common cattle tick, very abundant on cattle during the summer and fall months; less frequent on horses. Second—Ambly una unipunctata, the "Lone Star tick," occurs especially on horses, mules and dogs during spring and early summer; not so numerous as the first variety; found also

on cattle, but not in abundance. Third-Dermacenter occidentalis; not mon, found in the ears of horses

and cattle.
Fourth-Dermacentor Americanus; rare; found but twice, once on a horse and once on a calf.

Fifth — Rynchoporion spinosum (Marx)—Occurred in the ears of cattle

in Menard county. Sixth—Aragas Americanus, the chicken tick, reported from San Marcos, Austin and Lampasas.

Where the term 'tick' appears here-after it will be understood that the first and second varieties given above are the ones in question. Nothing of the biography of ticks or their relation to Texas fever is given here, except to note in one fatal case of the disease in a Jersey bull near Navasota, about May 2, 1895; the animal harbored quite number of the "Lone Star" variety (Ambloymma unipunctata) only. This is the only instance that has come un-der our observation in which the evi-dence was sufficient to warrant a statement of its probable relation to the disease.

The substance employed by us to destroy the ticks may be considered in four groups: First—The tobacco decoction and manufactured tobacco sheep dips were tried and discarded because of inefficiency.

Second-The creoline and the creo sote-alkali-rosin emulsion when sufficiently concentrated to destroy the ticks are too severe on the cattle. They

deteriorate rapidly in the vat.
Third—The arsenical solutions employed were quite stable and do not burn or poison the cattle, but are slow in their action and require prolonged exposure to destroy the adult ticks. Fourth-The oils have given us the best results. For dairy cows, oxen, horses and mules we use a mixture of

the following: Cotton seed oil, 100 pts. Dead oil, 10 pts

Pine tar, 10 pts.

Warm the cotton oil over a slow fire about 125 Farenheit, add to the dead oil, and finally the pine tar. Stir frequently while cooling.

The warming of the cotton oil is to

cause the other ingredients to mix readily. If the cotton oil be raised to a high temperature the pine tar will boil over and cause much anoyance. This mixture is most conveniently applied with a wide paint brush. It is not essential that the exact proportions of the ingredients be observed. For ordinary use we mix as follows:

To one-half gallon cotton oil, in a suitable vessel over a slow fire, add an ordinary drinking tumbler full of dead oil and of tar. When the far is melted remove from the fire and allow to

The dead oil used in the above is the so-called crude carbolic acid of the drug store. It is black, sinks in water, and costs about 30 cents per gallon in ve gallon lots.

If this mixture be thoroughly applied every tick will be hard, black, brittle and dead in twenty-four hours. If the and dead in twenty-four neurs. If the ticks be not dead it indicates that a sufficient quantity had not been applied. A little practice will enable anyone to determine the proper quantity to use.

For range cattle we apply a similar mixture by swimming them through a large vat containing about 4000 gallons of water and having a layer of the oil about an inch thick floating on the surface. This arrangement is similar to that employed in dipping sheep, with the exception as to size. The cattle vat is described in Bulletin No. 30 of the Texas Experiment Station, and those interested in its construction are referred to the bulletin for the plan

and dimensions. Our most recent experiment with the oil dip consisted of cotton seed oil 100 gallons, dead oil 15 gallons, pine tar 5

It is important that the offs be mixed in a barrel or other suitable vessel be-fore pouring them on the water in the fore pouring them on the water in the vat. Twenty-two cattle were forced to swim through the vat. In twenty-four hours after each animal was caught and examined carefully, and than twenty ficks were found less than twenty ficks were found alive. It is probable that we will be able to kill every tick by one dipping. No injury whatever occurred to the cattle.

M. FRANCIS.

Veterinarian Texas Experiment Sta-

tion. June, 1895.

REMEDY FOR HORN FLY.

A neighbor of mine has discovered a very effective remedy for that terri-ble pest, the horn fly. For the sake of humanity and for the benefit of those who have found their milk sup-ply diminishing from these pests tor-menting their cattle, I write to give your readers the formula he uses, viz: Melt a pint of lard and when melted pour in one tablespoonful of pine tar

BUCHAN'S

CRESYLIC OINTMENT.

· Standard for thirty years. Sure death to Screw Worms and will cure Foot Rot. It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Fut up in 4-oz. bottles, 1-2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5-lb. cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Ta ke no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers,

NEW YORK CITY.

and about as much more of crude carbolic acid.

If you cannot get the crude acid, take half as much refined acid. When I make the preparation I find it a good thing to add a teacupful of kerosene

oil. Apply lightly on the shoulders and all places the cow cannot readily reach, once a day.

I use a cheap brush, such as is made for wetting conving bushs. I use a cheap brush, such as is made for wetting copying books, say four inches wide to apply the mixture, but a piece of cloth will do. The pine tar and carbolic acid may be had at the druggist, and the 'lrush at the stationery store. You should be sure and use pine tar and not coal tar, for the latter will not do. The mixture should be warned just before using so as to

be warmed just before using so as to be in a liquid state, and it should be gently stirred while using. gently stirred while using.

This is a cheap preparation, and I have found it very effective, giving peace and comfort to my cows where before they were tormented almost to distraction by these insects. I had previously tried several other remedies without avail. This may also be applied to horses, calves, etc.—W. C. Green in Florida Farmer.

COUNTING THE COST. There is no one thing that is of so great importance to the successful stockman as the question of grass. In the proportion of prudence displayed by them and knowledge as to their business requirements will they suc-ceed. The day is past when the cattle can browse over a thousand hills with-out being molested or made afraid." It has come now to the time when the nail must be hit square on the head. A side blow would tend to disrupt your business and start you down grade. The stock business has had its day, when money could be made with but little labor, but the day is nearing when men in the stock business must sit down quietly and count the cost. The land leasing has become a question of dollars and cents, which has a tendency to restry rather than advance. tendency to retard rather than advance the cattle interest. We do not mean that men refuse to lease the land, but present surroundings they are compelled to pay more in the shape of lease than can be made in them. It is a fact that during the recent drouthy years much of the luxurious grass has been destroyed, and a great part of our lands are as barren as the part of our lands are as barren as the parched sands of Arabia. How long this will continue is of importance to the stock interest. It is almost im-possible to lease lands that would contain what would be considered average grass lands so that a business estimate could be made as to value; hence stock men are often put to their wits end to meet their annual payments. No fair minded man would ask that the stockmen should not be paid for their labor; neither ought it to be expected that the money invested in stock should not bring the owners a fair return on the investment. We know that the owners of land receive but little interest on their investments, yet we must not expect the stock interest to suffer all the losses occasioned by a continued drouth. Land Commissioner Baker did well when he urged a re-classification of the lands, and his efforts in getting the lease reduced from 4 to 3c ought to insure the confidence in stock-men in him. If we could have a land law just such as Commissioner Baker would have drawn up, the Staked Plains stockmen would have been in a condition to sit down and count the cost: but as the law was passed over his head, the desert lands will cost as much as the lands that bring fair returns. We can vouch for a large number of stockmen who lease that number of stockmen who lease that they do not expect to come out even, but will hold out until the wrongs they now suffer under are righted. If the term lease, as suggested by the commissioner, had passed the stockmen could have had time to have now considered worthless could have been made remunerative by the introduction of new grasses. There are duction of new grasses. There are several hundred kinds of grasses which There are are percinial. These grasses which be found in many parts of Texas and Mexico, which, if the seed could be gathered at the proper time and scat-

will sure come, when every acre of good grass now sown will aid in plac-ing the stock interest on a paying basis,-Midland Gazette. TO PREVENT HORNS A cattle raiser who has had large ex-perience uses caustic potash to prevent

tered, would in two years make these lands that are now unproductive bring

fair returns. This can be done at small

expense to some, as when the grasses are seeded the mower could be used

to cut the heads, and they could be scattered where they would germinate

and bring ample returns. This or some other mode must be adopted or nearly one-half, of the pasture lands will be a tax without any return to the lessee. It would be well to make this preparation, for the day of drouth will appropriate the company when every serie of

horns growing, and in speaking remedies says: remedies says:

"I consider it useless and cruel to raise horns. I prefer the caustic potash remedy as being the easier applied and much cheaper, five cents' worth being enough for twenty calves. It must be kept in an airtight bottle, taking out just as mych as you use at taking out just as much as you use at one time and not returning to the bot-tle any that is the least bit moist, as it dissolves very easily. If you have one or two calves your druggist will give you a piece about one and a half inches long for a penny. Tie the calf's legs; let one person hold the head; the the hair from around the horn nubs the size of a nickel, put something around the caustic to keep from coming in contact with your hand; moisten one end of caustic, rub on horn and as far around as clipped, changing from one to the other until the skin is thoroughil burned. Then your work is done and you have a 'natural muley.' Do the work before ten days old—sooner the better.—Midland Gazette.

From authentic sources the Journal has information to the effect that a certain percentage of the cattle of Northeast New Mexico and Northwest Texas are affected with a peculiar dis-Texas are affected with a peculiar disease, resembling mange or scab. A gentleman who owns cattle in that country is authority for the statement that between 50 and 75 per cent of the cattle of that country are suffering more or less from this disease which he says acts like Spanish itch on horses or scab on sheep. Great patches of bare hide on the cattle show where the hair has slipped or has been rubbed off, and acording to this informant the cattle are kept poor and ill-conditioned as a result. The death rate so far is said to have been small but the disease is spreading and berate so far is said to have been small but the disease is spreading and becoming more marked as the time goes on and cattlemen are fearful that next winter will find their cattle in bad condition to stand the cold. The Journal has been corresponding with the bureau of animal industry in this regard, and is assured by Dr. Salmon that the disease will be fully investigated and reported on at the earliest cossible moment.

CATTLE WANTED: We have buyers for all kinds and

classes of cattle, and are in position to render efficient, valuable and prompt assistance to those who may wish to sell. We have buyers for steer yearlings

and twos, for dry cows, heifers and cows and calves-in fact, for all kinds and classes of cattle. The demand for feeders was never better.

We also have buyers for a few large herds of mixed stock cattle.

We do not handle stock cattle or young steers in lots less than 400, or feeders in lots of less than 200 head. We invite correspondence from both buyers and sellers.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO., Com. Dealers in Cattle. Fort Worth, Texas.

THE QUEEN AND CRESCENT
ROUTE TO CHICKAMAUGA.
Veterans and their friends will all
want to attend the great National
Park dedication at Chickamauga this all. It will be a notable event.

Do you want to know how to make the trip and what you'll see when you reach the journey's end? Write to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A. of the Queen and Crescent Route, Cincinnata. Iffustrated and descriptive matter upon application.

on application.

The Queen and Crescent Route to Chattanooga is the best line, and has the reputation of unequaled service of handsome trains of palace day coaches and through sleepers from New Or-leans, Meridian, Shreveport, Vicks-burg and Birmingham to Chattanooga. Quck schedules and interesting scenery en route help to make the Queen and Crescent the Southern route par excellence.

Every Day in the Year.
The "Great Rock Island Route" runs a solid vestibule train to Kansas City and Chicago, leaving Fort Worth at

This train also lands you in Denver or Colorado Springs for breakfast second morning, only one business day

out. For Lincoln, Omaha and other Eastern 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

our rates are cheap as consistent with first-class service and the requirements of safety.

If you are going East, North, Northeast, West or Northwest, call on the nearest ticket agent for maps, information, and etc. of address the undersigned,

J. C. McCABE,
G. T. & P. A.
Fort Worth, Texas.

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

MORPHINE, OPIUM AND WHISKY HABITS CURED AT HOME: Remedy \$5. A cure guaranteed. Write for Book of Particulars, Testimonials and References. Tobaccoline, the Tobacco Cure, \$1. Agents wanted. G. Wilson Chemical Co., (Incorporated under Texas laws), Dublin, Texas.

Mention this paper.

700 pure bred, Panhandle raised Hereford yearling heifers, at \$15.

700 pure bred, Panhandle raised Herefords 2-year-old heifers, at \$20.

1000 high grade Panhandle raised helfer yearlings, Hereford and Shorthorn mixed, at \$12:

1600 mixed pure bred, Panhandle raised she cattle, best range herd in the West, at \$20.

6000 good Western Texas stock cattle, including 1700 steers, at \$11; calves not counted.

1500 mixed stock cattle, best in Western Texas, located near Midland, at \$12. This includes all steers under 4 years old. Purchaser will be expected to lease the range now occupied, at reasonable rental, for three to five years.

6000 highly graded stock cattle, above quarantine, at \$12. Sale to include 70,000 acres splendid grazing land, at \$1. Well improved-a big bar-

6000 good New Mexico stock cattle, at \$12.50, not counting calves.

30,000 improved stock Q cattle, located in Northeastern New Mexico; will be sold with land, horses and outfit at reasonable price and on easy

4000 feeders, 3 to 4 years old, will be delivered at Colorado City any time between this and December 15; all in one herd and one brand. Price,

We have a big string of aged steers in Southern or Southwestern Texas; just the thing for feeders, that we will sell at reasonable prices, and in numbers to suit. Our Mr. B. Barr who is now located at San Antonio with headquarters at the Southern hotel, will take pleasure in showing these cattle to our friends and customers.

We have a big list of all kinds and classes of cattle, and respectfully solicit correspondence from those wishing to buy of sell.

Opposite Delaware Hotel, Fort Worth.

A. P. NORMAN,

Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock. Stock Tards, - - - GALVESTON, TEXAS.

JOHN MUNFORD.

Commission Merchant for the Sale and Porwarding of Live Stock, NEW OBLEANS, LA

MENRY MICHELL.

GEORGE MICHELL

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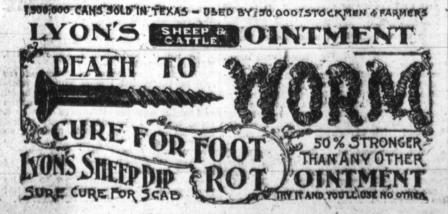
No 2 Journal Scale, 1-4 Or. to 240

weights in groceries, seeds, etc., will be a thing of the past, and the good housewife will be able to know in advance just how many pounds of butter she is sending to town, how much each dressed fowl weighs. Besides this, there will be no guess work in cookery. When she wants a pound, she will know bow to get a pound and when a recipe calls for set a pound and when a recipe calls for half or quarter of an ounce, she has the means at hand of weighing it exactly.

It makes a good postage scale, too, and is as handy in the office as in the home.

Price, on board cars at Ft. Worth, with one years' subscription to Journal, \$3.50.

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SLADE'S RAMBLES.

Taylor He Connives With Another Sinner in Betting on the Weight of a Goat-He Tells of a Foot Race in Montana, and from His experience It Can Be Deduced That a Sporting Life Is Checkered, But Never Dull.

"Which is the butt end of a billy

"Which is the butt end of a billy goat" is no longer the mooted question at Taylor, Tex. It has been revised to read, "Which is the bet end of a goat?"

In that city there is a little blue Spanish goat of doubtful pedigree named William J, but called "Billy" for short, and thereby hangs a tale. Not that a goat's tail ever hangs, but, on the contrary, stands up like a dude's collar at a wedding. William J lives in the railroad yards at Taylor, picking up a luxurious living in the shape of railroad spikes, cinders, etc., and amusing himself by meeting the switch engines and carousing off the headlights. Oh, William has a way-up time of it every day in the year.

There is also a place in Taylor known as the Cattle Exchange, so called because cattlemen do here most congreshort, and thereby hangs a tale

cause cattlemen do here most congregate and exchange the proceeds of the ranch for the comforts of life, mostly in a liquid form. George Scott lives at this place and provides the

comforts. You may think all this has nothing to do with what I am going to say, but it has. The other night some cattlemen and myself were at the cattle exchange making the usual exchanges of courtesies when the subject of a cattle shipment made that day came up, and all this may seem foreign to the subject but it is not. Now, if there is any one characteristic of a Taylor man any more thoroughly developed than another it is an idiosyncrasy to back his judgment with his pocket-book. I knew a Tayor man to bet his friend \$10 that said friend's mother-inlaw would die before morning, explaining that he meant no disrespect for the good lady, but just simply had a desire to get action on his money. His friend said:

"Well, John, I know poor maw is mighty sick, but if the doctor hain't give you no tip I'll jist go you ten that the old lady hangs on till 5 in the morning. It can't hurt poor maw, and in case she pegs out a little later

the ten will come in handy about funeral expenses."

But all this has nothing to do with He tall of Billy the goat about which I started to tell. As I said before, we were at the cattle exchange talking about the shipment of cattle, and Pumphrey thought the cattle would weigh about so much, and King differed with him and Derlington and Society. ed with him, and Darlington and Scott-knew they were all wrong, and it's not necessary to add that a few bets were posted on the "heft" of the bovines.

"Blamed if folks wouldn't bet on the weight of a Billy goat," said I, disgusted because I had no money to bet.
"That's what we'll do," said one, "and I'll bet ten dollars I can guess nearer the weight of William J. than any body else"

any body else."

"I'll go you," said another.

"Now I'll bet you twenty-five you made a bad bet."

"Done"

And so on until quite a sum was up. Then we exchanged some more products for the comforts of life and finally Darlington and I strolled leisurely out and down the street to the railroad yards."

railroad yards."

We found William, the goat, reclining comfortably on a pile of cinders, after having made his supper from a supply of fish plates near-by. We didn't do a thing only just lay hands on William, take him in the freight depot and weigh him. Then we separated and weigh him. Then we separated and weigh to the certific expenses. ated and returned to the cattle ex-change where pools were still being sold on Billy the Kid. Did we invest? Oh, no, I reckon we just let the opportunity slip. Darlington rustled up the stuff and we went at 'em. Then to make thinks more binding Darling-ton took that goat home with him and slept with him and if ever a goat had plenty to eat that one did, due care being taken not to let him have any thing that would change his weight. That's all there is to it, except that William weighed out all right and everybody laughed and paid their and took some more of George Scott's

comforts of life in liquid form.

This reminds me of a foot race I once attended in Montana. The Glendive boys wanted to win some money off the Miles City boys and as footracing was quite the rage there then the Glendive boys sent East, found a professional racer, imported him and got him a job on a cow ranch. Then they made a race with the Miles City boys and a considerable sum of money was put up. Finally the Miles City boys caught on that they were running against a thoroughbred, and casting about they concluded the best thing that could be done was to buy off the thoroughbred. This they did clandestinely, and then they bet with much confidence. The day of the race came and betting became hot. Glendive had a professional and Miles had a professional and Miles had had him bought. Both were confident and everything in sight, in-cluding watches, pins, etc., was put in the hands of the stake holder. The contestants were put on the track. By this time every one knew the im-By this time every one knew the imported man could trot off from his opponent, but only a few knew that the Miles City boys had him bought.

Bat Cloud was a kind of a bad egg who hung around Glendive and he had a reputation of shooting faster and straighter and with less provocation than any other man in the territory.

straighter and with less provocation than any other man in the territory. Somebody had given him money to bet and he bet with Glendive. Just before the word "go" was given Bob stepped behind the racers, drew a great big six-shooter and said:

"My money's on Glendive. Now you son-of-a-gun if you get behind I'il go to pumping lead into you; go."

Miles City lost the race.

Miles City lost the race. SLADE.

DAIRY.

INCLESIDE FARM BUTTER TESTS. Editor Journal: Allow me to report recent tests of four daughters of my Coomassie bull King Coffee, Jr., 12,317:
Koffee Blossom, 61,550—Two-year-old.

Koffee Blossom, 61,550—Two-year-old.
Dropped a calf April 22, 1895, and for the seven days ending 23 she gave 306 lbs.
11 oz. milk and made 18 lbs. 9 ozs. butter. On the 24th, the next day after close of test, and the day before she was taken off pasture and put on day feed preparatory to shipping to the Nashville sale she gave 46 lbs. 6 oz. of milk which made 3 lbs. 7 oz. of firm well worked butter. If the test could have been continued at will the cow could have produced close to, if not quite 25 lbs. butter in the six days. Her feed was four gallons per day of three-fourths wheat bran and one-fourth corn and cotton seed meal with good pasture. At the sale on the 30th good pasture. At the sale on the 30th at Nashville she went to Morgan & Brann, Columbia, for \$285, although she

Brann, Columbia, for \$285, although she
is now in good hands, yet if she were
back in in my herd it would take \$500
to get her away. Sire King Koffee, Jr.,
12,817, dam Pansy Blossom, 22,413 record 49 lbs. milk in one day and 14 lbs.
butter in seven days.

King Koffee's Daisy 84,365—Four year
old: Sire, King Koffee, Jr., 12,317 dam
Romping Daffy 51,186, Dropped calf
March 20, 1895. For the seven days
ending May 24 she gave 209 lbs. milk
and made 16 lbs. 2 1-4 oz. butter.

King Koffee's Lassie, 103,846—Fouryear-old. Sire King Koffee, Jr., 12,317,
am Glidroy's Lassie 24,495. Dropped
alf March 12, 1895 and for the four-

days ending May 16 she gave 246 lbs. 8 oz. of milk and made 15 lbs. butter.
King's Primrose, 61,549—Five years old. Sire King Koffee, Jr., 12,317, dam Daffey Wilcox Second, 18,317, record 15 lbs. 5 oz. butter, dropped calf in March and for the seven days ending April 17, 1895, she gave 240 lbs. milk and made 15 lbs. 13 oz. butter.
The above tests gave Ving Voffee

The above tests gave King Koffee, r., nine daughters in the 14 lb. list all except one tested in my herd. I know of no better bull in Tennessee having as many tested daughters in proportion to the whole number sired, a remarkably good record for any bull whose services is limited to one herd and the honors of that herd divided between three service bulls. W. GETTY. Ingleside Farm, Athens, Tenn., June 15, 1895.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersy cattle in Texas sold since registration for the week ending June 18, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y., J. J. Hemingway, secretary.

BULLS.

Bachelor's Rioter, 38,723—M. Lathrop to F. S. Harris, Ray.

to F. S. Harris, Ray.
Captain Blair, 40,222—H. O. Mason to
G. Massie, Waco.
Jolly Pogis, 39,285—Mrs. S. A. Andrews to R. Clark, Thorp's Spring.
My Own's Rococo, 40,610—J. M. Trosper to J. P. Forsyth, Carthage.
Poppy's Signal, 38,865—J. M. Vance to C. Romer, Calaveras.
Poppy's Tormentor, 32,817—W. A.
Ponder to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth.
Rioter's Romp, 40,577—A. M. Erskine to H. C. Butler, Seguin.

Robert Roller, Seguin.

Roanoke of Plumb Hill, 40,248—J. A.

Robbitt to A. H. Duff, Hillsboro.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Adorable Princess of C. H., 103,560—M. Lathrop to W. B. Rawls, Groesbeck.
Almira Pogis, 91,660—R. M. Anderson to W. C. Lane, Marshall.
Annie Melrose, 95,077—M. Lathrop to

E. Key, Marshall.

Annie Mine, 104,742—W. B. Montgomery to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth.

Beauty of Bur Oaks, 99,481—Bur Oaks
Jersey farm company to J. R. Spann, Corpus Christi. Bee Princess, 40,345-M. Lathrop to

Bur Oaks Jersey farm. Charlotte Royal, 104,725.—W. B. Montgomery to N. P. Anderson, Fort Forest Queen Royal, 104,727 W. B. Montgomery to N. P. Anderson, Fort

Gessner Melrose, 93,566-Bur, Oaks Jersey Farm company to S. C. Bell, San Antonio.

Hannah Pogis R, 104,978—W. B.

Montgomery to N. P. Anderson, Fort

Worth.

Worth.

Idasco's Louise, 97,045—R. C. Hollifield to P. Wipprecht, Seguin.

Ingleside Bell, 105,226—J. P. Alford to L. H. Henley, Marshall.

Jessie Gilt, 104,979—W. B. Montgomery to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth.

Jettica Pogis, 104,809—W. B. Montgomery to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth.

Worth.

Kate Royal 3d, 61,941-Gray & Hardin to Terrell, Harris & Hardin, Terrell. Kitty of Seguin, 74,347—J. M. Abbott to H. C. Schultz, Marion.

Klein's Ruby, 87,925—J. M. Abbott to W. Kunde, New Berlin. Lassie of Thornhill, 96,756—Bur Oaks Jersey Farm company to E. K. Martin, Dallas.

Little Nellie Penick, 104,515—E. B. Herndon to L. A. Paddleford, Cole-

man.

Lucky Melrose, 95,079—M. Lathrop to
W. B. Rawis, Groesbeck.

Lucky Mhoon, 104,790—W. B. Montgomery to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth.

Melita Pogis, 104,808—W. B. Montgomery to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth.

Mhoon Aloysia, 104,728—W. B. Montgomery to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth. gomery to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth, Mhoon Regina, 104,722—W. B. Mont-gomery to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth, Miss Gilt, 104,977—W. B. Montgomto N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth.

ery to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth.
Oktibbeha Mink, 104,812—W. B. Montgomery to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth.
Princess Rego, 104,719—W. B. Montgomery to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth.
Queen's Idana, 103,186—M. Lathrop to J. R. Corley, Mexia.
Romola M, 104,721—W. B. Montgomery to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth.
Rosa Gilt, 104,980—W. B. Montgomery to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth.
Royal Adelotte, 104,720—W. B. Montgomery to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth.
Royal Azuline, 104,724—W. B. Montgomery to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth.
Royal Mink, 104,810—W. B. Montgomery to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth.
St. Lambert's Dewdrop, 74,099—N. Lathrop to S. C. Bell, San Antonio.
Sibyl Rex, 86,047—P. Wipprecht to R.
C. Hollifield, Waelder.
Tennessee Pogis of Lawn, 71,649—Bur Oaks Jersey Farm company to J. R.

Oaks Jersey Farm company to J. R. Spann, Corpus Christi. Trix Pogis, 91,451—R. M. Ariderson to W. C. Lane, Marshall.

A BIG DROP IN SUCAR.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., better known as the Cheapest Supply House on Earth, at 171, 173 and 175 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill., are selling 40 pounds of the very best granulated sugar for \$1 and other groceries at proportionately low prices; they ship their goods to anyone anywhere; they will supply you if anywhere within one thousand miles of Chicago, selling granulated sugar 40 pounds for \$1 and everything accordingly. Send no money, but cut this notice out and send to Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, for full particu-

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Address, J. C. McCABE, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

International and Great Northern Railroad, Traffic Department, Palestine, Tex., May 9, 1895. (Circular No. 537.)

All Agents West of Hearne: We are in receipt of protests from the tron Mountain railway objecting to our using empty stock cars furnished by that company for the purpose of sending shipments to Northern markets by other lines, You will advise all live stock shippers that when empty stock cars come South via the Iron Mountain railway, the loaded cars must go north by that route.

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The 'Rock Island Route' is now running through vestibule sleeping cars between Texas and Colorado, leaving Fort Worth daily at 8:15 p. m., and arriving in Denver at 7:45 second mcmning. If you intend making a business or pleasure trip to Colorado this suwmer, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address the undersigned for folders, rates or information.

or address the undersigned for folders, rates or information.

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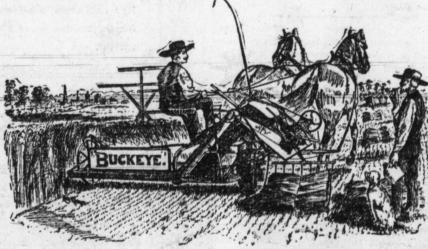
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A Ladies' Hunting Case, heavily Gold Plated Watch. This Watch is most handsomely engraved, excellent jeweled nickel works that run well and keep perfect time. The movement is imported, is stem wind and stem set. This is a most handsome Watch at a special 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

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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 complete 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-

ly. 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 Elgin 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 Journales months for

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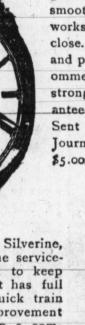
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ANNOUNCEMENT.

Beginning with this issue, "The Panhandle" will be a regular department of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, the services of A. R. Rankin, a newspaper man of experience and ability, having been secured to conduct same. Mr. Rankin is authorized to represent the Journal in a general way, and any favors shown him by friends in that part of the country will be duly appreclated by the man gement. The Panhandle is such a big country, with interests commensurate with its size that it has been found impracticable to cover it as thoroughly as its importance deserves, hence this arrangement.

TEXAS STATE FARMERS' CON-GRESS.

It is a regretable fact that the farmers of Texas are slow to look after what is their own interests, devoting more time to remote issues than to those which directly effect their business. Why this condition exists is rather difficult of explanation, as it can not be said that the farmers are not capable of thinking for themselves; the old theory about the farmer's ignorance having been long ago exploded. If absolute rules governed agriculture, organization would be unnecessary, but as it is there is no farmer but who needs the experience of others, and the best method of attaining this is by meeting as aften as practicable for the discussion of subjects pertaining to the information de-

All commercial interests have found it necessary to form organizations which meet once a year for the purpo of an interchange of knowledge gained by experience, and if such action is beneficial to them how much more so is it for the agriculturists. The breeders of thoroughbred stock of all kinds have their separate organizations, whose meetings are always enthusiastic and well attended, the agricultural specialists have their societies whose accomplishments for good can not be over estimated, but the general farmer who comprises the great majority of those engaged in agricultural pursuits, while organizations are formed for his benefit takes but little stock in them, seemingly prefering to let his interests shift for themselves.

In this state the body which holds out the best inducements for accomplishing the legitimate ends of a strictly farmers' organization is the Texas State Farmers' Congress, organized in Fort Worth in February of this year. The forming of the congress, as declared by the president in his address. which was published in this paper last week, was "for the purpose of discussing and disseminating information looking to the material improvement of the industrial classes, which can best be done by meeting and listening to the discussion of pertaining subjects by those who by combining intellgence and practice have been successful in their several pursuits." He says further: "The organization of the Texas State Farmers' Congress was not the result of an accident, nor was it formed for the purpose of antagonizing any association of an agricultural nature now in existence, but rather as a central body through which by united effort, accomplishment for the good of the state's agriculture might the effected, and the experience and wisdom of classes or specialists be diffused to the manifest benefit of all concerned. Our central object is to enlarge the sphere of opportunity given to the farmers of Texas, and we believe that in this we will be in a measure successful."

The next session of the congress will be held at the Dallas fair, where surrounded with evidences of the state's productive ability, subjects of interest to the entire agricultural classes will be handled by men who have been eminently successful in their chosen line, and while those who are arranging for the occasion are sensible that all former meetings of this class have proven failures it is hoped that a realization of the existing necessity of such a meeting will by that time have become apparent and that the attendance will be representative and large. The press of the state will be asked to cooperate toward this end, and as their success is co-identical with that of their farmer readers it is thought they will respond liberally.

Some days since, Governor Culberson, acting under advice of the state sanitary commission, issued a procla-

ity. So far as the Journal has learned no action has been taken by the Federal authorities, the line established by the department of agriculture remaining the same. Inquiry has been made at this office as to whether or not cattle from below the Federal line can now be placed in the counties quarantined by the governor, to which the answer has been that unless the department of agriculture changes the present line to north of the counties in question, such action would be a violation of the United States law governing live stock quarantining. The presence of Texas fever north of the line is said to be due to the passage through that country of a herd of catthe from somewheres below, which, if a fact, shows negligence on the part of those who are supposed to prevent such a thing happening. If a quarantine line is to be maintained it should be strictly guarded, as in this instance much damage has been done the cattlemen north of the line by allowing an infected herd to pass. It also looks like a great piece of foolishness for the state and Federal authorities to have the time of closing the quarantine against Southern cattle at such different dates. It invites a conflict between the two authorities and renders the enactment of both in a measure inoperative. In this instance the time fixed by the department of agriculture is undoubtedly right and the state should either conform to this, or abolish its quarantine provisions altogether.

Corn at 20 cents a bushel, if the yield per acre is up to and above the average, will pay for cost of production if gathered and marketed direct. It takes less time to make a crop of corn, and costs less to gather and garner or gather and market same than any of the field crops, and if all other time through the year's work on the tarm could be applied with equal assurance of returns, as that devoted to corn, no complaint of hard times would be heard. But it is not good business judgment to gather and market a cropof corn direct, for if the purchaser can handle it to an advantage, the opportunity for the man who raises it to make money should be certain. Fed to the right kind of hogs and cattle, 20 cent corn should easily bring 40 cents a bushel, and the forage fed in conjunction a neat profit. The time is ripe experience, and no better channel can be selected than stock farming, including fattening and marketing improved breeds of hogs, sheep and catle.

A bill has been introduced in the English parliament to provide a certain amount of agricultural education for all the school children of the country. In France this system has been in vogue for years, and it is pronounced a success. These governments recognize agriculture as the basis and keystone of prosperity and seek to inculcate an 'acquaintance with its workings in the minds of the school children, a plan that might be adopted to good effect in this land of ours. This would in a large measure do away with the antipathy born of unacquaintance now existing between the rural and urban populations of this country, particularly in the South. It would would be of immense benefit to the children of the farmer and would certainly do the children of the city no

One of the favorite sayings of the men who have land in West Texas to sell to farmers is that "it used to be dry in the black land counties of Central Texas, and until lots of land was put in cultivation making a crop was as uncertain as it is here." This is a He out of the whole cloth, and unsuspecting settlers who are induced to locate farms in the semi-arid districts by misrepresentation of this kind should have a recourse at law. There is no discounting the fact that with irrigation there is plenty of West Texas land that can be depended upon to produce anything that will grow in this state, but without irrigation it is foothardy to depend on farming alone as a means of living. Stock farming has been found to pay, such crops as sorghum, millet and milo-maize being reasonably sure, but where straight farming is the only chance, disaster will sooner or later result.

The soil of the major part of Texas, ject handled is one of paramount imas deep as the sea and as enduring as the hills to all intents and purposes, should be a sufficient inducement to attract all the immigration in the country. Volumes might be written about the excellence of the black land in Texas, and half its many excellencies remain untold. No other Southern state can anywhere approach Texas in depth or fertility of soil, and yet lots of people, knowing nothing of its virtues, locate on the thin land of other Southern states, where fertilizers are as necessary as seed, and then write fulsome letters to their friends back East, telling them how easy and profitable it is to farm in the South. One year's cropping in Texas will convince the most skeptical that no country under the smiling sun can touch one side of this state either in

the number or yield of farm products. As is other instances, denials of the sufferings of the destitute farmers of Greer county have been sent out by men interested in further duping unsuspecting home-seekers with the assertion that farming can be done in that district with certain assurance of success. Through the misrepresentation of these boomers, a doubt is caused in the minds of the charitably inclined, and needed succor is with-There is actual destitution held. among those who have attempted farming in Greer county, and the people of the populated districts who have been blessed with abundant crops should

sanitary commission, issued a proclamation querantining a number of counties, including Mitchell and others, on account of the alleged existence of splenetic or Texas fever in that local—when the states with the product of and orchard from fen days to a seven the state is not fruiting as well as it would if dry, warm weather should prevail.

The corn crop is considered excellent, and the recent raise have insured a for C. W. TURNER, Muscogee, I. T.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

cultural society will have borne fruit. good yield, should continued dry the possibility of doing this is rapidly weather now prevail.

Harvesting has been retarded by the bolty realized and those who would being realized, and those who would know more of the methods by which this branch of agriculture can be made profitable should attend the meeting of this society at Bowie, July 31, August 1 and 2, where men who know

will tell how it is done.

More interest is being taken in agriculture than ever before by the best busines men of the country, and men of high intellectual attainments are engaging themselves in investigations designed to promote its progress. Another encouraging sign is the disappearance of that intollerant spirit which looked with distrust and disfavor on an attempt by men of this class to advise the farmers, and the wise and practical agriculturists are anxious to avail themselves of knowledge thus gained. Farmers' organizations have been instrumental in bringing about this desirable change.

The run of cattle from South Texas to market has been delayed some by the continued rains which have made the grass sappy to a certain extent, but with a efw days' dry weather the grass will richen and cattle will firm up fast. The Indian Territory movement will also be from ten to fifteen days later than was at first anticipated. It is feared by Territory cattlemen that the run from Monta a will reach the markets about the same time as theirs and have a tendency to run down prices.

Texas farmers are particular about saving their oat straw, but they let as much feed value go to wste in corn cobs every year as they save in oats. The nutriment in corn is equal to that in oat straw and by the use of feed mills, grinding the corn and cob together very fine, a quality of feed is secured that is better than the corn straight, especially for cattle. The principal advantage to be derived from this method is the roughness it affords, which is essential to the best growth of an animal.

Foreign agricultural publications comment derisively on the fact that of the thirteen countries where potatoes are grown extensively there is none with so low an average per acre' as the United States. The two and a half million acres under cultivation in the United States vield about 175 million bushels, while Great Britain, with one and a third million acres, produces more. Yet it has been held out that our farmers do not need to be educated in their work.

ree and a half months remain until the opening of the Texas State Fair, an institution that has done more good broaden the views of both classes, it for all the state than can be computed, and every man in Texas who can should arrange to make an exhibit of some special product, so that the world may see some of the excellencies of the magnificent state in which we live. The fair management has issued the catalogue for this year, copies of which can be had upon application to the secretary at Dallas.

> That even the best horses are off some in price must be acknowledged, but while the chance of selling the good horse is poor, it is difficult to give away a scrub. As it does not cost any more to raise a good horse than it does a poor one, if the farmer raises the latter for his own use he should not complain of his inability to sell. Heavy draft horses are the best type for the average raiser to breed, as there is always some kind of demand for them, and they are better for his own use.

Dr. Francis, the veteran of the Texas experiment station, has sent the Journal a valuable contribution on ticks and methods of destroying them, which appears in another column. The subportance to the live stock interests of the state, as the tick pest is the greatest drawback under which the stockmen of a greater part of the state labor, and this article should be read with care and preserved for reference.

The bugaboo of Australian and Argentine beef competition has been laid out by the English butchers, who report the meat as flabby and hard to "set" after slaughter and unsatisfactory as to color, not being as bright as the cornfed product of the United States. The falling off in consumption of our cattle by England is due to the high price, resulting from their scarcity.

CONDITION OF TEXAS CROPS. United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau-Weather-crop bulletin of the Texas weather service for the week ending 5 p. m., Monday, June 24, 1895:

The continued rains have retarded farm work generally and cotton is in bad condition in some localities. It is believed, however, that with a weeks' favorable weather farming operations will be rushed and crops be put in fair condition, except fields which have already been abandoned to the grass and weeds.

Cotton is needing sunshine, especially

Cotton is needing sunshine, especially over the eastern portions of the state, where the excessive rains have injured the crop considerably in some localities. The crop is needing work badly and it is reported from some places that a few fields have been abandoned where the plant was small and was covered with grass and weeds. I account of the continued rains, so as not be slow in responding.

When Texas floods the markets of all other states with the product of vine and orchard from ten days to a month earlier than they can be had from any other state, the work now being done by the Texas State Horti-

rains, and oats, where in the shock, have been damaged to some extent. Oats where standing have been tangled and some fields will be difficult to harvest. The stalk is short, but the head is turning out very well. The wheat crop is light, especially over the western portion of the wheat belt.

The rice crop over the east coast district is reported good, but in the ex-treme eastern portion of the rice district more rain would not hurt the

Vegetables, sorghum cane and other crops are doing fairly well, but have been slightly injured in some places. The fruit crop is generally good.

FEEDERS WANTED.

We have customers for several thousand good feeders. Those who have such cattle for sale in lots of 200 or over are requested to correspond with us. Give us a full and accurate descrip-

tion, together with weight, price, etc., of the cattle you offer, and we will send you a buyer. GEO. B. LOVING & CO., Commission Dealers in Cattle,

Fort Worth, Texas.

ST. LOUIS SEMINARY. A private, select school for twenty young

Would you have your daughter an attractive home, with all domestic comforts, healthy, accessible, in view of St. Louis, have her taught thoroughly the full course of study appertaining to the education of a young lady, by highly competent, experienced instructors, her manners, morals, culture health most carefully grayedd? You ture, health most carefully guarded? You may have it in this school, successfully operated for twenty-four years. For catalogues address the principal. address the principal.

B. T. BLEWETT, LL. D., Jennings, Mo.

ST. JOSEPH'S INFIRMARY, Under the exclusive charge of the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word. All patients have the privilege of choosing their own physicians. Infirmary centrally located, convenient to transportation and in a retired and picturesque part of the city.

Terms, 75c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50 per day, according to location of rooms.

day, according to location of rooms. For Further particulars apply to or address the Mother Superior, Houston,

GALVESTON CISTERN M'F'G. CO. H. Ruenbuhl, Manager.
All-heart Cypress Cisterns, Tanks, Water Troughs, Stock Tanks, etc., made to order on short notice. Correspondence solicited. 2802 Market street, corner 28th, Gal-

THOS. H. OLSON, Awnings, Tents, Tarpaulins and Flags; also sailmaker. Wagon, Horse and Dray Covers always on hand. All work guaranteed. Depot for mildew preventative. 'Phone No. 454, 2220 Strand, Galveston, Tex.

HICKS DAY LUMBER CO., lumber and dealers in shingles, sash, ,blinds and cypress cisterns. Daily capacity of mills 100,000 feet. Please mention this paper.

UNITED STATES PAINT M'E'G Co., (M. P. Beaufort & Co.), manufacturers of the United States Water and Fire Proof Paint for tin and shingle roofs, iron fence and all iron work, tents, tarpaulins, wagon covers, etc., also manufacture tents awnings, tarpaulins and wagon covers, Twenty-second street, near Strand, Galveston Texas. Please mention this paper.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Under new management. Thoroughly renovated and refurnished accommodations, as good as high-priced houses. Rates \$2 per day CHARLIE HODGES, Prop.



W. Bartlett. M, D. Manufacturer of the Bart-

lett patent and all other standard and artificial legs and arms, appliances for deformities, truss supporters, etc. 218 1-2 Travis street,

Houston, Texas.

The Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS.

Time Table Effective June 25, 1895.

11:40 5:06 5:00 Ly Weatherf of Ar 9:17 4:00 10:00 12:40 6:29 6:00 Ar Miner-1 W.1 v 7:40 3:00 9:00 Connections at Weatherford with Texas and Pacific and Santa Fe railways; connections at Mineral Wells with Graham, Jacksboro and Palo Pinto stage lines. Standard central

oDaily except Sunday. nSunday only. W. C. FORBESS, G., F. & P. Agent.

ANSY PILLS SAFE AND BURE. SEND 40. FOR "WOMAN'S SAFE

POSTOFFICE HOTEL, DALLAS, TEXAS.

404 Commerce street, opposite post-ffice. Mrs. A. Marks, Proprietress. Handsomely furnished rooms with board. Transient custom solicited. Headquarters for cattlemen. Rates, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day.

MRS. E. DUCORT. DALLAS TENT, AWNING AND MATTRESS CO. Manufacturers of Tents, Awnings, Mattresses, Beddings, Tarpaulins, Wagon Sheets, etc. Feathers renovated. 658 Elm street, Dallas, Tax.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE One Cleveland bay stallion, 6 years old. Also one Notwood trotting bred stallion, 6 years old. Will trade for horses or mules. Ritenour & Batesell, Sherman, Texas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE.

Any one wishing to buy Mexican cattle will find it to their interest to correspond with Mann & Cruz, at Eagle Pass, as we have secured the agency of 50,000 head.

MANN & CRUZ,

HEREFORD HERD FOR SALE. We want a buyer for 1600 pure bred and high grade Hereford cattle—the best bred herd of its size in the United States. All raised in the Panhandle and therefore safe any where above the quarantine line. GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,

Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Write this way for pedigreed Duroc Jersey hogs and pigs of good strain and family, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Brown and White Leghorns.

J. M. YOUNG, Liberty, Kan.

POULTRYMEN—Do you need a green bone mill, an incubator or brooder, or first-class pouziry literature? Write me for prices, I handle the best.

MRS. C. K. HAWKINS,
404 S. Jones street, Fort Worth, Tex. WANTED-1500 cattle to pasture in two of the best pastures in Northwest Texas; price, \$1.25 per head per annum. Pastures in southeast corner Stonewall county; magnificent grass.

W. E. RAYNER, Rayner, Tex. "TEXAS STOCKMEN." If you want to arrange for sales of your herds for delivery next year please write us now and we will start the ball rolling. We can market any stock you may have to sell. Our cor-

respondence among buyers is unlimited. Write us

TOWERS & COLLINS,
Live Stock Brokers, Miles City, Mont. BULLRAKE ONLY \$15.00-Save your wagon and labor and buy a bullrake from George Schubert, manager Walnut Hay Press factory, Fort Worth, Tex.

2000 Merino sheep, half muttons, balance ewes; will clip eight pounds per year's growth per head; also sixty Merino rams. For further information apply to BLAND & ROBERTSON, Taylor, Texas.

new McClelland hotel at Waco, Texas. The house is doing a good business and is a de-sirable place. For particulars address J. D. KNAPP, Prop,

FOR SALE. old, weight about 850. Make me an offer.

M. M. JOHNSON,
New Lewisville, Ark. WHY PAY \$275

When \$100 buys a durable walnut hay press equally as good? It is a press especially for the farmers, as it is light, durable and simple. Good for straw or hay. Agents wanted.
GEORGE SCHUBERT, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE.

I have for sale at a bargain 900 acres of fine valley land, situated in Taylor county, on the Elm fork of the Brazos, three miles north of Buffalo Gap and ten miles south of Abilene. Said land is well improved, all fenced, good house with six rooms well finished. Large barn, outhouses, peach orchard, plenty of everlasting water in well and stream, with 90 acres set in Johnson and Colorado grasses. This land is situated directly on the proposed irrigation ditch or race, and is near the proposed lake or reservoir, and is elegantly stu ated for irrigation. The Colorado and Johnson grasses (if objectionable) should not be much in the way, as the farm is not located where it should be and could be easily turned into a pasture. This is fine property; but will have to sell quick or pass into possession of a loan company. This place can't be excelled for a fine stock ranch or feeding steers, Terms, \$8.50 per acre, \$1000 cash, balance on time at 8 per cent interest. Will take some good trade. Ap John B. Neil, Buffalo Gap, Tex." Apply to

FOR SALE

A ten-section ranch in Sterling counfenced into three pastures—two of two sections each, one of six sections; thoroughly well watered and grassed; prairie dogs killed out; good fences; six miles from county seat. Eight and one-half sections of deeded lands, fee simple title. One and a half sections leased—permanent lease. Will sell land leased—permanent lease. Will sell land at \$1.50 per acre, including improvements. Can give possession by December 1, or sooner if desired. Can sell good cows to stock it, if applied for soon. Cattle are in Sterling county; are safe to go east or north. Location, water, grass, protection all that can be desired for profitable breeding. Must be sold to settle estate. Apply to GEO. E. KELLOG.

Sterling City (or ranch), or to
A. W. HUDSON,
1212 Linwood avenue, Kansas City, Mo. Can be enlarged by leasing adjacent lands if desired.

The Beautiful Silver Spangled Hamburgs. The greatest layers, great foragers,

and prettiest fowls living.

I have some very fine specimens for sale. Females \$2.50 to \$3.50. Males \$3.00 to \$5.00. My birds are as fine as any in this country. My original stock came direct from the yards of S. O. Miner. If you want fine birds, write me. I have them. Eggs \$2.50 per 13. \$5.00 per 30.

WM. L. PEACOCK.

153 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

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

S. M. SMITH. Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

I will contract or buy on commission blooded cattle of any breed for future or immediate delivery L.D. DUCKWORTH, 211 and 212 Stock Exchange, Kansas

WANTED.
Will take 5000 cattle to FATTEN on the finest pasture in West Texas, above the quarantine line, and only ten miles from loading pen. Good water in from loading pen. Good abundance. Address

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A. P. BUSH, JR., Fort Worth or Colorado City.

FOR LEASE.

Two pastures—19,500 and 6000 acres—
in southeast corner of Stonewall county.

Extra good grass and water. Ad-

W. E. RAYNER, Rayner, Texas.

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BOCK QUARRY HERD. N. E. Mosher & Sea.

Salisbury, Mo., breckers
of the choicest strain, of
Poland China Hoga, Haveford Cattle, M. B. varkeys, Lt. Brahms and
Blk, Langshan Chickens. Young stock for a le.

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

BREEDERS OF PURE BEEN

Percherons and French Coach Stalliums

A fine list of which are for sale. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

POST OAK POULTRY YARDS, Breeders of Thoroughbred Ponk's, and Poland China Swine. My stocks consists of the following varities: Cornish Indian Games; Cornish Indian Games varities: Cornish Indian Games; Cornish Indian Games; Cornish Indian Games; Cornish Indian Games, 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 fast. 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 satisfac-tion guaranteed.



O. I. C. \$10.00. For ten dollars I will de-liver one of my Ohio Im-proved Chester pigs of eith-er sex, 8 to 12 weeks old, freight paid, to any ex-press office in Texas, pigs from registered stock and pedigrae furnished with pedigree furnished with each pig. Money to ac-company order, and this offer good only for thirty days—to in-

troduce my stock. Dwight, Morris, County, Kan.

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.

A. W. THEMANSON, Wathena, Kansas, near St. Joseph, Mo., Poland-China Boars. Glits bred to Graceful F., Sanders, 13095 S.; he is by J. H. Sanders 27219 O., and out of Greceful F., 63408 O. Sire and dam both first prizewinners at World's Fair and descendants of Black II. S. 13471

ants of Black U. S. 13471. B. R. VALE, BONAPARTE, IOWA. Breeder of Improved

CHESTER WHITE—
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State fair record unexcelled by any breed or breeder.

J. 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 beat breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices. FOR SALE. I have for sale, and hand a good stock of theroughbred Duroc-Jersey Red Swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

P. C. WELBORN, . Handley, Texas.

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 Short-horn bulls Crown King, 111,418 and British Jubilee, 96,493; Light Brahmas and Mammoth Branze turkeys, P. Write for prices or come

see the champion herd in North Missouri. THO. W. RAGSDALE & SON. Paris, Mo.

\$10 WILKES \$10

\$10.00 each for Wilkes pigs. Send cash at once. B. Langshans 10 for \$20; B. Leghorns, 10 for \$20; W. P. Rocks, for \$15, 1 registered sow and at \$30. Write with cash to J. W. Smith, Kilgore, Texas. Some of the fowls above cost me \$15 each.

GRADE SHORT HORN BULLS. We have 28 good high grade year-ling bulls for sale. Address Stewart Bros., Gertrude, Texas.

· MADDOX'S JERSEY HERD, A. J. C. C. Jerseys, granddaughters of Tom Etter and Faney's Harry; registered Berkshire hogs of best breeding; pigs ready for delivery.

E. P. MADDOX, Fort Worth, Texas.



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. Frown Legnorns 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.

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Rhome, Wise County, Texas. RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors Breeders and Inporters of Pure Bred Hereford

Registered and Graded HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS.

PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS All from imported prize winners. ALSO-MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

W. S. IKARD, . . Henrietta, Texas.

Blue Mound Blooded Stock Farm J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor.

PORT WORTH, TEXAS. BREEDER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORE CATTLE Young stock for sale at all times. Write for

HOUSEHOLD.

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

LITTLE HOME OF MY HEART. Little home of my heart where the ivy

And the zephyr's harp hymns the the day long,
And the mocking bird sits in the trellis and swings
To the tunes of the courting note song.

Where the boxberries shine and the hollyhocks bloom, And the butterflies gather to play. And the honey-vine rings golden bells of perfume
As her toll to the breezy bouquet.

Little haven of rest! where my bonnie bride dwells
With the roses I cull in her hair,
How her fond look of love ever beam-

ing dispels
All the shadows of gathering care. Where the katydids pipe and the whip-

porwills mate,
And the jaybird in jacket of blue,
Screams down from her nest when
pause at the gate,
For my little one's welcoming coo.

Little bower of love! truly humble thou

But oh! in a joyance complete, I nod in thy shadows and ask of my heart. "Is there hill, home or haven so sweet? JAMES EDWIN KERR.

Orangeburg, S. C.

What a family we are getting to be Another new member of our household this week. She most kindly gives a recipe for vinegar which will be found in "Good Recipes." I thank her very much for the kind invitation to visit them and enjoy all those good things and shall certainly take advantage of it if ever posible. It is a pleasure to know the Household is being enjoyed and we are helping each other. So far-no one has complained of the weather. What an amiable Household we are!

MENDING THINGS. People who live way off in the country ought to keep themselves provided with the necessary appliances for mending up their things. They can seldom command the services of a mechanic to do this, so their house-hold and premises will be apt to pre-sent a dilapidated appearance unless they exercise some care and ingenuity about mending up their own things. Every country housekeeper ought to keep furniture glue on hand. It is very cheap, 5 cents worth being enough to last a year under ordinary circumstances. I mean the kind you get dry, in pieces, and dissolve for yourself as you need it. If you keep this on hand, and your chairs should come unglued (as they are very apt to do when you have rough, half-grown boys in the family) you can mend them yourself instead of having to put them away in the garret in an invalid condition. I know a far-mer who not only glued together the broken chairs in the establishment but rebottoms them neatly with rattans, when farm-work is not pressing him

in winter.

I would 'advise farmer's wives to keep on hand a little plaster of paris or hydraulic cement, to fasten on the brass rings around the mouth of their lamps, if these rings should come loose as they sometimes do. Sometimes, also, the ring on which you screw the top of the pepper cruet comes loose, and this can be cemented over again in the same way as the rings around the lamps. Hydraulic cement is very cheap. I have getten a package that seemed to me about a half pound for 5 cents. You have to keep it perfectly dry, mixing a little of it with water just as you are going to use it.

Let me recommend to housekeepers always to keep on hand a bottle of mucilage. If a child should tear a page of a book you can immediately replace it if you have musclage and a little brush at hand, whereas if you should delay doing it the loose leaf would be very apt to get lost. If the page should be torn across as well as loosen ed from the book you can mend it nice ly by putting over the torn place strip of very thin transparent musli This will hold together the mutilated page, and at the same time the reading matter along the torn edges will show through the thin muslin. This is also an admirable way to mend torn music, interposing no difficulty to your reading the notes or words of the song or music. If you cannot conveniently get "store" muclage make some for yourself by dissolving about two ta-blespoonfuls of gum arabic in water or vinegar in an old mucilage bottle. You will find this far more handy than having paste made whenever you wan to glue anything.-Ex.

HELPFUL HINTS.
The following helpful hints are taken from an exchange :
Ammonia bleaches yellowed flannels.
Kerosene in starch prevents its

Vinegar and sait will strengthen lame back, Teach children never to swallow the seeds of grapes, apples, pears or raisins. Fatal illness sometimes occurs from neglect of this care.

One can make excellent glue by covering pieces of glue (as it comes in the dry state) with vinegar, keep in a warm place and shake occasionally until dissolved. For muchage thin it

with more vinegar,
Silken fabrics should never be folded
in white paper. The chloride of lime
which is used to bleach the paper
causes a chemical change in the silk and injures the color.

A simple way to remove grease spots

from wall paper caused by the head resting against the wall is to hold a piece of clean blotting paper over the spot and press a moderately warm flat-

spot and press a moderately warm flat-iron over it. Repeat the operation un-til all the grease is out.

Corn meal is one of the best cosmet-ics known. Keep a jar on the wash stand and rub a handful well into the skin after washing with warm water; wash it off, dust out your eyebrows, and then see how satiny your face feels.

and then see how satiny your face feels.

It is the practice in many public schools to collect at the end of each day's session, in writing or drawing the lead pencils, pen holders or pens that have been used. The next day and the day after they are again distributed, indiscriminately, without any cleansing. Physicians urge that these pencils be made the individual property of the pupil as a precaution against the spread of contagious diseases, and that slates and sponges be altogether done away with. Parents who cover their children's school books to keep them dean are advised to use only stiff-glazed brown paper, which can frequently be removed for a fresh covering, instead of "textile" fabrics of cloth or muslin.

GOOD RECIPES.

For vinegar from Mrs. Irene Skate—
One ib. brown sugar, one of good
syrup, 2 gallops of hot water, one of
sweet potato, a handful of green corn,
one quart of juice of every kind of
fruit, tie a cloth over jug and set in a
warm place. What I made from this
recipe last year is so sour I have to
add sweetened water.

Here is a cake recipe that never fails.
Cream together two cupfuls granulated
sugar and one cup butter, add one cup
sweet milk and three cups flour in
which you have thoroughly mixed two
toggreanfuls of baking powder. Lastly GOOD RECIPES.

add well beaten whites of five eggs. Use any kind of flavoring preferred. I use lemon. When a larger cake is needed I make another by same recipe, using yolks of egges and bake as marble cake or in layers, placing yellow and white layers alternately. After you have buttered your cake pans sift a little flour in them, shake out all a little flour in them, shake out all that is loose and your caks will not

Corn bread One pint of corn meal. one pint of flour, one pint of sour milk, two eggs, a piece of butter size of an egg, add last one teaspoon of soda in a little milk, add the beaten eggs and meal alternately. Mrs. J. K. K. meal alternately.

Near Fort Worth, June 23.
Dear Mrs. B-I am so grateful to the kind friends who write and say they would like to know me and have me for a neighbor. As we can't be neigh-bors the next best thing is the dear old Journal as a means of knowing each other and communicating. Our Household is filling up fast and getting

more interesting each week.

I never heard of as good husband as
J. C. Wish I could find one like that.
How is a girl to tell what kind of husband a man will make anyway until she tries him—then if he does not suit it is too late. I do love a good man—a man great, strong, powerful, a man who is tender and thoughtful of the woman in his family; who is unselfish and gentle, ought to be crowned in this They ought not to have to wait Strength and gentleness, power and thoughtfulness is a grand combi-

I should dearly like to know Busy, Bee in her Riverside cottage. I thank her so much for suggestions about books and reviews. I shall send for a sample copy of the Review mentioned. I realize more and more what a help we women can be to each other even if we never meet—by exchanging ideas, opinions and experiences. We are going to have a fine peach crop; wish I

could send you some.

I like "He Fell in Love With His wife," so much. How a little senti-ment did brighten up that plain, hill-side life, and the sentiment and new view of life would never have come into the man's life if it had not been for his wife. I dare say he agreed most heartly with the one who long ago said: "All the reasonings of men are not worth one sentiment of woman." I'm glad I'm a woman.

ISABELLA.

WHAT THEY MEAN. "Oh, my darling! I worship you! I adore you! I cannot begin to tell you how much I love you! You are more to me than anything else in this world! I never lived until I met you. I can never be happy without you. Only say you will be mine, and I will be your devoted slave forever!"

It Means

That he thinks she is rather a nice girl and now that he has had his little fling he'd better marry her and settle down, and that he has no doubt they'll rub along pretty well together, if she isn't too particular about clubs and "nights off," and dosn't want her own way. off," and dosn't want her own way.
When She Says—
"Yes, Jack, I do like you—a little bit."

It Means— That she loves him with all a woman's devotion and constancy; that she would marry him tomorrow, and gladly make any sacrifice for his sake. Even that involved in the giving up of her maid and carriage, and all the luxuries of her father's home for the privilege of doing her own housework in .n uptown flat.

AN INVITATION. Alvin, Tex., June 18, 1895.

Dear Mrs. B.—It has been a long time since I Wested the Household.

You gave me such a welcome in my last I thought I would try again. I enjoy reading the nice letters in the

Household so much.
Last winter's dreadful snows killed most of the stock, but what is left is bringing a good price. I had just planted my flower garden when the last freeze came, so I have no flowers this year. I miss them so much. I have just gotten back from a visit to Lake Charles, La. I don't like it out there as well as Alvin. We don't have the good view and breeze we have here. Upon every side are tall pines.

Mrs. B., if you are passing any time I wish you would stop a while with us, and sample our good beef and poultry and good garden. We have plenty of fruit and milk and butter and good husband says, the best of all, a good coek. I will give a recipe for making good vinegar. IRENE SKEETE.

TO BOSTON, MASS., AND RETURN. One Fare for the Round Trip July 3,

4, 5 and 5: On account of the fourteenth international convention of the United So-ciety of Christian Endeavor and the National Young People's Christian Union, to be held at Boston, Mass., July 10 to 14, 1895, the Texas and Pa-July 10 to 14, 1885, the pexas and Pacific railway will place on sale July 3, 4, 5 and 6 tickets to Boston, Mass., and return at rate of one lowest first-class limited fare for the round trip, with final limit for return August 57 change orders will be drawn on Mississippi river gateways-New Orleans, Shreveport, Memphis and St. Louis-on the dates named, with final limit August 5. Tickets east of these gateways, however, will be limited to July 24 for return, with privilege of extending the final limit to August 3, by de-positing the return portion of ticket with joint agent of the terminal lines

If you do not wish to attend this convention, why not take advantage of this low rate and visit friends or relatives in the East or enjoy yourselves in the mountains or at the seashore for a short time?

For further information call on or

address your nearest ticket agent or W. A. DASHIELL, Trav. Pass. Agent. GASTON MESLIER, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., Dallas,

Texas. A CHANCE FOR BOYS.

Lometa, June 15, 1895. Editor Journal: Editor Journal:
Inclosed I hand you express order
for \$3 for three subscribers to your
paper with their addresses. I see you
are offering a watch for three subscribers, which you will please send
me on receipt of this. I am a little
boy 12 years old and have worked to

get these subscribers.

ROSMAN WEEMS. Any boy can do what this ohe has done and get a watch that is guaranteed to keep time. Write this office for a sample copy and get three of your friends to subscribe and we will take pleasure in sending you the watch. Address

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOUR-NAL, Fort Worth.

QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE

to the
ATLANTA EXPOSITION.
It will be one of the greatest fairs
ever known to America.
Many features of the Chicago
World's Fair and many additional and

new ones,
Exposition open September 18th too
December 31st, 1895.
De you want to go?
Write to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A.,
Cincinnati, O., for printed matter.

Rudy's Pise suppository.

Is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, 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 first-class Druggists everywhere. H. W. Williams & Co. Wholesale Agents. Fort Worth, Tex.

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Girls-College Hill, Dallas, Texas.

A. C. Garrett, bishop of northern Texas, and under his supervision. Will open September 12, 1895. Classical literary, scientific courses, and a thorough preparatory course. Classics and mathematics in charge of graduates of Smith college, University of Toronto. and Mount Holyoke. Departments of music and art under direction of the best instructors, trained in Germany, Paris, France, and New England con-servatory of music. Department of modern languages includes French, German, Italian and Spanish. Teacher of French a graduate of Pension Lienard, France. A course of lectures on music and art. Infirmary in charge of a trained nurse. Terms, for tuition, including ancient and modern languages and all English branches, board, light, fuel washing \$200 per approximately. light, fuel, washing, \$300 per annum. Music, art, elocution, extra. For catalogues and further information, address MISS TORBERT, Principal St. Mary's Institute, Dallas, Texas.

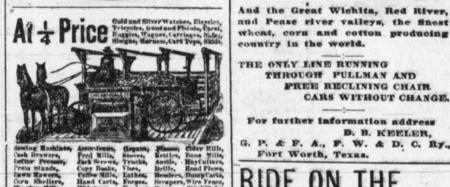


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Make more kinds and sizes than any other house
in the world. Fifty-two grand awards and the eudorsement of twenty-five thousand users tell the
story better than words. Address THE SOUTHERN ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO.

State Agts. DALLAS, TEXAS.







A \$1 MAGAZINE FOR 30 CENTS. Send 30 cents and names of six peo-ple who might subscribe, and we will send you the St. Louis Magazine a full year. The price of the magazine is \$1 a year. A sample copy and Aluminum Charm (dime size) with the Lord's Prayer coired in smallest characters. sent for 10 cents, silver or stamps.

No free copies, so don't send postals.

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2819 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Gies' Infallible Remedies,

Of German origin and famous for their remarkable cures. Will positively cure all chronic debilitating and degenerating diseases to which the human hody is held. Indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, constitution, mainta, chills and fever, kidney compiaint, impure blood, impoverished blood, heart disease, general weakness and debility, catarrh, scrofula, carbuncies, erysipelas, tetter, eczema, granulated eyelids, sore ears, scrofulous ulcerations, ruaning sores, scaled heads, piles, fixtules, caucer and numerous other erustions of the skiu and muscular tissues. Vincial diseases absolutely cured, constitution absolutely free.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY CO. Office, Walker building, corner Houston and Sixth streets. (Up suirs.)
For Worth, Texas. The above remedies are put up for seif cure and fully guaranted. Send for par-ticulars and information





Seventh year. Founded by the Rev. MURRAPHETEL

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS . . RAILWAY . Now Run Solid St. Louis Chicago KansasCity WAGNER BUFFET SLEEPING CARS

"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE,"

Fort Worth and Denver City RAILWAY.

MORGAN JONES, JOHN D. MOORE Receivers.

short Line from Texas to Colorado.

CHANGE OF TIME. July 1, 1894. hrough train leaves Fort Worth at 10:55 a m., arriving at Denver at 5:55 p. m., passing through

TRINIDAD PUEBLO. And the Great Wichita, Red River,

country in the world. THE ONLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH PULLMAN AND PREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS WITHOUT CHANGE.

For further information address D. B. KEELER. G. P. & F. A., F. W. & D. C. Ry. Fort Worth, Texas.

RIDE ON THE RED EXPRESS

Reclining Chair Cars. The Quickest Time Between North

and South Texas and a solid Vesti-Galveston and St. Louis,

THE CREAT Live Stock Express Route.

Chicago & Alton R. R.

Shippert should remember their old and religite friend. By calling on or writing either of the Valoring stock agents, prompt information will be given.

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Live Stock Agent, Fort Watth, Texas.

Live Stock Agent, U.S. Varde, Chicago Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.
F. W. Ea NG EXT.
Live Stock Agent, Mational Stock Yards, 111

TRAVEL IN COMPORT By Taking Advantage of the Superior Train Service Elegant Equipment and Fast



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

Texas and St. Louis and the East. The Direct Line to All Points in Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon and California,

Pullman Tourist Sleepers FROM TEXAS TO CALIFORNIA. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

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ST. LOUIS, LITTLE BOCK, SHREVE PORT, NEW ORLEANS, DENVELS, EL PASO, LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO.

ABSOLUTELY PERFECT WIND WILLS ARE THE Great Star and Eclipse Mills SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY T.M. BROWN & CO., Wrought Iron Well Casing, Pipe and Fittings, Steam Pumps, full line Engineers' supplies, Hose, etc. Manufacturers of Louisiana Cypress Tanks. Orders promptly filled and work completed on time. No delays. We carry everything in this line and you do not have to wait. Corner Front and Rusk Sts., 2 FORT WORTH, TEXAS. THE PERSON STATE OF STA FRESS

C. I. Dickinson.

C. T. McIntosh, Late of Atlanta, Ga. We refer you to any bank of Fort Worth

C, I, DICKINSON & CO.,

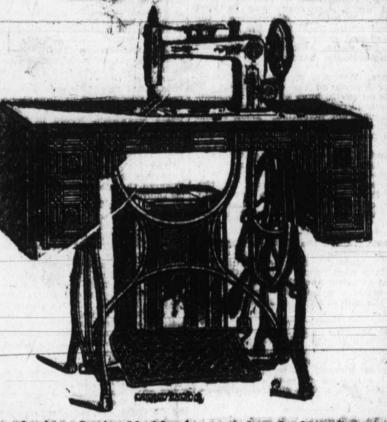
REAL ESTATE, RANCHES AND FARMS.

City Property, Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise Bought, Sold and Evohanged:

Prompt attention to all business put in our hands. We have small and large farms in every county in the state of Texas, and have special inducements to offer parties wishing to buy. We pay special attention to ex-

First floor Powell Building, 208 Main Street, First Worth, Tex

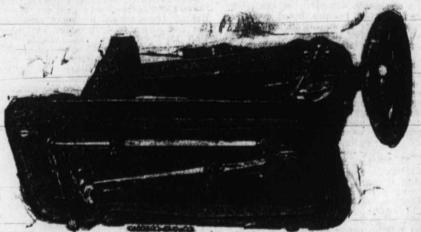
Quality First, Price Next



In selecting a Sewing Machine for a premium the Joussel went out of its way to get a Machine that was not built for "chesp John" trade. The ordinary cast from trap sold by taking 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 to offering the bash 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.

BASY 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. Weite 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 \$42.00 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, freight paid.

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 fact 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.

REMERCHER.

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. I after 15 days' trial the Machine proves unequal to any machine, we will refund all money paid out on it.

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

PERSONAL.

T. D. Woody and Will Greathouse, Decatur stockmen, came in Monday

D. D. Swearingen, a Quanah cattle-man, was among Wednesday's arrivals

in this city. W. B. Scrimshire of Big Springs, well-to-do cattleman, was a visitor to Fort Worth Wednesday.

E. A. Hearn of the well-known cattle firm of L. Hearn & Sons of Beard, was a caller at the Journal office Tuesday.

G. A. Beeman of Comanche, member of the big cattle firm of Martin & Beeman, was in Fort Worth Friday.

J. H. Paramore, C. W. Merchant, L. B. Merchant and Mack Merchant, wealthy Abilene cattlemen, were in this city Wednesday.

F. A. Swinden of Brownwood, an en thusiastic irrigationist and owner of the largest pecan orehard in the world, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

Fayette Tanketsley, the well-known cattleman of Irion county, in a private letter to the Journal says the range and country were never in better con-D. M. DeVitt of San Angelo, a well-known cattleman, came in Monday and reports everything in the Concho coun-

being in finer shape than for Syd Webb of Bellvue was among Saturday's visitors to the city, where four-fifths of the cattlemen of Texas come when they want to buy or sell

Geo. C. Wollfarth, the efficient county clerk of Lubbock county, writes the Journal that Lubbock county has had an abundance of rain and the grass and water were never more plentiful.

John Scharbouer of Midland was in Fort Worth Friday and Saturday, having laid over on his way home from Amarilio, where he sold a large number of 2-year-old steers. He did not contract the cattle, but sold them on the open market at satisfactory prices.

W. F. Youngblood of Midland, mer chant and stockman, was in Fort Worth Tuesday and called at the Journal office. Said that the Midland country had more grass and water than for years, and the people were correspondingly happy.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. of Chicago better knwon as the cheapest supply house on earth, have an advertisement in the local columns of the Journal that attract attention. Look it up, cut the advertisement out and send to them for particulars.

Bland & Robertson of Taylor, Tex. have 2000 Merino sheep, half muttons, balance ewes, which they wish to sell They have an advertisement in the "For Sale" column of this issue, and those contemplating the purchase of sheep will do well to correspond with

Frank Moody, the cattle broker, Te turned Wednesday from an extended trip through the Southwest, and reports the corn crop in the section he visited as being finer than he ever saw. Said cattle are fattening rapidly and that the shipment to market will be

C. E. Brown of Childress returned to ort Worth Sunday from Toyah, where he has been receiving a bunch of cattle purchased in that section. Mr. Brown expressed himself as being sanguine over the outlook for the cattle busiand thinks that general prosper ity has resumed its sway.

George Schubert, manager of the Walnut Springs Hay Press factory this city, advertises a bullrake in this issue. From those who have seen this rake work the Journal learns that it cleans up everything as it goes and gives entire satisfaction. Write Mr. Schubert for a description of this rake if interested in hay making.

J. D. Knapp, proprietor of the New McClelland hotel at Waco, wants to sell the furniture and lease of that hos-The hotel has a good patronage and a chance is afforded for somebody get started in the hotel business one of the best towns in Texas. Read the advertisement in another column and write for information.

Uncle Henry Martin of Comanche was here Friday en route home from an extended trip to Kansas City and points in the Territory and Kansas, where he has cattle. Said that fine grass was making his cattle fat, and that by the lst of July or the first of August they would be ready for mar-

T. K. Wilson, a San Angelo cattleman, was in the Journal office Friday, having stopped off in Fort Worth on his way home from an extended trip to Dakota. Said that a fair corn crop would be made in Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota, but nothing like what will be made in Texas.

John Black of Groesbeck, Texas, a well-known cattle dealer and contract was in Fort Worth Friday. He said: "There are quite a good many cattle in Limestone and adjoining countles yet, and as for crops, they are the finest we ever had. I do not look for corn to be over 20 cents a bushel, and I think a great many cattle will be corn fed."

J. W. Young of Liberty, Kan., is the latest addition to the Journal Breeders Directory. He has pedigreed Duroc-Jersey hogs, of the best strains and es, Bronze turkeys, Toulouse Pekin ducks and Barred Plyfamilies. mouth Rock, Light Brahmas, Brown and White Leghorns chickens. Write him for prices before concluding pur-

W. E. Rayner of Rayner, Tex., wants head of cattle to pasture in two pastures located in the southeast corner of Stonewall county, and of course advertises the fact in the Journal The writer has been all over the pastures mentioned, and can truthfully say they are as good as any in West Texas. The price, \$1.25 per annum, is low and Mr. Rayner should have no trouble in getting the cattle.

G. W. Morris, a well-to-do Limestone county cattleman, with ranch in the Panhandle, called at the Journal office Tuesday. Said that the corn crop in his section is as fine as he ever saw. but that cotton is from ten to thirty days late and badly in the grass and weeds on account of too much rain; said that gorn would be used to feed cattle with this winter in great quan-

Colonel Jno. A. Nesbitt, general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad was in Fort Worth Tuesday and Saturday, keeping cases on Colonel Jim Wilson, and shaking hands with his numerous friends. Colonel Nesbitt is a warm friend to Texas, and says it is the best state in the Union for a young man to come to if he has energy and is willing to work. I can always sleep better here in Fort Worth than anywheres. The climate is the fittest on earth."

The St. Louis Seminary, a private select school for wenty young ladies, at Jennings Me. is advertised in this

issue of the Journal. Jennings is located in full view of St. Louis, and the scenery is spoken of as being every-thing that is claimed for it by its principal. So many Texans have busi-ness at St. Louis that it would be ad-vantageous to have their daughters educated there, as they could see them when in that city. Write for a catalogue of this school before deciding where you will send your daughter.

J.A. Carter & Co. of Dallas, live stock commission merchants and brokers, have an advertisement in this issue of the Journal. The long standing of this firm is a sufficient countries. tee to the trade that any consignment of live stock made to them will receive the best of therament and be sold to the best advantage. The Dallas market quotations on the market page are furnished by this firm and will be a regular feature hereafter.

Slade's letters are a popular feature of the Journal, as is shown by the numerous inquiries that reach this cffice when he is absent from its columns for a few weeks. Slade is a regular contributor, but in common with the rest of "them literary fellers" he does his works by fits and starts. He has promised, however, to be a little more regular hereafter, and Journal readers can look forward to their column of fun, dished up in Slade's own peculiar racy style. Read his letter in this

The Union Stock Yards company of Chicago has done and is still doing as much for the live stock interests of America as brains and energy, backed by capital, can do. Anything that tends for the advancement of this in-terest meets with hearty approval from this company, which does not confine its operations to simply approving, but is not slow to invest money wherever it will do good. The range live stock interests especially have much to thank the Chicago Stock Yards com-pany for, as its labors first made the range business one of profit.

The Hancock Rotary Disc Plow has within the past few years sprung into such prominence that it is a household among the farmers of Texas, and the number now in use bespeak its popularity. It is sold by the Keat-ing Implement and Machinery Co. of Dallas, who have an advertisement in another part of this paper. If contemplating the purchase of a plow, be sure and investigate the Hancock Rotary Disc before placing an order. The above firm will take pleasure in telling you all about its excellencies.

The well-known high standing of the different scholars under the direc-tion of the Catholic sisters is so well cnown all over the country that anything that might be said here relative to the Academy of St. Ignatius of Fort Worth, an advertisement of which appears elsewhere, would in a measure be superfluous. The exceptionally high standard of excellence enjoyed by this school is a sufficient guarantee for parents in educating their daughters, as they can rest assured that they will be given the best of care, and when through the school their education will be thorough.

The success of the Kansas City stock yards is one of the phenomenal com-mercial growths of the present fastmoving century, and indicates that the moving spirits of the enterprise are men who, to paraphrase, an old sentence, "knowing, dare to place their money," and that they did know has been shown by the results. Natural location and the railroads have helped some, but the real credit is due the men who by untiring energy and commercial backbone have made Kansas City the second live stock market in the United States.

The National Stock Yards company of East St. Louis, Ill., have not let any grass grow under their feet in keeping step with the march of progress by the different live stock centers of this The wonderful increase in receipts of cattle speak volumes for the enterprise of the yard management, and the magic-like growth of the horse market recently instituted at the yards plainly shows that shrewd business men are at the helm of the institution, and as long as their policy remains what it is now East St. Louis vill be an important factor in the adancement of 'the country's live stock

Tom Jones of Wichita Falls, a prosperous cattleman, was in Fort Worth Friday from where he went north on the Santa Fe to look after his inter-ests in the nation. He said: "The feeder business should be very fine this fall and winter, as there will be more feed in the country than ever before. If meal gets high all we will have to do is to use corn. I have 500 acres in corn that without another rain will make 30 bushels to the acre, and if I get one more rain on it at the proper time there is no limit to what it will produce. Sorghum is very fine, and more of it has been planted than in any two previous years. However, I do not look for meal to be high for the reason that corn will be cheap.

B. R. Vale of Bonaparte, Iowa, a noted breeder of Chester White swine, in a letter to the Journal says: "I am in fine fix with my stock, over 200 pigs for the season's trade. I attended the Iowa Swine Breeders' and National Expert Judges' joint meeting at Des Moines last week. We had a score card practice and had eight specimens, 4 Polands, 2 Chesters, 1 Berkshire and 1 Red. I took the highest score by from three to five points over all the other breeds on my Chester Whites. I did the same thing two years ago on the pig that is now my aged boar, Optimus, and heads the herd. I hope people of Texas and the South will wake up to their interest in swine

J. W. Smith of Colorado City was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Wednesday. He was inquiring as to the effect of the quarantine against several counties above the Federal above the Federal several counties above the Federal line recently issued by Governor Culberson. He said: "We don't know where we are at." If the governor's quarantine is enforced we cannot move our cattle north, and if the Federal line stands we cannot go south with our cattle, nor can we bring in cattle from below. Nothing that I know of has been done to enforce the governor's order and I am told that cattle are being moved the same as before it was issued. If we are to be placed bewas issued. If we are to be placed be-low the line I would like to bring in some cattle from south of me, but, as I said before, we seem to be cut off on

all sides." Hon. C. H. Jenkins of Brownwood, a prominent politician, was in Fort Worth Monday, and in speaking of irrigation to a Dallas News reporter

acres. My brother and I are irrigating acres. My brother and Lare irrigating 200 acres this year. Several years ago we planted several acres of alfalfa. This season we cut and irrigated six acres of it. In twelve days it was six inches high and in bloom. Within twenty days from the date of the last cutting it will do to cut again. The alfalfa that was not irrigated, though the day soaking rain on it, lacks several comments. it had a soaking rain on it, lacks several inches of being as high as the other and does not look half so fresh and green. Besides this we fed a number of hogs on the six acres irrigated. When the big reservoir is finished and full of water we will have the fairest section of Texas. If work, money and enthusiasm will fix us we are to have irrigation."

Eugene Logan, a valued inspector for Eugene Logan, a valued inspector for the Cattle Raisers' association of Tex-as stationed at Clayton, N. M., was in Fort Worth Monday en route to Clay-ton from a visit to Cleburne. He said; "Grass was late in our section, but when the rains did come it was not when the rains did come it was not long in growing, and now we have as fine a crop as I ever saw. A large number of the cattle in Northeast New Mexico and Northwest Texas are affected with a kind of itch that looks and acts like 'Spanish itch' in horses. In many instances great patches of In many instances great patches hair come off the cattle and the skin has a rough eruptive appearance good deal like scab spots in sheep. Quite a number of cattle have died that had this itch, but whether or not that is what caused their death I am not prepared to say. I notice that where cattle are kept in close pastures they seem to have it worse than those on the open range or in the large pas-tures. It has been about three years since this 'itch' made its first appearance, and it has been spreading ever since. I believe that it makes cattle poor, and I also think that if some-thing is not done to check it that many cattle will die next winter, particularly if the weather is severe. It seems to me that some kind of a vat could be built in which cattle could be dipped in something that would cure the disease It would undoubtedly pay if the cattle were saved thereby. The horn-fly is giving us no more trouble than in former years, and cattle as a rule are in very fair condition.'

A. Rawlins, Sr., of Midland was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Monday. Said that the face of the earth was broad with smiles in his section, and that on the "Glorious Fourth" of July there would be one of the grandest celebrations at Midland that West Texas has witnessed, He left for Dallas Monday to look after some business he has at that point and incidentally to work for a low railroad rate upon the occasion of the picnic. Mr. Rawlins is an enthusiast on grape culture for his section, and in dilating on the possibilities in that line said: "It has been clearly demonstrated that the land will grow the grapes, we have the water and the wind power to pump it up so that it can be put on the ground, and all we lack is the pepole to take hold. We are 1500 miles nearer market than are the people of California and could sell grapes on the markets of that state even fifteen days before their native product is ready. I can show vines in Midland right now that have a dollar and a half's worth of grapes on them, and even with a dollar's worth, 1000 vines to the acre-no unreasonable amount—you can readily see more money than can be made in anything else. California ships 4000 carloads of grapes to market every year, and there is no reason why a part of the im-mense amount of money this product brings should not be left here in Tex-All the fruit crops do as well; peach trees now being bent with the weight of fruit. There is nothing vis-ionary about this. We have the trees and vines to speak for themselves. The day will come when this industry will bring more money to the Plano country than its much-mooted cattle

J. L. Pennington, the popular live stock agent of the Santa Fe, has just returned from a trip to Southern Texas, and to a reporter of the Gazette delivered himself thusly: "Too many people rush their cattle off to market only medium fat. Such cattle invariably reach the market in bad condition and low prices are the result. If shippers only realized what the difference amounts to they would exercise more discretion and not hurry their stock off to market until they attain a better condition than the great majority that are marketed. There will be a great many cattle fed this season, and they will go in feeding pens in much better condition than ever before. All over the state there are vast fields of corn now in silk or hard roasting ear that will make from 60 to 80 bushels per acre. Twenty days more will place this corn beyond the possibility of damage from hot winds or other sources and will be an important factor connection with cotton meal in fattening Texas cattle for market. Hundreds of farmers all over the state will feed from one to five cars. Large feeders as a rule locate their cattle about oil mills and depend largely on meal. The farmers and small feeders, who utilize corn, will want a large number of stock hogs to follow their cattle, which will create such a de-mand that Texas will probably be unable to supply the demand. Eastern packers should not construe my remarks to mean that there will be an extraordinary increase in Texas beef cattle on account of these conditions, for much stock fit for feeders is not to be found in Texas. The unprofitable business for the past few years has very nearly ruined the industry."

J. K. P. Kyser of Rockwall was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Friday. Mr. Kyser is a cattle-feeder of many years' experience, and in answer to questions asked him by a Journal man he said: "I am rather of the country of the c the opinion that a great many cattle will be fed the coming fall and winter, will be fed the coming fall and winter, but more money is being asked for steers than they are worth. I am told that 1000-pound steers are being held as high as \$30, a price that nobody can afford to pay. After paying 3 cents a pound and the cost of feeding added, the chances are against realizations. ing a profit. Two and a half cents a pound is all that a feeder can afford to pay, and even at that he has to get feed cheap if he makes any money his feed cheap if he makes any money. I do not look for meal to be very high this fall for the reason that cattle feeders will not buy it if it goes higher than it did last season. The feeders of Texas have learnt a lesson, and while they made some money last year, they are not going to pay more for feed than it is worth. Besides, there will be an immense corn crop, and if meal is too high corn will be fed. While straight meal-fed cattle brought good prices the past season it was due more to the scarcity than to Hon, C. H. Jenkins of Brownwood, a prominent politician, was in Fort Worth Monday, and in speaking of irrigation to a Dallas News reporter said: "All that country has grown very enthusiastic over irrigation and almost every one is booming it. We are not taking it out in talk, but are going to work to accomplish what we need and want. Pecan bayou has a watershed of over 800 square miles and the average annual rainfall at Brownwood is seventeen inches. A company has been organized for irrigating all the immediate vicinity of Brownwood and work is being pushed ahead nicely. Pecan bayou runs about half the year. It overflows about twice in that length of time, and this is where we will get enough water to fill our reservoir. The reservoir has already been surveed, and the work of laying out and marking the ditches is going on now. This will be completed by next Saturday. The reservoir is formed by a basin twenty feet deep and covering 2200 in the condition of the beef, and I am certain that meal will not ripen cattle brought good prices the past season it was due more to the scarcity than to the condition of the beef, and I am certain that meal will not ripen cattle brought good prices the past season it was due more to the scarcity than to the condition of the beef, and I am certain that meal will not ripen cattle brought good prices the past good it was due more to the condition of the beef, and I am certain that meal will not ripen cattle to stand alongside of corn-fed with meal, but the corn than with meal bout the condition of the beef, and I am certain that meal will not ripen cattle to the condition of the beef, and I am certain that meal will not ripen cattle to the condition of the beef, and I am certain that meal will not ripen cattle to the condition of the sound in will out in talk, but the corn f

fat. It does not make any difference how few hogs you put after meal-fed cattle, they will starve to death if not fed independent, but with such a ration as I have mentioned they will do well. The cotton seed meal will not have well. The cotton seed meal will not hurt them in the least. The great drawback to the country's prosperity just now is the political agitation, waged by men who are after office. The condition of the country can best The condition of the country can best be illustrated by a homely comparison. Let one of the wealthiest men in your town incur the displeasure of three or four men whose chief occupation is street-corner talking, and then let these men begin circulating a statement that his affairs are in a bad condition. Keep up this talk for some time and offer. up this talk for some time, and after awhile when this man goes to the bank where formerly his credit was gilt-edged, and he will get the cold shoul-der. He may be as good for his debts as at any time in his life, but confi-dence in him is shaken. The thing for him to do is to hunt out and choke the men who started the agitation; and if all the politicians could be choked off for a year the people would all do well. Crops in my county are as fine as I ever saw at the time of the year. Corn will make a splendid yield, and while cotton is somewhat in the weeds it is not suffering. Our farmers were pretty well up with their work when the wet season came." the wet season came.

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

THE OLD RELIABLE. The stockmen of Texas when in Fort Worth should not forget the old reliable Mansion hotel, which for so many years has been their headquarters. The Mansion does not go so much on style, but for solid comfort and good home cooking it cannot be surpassed.

EPWORTH LEAGUE - CHAT-TANOOGA.

In securing tickets for the International Conference of the Epworth League to be held at Chattanooga, June 27th to 30th inclusive, be sure that same reads over the Texas and Pacific railway, which is the only line that can give you choice of routes via Memphis, Shreveport or New Orleans. The rate will be one lowest first class fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold June 25th, 26th and 27th, limited to 15 days from date of sale for return, with privilege of extending the limit 15 days by depositing the return portion of ticket at Chattanooga

For further information call on or address your nearest ticket agent or GASTON MESLIER, General Passenger and Ticket Agent,

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WHERE are you going to eduate your son or daughter ?

You cannot be too careful in seecting the school you patronize. It will influence the whole future of your child. Three things are to be specially considered in selecting

a college. Toroughness of instruction.
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Healthfulness. These conditions are all met at

the Polytechnic College. in the Southwest. The instruction is hy capable, careful and conscientious teachers. Graduation from the Polytechnic College means much as to scholarship and literary colture. No shoddy work or sur-

face skimming is allowed. The moral and religious influences surrounding the college are of the very best. No saloons, gambling dens, theaters, ball rooms or other dangerous attractions adjacent to the college. A pure religious atmosphere and high moral tone pervades the entire community.

Near enough to the city to get

ts benefits, and far enough away to protect our students from its evils. Connected with the city by a good street car line, which will probably be converted into an electric service before September. The college is situated on a high

rolling prairie, considerably above and overlooking the city. Artesian water. No malaria. Absolutely healthy.

Every department of the college is first-class in the grade of its instruction. The music, art and elocution departments are equal to any in the land.

Miss Kate V. King, principal of the music department, is a most accomplished musician and lady. She had charge, for eight years of the music department in a leading Southern stat university. Only a teacher of unusual ability could hold such a p sition for so long. We secured hir at great expense. and our patrois will be delighted.

The girls and young ladies board in the college building with the president and his family. Young men and bys board in private families.

Special atention is directed to the business department of the col-lege. Prof. W. L. Alexander, formerly propostor of the North Central Busines College, is the principal of the department. Everything pertining to business is thoroughly augnt. Book keeping, short han penmanship, type-writing, backing, wholeseling, etc., all carefuly taught. Short hand by a neward improved method, by which the student learns to write it in about half the time as by other metods.

All the railroads lead to Fort Worth. Pace your son or daughter at the Polytechnic College, and when you come to the cattlemen's convenion, or make a trip to Fort Worth for any purpose, you can call to se them.

For stalogues and all informa-tion, adress the president. REV. W. F. LLOYD, Fort Worth, Tex.

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DUKES

for 35 cents Every pipe stamped DUKES MIXTURE or ATO 2 oz. PACKAGES 54

To Cattlemen:

We Recommend Our Special Brew

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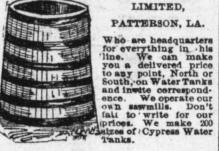
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For Table Use. Try It and Draw Your Own Conclusions.

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STOCKMEN, ATTENTION,



What would you think; of a wind mill that would run a strinder, corn-sheller, feed or pear cutter and pump

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 fourteem feet Vaneless Monitor Swipel Gear Mill will do all of this and can be bought and erected, including grinder and tower, for about \$325.00. It also carry a full line of pumping, win'i mills and water supplies and will be pleased to quote prices i mon applica-

Remember that it is not trouble to answer questions. F. W. AXTELL, 600 W. Waetherford Street, Fort Worth, Tex

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HUGH H. LEWIS,

Dealer in

Hardware, Tinware, Quee n ware and Glassware,

Tin roofing and spouting, stoves, nails and galvanized iron flues, and everything else kept in a first-class hardware store, cheaper than you ever bought hardware for before. Remember leastern ber location-only two blocks from the public square.

Cor. 13th and Main.



This map shows a modern "up-to-date railroad," and how it has its own line to the principal large cities of the West.

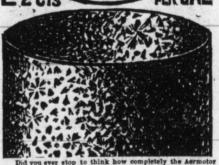
IT IS THE

"Great Rock Island ROUTE I"

And has double daily fast express train service from Texas as follows:

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Chair Cars on all trains.
City Ticket Office corner Fifth and
Main streets.
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we fur-nish steel tanks with covers, all galvanized after completion, In nests of ten, 8 to 12 feet high and 30 to 36 inches in diameter, at 25c. per gallon They do not rust, shrink, leak, give taste to water, nor allow foreign sub ances to get in. They can be pu n gaffet or barn and thus are protecte rom freezing. They take no setting up, are cheaper than wood. Tank ubstructures of all sizes made to order. Send for price list and designs for substructure and AERMOTOR CO. CHIGAGO.



Did you ever stop to think how completely the Aermotor Co. made the modern windmill business? How it has menopolized this entire line of manufacture because of its ideas, inventions, designs, qualities and prices, or forced others to be literal and service imitators? Witness the steel wheel, the back geared pumper, the high geared power mill, the steel towers, fixed and tilting, the galvaning of work after completion, the grinder centrifugal feed, the improved irrigating and other pumps, the all steel pole saw—one of the most popular things we ever put out—the steel storage and stock tanks, Everything we have souched we have bettered and cheapened. It is the thing we have delighted in and it has paid. We have established a score of branch houses, so as to have all these goods near those who want them. The Aermotor Co. has but one more ambition, it wants to build and fill one more new building. It has 2 acres of land at its present location unoccupied by buildings. It expects to commence in June to cover that 2 acres with a single building, 2 stories high. This will give it It more acres of foor—space. Then when the public demand requires more goods than can be produced with this added space, it will refuse to extend further, or make any effort. It will have done its share to supply that demand. It will then turn away all new comers. UNTIL THAT THER IT EXPECTS TO CONTINUES, WIND WHEELS, TOWERS, GRIMDERS, FEED CUTTARS, PUBLES TEEL FRARE BUZE SAWS, STEEL STORAGE AND STOCK TANKS, STEEL SUBSTRUCTURES, ETC., GALVANKED AFTER COMPLEX SAWS, STEEL STORAGE AND STOCK TANKS, STEEL SUBSTRUCTURES, ETC., GALVANKED AFTER COMPLEX SAWS, STEEL STORAGE AND STOCK TANKS, STEEL SUBSTRUCTURES, ETC., GALVANKED AFTER COMPLEX ON. If WILL CONTINUE TO DEAL MOST LIBERIALLY WITH THE FUBLIC, FURNISH REPARRS AT A LOW PRICE, AND BE THE GREAT HODE. SQUARE-DEALING WIND POWER AND WATER SUPPLY HOUSE OF THE WORLD.

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NEW HOTEL,



THIS HOTEL WILL BE MANAGED AS A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. NO OTHER HOTEL WILL SURPASS US IN OUR TABLE OR

MCLEAN & MUDGE, Proprietors.



MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET. A cheering piece of intelligence regarding transit from the city to the stock yards has been made public, which is that the long bridge just north of the courthouse will be repaired and street cars will resume their run from the union depot direct to the yards as of yore. This bridge has been the cause of more "cussin" than can be estimated, and its repair will fill a long-fell want.

long-felt want. The feature of this week's market The feature of this week's market was the strong advance in hogs at the time of closing this report, with the demand far in advance of the supply. The demand for canning cows and steers still continues strong, the Omaha buyer still being out for everything in that class that comes along.

The following sales, representative of the week's market, are reported by J. F. Butz & Co., commission men at the yards:

HOGS.

| ŝ | No. Av. Dock | . Price. |
|---|------------------------|-----------|
| | 71201 40 | \$4 20 |
| | 58200 | 4 20 |
| | 10 | 3 65 |
| | 200 | 4 25 |
| | 44 | 4 25 |
| | 51214 | 3 90 |
| | 12205 | 4 25 |
| | 68 | 3 50 |
| 4 | 8117 | 4 00 |
| | 22240 | 4 40 |
| | 45217 | 4 40 |
| | CATTLE. | |
| | No. Av. | Price. |
| | 8 cows 930 | \$2 15 |
| | 2 cows 685 | 2 00 |
| | 9 cows 705 | 2 00 2 30 |
| | 2 cows1135 | |
| | 7 cows 700 | 2 00 |
| | 19 cows 873 | 2 10 |
| è | 1 bull | 1 50 |
| | 6 steers 730 | 2 25 |
| - | 7 cows 790 | 2 00 |
| | 8 cows 875 | 2 10 |
| | 1 cow 970 | 1 25 |
| | 1 cow 840 | 2 10 |
| | 20 cows 839 | 2 10 |
| | 32 canners 713 | 1 65 |
| | 20 steers 937 | 2 40 |
| | 5 steers870 | 1 75 |
| | 23 steers 810 | 2 45 |
| | 4 steers | 1 75 |
| | 40 cows canners 730 | 1 70 |
| | TO COMB, CHILICIBITIES | 1 90 |
| | or Herrerpiiii | 2 15 |
| | an regit becombined | 2 50 |
| | 8 calves 147 | 2 30 |

AMONG THE SELLERS. AMONG THE SELLERS.

The marketing of local cattle took a spurt the week past, some of the sellers being E. M. Daggett, J. D. Farmer, B. C. Smith, Daggett & Farmer, R. Bostick, W. Hunter, C. B. Stone, J. T. Nichols, R. Smith, W. Calloway and W. Potts, Herman Walker of Nevada shipped in cattle.

J. Rogan, Graham; J. E. Timms and E. T. Wilson drove in with hogs, and Housewright & Co. of Wylle, J. J. Smythe of Grandview and Floyd & Mann of Dundee were among the hog

Mann of Dundee were among the hog

| DALLAS LIVE STOCK |
|-------------------------------------|
| Market quotations reported by Car- |
| ter's stock yards: |
| Choice shipping steers\$ 3 25& 3 50 |
| Com. to lan bimpping become |
| |
| Common to fair cows 1 75@ 2 25 |
| Choice veal calves 3 50 |
| Common to fair calves 2 00@ 2 50 |
| Bulls 1 25@ 1 50 |
| Stags 1 25@ 1 50 |
| Yearlings 6 00@10 00 |
| Milch cows 20 00@40 00 |
| Choice fat hogs 3 75@ 4 00 |
| Stock hogs 3 50@ 4 00 |
| Choice fat muttens 2 50 |
| Common to fair muttons 2 25 |
| Stock hogs are in good demand; also |

NEW ORLEANS LETTER. New Orleans, June 21.—There has been a very liberal run of all classes of cattle, including a good number from Texas, since close of sales on Wednesday. The market today is Wednesday. The market today is fully supplied and weak. Beeves rule alow; good cows and helfers fairly active. Good calves and yearlings sold readily. Poor and rough old beef cattle are lower and slow sale. The movement of calves and yearlings is mostly in the better selections. Hogs dull. Sheep in full supply, values flower and unreliable; poor, common sheep not wanted.

Cattle—
Good fat beeves, per bound gross.

fat cattle.

Cattle—Good fat beeves, per pound gross, 3-4@4 1-4c,
Fair fat beeves, per pound gross, 3@ Fair fat beeves, per pound gross, 3@ 31-2c.
Good fat grass beeves, per pound gross, 81-4@33-4c.
Fair fat grass beeves, per pound gross, 21-2@3c.
Thin and rough old beeves, per pound gross, 13-4@21-4c.
Good fat cows and helfers, per pound gross, 31-4@33-4c.
Fair fat cows, per pound gross, 21-2

Fair fat cows, per pound gross, 2 1-2 @3c. Thin and rough old cows, each, \$6@ Bulls, per pound gross, 1 1-2@2 1-4. Good fat calves, each, \$8.50@10. Fair fat calves, each, \$8.50@7.50.

Thin calves, each, \$4.50@5.50. Good fat yearlings, per pound gross,

3@3 1-2c.
Fair fat yearlings, each, \$7.50@9.00.
Thin yearlings, \$5.00@6.00.
Good milk cows, \$25@30.
Common to fair, \$15@20. Springers, \$15.00@22.50. Hogs-

Good fat cornfed, per pound gross, 4 1-2@4 3-4c. Common to fair, per pound gross, 3 1-2@4 1-4c.

Sheep—Good fat sheep, each, \$2.00@2.25.
Common to fair, each, \$1.00@1.50.
ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Ltd.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO, June 26,

CHICAGO, June 26,
With a fair average demand from the local slaughterers and others, prices remained, steady for good to choice cattle of light and medium weights, but weak for grassy lots and big heavy steers weighing from 350 to 1000 pounds were saleable at \$3.7506.00, but not many went lower than \$4.00, and sales were principally between \$4.50 and \$5.50, choice lots being scarce. Stockers and feeders were in limited supply once more, and light country demand at low prices with sales mostly at \$2.5003.90. Some very light weight steers that averaged between 400 and 500 pounds are selling at \$1.7502.04. Cows and helfers were plentiful, and the fat lots sold well enough, but poor offerings were slow at weak prices. Sales were made at \$1.5504.00. With transactions largely at \$2.5003.50. Bulls sold mosely at \$3.7506.25. The call market is demoralized by the fecent heavy receipts, and prices have declined about 75c per 100 pownds since the early part of last week. Calves are coming here from all directions, and sales are made at \$2.5006.25, principally at \$3.7504.25. About \$500 Texas cattle were feeling between \$3.55 and \$4.80.

Twenty-five thousand hogs were the estimate for today's receipts, and those left in the pens last night ran the supply up to more than 28.000 head. The general demand was again lively, local packers, shippers and scalpers being good buyers of desirable lots, and most of the offerings changed ownership early in the day, prices ruling strong at a further behave of 5c to foc. The trading was at a range of \$4.5004.97 1-2 for common to entire choice heavy hogs, \$4.5004.80 for common to prime light weights. The bulk of the sales occurred at \$4.7004.90 for heavy, and \$4.70 for light hogs.

Sheep-Offerings continue on a remarkably interfal scale, the arrivals today being estimated at fully 15,000 head. There was a fair demand once more from the local saughterers, and the choice grades were steady, but common kinds glutted the mazket abundance and sold freely at \$5.000 .80, extra late being worth \$6

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK. Louis, Mo., June 26, Cattle Receipts, Ser shipments, 2300; market steady and tion,

firm; dressed beef and shipping steers ranged \$4,25@4.50; light steers, \$3.50@4.25; cows, \$2.00@3.25; Texas cattle strong and a shade better. Fed steers, \$3.50; grass steers, \$2.75@3.50; cows, \$2.50@3.00.

Hogs receipts, 5800; shipments, 400; market strong and 5c higher; heavy, \$4.65@4.75; packers, \$4.50@4.70; light, \$4.40@4.55.

Sheep receipts, 1700; shipments, none; market opened active and steady but soon became dull and 15c lower. Natives sold at \$2.00@2.75; lambs, \$3.80@5.15; no Texans offered.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK Kansas City, Mo. June 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 7000; shipments, 1100. Market weak to 15c lower. Texas steers, \$2.50@4.00; cows, \$2.00 @3.25; beef steers, \$2.75@5.45; native cows, \$1.75@4.10; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@4.40; bulls, \$1.35@3.50. bulls, \$1.35@3.50.
Hogs—Receipts, 6500; shipments, 1300.
Market strong to 10c higher. Bulk of sales,
\$4.50@4.75; heavies, \$4.55@4.80; packers, \$4.40
@4.80; mixed, \$4.40@4.70; lights, \$4.15@4.55;
yorkers, \$4.40@4.55; pigs, \$4.00@4.35.
Sheep—Receipts, 3200; shipments, none.
Market steady.

ST LOUIS GRAIN.

ST. LOUIS GRAIN.

St. Louis, Mo., June 28.—Flour firmer and tendency upward; sellers asking an advance but business light; patents, \$4.00@4.10; extra fancy, \$3.56@3.85; fancy, \$3.40@3.50; choice, \$3.20@3.30.

Rye flour \$3.75@4.00.

Wheat—The builish conditions culminated today in an advance being paid not long after the opening. Subsequently it was a very unsettled market, but the close was 1@1 1-8c above yesterday. The scramble of shorts to cover caused the early advance. No. 2 red, cash, 78.1-2c bid; July, 73 1-4c; September, 73 1-8c@73 1-4c asked.

Corn—Despite reports of better crop conditions the market advanced 1-2c at the opening, in sympathy with wheat. The early advance was not maintained and at the 3-4c decline there was considerable selling out of long corn, notably for July. The close, however, was stronger, and a fraction above yesterday. No. 2 mixed, cash, 44 1-2c; July, 44 5-8c; September, 46 3-8c asked.

Oats—Continued liquidation still further weakened the future market, July selling down 1-2 and September 5-8c. The only buyers were shorts of by carriers, against cash purchasers. Spot easier. No. 2 cash, 25c bid; July, 24 1-2c; September, 24 3-4c. Shipments—Flour, 4000; wheat, 7000; corn, 12,0000; oats, 3000.

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New Work, June 26.—Wheat—Receipts, none; exports, 60.800; sales, 11,750,000 bushels futures; 102,000 bushels, spot, Spot quiet but stronger. No. 2 fed store and elevator, 76 3-8c; afloat, 77 1-2c; f. o. b., 78 3-8c afloat; No. 1 horthern, 81c delivered; No. 1 hard, 82c delivered.

Options strong all day with several reactionary periods, due to over confident buying by the buils. Closed 1 1-8c higher. No. 2 red May, 82 5-8c; June, 76 3-8c; July, 76 1-2c; August, 77c; September, 77 1-2c; October, 78 1-8c; December, 79 5-8c.

Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices, but ruled firmer on buying orders from Europe and a scarcity of selicies. European and Brazilian advices unsatisfactory. Closed steady at 5615 points net advance. Sales, 8500 bags, including: March, 14.25; July, 14.20614.25; September, 14.35; October, 14.40614.45; December, 14.35; October, 14.40614.45; December, 14.35; 14.40.

Spot coffee—Rio dull, No. 7, 15 1-2c; mild, quiet; Cordova is 1-46/19c. Sales, 700 bags, Maralcaibo, private terms.

Sugar—Raw, easler. Fair refining, 2 13-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 1-4c. and 1000 bags, molasses, 80 test, at 3 1-4c. and 1000 bags, molasses, 80 test, at 2 9-16c; refined quiet. NEW YORK GRAIN.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN. Liverpool, June 26.—Wheat—Spot steady, demand poor. No. 2 red winter, 5s 5 1-2d; No. 2 spring stocks exhausted. No. 1 hard Manitoba, 6s 1-2d; No. 1 California, 5s 5 1-2d. Futures firm, 1@1 1-2d higher. June, 5s 6d; July, 5s 6 3-4d; August, 5s 5 1-2d; September, 5s 8d; October, 5s 8 1-2d; November, 5s 9d. Corn—Spot firm. American mixed, new, 4s 3 3-4d.

Futures 1-4@1-2d higher. June, 4s 3 3-4d; July, 4s 3 3-4d; August, 4s 4,1-4d; September, 4s 5 1-2d; October, 4s 5 3-4d; November, 4s Flour-Firm, demand poor. St. Louis fancy, winter, 7s 9d.

NEW ORLEANS PRODUCE. New Orleans, June 26.—Hog products were quiet; pork, 12 3-4c.
Lard, refined tierce, 4 5-8@4 7-8c.
Boxed meats, fary salt shoulders, 5 3-4c.
Bacon, sides, 7c.
Hams, choice sugar cured, 9 1-4@9 3-4c.
Rice dull: ordinary to good, 3@4 1-8c.

Rice dull; ordinary to good, 304 1-8c.
Coffee quiet; Rio, ordinary to fatr, 17 1-4
018, 1-2c.
Flour dull; extra fancy, \$3.90@4.00; patents, \$4.20@4.25. Cornmeal steady at \$3.26. Others unchanged.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN. Kansas City Mo., June 26.—Wheat—Active. No. 2 hard, 71071 1-2c; No. 2 red, 74c; No. 2 red new, 74c; rejected, 60066c.
Corn—Firm. No. 2 mixed, 42 3-4043; No. 2 white, 44c.
Oats in good demand, 1-203-4c higher. No. 2 mixed, 23 1-2034c; No. 2 white, 25 1-20

LIVERPOOL COTTON. Liverpool, June 26.—Cotton spot, moderate business; prices steady. American middling, 3 5-8d. Sales of the day are estimated at 8000 bales; receipts, 5000 bales, including 2700 American.
Futures steady at the advance; American middling, L. M. C., June, 3 36-64d; June and July, 3 36-64d; July and August, 3 37-64d; August and September, 3 38-64d; September and October, 3 39-64d; October and November, 3 40-64d; November and December, 3 41-64d; December and January, 3 42-64d; January and February, 3 43-64d; February and March, 3 44-64d.

The tenders of today's deliveries were rch, 3 44-64d. he tenders of today's deliveries were bales new dockets and 100 bales old

NEW YORK SPOT. New York, June 26.—Cotton—Spot closed steady. Middling uplands, 7c; middling gulf, 7 1-4c. Sales, 1700 bales.
Futures closed firm. Sales, 185,700 bales.
February, 7.11; March, 7.16; June, 6.80; July, 6.79; August, 6.84; September, 6.88; October, 6.93; November, 6.96; December, 7.01.

NEW ORLEANS FUTURES,
New Orleans, La., June 26.—Cotton Futures
steady. Sales, 6100 bales. June, 6.64 bid; July,
6.69@6.68; October, 6.22@6.73; September,
6.66@6.68; October, 6.67@6.68; November,
6.67@6.68; December, 6.71@6.72; January, 6.77
@6.78; February, 6.82@6.84; March, 6.87@
6.89.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New Orleans, June 26.—Cotton firm; middling 6 5-8c; low middling, 6 1-4c; good ordinary 5 15-160. Net and gross receipts, 75; exports to Great Britain, 3300; coastwise, 3472; sales, 1100; stock, 118,895.

NEW YORK COTTON. New York, June 26.—Cotton steady; mid-ling, 7c. Net resemble none; gross, 640; ex-orts to Great Britain, 2165; forwarded, 78; ales, 1649 all spinners; stock, 202,014.

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LAND LAW SYNOPSIS. For the purpose of better informing the people of this state of the provisions of the lease law passed by the last legislature, the following synopsis, furnished by Land Com-

missioner Baker, is placed before the readers of the Journal. APPLICATIONS TO LEASE.

1. Applications to lease lands must be in writing, furnished from this office.
2. Applications shall be granted if the land is not in demand for settlement.
3. Applications may be rejected for fraud, collusion or other good and sufficient reason at any time, before executing the lease contract. LEASES.

1. All leases must be executed under the hand and seal of the commissioner, but it will not take effect till it is filed for record in the office of the county clerk of the county where the land is situated.

2. No lease will be made for less than one year, and not less than three cents per acre, and the sadvance. paid in advance.

3. Leases on agricultural land and all lands having permanent water on them will not be made for more than five years, and on dry grazing land for not more than

will not be made it.

will not be made it.

and on dry grazing land for not ten years.

4. When lands are occupied a lease thereof

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the made with reference to the equities 4. When lands are occupied a lease thereor will be made with reference to the equities of the occupant, which must appear on the application to lease.

5. No lease of less than four sections of unwatered pasture land shall be made, unless such less number includes all unleased land in that vicinity helonging to the several funds mentioned in this act, to-wit: public free school, public domain and asylum lands.

lands.
6. At the expiration of a lease, the lessee has the preference of right to renew the lease on the same lands, if it is open to lease.
7. All leases may be advertised by the commissioner, and let to the highest responsible bidder, in such quantities and under such regulations as he may think to the best interest of the state, not inconsistent with the equities of the occupant.

ACTUAL SETTLERS. ACTUAL SETTLERS.

1. An actual settler, the head of a family, living upon any of the lands mentioned in this act, to-wit: public free school, public domain, and asylum lands, shall have the right to buy at any time not more than three additional sections of strictly pasture land, notwithstanding any lease thereof, unless it is leased by another actual settler, the head of a family, who has no more than three sections leased.

2. Whenever any lease helder has leased.

three sections leased.

2. Whenever any lease holder has leased from the state more than ten sections, any actual settler being the head of a family shall have the right to lease within the radius of five miles of the land occupied by him, not exceeding three sections of land held by such larger lease holder, but shall not be allowed a redsease to the section. not be allowed to reduce the larger lease holder to less than ten sections.

3. Any man not the head of a family shall have this preference right to lease three sections after having put \$200 worth of im-provements on the section purchased by

aim.
4. In all cases where the actual settler hav-ing purchased one section of land is per-mitted to buy or lease additional lands, and him.

4. In all cases where the actual settler having purchased one section of land is permitted to buy or lease additional lands, and thus terminate the lease of the larger lease holder, he shall be required to so select such additional lands as that by an exchange of lands, section for section, acre for acre, and of like quantity and class with the larger lease holder, he can secure the quantity of lands, section for section, acre for acre, and of like quantity and class with the larger lease holder, he can secure the quantity of land he desires to purchase or lease in a solid body, and in case the larger lease holder agrees to do so, the actual settler so purchasing or leasing the additional lands shall make such exchange with him, and shall be required to fence his land separate from the lands of the larger lease holder.

5. In no case shall the actual settler be allowed to purchase or lease the lands and terminate the lease of the larger lease holder, under this section upon which there is a permanent natural or artificial water supply; and in no case shall such actual settler be permitted to so select such additional lands for purchase or lease as that by an achange of lands with the larger lease holder, such lease holder will be required to give in exchange any lands upon which there may be improvement of the value of \$200.

6. If upon request by the actual settler who has bought or leased lands within the inclosure of a large lease-holder, the large lease-holder refuses to exchange lands with the actual settler shall not be required to fence his lands from the larger lease-holder, but may turn loose que head of horse or chile, or in lien thereof he may turn loose four head of sheep or goats to every ten acres of lands he has so bought or leased within the enclosure. To turn loose more than the number of stock just named without the neclosure of stock just named without the neclosure. of sheep or goats to every len acres of lands he has so bought or lensed within the enclosure. To turn loose more than the number of stock just named without the consent of the larger lease-holder is a criminal offense.

The no case will the actual settler be required to fepce his land so bought or leased within a larger lease-holder's lease if the larger lease-holder has not fenced his.

leased within a larger lease-holder's lease if the larger lease-holder has not fenced his.

S. In no case will the actual settler be allowed to terminate the lease of a larger lease-holder on more than four sections.

9. In the counties north of a line extending west from the southeast corner of Callahan county to the southeast corner of Martin county, thence north to the scuth line of Lynn county, thence wast to the southeast corner of Martin county, thence wast to the southwest corner of Lynn county, thence wast to the southwest corner of Lynn county, thence north to the south line of Castro county, thence west to the line of New Mexico, the settler exercising the preference right herein given to buy or lease within the enclosure of another may so buy or lease any lands except a section on which there are improvements of the value of \$200, or on which there is a permanent artificial water supply, and simil not be required to enclose his lands separate from the larger lease-holder unless he can obtain the full amount of four sections in a solid body or unless the same can be secured in a solid body by exchange of lands for the term for which he leases, section for section or acre for acre, with the larger lease-holder, and in all cases where he is not required to enclose his lands he may turn loose not more than one head of horses or cattle or in lieu thereof four head of sheep or goats for every ten acres of land purchased or leased by him and unenclosed. A violation of this is a criminal offense.

AGRICULTURAL LAND.

AGRICULTURAL LAND.

1. Any agricultural land leased by an actual settler shall be subject to sale and settlement, but in case his lease does not embrace more than three sections a purchaser shall enclose the land so purchased by him with posts and at least two wires separate from the land held by the lessee. A failure to so enclose within three months will be sufficient to authorize the commissioner to cancel the sale and reinstate the lease.

2. Any agricultural tands in demand for settlement may be withheld from lease, but shall be sold to actual settlers only, and all sections and fractions of sections in all counties organized prior to January 1. 1875, except El Paso, Pecos and Presidio, which are detached and isolated from other public lands, may be sold to any purchaser, except to corporations, without settlement at not less than \$2 per aere, upon such terms as the commissioner may prescribe. prescribe.

3. Agricultural lands and lands having

permanent water on them may be leased for a term not longer than live years, and at not less than three cents per annum in advance,

DRY GRAZING LAND.

1. Dry grazing or pasture lands may be leaved for a term of not longer than ten years at three cents per acre per annum in advance.

2. Dry grezing or pasture land without water will not be leased in less quantity than four sections, unless such less number includes all the unleased lands in that visibilities.

LESSEES. 1. A lessee will have sixty days after the

1. A lessee will have sixty days after the expiration of his lease or the termination of same in which to remove any improvements that he may have placed on the leased lands.

2. Lessees will be refunded a pro rata part of the annual rental paid on any lease when any part of the same has been leased or sold to another.

3. Lessees or their vendees who have secured water on their leased hand at their own expense will have the right to another lease for five years after the expiration of their lease at a price then fixed by law, but must give the commissioner of days notice.

4. In sixty days after any annual rental becomes due a lease will be canceled and the land again put on the market, and the state will have a lien upon all the improvements of the lease on the leased land as security for whatever sum may be due on the lease contract.

5. Lessees shall have the right to have

5. Lessees shall have the right to buy their feased lands, subject to limitation as to quantity as before stated, regardless of the value of any improvements that he may have put on the land.

6. If any person shall make a less contract and effect the same to include the the value of any improvements that he may have put on the land.

6. If any person shall make a lease contract and after the same is inclosed by fence, shall, for any cause, decide not to continue payment of his lease, either in whole or in part, he shall give notice by publication in any local paper having a larger circulation for at least sixty days before the time in which his next annual payment shall become due that he will not continue his lease after the year for which payment is made, and shall also state the number and block of the land which he will not lease inside his inclosure, if he only intends to surrender a part of his lease, and shall post and keep posted for sixty days notice on all gates of his pasture of such intention, then and then only he shall not be subject to suit nor liable for damages.

7. Lessees will have a preference right to another lease on their leased land at the expiration of their term.

8. All lessees will pay all lease money direct to the state treasurer, and not send it to the land office.

ARTIFICIAL WATER.

ARTIFICIAL WATER.

ARTIFICIAL WATER.

Any person desiring to lease any portion of the lands aforesaid on which no permanent water supply exists, shall notify the commissioner of the general land office in writing, specifying and describing them, provided had can obtain the necessary supply of water by boring or otherwise, and that he will within ninety days lease said lands, provided such water supply can be obtained; he shall also make and file with the commissioner of the general lard office his bond, with good and sufficient personal security in a sum equal to one year's rental of the quantity of land applied for, payable to the state of Texas, conditioned that he will diligently and in good faith try to secure water on such land during such ninety days, and if secured will lease the designated lands described herein, and thereupon the commissioner shall for such ninety days withhold the lands thus designated from lease to any other person; within or at the expiration of said ninety days and annually thereafter such applicant to lease shall pay to the state of Texas, in advance, one year's rental of the land applied for by him, on satisfactory proof of which payment the commissioner shall execute and deliver to the lessee a lease of the said lands, signed by himself officially and attested by the scal of the land office, together with which he shall deliver up the bond of said lessee, marked "satisfied." If the said lessee shall fall to apply for his lease and make the payment aforesaid within said ninety days, and shall also within said ninety days that the heal in good faith and diligently used proper means and expended proper efforts to the searce the commissioner of the Any person desiring to lease any portion of satisfactory to the commissioner of the general land office that proper, suitable and diligert effort had been made by such applicant to secure water, and that sufficient water could not be secured, shall relieve the principal and sureties on said bond from all responsibility therein, and it shall be marked "satisfied" by said commissioner and delivered to the principal therein.

All persons desfring to avail themselves of the provisions of this section must first apply for their lands on forms prepared by this office, whereupon the commissioner will furnish a blank bond as provided, for signatures, which should be returned to this office, when the permit will be granted.

ANDREW J. BAKER,

Land Commissioner.



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THE PANHANDLE.

Edited by A. R. Rankin, manager branch Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Amarillo, Tex. Mr. Rankin is fully authorized to receive subscriptions, contract advertising, and generally represent the Journal. All communications in connection with this department should be addressed to him at Amarillo.

The farmers of this part of Texas who have been on the anxious seat ever since the adjournment of the legislature, for fear of losing their sections and improvements under the new law because they could not pay up their past-due interest, have been put at ease by their ever-true friend and fellow "nester," the Hon. W. E. Plemons, who, after a special trip to A stin to consult with Land Commissioner Baker, has found a perfectly just and legal way out of the difficulty, which is for the settler to lease his forfelted before it expires on the 30th day of July, and then at the expiration of the lease to either renew his lease for five years or purchase under the new law without paying up the back interest.

This suggestion has been a godsend to hundreds and possibly thousands of farmers who have settled in this country, and who in the vain endeavor to raise wheat and kindred crops lost what money they had left after fencing and improving their sections, so that they could scarcely keep the grim wolf from the door, and much less pay in-etrest on the purchase price of land which brought them no returns.

This has wrought a great change among the settlers and those who were about to give up in dispair when it seemed that their hard-earned homes were to be taken from them are now turning with renewed hope and inter-est to other lines of agriculture than wheat raising, and the outlook for a prosperous year on the plains was never better.

Everybody has come to the conclusion that the Plains and Panhandle (and by Panhandle is meant the twenty-six counties lying north of a line drawn west from the southeast corner of Childress county which comprises the Panhandle proper) is pre-eminently a stock country, and farmers in this country now who have not got at least twenty-five head of cattle or who cannot procure that many are moving away and their places are rapidly being filled by people from lower Texas and other parts who are quietly moving in overland in their prairie schooners and driving their horses and cattle along with them.

Of course the quarantine regulations are a great barrier to those who would come here from lower Texas, as it prohibits the bringing of cattle up on the Plains from the 15th of Februto the 15th of November, and some risk is run when they are brought during the winter months, unless good shelter is provided, because they often succumb, as did many last winter, during the severe snow storms.

There are only a few narrow strips n the Plains that have not had plenty of rain thus far this season, and almost the entire country is now covered with a luxurient growth of grass and all who have cattle are jubilant.

Prof. Wayland Bailey, observer of the government weather bureau at this point, reports 5 1-2 inches of rain already fallen at Amarillo this month.

This season's wool clip is beginning to come in rapidly. About 175,000 pounds have been marketed or stored in Amarillo, but it will take at least two weeks for the bulk of it to-get in and it is variously estimated at from 600,000 to 1,000,000 pounds to be marketed or consigned here. There are more buyers in the field than there were last year, although the price ranges about the same. In fact nearly all wool brought here last year was consigned, and by the time the freight, drayage, storage, insurance, and then Interest on freight for as long as nine, months, in some instances, were deducted, it left but little for the poor wool grower. He was entirely at the mercy of the commission men. It is by the enterprising effort of the Fort Worth and Denver City road through their pushing and progressive agent.

Mr. F. A. Kennedy, that nearly half a million pounds of wool is being brought to this market instead of going to Las Vegas, as it has heretofore. interest on freight for as long as nine, to Las Vegas, as it has heretofore. Mr. Kennedy has induced such cash buyers to come here, and has also made suitable arrangements for the accommodation of those flockmasters who may wish to drive their flocks here to shear instead of shearing at home and hauling the wool. This is home and nauling the wool. This is a practice that was followed some last year, but will be adopted by more this season. For the further accommoda-tion of these, besides shearing pens,

dipping vats will be provided. Colorado City, directly south of us on the Texas and Pacific, has received the wool of a few of those on the lower Plains who came here to market last year. This is attributed to the influence of the scouring mills at that point. ence of the scouring mills at that point. Some suggestion has been made of a scouring mill in the near future at this point, but, on the other hand, a few claim that although this wool scours from 60 to 75 per cent, it would probably be no advantage in the way of reduction of freight, citing Colorado as an instance, where the railroad immediately raised the rate as soon as the wool was scoured.

E. Hixson, who with his son has about 5000 head of sheep in Peale county, came up to Amarillo on Monday with their this year's clip, which amounts to about 36,0% pounds. They will consign. will consign.

Last year Tr.nnehill Bros., who have Last year Tr.nnehill Bros. who have a sheep rap'h in Deaf Smith county, sent the Leaviest sack of their woo it to a so uring mill as a test and the chrink age was 72 per cent. It averaged up retty well with that clip in the Ar arillo country. This year they estimate their wool will not shrink more than 65 per cent. This is due to the fact that the wool is not so olly this season, and as we have had more snow and rain to lay the dust this year it is cleaner. it is cleaner.

Mr. H. B. Sanborn of Kansas City,

Long Life

to leather: Vacuum Leather Oil. Get. to leatner: Vacuum Leatner Oil. Get a can at a harness- or shoe-store, 25c a half-pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swob, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money.

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere - handy cans. Best oil for farm ma-chinery also. If you can't find it, write to VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

who has a stable of 120 fine horses near Amarillo, besides being largely interested in realty here, has been in the city for the past ten days doing as much as possible to secure the ex-tension of the Pecos Valley railroad to this point.

Mr. H. T. Cornelius, a cattle buyer of Amarillo, returned a few days ago from an extended trip below the T. P. road, where he went after 1 and 2-year-old steers for Mr. John Hollicutt, manager of the LX ranch. He secured 1500, and reports them quite scarce in that district, and that they are held at stiff prices.

Mr. C. J. Minor, a substantial cow-man of near Mobeetie, is in the city and reports excellent rains throughout that part of the Panhandle, and says his and all other cattle there are improving rapidly.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Waco and Northwestern ranway

A move is on foot to build a new Union depot at Fort Worth.

Only 623 Japanese soldiers were killed in the war between that country and China.

The White & Swearingen Live Stock company of Quanah has been charter-ed by the state.

The reported finding of gold in the Washita country in Oklahoma has been proved a fake.

The first legislature of Hawaii has convened and declared in favor of an-nexation to the United States. Work will begin at once on the build-ing in which the Corbett-Fitzsimmons

fight will take place in Dallas. The same storm which visited Baird demolished many houses at Albany.

The hail is said to have been terrific. The state association of school superintendents, principals, trustees and teachers met in Dallas during the cur-

Lord Rosebery, the British prime minister, has resigned, and the queen has summoned Lord Salisbury to form

a new cabinet. All of the space in the big ma-chinery hall at the Dallas fair has been taken and the management con-

templates enlarging. F. E. Cunningham, an express messenger on the Texas and Pacific road, was found dead in his car Sunday, having been killed by the accidental discharge of a gun

discharge of a gun. The Texas railroad commission has issued a new cotton tariff with the rates much lower than those now existing and the railroads will seek re-

dress in the courts. The council at Eufala of representatives of the five civilized tribes to consider the proposition of the Dawes commission, rejected every clause of the proposition as relates to the tenure

A terrific storm visited Baird Tuesday night, demolishing houses, tearing down fellows, etc., to a considerable extent. Mitchell Mayes, son of the Baptist minister, was killed outright by the church, which blew over on the parsonage, where he was at the time. Jemes J. Corbett will likely finish his training at Galveston.

Among the many valuable publicathons which are being issued by the United States department of agriculture, weather bureau or its branches, is Bulletin No. 15, "Protection from Lightning," by Alexander McAdle Lightning," by Alexander McAdle of the weather bureau, which is one of exceptional value and interest.

President Collier of the Southern States and International exposition has received from Mr. H. L. Benson, secretary of the Business Men's club of San Antonio, an application for space to install the Southwest Texas exhibit, a notable collection of the agricultural and other resources of that region.

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

Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston , Houston and St. Louis, La-'redo, San Antonio, St. Louis and Chicago, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor via Hearne, Fort Worth and Kansas City. As a live stock route to Northean 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 beaucit of the St. Louis

Facilities for freed water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-kana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo

and St. Louis.
For further information call on nearest agent or address
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Cincinnati, 10.

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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 practical cookery suggestions to every housewife in the land. An edition de and bound in white vellum, with chrysan herium design on cover in five colors with gold, and in every way a most elaborate specimen of artistic

Mrs. Carlisle has been assisted in 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 receipt of 75 cents. Don't miss the quantity.

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Competetive buyers now located here for Fat Cows, Light

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

Competetive Hog Buyers now on the market. Heavy and

SEND IN 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

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General Manager.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS.

CHICAGO.

Consolidated in 1865.

The Largest Live Stock Warket 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 Cat tle, 200,000 Hogs, 30,000 Sheep, 5000 Hor ses.

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 reship-The capacity of the yards, the facilities for unloading, feeding and reshipping are unlimited. Packing houses lo cated here, together with a large bank, capital and some one hundred different commission firms, who have had years of experience in the business; also an army of Eastern buyers insures this the 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 stock, with but one change of yardage during the entire time his stock remains on the market. Buyers from all parts of the country are continually in this market for the purpose of stock cattle, stock hogs and sheep.

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

With its dome lighted amphitheatre, which a tunneled driveway through the cenwith its dome lighted amphitheatre, which a tunneled driveway through the center an eighth of a mile long, and a reat ing capacity of 6000 people, is the greatest horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of "trappy" turneuts, coachers, fine drivers or spee dy horses. Besides this, * ere free daily suction sales established here, which is claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all parts of the country. This is the best point in the West for the sale of blooded stock. To the stock growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS and the WESTE RN TERRITORIES, you are invited to conting with us by billing a value teck through the precise art quick markets. continue with us by billing your sicck through to the active and quick market of Chicago.

N. THAYER. President.

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J. C. DENISON. Sec'y and Treas.

JAS. H. ASHBY,

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 | | Hogs. | Sheep. | Horses and Mules | Cars. |
|--|--------------|------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---------|
| O ficial Receipts for 1894 | | | 2,547,077 2,050,784 | 589,555 387,570 | 10 10 10 10 10 N N N N N N N N N N N N N | 107,494 |
| Sold to Feeders Sold to Shippers Total Sold in Kansas City in 1894 | 308, 409. | 181 965 | 11,496 | 69,816 45,730 503,116 | | • |

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. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy, and Treas. H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Superintendent.

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

Sent to the Country in 1893.

RECEIPTS FOR MINE YEARS:

1,011,706 76.014 158,503 159,053 1887 1888 1889 1890 1890 1890 1891 1892 1892 1893 1893 1893 1893 1893 1894 1895 7,595 5,318 1,206,695 1,673,314 156,185 170,849 185,457 1,462,423 1,705,687 1,435,271

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year

VV. N. BABCIOCK, 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.

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. L | | |
|----------|--------|-----|------------------|-------|-----|-------|--------|--|
| 6 55 p m | 7 45 | a m | Lv Waco Ar | 8 05 | p m | 8 55 | 8 10 | |
| 200 pm | 7 50 | a m | Lv HillsboroAr | 8 00 | p m | 12 05 | P I | |
| 9 10 pm | 10 05 | a m | LvAr | 5 50 | p.m | 6 35 | a m | |
| | | | Lv | | | | 8 M | |
| 905 pm | 9 20 | a m | Lv Fort Worth Ar | 6 30 | p m | 7 05 | & IE | |
| 11 08 pm | I1 25 | a m | Lv PlanoAr | 4 30 | pm | 5 03 | a m | |
| | | | Lv Greenville Ar | | | | AB | |
| | | | LvAr | | | | | |
| | | | LvAr | | | | | |
| | | | LvAr | | | | | |
| | | | LvAr | | | | | |
| | | | Lv Shreveport Ar | | | | | |
| | | | LvAr | | | | 10 110 | |
| | | | LvAr | | | | | |
| 5 35 pm | 5 35 | a m | ArFair OaksLv | 10 25 | p m | 10 30 | 9 m | |
| 8 45 pm | | | Ar Memphis Lv | | | | | |

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 trains service will receive due appreciation at your bands 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, Tax. G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

"SUNSET ROUTE."

Double Daily Train Service.

See list of through sleeper service. New Orleans and Galveston.

New Orleans and San Antonio

Galveston and San Antonio,

New Orleans and San Francisco. All Connecting with through sleepers from

San Antonio to City of Mexico via Eagle Pass

Excursion tickets on sale from all coup on stations to California and Mexican

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Through bills of lading via "Sunset Route" and Morgan line of steamers to and from New York, all points East and West. For further information call on local agent, or address

L. J. Parks, A. G. P. & T. A., Houston, Texas,

OUEEN & CRESCENT Shortest (New Orleans To New York. Choice of routes via New Orleans or Shreveport Line To the North and East. Solid Trains New Orleans to Birmingham, Chattanooga & Cincinnati. Through Cars Shreveport To Chattanooga, and New Orleans The Q. & C. affords the only line trom Shreveport to Cincinnati, all under one nanagement, with solid vestibuled trains from Meridian. Only one change hreveport to New York on vestibuled trains. Through Sleeper New Orleans to New York. Direct connection at Shreveport and at New Orleans with Texas Lines. T. M. Hunt, T. P. A., Dallas, Texas. R. H. Garratt, A. G. P. A., New Orlean I. Hardy, A. G. P. A., Vicksburg, Miss.

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Live Stock Express Route

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

A relits are kept fully posted in regard to rates, soutes, setc., who will cheerfully answer all questions as will

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AND EVERY KIND OF VEHICLE YOU COULD DESIRE.
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