# Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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#### THE FARM.

RUNNELS COUNTY FARMERS' IN-

Program of the Farmers' Institute of Runnels County.

As previously stated, the next meeting of the "Farmers' Institute of Runnels county" will be held in Winters, Tex., on Saturday, August 3, 1895, at which time a rousing good time is anticipated, in fact one of the very best ever yet held in the county by that Institute.

that Institute.

Exhibits of every description will be expected by those residing in that vicinity within a radius of ten miles at the least, and from any other sections if so desired, which, together with the splendid program just issued by the program committee, is calculated to make that a day long to be remembered by many people.

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Of course the hospitality of the Winters people is admitted by all, and no doubt they will guard well their richly

deserved reputation in that especial line, as well as in all things else.

As a matter of course, talk is cheap, and it is expected a good deal of it will be done upon that occasion; but talk will not be all that is done by a long shot, as it is expected a wave will be set in motion on this memoriable occasion that will rise higher and higher as time rolls on, and cease only higher as time rolls on, and cease only when peace, happiness and prosperity are no longer desirable elements in this land of push and development. This kind of talk may sound idle to many who are set in their mind and actions, but you know, the schoolboy thus soliloquised, "the lash is mighty, but truth will prevail."

Therefore we would suggest as a timely warning to all who contemplate honoring that occasion with their presence to come prepared fully for a sca-son of good things in many ways. The program as issued for that especial occasion early this week by the program committee is as follows:

PROGRAM.

What Should a Farmer Raise to Be Successful?—S. R. Muncy, Ballinger. Cotton and Its Future Outlook.—Dr.

J. H. Grant, Winters.

The Best Method of Farming in Runnels County.—W. G. Cathey, Wingate.

A Stitch in Time Saves Nine.—Mrs. J. H. Grant, Winters. Stock Raising in General.—R. A.

Smith, Ballinger. Fruit Culture.—J. W. Raby, Valley The Value of Improvement.-Alf. A. Hanscomb. Content.

The Value of Farmers' Wives Knowing How to Cook Well.—Mrs. Walter

Mullen, Winters.

Is It Advisable for One Man to Raise All Kinds of Stock?—C. C. F. Blanchard, Ballinger.

How Can We Settle the County-With Thrifty Working People?—Max Lange Ballinger. Ballinger.

What Shall We Do?-Mc. D. Townsend. Winters. Grapes, Blackberries and Other Small Fruits.—W. G. Green, Ballinger.

#### THE BEST SILO.

Silos are usually built in one of two ways, either by what is known as the double-boarded, or the single ceiled way, and generally in either case out of pine lumber, as that seems to be the handlest and least expensive, although oak, hemlock and other woods, if sound and free of knotholes and cracks may be used. Many silos are built in some part of the barn, to cheapen cost, because then the barn walls become the outside protection and roof, which reduces the silo to a big box in the barn, this being about as handy a place from which to feed the stock as can be found. In the barn the silo needs no stone foundation. All that is required is to dig a trench the size of the silo, large enough to receive a ten-inch square sill, and bed it in mortar underneath and on the sides to firm it. Set up the 2x6 inch studding 18 inches apart from center to center, and line up on the inside with inch lumber, 10 inches wide, crosslocked at the corner, and so securely that it will be impossible to pull apart. Cover on inside of this first lining with cheap tarred paper, then run on another layer of the same kind of lumber; put it on with a half lap, as to break the joints in the first layer, and nail well with 10d wire nails. To make sure that the corners are tight, have a 3x3 inch scantling sawed cornerwise and nail these halves into the corners, with a backing of paper well painted in with gas

In place of two thickness of boards single surfaced No. 1 flooring boards may be used, and the grooves filled with paint, but in this case there must be more studding used so as to make walls extra firm. Now and then a man builds a single ceiled silo sixcornered, and puts the scantling round the pit like hoops, locking them well at the corners. In this case the lining boards must go on up and down, and be jointed with extreme care. silage is taken out by having manholes in the sides, with small doorsunhinged—set in from the inside. The pressure of the silage holds them securely in place, and these are taken out

one by one as the feeding of the silage progresses. When the walls of the silo are finish-

ed and painted with a paint made of three quarts of gas tar and two quarts of gasoline well mixed—taking care that no fire comes near it in mixing or applying—the floor may be made by drawing the soil from the center of the silo up to, and pounding down against, the side walls until the floor is in the form of a kettle. If well pounded down and dampened in the operation, it makes one of the best of floors. The double boarded silo, with floors. The double boarded silo, with a clay floor, is the equal of any silo made for the proper keeping of silage. The silos of this kind built eight years ago are still in perfect condition. They hold almost 200 tons of silage and did not cost 100. They foll all the receiving not cost \$100. They fill all the require-ments of a cheap and yet durable silo. By double boarding the walls with tar—red paper between—and by having a clay floor much lower in the center, the walls are absolutely air-proof. In the last six years I have not lost by mold or decay 1000 pounds of silage or decay 1000 pounds of silage walls; or in the corners; and since I stopped covering and weighting the top, and simply wet the surface, when the heat begins to show itself, with 10 or 15 pails of water evenly distributed over the top surface, the spoiled silage on top has shrunken to less than a wagon box full.—John

#### Gould in American Agriculturist DIVERSIFICATION.

Before a wise merchant buys his goods he circumspectly considers the demand for them, and there is no means by which the farmer can be relieved of similar care in pitching his crops. He must plant something for which there is a demand or his stock will perish on his own hands. Markets mers and prices can not be made or found for him by others or by law Secretary Morton of the department of agriculture declares that such a thing as actual and not sentimental poverty of the farmer under present conditions is chargeable largely to his failure to exercise sound judgment in deciding

just what it is safest raise. He contends that the applica-tion of a more discriminating intelli-gence to the tilling of the soil and the adoption of the common sense principles of business that are necessary to the successful conduct of other productive industries, is bound to bring productive industries, is bound to bring wealth to the prudent husbandman. He recommends a more judicious diversification of crops and supports the recommendation with an array of statistical information to show what a vast market awaits the Americanfarmer in the old world if he will but turn his attention to the production of potatoes, onions, eggs, hens and butter, instead of spending all his days riding a self-binding reaper and a sulky plow. The introduction of exsulky plow. The introduction of ex-pensive labor-saving machinery for the harvesting of a particular line of crops has diverted the farmers from the raising of the products for which there is a growing demand in the old world and from which smaller countries, like Denmark, are reaping splendia profits. Referring to Secretary Morton's state-ments and figures, the Chicago Times-

Herald says: "Although we raised last year more than 170,000,000 bushels of potatoes in the United States, for which we received about \$91,000,000, the crop was not adequate by millions of bushels to supply our demand. \* \* \* As a result of information gleaned by the department of agriculture through our partment of agriculture through our consuls abroad, it is very evident that the American farmers are neglecting their great opportunity. We might send millions of dollars' worth of food products to England yearly. England is now importing more than \$18,000,000 worth of eggs every year. The little country of Belgium gets \$3,000,000 of this and France poskets \$7,000,000. While the American farmer sits on the box at the corner grocery and croaks about mortgages and chinch bugs, the Canadians hens are busily engaged in laying eggs for both British and American stomachs. In the matter of butter, we sent only 2000 tons to England last year, while little Den-mark beats us by 48,000 tons, and New Zealand and Australia are also crowding us in this line. The secretary's breezy message of optimism comes at an opportune time, when a propaganda of debt repudiators is struggling to centralize and unify all the calamity elements of society into an organiza-tion the object of which shall be to sound the tocsin of disaster until the government agrees to make a 50-cent dollar for the ostensible relief of the mortgaged classes. If the farmer will take Mr. Morton's advice and mix more brains with the manure he will have no use for the flimsy platitudes of the political croakers who constantly prate about the unprofitableness of agriculture."

A great many citizens of this country, including thousands of enterprising farmers, have caught the idea that Secretary Morton has in his head. The very low price of cotton resulted in the conversion of a grand army of Southern farmers last year. The old plan of depending solely upon one or two crops and of living half a century or more a year or two behind at the store is no longer considered binding by the best farmers of this country. They are looking ahead and are diversifying their investments more than they have ever done before.—Dallas News.

#### CURING SORGHUM HAY.

After mowing allow the sorghum to dry out at the end of the blades. the crop is thick, it should be turned over on the ground to expose the bottom portion of the cutting to the sun for a short time. Usually one full day's sun is required to dry it sufficiently to allow it to be put into the cock. hay cocks may be 5 feet high and 4

feet in diameter, of the shape of an old-fashioned beehive.

All the hay that is cocked in this manner should be well settled as it is laid on the pile. After having constructed it the proper height, rake the loose sorghum away from the sides, leaving a neat pile of hay that will turn water in case it should rain. Allow it to remain in this condition for three days for fermentation to take place, which is evidenced by the heating and the deposits of moisture upon the interior parts of the cock. When thoroughly warm and before the hay loses its natural color, open the cocks and expose the hay to four or six hours' sun, according to the weight of the crop to the acre and the size of Then the fodder is ready to haul to the barn or be placed in stacks, where it may safely be expected to remain without molding or heating further .- Prairie Farmer.

THE COMING SHORTAGE. It is at last beginning to dawn on the average breeder of horses that a shortage in the horse stock of this country in a very few years is inevistricted to any one particular class, either, but will include alike light and heavy drivers, drafters and even the better class of "chunks," although the latter are not likely to ever again pay a profit on production. The ordinary horse product of this country must come from the better class of general farmers, and with breeding stock at the low ebb of yet ruling prices, with a sure shortage in sight, a more oppor-tune time for preparing for a prosperous and profitable business will never present itself. It is the practice of many farmers to do their farm work mares that annually raise and in this way the real cost of raising a colt amounts to nearly nothing at all, as well bred mares can do more work than ordinary ones. It would seem that any and every farmer would endeavor to get hold of a few really good There is, however, still another thing that farmers have got to learn in regard to horse raising, and that is that the best is always the cheapest. That is, a few dollars' difference in the service fee of a good horse and an ordinary one is never worth consider-ing, and that a valuable colt costs no more to raise than an inferior one. This is true whether roadsters or drafters are being used, and while it is foolish to beerd to a "trotting stallion" with inferior breeding and no speed, it is equally nonsensical to breed to a "long-headed," grade draft horse because he stands at a lower service fee than does a first-class draft horse. In breeding horses for the future, with a view of doing so at a profit, it is well to remember that there are really but two classes of horses wanted in the market, viz.: draft horses and drivers, the so-called "all-purpose" horse being a myth and a delusion that has had its run in this country. There are classes for light and heavy drafters, and light and heavy roadsters, but the "all purpose" never did exist, and never will—and people have found this out.—West-

ern Horseman. A WORD WITH STOCKMEN. The Mansion hotel in Fort Worth has 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.

SUB-SOIL PLOWING AND IRRIGA-

During the period of our existence we have had plowing of every conceivwe have had plowing of every conceivable kind carried on in our country. In some of the older states we have had farming of the highest type regularly conducted since the earliest days of the century, now near its close; and on the other hand we have hade a vast amount of slipshod, haphazard farming done which has brought no good result to the farmer or benefit to the common weal. We have had the richest and the best soil in the world, according to area, and lying under the best climate in the world for tempting farmers to depend upon the easy way of farming to make a/living. Since the first settlement of our country the government lands of all kinds have been sold at extremely low prices, and this condition has tempted thousands of farmers to buy two, three or four times as much land as they could successfully cultivate, and thousands of these farmers have gone into debt to raise money with which to pay for the land thus bought, and plenty of them can now be found in one quarter or another that call themselves land-poor, forced to live in the most economical manner to make both ends meet. Taxes, road improvements, interest on indebtedness, are all to be taken care of by the land-poor farmer. We have in-dulged in these reflections becouse we believe the time has come when there is a strong feeling springing up among farmers in favor of the small farm principle. We are of the opinion that the principle is yet to prevail extensively in our country, for the reason that a small farm well improved, well irrigated and well worked; will as a rule give better results and better satisfaction in every way than the big farm under severe drouth, lack of sufficient labor, etc., can ever give. As a standing rule, a small farm, properly irrigated through a dry season or situated in an arid district, will give a double yield of agricultural products over the large farm that has to depend the proper print of the property of the large farm that has to depend the property of the large farm that has to depend the property of the large farm that has to depend the property of the large farm that has to depend the property of the large farm that has to depend the property of the large farm that has to depend upon natural rain to keep up plant growth. As a common rule, it is a difficult matter to establish an irrigation plant that can be made to supply a large tract of land with water suffi-cient to keep up full plant growth. But with a fifty-acre farm there are thousands of places in the Western country where an inexhaustible supply of subterranean water underlies whole districts of farm lands at a depth of 50 to 150 feet below the surface, and with a suitable outlay of money this kind a suitable outlay of money this kind of water supply can be brought to practical use for irrigation and farm uses where the matter has never heretofore been thought of. Say, for example, a fifty-acre farm is to have irrigation furnished; the plant for distributing the water over the ground will need to be placed on the highest will need to be placed on the highest spot on the land where a well of proper spot on the land where a well of proper size can be sunk to the water supply. this well should be cased with good iron or steel piping, well galvanized, and to this a pump connected with a well-made wind wheel should be connected. The wheel should be about fifteen feet in diameter, as it would be expected to draw water enough to supply all the farm stock.

Some parties in the country have sunk wells and put in wheels of good size to raise water by wind power for irrigation purposes and have used a holding the water raised for application to the growing crops as needed. The water thus treated is good enough for the crops, but there is all the time a great waste going on by evaporation and sinking in the ground and then the water is not so good for either watering live stock or house use as it would be if treated differently; we are of the opinion that an artificial reservoir should be built on the highest point of land to be irrigated and this should be built of brick or stone walls three feet thick, and the covering over the top should be of the same thick-ness. The walls should be laid withwater lime mortar and the bottom and sides should have a good coat of the same. Such a reservoir would keep the water raised in good condition winter or summer, either for watering stock or for other uses. A reservoir thus set up should have proper vertilation, and of course should have galvanized pipes for conveying the water in different directions as it might be needed. It is easy to see that there be a great saving of water, and that the quality will be preserved the watering of all kinds of stock that may be kept on the farm, and there can be no doubt but what the money used in providing such a plant will pay

big interest. As to the matter of subsoil plowing, this matter is just beginnig to take strong hold in the general public mind, and it is claimed that subsoil plows are used to some extent in the state. Subsoil plowing is simply breaking the ground to a depth of twenty-four inches instead of seven to nine inches, as by the old-time system of plowing, which has been in vogue since the first settlement of our country. One party who has made an experiment states that ground which he had used the subsoil plow in preparing retained plow in preparing retained moisture far beyond what ground plowed in the old way would do, and if this holds good in all cases it will take a far less supply of water to keep up plant growth on subsoil plowed ind than on such as has been plowed the old way. - Chicago Drovers'

CONSTRUCTING STORAGE PONDS. In connection with pumping plants storage ponds are being mostly used and are made on the flat surface of the ground. If the land is soddy re-move all the sod from the ground on which the embankments are to be con-structed, otherwise a seam will always remain through which water would escape from the reservoir. When the outlines of the embankment have been established and the sod removed, plow within the proposed limits; then with a scraper draw the earth from the in-side of reservoir and with it form the walls. The walls should not be less than five feet high, very thick at the ground level. Carry them up so that the slope from the inside will be very gradual, for if the walls are nearly perpendicular, wind waves will de-stroy them. The outside of the walls can be more perpendicular. Having built the walls, by using the earth from the inside of the reservoir, and with everything ready for puddling the earth to hold water, plow the entire bottom of the pond four or five inches deep, then with a harrow or drag or other sultable implement pulverize the earth finely. Everything is now ready for puddling. Turn in the water and begin to puddle at one edge. Work carefully until the earth has been reduced to mortar. Continue until the entire bottom has been completed as entire bottom has been completed as far up the embankment as can be worked to good advantage. It may often happen that puddling is out of the question because of the porous condition of the soil. If it is sandy haul into the basin several loads of any kind of clay and mix this thoroughly with the seath Freedom. oughly with the earth. Fresh manus

ed to just as good advantage. Frequently it is necessary to run muddy water into the basin and allow the sediment to find its way into the loose sand. Of course the more clay that is carried into the muddy water the more effectual will be the puddling. This method proved successful in a very leaky lake excavated in an old creek bottom composed almost entirely of coarse loose sand.
In constructing these surface storage

basins, the dimensions are best when 50x100 feet, etc., rather than square. A pond 50x100 feet and containing five feet of water will irrigate 25 acres. The whole plant including a first-class wind engine should not cost over \$250. It is a good rule to have the pond of such size that it will not be necessary to empty it oftener than once or twice a week. That would make the water supply at hand the main factor in determining the size of the pond. Figure it out in this way: One gallon contains 231 inches. A space 23.1 inches high, covering 10 square inches, equals one gallon, and one square foot or 144 suare inches equals 14.4 gallons. Now divide the number of gallons. Now be pumped in three days' steady wind by 14.4 and the result will be the num-ber of square feet necessary for the bottom of a pond two feet deep; one-half that number will be sufficient for one four feet deep .- American Agri-

#### ORCHARD AND GARDEN

THINNING FRUIT. There is a general reluctance felt to thinning fruit. Many people neglect the work on this account, while many others regard it as a waste of time and labor; yet properly performed it is one of the most important tasks of the fruit-grower. If the trees are allowed to ripen all the fruit they set, their energies will be scattered so that a quantity of small, poor fruit will be produced and the trees, exhausted the process, will require a rest the

But if the amount of fruit be reduced by one-half or two-thirds, overbearing will be prevented and the vital forces of the trees fully employed, but without undue stimulation, in the pro duction of larger and finer fruit. difference in size and quality will more than make up for the reduction in than make up for the reduction in yield, and the amount saved in picking, baskets and marketing will pay for the labor of thinning. Besides, the wood formed during the season will have fully matured, and will consequently escape freezing during the winter, blossoming forth next spring in sharp contrast with the perfected in sharp contrast with the neglected trees, whose small, weak fruit-buds show only too plainly the evils of over-

The thinning of the fruit should be done as soon as the fruit has set and the pits begin to harden. It should not the pits begin to harden. It should not be attempted sooner, as there is danger of the fruit dropping from 'various causes, nor should it be deferred so as to allow the tree to expend much of its vitality in the nourishment and growth of the young fruit. In this case these energies will be wasted and little good accomplished as the wedgetter. good accomplished, as the production of the pit is the most exhausting part

of the work. The size and vigor of the trees will determine the amount of fruit to be left. When they have been well headed in, and have a large number of bearing shoots, five to six inches will be close enough, but if there are only few shoots, four inches will not too close. As a rule, with properly grown trees, two peaches will be enough to leave upon a strong shoot and one for a weak one. The largest should as a rule be left, but everything else being equal, those at the very ends of the stems should be removed. with pears, the thinning should be done by hand. This is the most satisfactory method, both for the trees and for the results obtained, but in the case of large orchards a long, light pole is the quickest. This method answers fairly, ut care must be taken to do as little damage as possible to the trees when knocking off the immature fruit. Considerable labor is, of course, involved, whatever method be chosen, but com pensation will be found in to the profits, especially with the choice varieties of fruit in the orchard.

#### GARDEN CROPS.

It costs no more to raise good fruits and vegetables than it does poor. The expenses of gathering, packing, ship ping and marketing are precisely the same on the different grades. But the eturns are wonderfully different, and, we take it, the farmer is in the business for these very returns. Why not then get the most out of them? The only The only thing which makes the difference tween the good and the poor is care, but this selfsame care must be scrupu-lously exercised from beginning to end. From the proper preparation of the ground for the plants right through to the shipping of the crop, every de-tail must be attended to; the neglect of a single one may render all the othrs futile. It will not pay to expend all the energy on raising good crops only to gather and ship them in a slip shod fashion. Of the two evils it is better to err in the other directions, for careful sorting and neat packing will do much toward selling an indiferent article, all things being judged first by their appearance and then by their taste. Looks come before merit

n all cases. When these are combined, as they ome in, for fancy articles bring fancy prices. Too many farmers fail to realize this. They save their labor by failing to assort their crops according to size and quality, or economize in the wrong direction, as when they use an old soiled package, thereby disgusting a would-be purchaser and rendering him suspicious of the fruit, which a clean new package would which a clean, new package would have set off and rendered tempting and attractive. All such saving, whether of labor or money, is false economy, and results in loss to the

#### WHAT MAKES TREES DIE IN SUM-MER?

Every fall we hear so many people saying, "My trees started off well and grew so nicely in the spring, and I thought them a grand success, but one day this fall I found some of them dead and the others looking starved

and shabby; what is the matter? In most cases the cause is the same as if a farmer should get some choice seed corn and plant very carefully in good soil and then say, "Now, there, have planted you well; now, grow and make me a fine crop of corn;" then interest himself about other things until gathering time in the fall, when the goes out to gather his crop and finds none, because he has failed to give the proper attention at cultivating time to secure fredom from weeds and that tilth of the soil that will enable the plant to gather from the elements what insures vigor and productiveness. In the growing of corn and other crops this is well understood. The law of cultivate or fail is as imporative in the growing of trees as in other crops. Just bear this in mind, and whenever the soil around wour

trees is not in good condition to make corn or garden crops grow, you are neglecting them, and they should have immediate attention. And now is a critical time. We have had a very fine growing seasen so far, and young trees are doing well, but neglect may cause them to die this summer. When ground begins to dry out, if not worked it will quickly become hard and impervious to the young feed-ing roots of the trees, which are near the surface. Keep the top soil mellow

Orchard trees should be cultivated with plow and hoe the same as any other crop, taking care not to crowd the trees with other crops. Never plant corn or other grain in orchards. Potatoes and cotton are least injurious to the young trees. Melons and other vines are all right if you can keep the weeds down. Nothing is better than cotton. Nothing at all should be planted in the same row with the trees, but keep the row clean. Shade and other yard and street trees and shrubs, roses, etc., should have the ground well worked up and made loose when the ground begins to dry, after each heavy rain, for a distance of four to eight feet around each tree. Roses and other flowering plants should be in clusters or beds and the entire surface so worked. It is a great help in keep-ing the ground mellow and moist to place a mulch of coarse manure or other litter four to six inches deep over the space so worked, observing not to pile it up in such a way as to heat and thus injure the trees.

By all means keep the soil in good growing condition through the parched summer and fall months, working and mulching. If this is properly and well done, watering will not be necessary. But if you see that trees or plants have been allowed to suffer it would be well to water. Not frequent surface water-ings, but rather fill the ground full down to a good depth, and then pre-serve it there by frequent mellowing of the top soil. This frequent mellowing of the top soil with hoe, rake and plow preserves the moisture from escaping, and even gathers moisture from escaping, and even gathers moisture from the cool night air. This is easy to be de-monstrated, but not many cultivators seem to realize the force and import-

ance of it.

None need hope for success and a vigorous growth with trees and plants otherwise. JNO. S. KERR. Sherman, Tex.

#### ROSE GROWING.

At the last meeting of the Farmers' club of New York city, Mr. Leonard Barron gave a history of the rose during the past 2500 years, and made an earnest plea for the more general culti-vation of the queen of flowers. The vation of the queen of flowers. The improvement in this flower only began in 1815, said he, while the Jacqueminot and Marcchal Neil only date from 1860 and 1865 respectively. The majority of our roses are sports, but new varieties are also produced by hybridization, and for this work the amateur is pecularly 64thd. liarly fitted.

Mr. Siebrecht of Siebrecht & Wadley said that in nine cases out of ten rose were not planted properly. As the result of a very extensive experience he gave the following directions for rose culture:

Dont' plant near big trees.

Water well and feed well.

Use moderately heavy, enriched soil.

Make beds one and one-half to two

feet in depth. Pasture loam and stable manure—5 to 1 is a good compost. Lighten very heavy land with sand Lookout for aphis and caterpillars;

ise buhach or hellebare. Shade the blooms from sun if the very finest are wanted.

Prune early in spring.
Plants of weak growth require severest pruning. Mrs. Noyes recommended mulching the roses thickly in the season with tobacco stems as a great protectorate from insects. They are also an excellent fertilizer. Haid picking is the only remedy for the rose bug.

#### THE STATE HORTICULTURAL MEETING.

There seems to be a lively meeting gathering about the Bowle horti-cultural meeting on July 31 to August 2. The low rates offered by the rail-2. The low rates offered by the railroads (less than half fare) and the fine fruit crop and the growing enthusiasm of fruit and truck growers and the great preparations and liberal premiums offered by the wide-awake people of Bowle warrant the prediction that a splendid meeting and grand display of products of Texas are assured. But with this feeling let us not stop and fail to get up our individual exhibits. Let everyone look out for and prepare the best of his out for and prepare the best of his fruits and vegetables, melons, etc., and send them along by express prepaid to S. D. Thompson, Bowie, Tex., being careful to write your own name on each package. And by all means at-tend yourself and take your family. It will do you good. No man can meet and mingle with a body of men of suc-cess in his calling without being greatly benefited by interchange of experiences, methods, etc. Then there is within us that element that such contact inspires us with new courage, new and broader ideas—yes, with success. Verily, "no man liveth unto himself." Come to the Bowie meeting.

Sherman, Tex.

Bowle, Tex., is fast comin gto the front as a leading fruit and truck farming section of our great Texas. And the Bowle people know a good thing when they see it. They sent a delegation down to Houston last year delegation down to Houston last year to invite the Texas State Horticultural society to hold its next annual meet-ing and fair at Bowle. They were met by the strong competition of Brenham, Galveston, Waco and Tyler, each guaranteeing to the society a strong fund in a premium list and other inducements. But Bowle was other inducements. But Bowle was plucky, and secured votes enough to be elected as the place of the next meeting, to be held July 31 to August 2. The Bowle people have made up the money and offered liberal premiums for exhibits of all fruits, vegetables and culinary articles, amounting in all to about \$400. They also extend a cordial invitation to not only all members of the society to attend but also to of the society to attend, but also to everyone who feels an interest in the general welfare of Texas, and to Texas horticulturists in particular to send the best of their products and to attend in person. The State Horticultural so-ciety is doing great good, and we believe the Bowle people have made no mistake in inviting to their midst an institution and body of workers whose efforts and influence are for the up-lifting of our industrial classes and the comfort, refinement, health and wealth of our entire people. On to Bowle. Sherman, Tex. J. S. KERR.

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

examine our machine.

#### SHEEP AND WOOL

A PROFITABLE MUTTON FACTORY Mutton raised by the wholesale pays better than when produced on a small scale. Food can be raised or purchased cheaper, and many little by-products of the industry can be disposed of at good profit, which the small grower throws away. A modern sheep-feeding establishment is not unlike one of the great market stock yards. The only great market stock yards. The only difference noticeable to the observer is the appearance of numerous feeding arrangements, and the wide stretches of rich meadow and farming land back of the shambles.

The sheep are raised and kept in separate flocks averaging from 500 to 1000 and these are provided with sep-1000 and these are provided with separate pens and pastures. The system is the same as that now generally adopted by chicken raisers. Sheep, however, will thrive in larger flocks than chickens, and they can be tended with much greater ease when thus separated in large herds. To carry on a mutton factory like this it is very necessary to combine business and farming. It is not only raising sheep, but slaughtering them and sending the mutton to market, that constitutes the business of a mutton factory. Several of these establishments are now in successful operation in the West. The or these establishments are now in successful operation in the West. The sheep are both raised on the ranch and bought up in large herds have passed into the hands of the owners of these mutton factories at very small prices. It has been more profitable to purchase the sheep in this way than to attempt to raise them.

The feeding arrangements on a large ranch such as this must be nearly perfect. The sheep are fed systematically and not according to the fancy and purse strings of the owners. An abundance of hay and ensitage is provided for winter feeding each year, just one-half of the range being de-voted to this purpose. The other half is reserved for spring and summer pasturage. The cost of winter feeding is increased over the summer only by the amount of extra labor required for harvesting and storing the fodder. But then fewer sheep are kept through the winter, the flocks being reduced as much as possible late in the fall.

A large mutton factory supplies the markets both near at home and at a distance with the finest and juiciest mutton to be found, and also with spring lamb. When prices are the highest the dressed carcasses are shipped by the carload to the principal cities. Never less than a carload is sent out. Most of the mutton is shipped dressed, and the hides and other by-products are taken care of so they will bring the most profit. The shipment of live sheep is a feature also of the factory, but generally refrigerator mutton is the most desirable.

This side of the sheep industry has only recently been developed and it has been patterned after the larger poultry farms. The same work is performed on the mutton factory as the poulterer has to do on his chicken range. Instead of shipping spring broilers, dressed and live fowls to market, the owners of the mutton fac-tory send dressed mutton, dressed lambs and live sheep. In the latter in-dustry considerable capital, however, is needed. Where \$2000 would start a poultry farm into good running order, fully twenty times that much would be needed for a mutton ranch and fac-tory. The ranch must be located where land is cheap, soil rich and productive and yet not too far from the railroads. Buildings and fences must be built quite extensively, and stock must be obtained on a large scale. Many farmers today own the flocks of sheep, but they have not the facilities for handling the animals when ready for slaughtering. By co-operation, how-ever, sufficient capital and brains must be gathered together to start such a factory and the profits of sheep herding might be made far more profitable than it is today. By establishing such a factory with all the necessary fa-cilities the profits of commission men and middlemen are all saved. Even transportation rates are reduced one-half by chartering whole cars for sending the mutton to market.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas sold since registration, for the week ending July 2, 1895, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, J. J. Hemingway, secretary: BULLS.

Booth, 18,172-W. M. Ferguson to J. D. Dement, Rockdale.
Booth, 18,172—J. D. Dement to C. H.

Hughetta's Dan, 39,485—M. O. Mason & Sons to J. Oliver, Ryan.

Jumbo of B. F., 26,610—W. J. Foster o J. Q. Tabor, Bryan.

Squirrel of B. F., 36,611—W. J. Foster

to J. B. Lewis, Bellville.

Tormentor C. of Lawn, 39,774—Platter
& Foster to A. B. Mickle, Comanche.
Victor's Commodore, 21,726—A. L.
Keeter to Blagg, Stone & Co., Sunset. COWS AND HEIFERS.

Annie W., 47,877-J. H' Pope to C. S. & B. S. Pope, Marshall.
Beulah of Bermuda Farm, 102,203-W. J. Foster to W. E. Johnson, Nava-Bonnie Pomona, 106,185—D. A. Dono-ho to J. S. Kerr, Sherman. Dixie A., 103,926—J. Avriett to W. A. French, Athens.

Fad St. Lambert of Lawn, 73,546-Platter & Foster to Brennor & Paxson, Sherman.
Gay Rex Pogis, 106,000—H. J. Mitchell to T. L. Bryant, Mt. Vernon.
Grace Koans, 106,238—J. Scott to
J. D. Gray, Terrell.
Heartlet, 59,817—H. J. Arledge to H.

Heartlet, 59,817—H. J. Arledge to H. L. Gibbs, Bastrop.
Helen Signal of Lawn, 103,745—Platter & Foster to A. B. Mickle, Comanche.
Hua Tormentor of Lawn, 103,334—
Platter & Foster to B. L. Gill, Terrell.
Jennie Jeff, 95,062—J. G. Wessendorf
to G. A. Kopisch, Bellville.
Miss Letty, 84,340—J. Avriett to W. A.

French, Athens.
Ora Rex, 83,333—H. J. Mitchell to T.
L. Bryant, Mt. Vernon.
Our Susie, 105,779—S. Q. Stutz to J. F.

Crow, Jefferson.
Ruthle Rex Pogls, 10,326—J. F. Stivers to H. J. Mitchell, Winsboro.

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

Iron Mountain railway objecting to our using empty stock cars furnished by that company for the purpose of send-ing 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 that route.

J. E. GALBRAITH, General Breight Agent.

#### CATTLE.

CATTLE FROM MEXICO. The course of the department of agriculture relative to the introduction of Mexican cattle into Mexico has

caused quite a commotion among the cattlemen of Texas, and will cause considerable more doubtless if Mexican cattle are not permitted to be shipped into the state. Cattlemen are talking over the matter everywhere, and are extremely anxious to see cattle enough in the state to eat the abundant crops of this year, says the Fort Worth Ga-

Secretary Morton has written a caustic letter to ex-Representative Taylor of Chicago, a partner of ex-Senator Farwell. Mr. Taylor had written the secretary severely criticizing his regulations with reference to the admission

of Mexican cattle. The secretary's letter read in part as follows:
"Washington, July 2.—To Hon. Abner Taylor, Velasco, Tex.: Dear Sir:
I am delighted with your letter of June 26, which you have kindly for-walded me, after having published the same in several newspapers. I am, however, surprised that a successful statesman, so distinguished for modesty, so bashful as to any appearance before the public, and of a nature so tinctured with the timidity of adolesence should muster up effrontery suf-ficient to depict his superior knowledge in the public press over his own

The regulations of the department of agriculture were instituted so as to secure proper inspection of Mexican cattle coming into the United States.

[Those regulations guarded against those regulations guarded against those cattle coming in the company of the company of the cattle company of the cattle company of the cattle company of the cattle cattle company of the cattle ca the introduction of those cattle with contagious diseases. Your letter, however, indicates that you have never read the regulations, and that you are entirely unacquainted with the reason of their institution and their effect upon the cattle industry of this coun-

The secretary quotes Mr. Taylor as "Not one pound of beef from these Mexican cattle will ever be consumed in this country," and "the only people benefitted by this order are the foreigners and the beef combine," and

makes this comment:
"Do you tell the truth as above?" Secretary Mortan then proceeds to say that canned beef is on sale in arly all the retail stores in the cities of the Union, and that it is largely sold in the towns, villages and mining

"Is it possible," he asks, "that an intelligent citizen like yourself can be ignorant of these facts? If not ignorant of these facts how can you assert that Mexican cattle being used only for canning, not one pound of Mexican beef will ever be consumed in this country?"

"How do you know," the letter continueh, "that the only persons benefitted by the order admitting healthy are foreigners and the beef combine?" "The United States department of agriculture is informed by cattlemen of the Southwest and by two reliable agents who have personally investi-gated the situation in Texas that cattle are very scarce in a large part of Texas and that there was an abund-

ance of grass in those sections which could be utilized only by the im-portation of Mexican cattle." A number of cattlemen were interviewed by the Gazette on the question of protecting Texas cattle.

A. S. Reed said: "I am inclined to believe that the course taken by the department of agriculture has had the very opposite effect from that it intended, and that Mr. Taylor in his letter expressed very clearly the advantages to accrue to the beef combine rather than to the stock growers or ranch owners of Western Texas. The cattle raisers of Texas have suffered on account of the depressed market for a number of years, and now that they are obtaining satisfactory prices it looks to me like the government was stepping in by suffering the importation of Mexican cattle and trying to change the advance in prices of cattle by increasing the supply."

Who will be profited most by the government's action?" "Undoubtedly the packers and the canned beef men will be the gainers. I say this in a general way, because I have made money by the deal as an importer of Meicxan cattle, but for the benefit of the country at large I think the present arrangement is not so good I think Secretary Morton's intentions were good, but not being a practical cattleman he could not see the effect of an order which is working anything but what it was intended for."

'Is protection actually needed for Texas cattle?" "I do not think the condition was any better under the old tariff law. The importation of Mexican cattle cut

no figure in the price of beef."
Colonel Burnett, the well-known cattleman, was seen at the Hotel Worth. He said: "All the cattle we can get out of Mexico can't hurt us. I know of vast pastures in the West-ern part of the state without cattle, also understand that the same condition exists in the country around San Antonio. If they do not get their cattle from Mexico where will they come from? As far as I am concerned, the more cattle brought into Texas the better it suits.

Felix Mann of Menard county: "I think the department's action the finest thing in the world for Texas, for stock men have numerous pastures now untouched. A few selfish cattlemen want to keep Mexican cattle out, but the to keep Mexican cattle out, but the cattle are all right, and are not affected by disease. They want them kept out in order to advance prices on their own herds. But Texas is not half stocked this year. I am well acquain-ted with conditions in both Texas and ted with conditions in both Texas and Mexico, and I know what I am talking about. Texas demands more cattle, and the law that permits Mexican cattle to come in on such a small duty is a benefit to both Texas and the whole United States. Taylor does not tell the truth in the paragraph you speak for Mexican cattle have been tell the truth in the paragraph you quoted, for Mexican cattle have been placed on Texas ranches, fattened and shipped to Chicago and other markets of the United States. I am handling them, and I know. Only a few selfish cattlemen are pushing this matter of keeping them out. A train load of Mexican cattle were shipped out of Mexican cattle were shipped out of Mexico week before last and sold in St. Louis for \$3.75, which shows the fallacy of Taylor's statement. The duty of 10 per cent was so high that it kept out all cattle and no one could get them. When fat there is no differat kept out all cattle and no one could get them. When fat there is no difference between Mexican and Texas cattle. I think Mexico will furnish Texas feeders fully 50,000 head of cattle, which they could not get otherwise."

J. T. Beal, Colorado City: "I have had no expreience with Mexican cattle, except abut 6000 head now on the old Jumbo ranch, shipped last December and January from west of El nago.

except abuf 6000 head now on the old Jumbo ranch, shipped last December and January from west of El paso, these same cattle to be put on the

1,500,000 CANS SOLD IN TEXAS - USED BY 50,000 STOCKMEN & FARMERS

LYON'S EXERGIOINTMENT

LYONS SHEEP DID ROT OINTMENT SURE CURE FOR SGAB ROT THY IT AND YOU'LL USE NO OTHER

and they are doing well. All my country and all country between here and there has more feed than cattle."

INVESTING IN CATTLE. It is gratifying to note that some of the southern papers say that capital is again seeking investment in cattle ranches, and the same men, who three or four years ago got disgusted and sold out at a sacrifice are stocking up again with any kind of scrubs they can get, says the Montana Stock Growers'

Cattle raising, like other lines of business, has its ups and downs, but is not such a business as attracts the speculator. In the early eightles, when the cattle business of the northwestern ranges was in its infancy, and the business itself was at the height of its glory, eastern investors and Euro-pean investors were attracted to the pean investors were attracted to the business by the handsome profits the speculation promised, but the hard winter of '86-87, with its terrible calamwinter of '86-87, with its terrible calamity to the cattle interests drove all the speculators out of the business in a wild panic of sacrifice, and while some individuals who were in the business in the "high times" may go into cattle ranching again, there will never again be a scramble on the part of moneyed men to get into the business as a speculation. By bitter experience moneyed men have learned that the cattle business is one that requires the closest personal attention. The hard winter, it will be remembered, was not the only niethod of loss that was discovered by those who went into the cattle in English of French companies, or who invested their money in steers and cows to be run by hired-hands, directed from the handsome clubrooms of our eastern money cenclubrooms of our eastern money cen-ters. The investors in cattle of that day have found that if personal supervision of the range work can not be given by the investor, it is an excellent business to keep out of; so that today it is doubtful if there is any other line of investment, which represents such a mint of money that has less of the classes known as speculators in it. The business is in the hands of practical cattlemen, and some remaining companies formed from European or eastern capital, which are under the man-agement of men who have by experience and particular attention brought the companies along to the present time.
The southern papers may be correct

in stating that money is again invest-ing in cattle, purchasing any kind of scrubs that can be gotten, and that the same people who were disgusted and sold out four years ago are going into the business. It is hoped, for the benefit of those already in the business that this may be the fact, but it is very doubtful if those, who are investors were once dumped, will embark in the cattle business again when the lights of experience shine so rightly to warn them against a speculation they cannot watch closely and which from its very nature demands close watching to make it in any measure a success. Speculations in lands, city lots, grain ventures and the thousand and one lines of speculations which promises good returns, have more attraction for the moneyed man than an investment in a speculation which has four legs, unless the wanderings of those four legs can be followed by the speculator. The speculator wants an investment that is stationary, so that he may know where his property is. r if he invests in cattle it must be on the market where his property is under his direct control, so that the advan-tages presented may be selzed and the disadvantages escape. The ranching business is such that the investor is at the mercy of his property for eight months out of every twelve, thus preventing the quick turns which foresight dictates in other lines of invest-ment. Only at certain seasons of the year can cattle be placed on the mar-ket; so limited is the possibility for the speculator in range cattle that the field is now, and undoubtedly will remain the province of the practical man who will stay with the proposition Those who cl "through thick and thin," and come out of a hard winter or a poor mar-ket with a determination to continue with the same attention to business. The range business is more a means of livelihood than a field of speculation, and the shortage of cattle which is now apparent will not attract the speculator. If money is to be riade from range cattle it will be made by the men who are by nature and by choice cattlemen; those who have staid by the business during the times of depression and who will be attlemen no matter which way things go.

#### BIG CATTLE SALES.

George B. Loving & Co., the well-known cattle brokers of this city, have just closed three of the largest cattle Just closed three of the largest cattle sales of the season, as follows: For L. Hearne & Sons, Baird, Tex., to C. Goodnight of the Panhandle, 8000 head of mixed stock cattle, located near Roswell, N. M., and known as the 'V Bar" herd, price, \$14 per bead, not

counting calves, delivery to be made at Goodnight, Station, Tex. This is an exceptionally well bred herd.

Another sale of 800 head was also made to Mr. Goodnight for John Schar bauer of Midland. These cattle are also located near Roswell, N. M. price \$13.50 delivered at Goodnight Station. This is the herd sold by Messrs, Loving & Co. last week for the New Eng-land Live Stock company of Denver to

Mr. Scharbauer. Mr. Scharbauer.

Messrs. Loving & Co. also sold the well-known pure bred Hereford herd owned by Mr. Goodnight, numbering 2000 head, and located in Armstrong and Donley counties. This is acknowl. edged to be the finest and best bred herd in Texas. The price paid was \$25 The purchaser was Mr.

John Scharbauer. Loving & Co. are to be congratulated on having made during the past week four of the largest sales of the season.

CATTLE SITUATION.

In commenting on the use of cotton-seed meal by cattle feeders in Texas and other topics, the Chicago market writer for National Stockman and Farmer says: It may be stated in this connection that the cattle now being raised in Texas for this market are largely fed on cottonseed and cottonseed oil, and the old-fashioned Texas grass cattle

are not marketed in anywhere near the large numbers of former years. The average quality of these cattle is far superior to that of past years, and while grassy steers that bring from \$3 to \$3.75 in the Chicago market are still numerous, there are also good sales of cottonseed meal-fed cattle weighing from 900 to 1275 pounds at Within a short time good Texas cat-

tle have been contracted for in that state at \$22.50 to \$25 per head for good

### 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. Put up in 4-ox. bottles, 1-2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5-lb. cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all druggists

### CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers,

NEW YORK CITY.

market now. There is abundance of feed in the Southwest, however, and feeding cattle are sure to continue in demand down there for some time to

Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania were suffering for want of rain for such a long time that their pastures have become dried up and closely cropped in many places, leaving but little grass for cattle to feed on. Many farmers have sold their stock, and under these circumstances the demand for feeding cattle in this market is very limited. In Iowa matters are very different, timely rains having brought about good pastures and an excellent crop of hay. While burned up pastures have forced many Illinois farmers to market their stock, Iowa farmers are more fortunate. Corn prospects in that state are very bright, and oats

that state are very bright, and oats are looking well.

The cattle on the Northwestern ranges will begin to come this way some time during July, but not many are expected here before August. Last year only about 2600 head were received during July, while 58,000 came in the following month, 116,000 in September and 147,000 in October. The receipts here in 1894 from the Northwestern ranges were the largest ever western ranges were the largest ever recorded, reaching a total of 374,400 head. Good receipts are expected this year, the ranges being in good condition and the cattle in fine shape. Whenever cattle from the Northwestern ranges are coming here in large numbers they have a strong influence on prices for common to medium natives, with which they come into

ANOTHER FAILURE. Shortly following the big fallure of Clark & Plumb of this city, came the announcement that H. H. East of Archer City, had made an assignment, Archer City, had made an assignment, naming as assignee, M. Harold of Fort Worth: The schedule of assets amounts to \$275,000. The following is a list of the principal creditors:

Sam Lazarus of Sherman ... \$35,000 Cassidy Bros, of Chicago ... 18,000 E. B. Harrold of Fort Worth ... 32,000 First National bank of Crockett, 5,500 City National bank of Wichita Falls ... 2,500

Lawrence Arbten 3,000
Other sums amounting to 3,000
A copy of the papers in the assignment was filed in Fort Worth Wednesday, naming M. Harrold of Fort

Worth as assignee and conveying the following property: A copy of the papers in the assignment of Mr. E. H. East of Archer county was filed here yesterday with the county clerk. The instrument names M. Harrold of this city assignee

and conveys the following property.
All of Mr. East's land in Archer county, 125 horses and mules, one-half of hogs on OX ranch, 800 beef steers, 4000 stock cattle, interest in business of East, Davis & Co., interest in J. J Welder cattle, interest in Wright &

Assets are given at \$257,275; Habilities enumerated in the list are schedwho claim to know say that Mr. East was caught heavily by the Clark & Plumb failure, having been an endorser on some of their paper. Fort Worth cattlemen were very much surprised when the news reached the city, but those who know Ed East speak highly in his integrity and ex-press the belief that he will tide over his difficulties and come out sound and

PROBABLY NO TEXAS FEVER. Cattle in Nolan County Dying from Contact with Louislanians — The Hornfly Plentiful.

Decker, Tex., July 2, 1895. About thirty days since about 300 head of stock cattle were shipped into this county from North Louisiana, and in the past few days several head of native cattle have died. Many persons are under the impression they died of fever contracted from the Louisiana cattle. The cattle that died were very fat, among them a fine Hereford bulk the property of Mr. Thomas Trammel of Sweetwater. The Louisiana cattle were thin in order, and but few had

medded their winter coats.
What do you think of this? Will cattle from that section give us fever Let me hear from you fully on the Grass and water in great abundance;

all stock fat. The hornfly has given the cattle plenty to do in the past thirty days, and they have taken on no fat in consequence. Very truly,

T. S. FOSTER.

Without a detailed description as to how the cattle that died were afflicted

it would be impossible to say for certain that they had Texas fever, but it is quite likely that the trouble can be traced to the source indicated. Cattle from the low altitudes of Louisiana will certainly infect those of your county. The Journal's veterinary county. was called to a county northwest of here a few days since to investigate a herd of cattle, among which a large number were dying, and he pronounced the trouble Texas fever, communicated by a single steer out of a bunch of cattle from Louisiana having broken through a pasture fence and mixed with the natives. The altitude of this county lacks 200 or 300 feet of being as high as that of Nolan, and taking this into consideration it follows that your cattle have contracted the fever from the Louisiana bunch. Reports have reached this office from several counties, the altitude of which is not as high as Nolan, that the natives are dying with fever as a result of contact with East Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas cattle, and where this is the case, if cuch a thing is possible the shipped in cattle should be confined in a pasture to themselves until danger is a pasture to themselves until danger is passed, say from sixty to ninety days. Little can be done in the way of a remedy for fever infected cattle. All applicted animals and those primarily the cause of the trouble should be kept away from the natives, so that the further spread of the disease be checked.—(Ed.

GLAD AND PROSPEROUS.

The Rains and Good Crops Have Inspired the Stockmen and Farmers of the Panhandle With Renewed Hopes: Childress, Tex., July 8 .- The longwished-for rains did come, in abundance, and now everything is lovely. There is the largest feed crop by far that has ever been raised in the Pan-

handle. Those of our farmers who have been Those of our farmers who have been able to stay and stem the current of drouths seem to have come to their senses. All seem to be hanging to the last yearling toposible, and adding thereto as opportunity offers. Nearly every farmer will raise his own bacon, with some to spare: The wheat crop was very light, but such crops as millo-

maize, Kaffir corn, sorghum, millet, etc., are simply immense, while the crop of Indian corn is far ahead of anything heretofore raised in the Pan-handle.

with good health, plenty of water, good grass, good crops and fat cattle, it would seem our country is in a fair way to get up on its heels again.

There is probably no country in Texas that offers greater inducements to the average stock farmer than the Panhandle, with her cheap lands and many advantages for raising stock More anon,

A GREAT CATTLE HERD. John Scharbauer of Midland, a well-to-do cattleman and banker, has re-cently bought the celebrated Hereford herd of cattle owned by Captain Good-night of Goodnight, Texas, paying therefore \$25 per head. This is one of the best herds of cattle in the United States, not an animal in the entire herd but what is eligible to registra-The original stock was brought from Kansas 15 years ago by Mr. Goodnight, who has kept the herd up to its original high standard by con-stantly infusing new blood, knowing that inbreeding would cause retro-

Mr. Scharbauer is to be congratulated on securing this noted herd of cattle, which he says he will keep. They will be allowed to remain in their present location, Mr. \* Scharbauer's plan being to raise pure blood bulls to supply the demand existing among cattlemen for this class of stock. The sale was made by George B. Loving & Co., cattle and ranch brokers of this

THE LINE UNCHANGED.

In answer to numerous inquiries which have reached this office relative to the recently quarantined countles north of the established line, the information has been given that no change was made as far as allowing cattle from below to be crossed into the counties above. D. E. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in answer to a letter from the Journal says: "The regulations in regard to the quarantine line and the movement of cattle in Texas have not been changed. I have not been officially informed as to the terms of the quarantine which you mention on certain counties above the line, but I suppose it was established on account of infected cattle having been driven to those counties in vio-lation of the regulations of this department. The establishment of this quarantine should not permit any further violations of the government regu-

Texas Central Normal College Course of Study-Preparatory, normal, lit-crary, business, shorthand, typewriter, pen-manship and music. Board, tuition and room rent for three months, \$37 to \$43. Experi-enced teachers, thorough work. Students en-ter any time and select their own work. School all the year. Address W. E. Spivey, Principal and Pro-prietor, Temple, Tex.

ST. LOUIS SEMINARY.

A private, select school for twenty young Would you have your daughter an at-active home, with all domestic comforts, 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 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.

7(0 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 heifer 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 bargain.

6000 good New Mexico stock cattle, at

\$12.50, not counting calves.

0,000 improved stock Q cattle, located in Northeastern New Mexico; will be sold with land, horses and outfit at reasonable price and on easy

000 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, \$25.

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 or sell.

Opposite Delaware Hotel, Fort Worth, Tex.



Is the Oldest and Best in the State. Leading College South NONE BETTER.

Students educated for Business by doing business. Actual business from start to finish. Most thorough and em inently practical course of actual business training in America. It will pay you to attend the oldest, cheapest and best. Full Business Scholarship, board, furnished room, fuel and light, with private family for 12 weeks, \$63, of \$115 for 24 weeks. For special offers, Club Rates, or 8-page paper, containing full particulars, call at College, or address, J. W. MAHAN, President, Sherman, Texas.

### ADD-RAN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

Twenty-third annual session opens September 4. The institution is first-class. The location is healthful, quiet and accessible. Three miles from Granbury, on the Fort Worth and Rio Grande. New and excellent additions Granbury, on the Fort worth and Rio Grande. New and extended additionate to the home for young ladies. Ten schools with experienced teacher at the head of each. Three courses leading to the bachelor degree. Nine post graduate courses leading to A. M. Ph. D.. Physical culture carefully provided for by gymnasium and military companies. A well selected library of 2500 volumes. Boarding facilities ex cellent, and prices very reasonable. Matron for the young ladies and university physician without cost to the pupils.

A. CLARK, LL.D., President.

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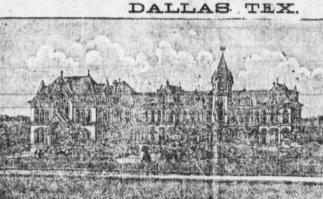
An advanced, thorough and select school; 58 years without a death. Conservatory of music, 2 directors, both American, one a graduate of Leipzig, one from Boston; 21 officers and teachers. Special terms to Southern pupils. The best and cheapest school in the South. Send for catalogue. JAS. DINW IDDIE, M. A. of University of Virginia.

URSULINE ACADEMY.

A thorough and refined education for the young ladies placed in our care is the aim and end of this institution, Just closing its forty-eighth year, its record speaks for itself. Location and climate all that could be desired. For further particulars apply to

MOTHER SUPERIOR Unsults Account. further particulars apply to MOTHER SUPERIOR Ursuline Academy, Galveston, Texas.

### URSURLINE ACADEMY,



This institution, chartered by the legislature of the state, continues to afford that thorough and refined education, which has distinguished it since its establishment.

DAY SCHOOL. has been attached to the Academy. Studies will be resumed on Monday. September 3. MOTHER SUPERIOR,

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Sherman Institute and Conservatory of Music and Art. HIGHEST COURSE IN THE STATE.

Texas' model school for girls. Founded 1877. Undenominational, but Christian in influence, discipline and instruction. A large and able corps of instructors. Various societies and clubs. Degrees conferred. Honors and medals awarded. Commodious buildings, including dormitories, halls, studios, etc., surrounded by balconies; all overlooking beautifully ornamented grounds. Library of 2000 choice volumes. Laborato ry containing philosophical, astronomical and chemical apparatus. Steam-heating, electric lights, waterworks, bath rooms and every appliance conductive to health and enjoyment. Museum of natural history. Largest gymnasium in the state. Expenses moderate. Address

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#### DAIRY.

DAIRY FARMING IN TEXAS.
The Southern dairyman has many advantages over his Northern rival. He can buy land at \$5 per acre or less, instead of paying twenty times as much. His stock need no protection, as a rule; a shed open on the south is ample protection against winter storms. He can obtain fairly good prices. The stores pay 25 cents per pound for good butter; and if he be near the consumer, the farmer will probably supply him direct at 30 cents or 35 cents per pound. He can buy cows for a half, perhaps DAIRY FARMING IN TEXAS.

direct at 30 cents or 35 cents per pound.
He can buy cows for a half, perhaps a third, of what they would cost North.
The Southern butter is unexcelled in quality. This gentleman, nine years ago, of San Antonio made Jersey butter to the president of the National Dairymen's convention, then assembled in New York, asking him to distribute it by pounds to the best judges for their New York, asking him to distribute it by pounds to the best judges for their criticism. Nine highly commendatory replies were received, the judges saying it was equal to what they paid \$1 per pound for.

As to food, one sees fat cattle in the pastures when the grass has apparently disappeared from drouth, the evergreen live oak and the mesquite, with its leaves and ample crop of beans, fur-

its leaves and ample crop of beans, nis leaves and ample crop of beans, furnishing abundant browse. In the West, the pulpy nopal, or prickly pear, is cut down and the thorns singed off; and so prepared it forms, with meal, an excellent food. The food ordinarily used for miles cover in sorting the same transfer. used for milch cows is sorghum cane, Mollet, alfalfa, Johnson grass, prairie hay, ensilage, sweet potatoes, cotton seed (cooked), cotton-seed meal, bran, cornmeal, chopped oats and cotton seed hulls. The latter gray, wooly-looking "roughness" was sold last winter at the oil mills at \$2.50 per ton (2000 pounds). It is extensively used, being no much cheaper than hay at \$9 per ton, and sorghum hay at \$12.

and sorghum hay at \$12.

A number of farmers are erecting silos, cutting down the green corn crop and chopping up grain, cob, and stalks into two-inch lengths. It is asserted into two-inch lengths. It is asserted that twenty tons of ensilage can be obtained from an acre of land, and a cow's daily ration will average forty pounds. The initial expense of the silos is the drawback to this process. However, Messrs. Kohler and Heldenfels, of Beeville, have adopted an inexpensive open air silo. With an ordinary elevator, they erect a stack twenty to thirty feet high, and of from twenty five to forty feet in diameter. It is held in shape by a sort of lattice work held in shape by a sort of lattice work frame, formed like an immense barrel. After eight or ten days this can be removed and employed elesewhere. A load of hay is used to top off with, and brine poured over the sides; and the corn or sorghum put up green is preserved economically and with no appreciable loss.

The Texas experiment station (which does such efficient work to promote the agricultural industry of the state) last year conducted a very thorough, varied year conducted a very thorough, varied and exhaustive series of experiments, to determine the best combinations of food for milk cattle—the foods employed being alfalfa, cotton seed hulls, silage, hay, corn meal, cotton meal, and boiled cotton seed. The report occupies over twenty pages of elaborate estimates, with a few explanatory notes and remarks, and is of supreme value to the dairyman. value to the dairyman.

They did not test sweet potatoes as

food; but this prolific plant is one of the most valuable in the South. In the remarkably dry summer of last year I raised a good sweet potato crop with no irrigation after setting out the vines. It sells at the same price in the stores as Irish potatoes—ordinarily at \$1.20 a bushel—is more abundant in its yield, and costs nothing for seed The average yield per acre for the state is \$8.94 for corn, \$15.36 for wheat and \$50.24 for sweet potatoes. It is of the convolvulus or morning glory family; and the tops, which remain green ing severe drouths when the grass scorches up, may be cut with a mowing machine and put up for food. For dairy cattle it is especially valuable, and it even mkes a good salad. A gen-tleman who sets out bunch yams at the end of June made at the rate of 350 bushels to the acre; and a market gardener told me he had raised 400 bushels—which shows what may be done under the most favorable conditions. This is a root which will be largely fed to dairy cattle in the fu-

It is interesting to turn from the crude methods of the ordinary Texas stockman to a creditable dairy farm like that of Mr. Lothrop near Marshall. All the barns and buildings are in good order, painted and whitem good order, painted and white-washed, the yards planted with Ber-muda grass and swept daily, the stables cleaned after every milking and freely slaked with lime. Also the cows are groomed daily, and their udders washed before milking. The upper room of the dairy contains a Da Laval separator and a heater for water and skim milk for the calves. The lower room has a cement floor, and a large trough through which water flows from a spring; and in this the butter and cream are kept. In this room, too, is the swing churn.

The butter and milk are sold at the depot in the city at high prices. The calves are fed on warmed skim milk and Blatchford's calf meal, through a Small's calf-feeder. Most of the cows have tests of from fourteen pounds to twenty-four pounds of butter weekly; and it is intended to eventally get rid of all cows with a lower yield than two pounds daily.

The owner always attends the meet-

ings of the American Jersey Cattle Club in New York, he being a director; and he has the gold medal given by the mayor of Dallas to the breeder whose cattle brought the highest aver-age price at the Jersey cattle sales at Dallas. The annual exhibits at the Dallas and other fairs show that fine dairy stock are appreciated in Tever dairy stock are appreciated in Texas, and it is clear that before long the state, in place of importing butter and cheese from less favored portions of the Union, will, on the contrary, produce a large surplus for export pur-poses.—Charles E. Hodson in Prairie

THE OXFORDS.

The following is a good description of the Oxford sheep by the American

One of the most meritorious of the British mutton breeds of sheep is the Oxforddown, which, although generally classed as one of the middle woois, is

classed as one of the middle wools, is properly rather more closely related to the long wool family.

The Oxford is generally recognized as the result of a cross between the Hampshiredown and Cotswold, but there is doubtless Southdown blood here, too, which assists to lend more of the Down characteristics. Some authorities hold that the Oxford is really the product of the Leicester, Cotswold and Southdown crossed together: but this theory is hardly substantiated, if we are to consider augether: but this theory is hardly substantiated, if we are to consider authentic the early statements of its breeders. The Oxford is perhaps the largest framed of the Down breeds, and favors in form and fleece the Cotswold. The evident intention of its originators was to grow a sheep which would furnish the largest carcass of meat possible and possessing a quality as good as that of any of the Down breeds, the fleece being a consideration of secondary importance. of secondary importance

of secondary importance.
Wherever introduced in this country
the Oxford has won many friends,
and they are challenging older rivals
in the race for superiority and popular

specimens were shown at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, where they attracted considerable notice. At English shows the Oxford has been recognized as a separate breed since

The distinguishing characteristics of the Oxford are size, hardness and early maturity—three most important features. It is also possessed of short limbs, is of square build, with a gray or brown face. The nose has a gray or white spot on the end. The legs are a dark brown, smoky color. The fleece is longer, still not as dense as is that of the Shropshire, neither is it as fine. Cotswold blood is plainly detected in the wool from the waviness running all through it.

NORMAN CATTLE.

The recent arrival at the port of New York of the twelve head of Norman cattle has aroused considerable interest in a breed but little known in the United States, but which well merits the attention of American farmers. Norman breeders claim that they are the best dairy cows in the world, and in proof thereof point to the fact that the London market, the most critical in the world, is chiefly supplied with Norman butter, which is fresh, with hardly a trace of salt to destroy the original aroma, the bulk of the importations from other countries being relegated to the provinces, where the taste is not so fastidious.

The Norman or Cotentin breed, as it is sometimes termed, certainly holds a very important place among French cattle. The leading characteristics are: Great size, large head, with very prom-inent eyes, thick, turned-up muzzle, horns fine and bent forward; skin thick and somewhat hard; breast wide and spacious; back straight; legs short; udder large and well formed, with well developed teats. The coat is of various shades of red, very often intermixed with white. It is said that a good Norman cows give on an average from twenty-five to thirty quarts of milk a day and that this amount is often constituently averaged.

siderably exceeded. Norman cows are gentle and hardy, but require an abundance of nourishment. Their large frames and general characteristics have often caused them to be called French Shorthorns. Like them, they fatten readily and make excellent beef, but there is rather more bone and offal when slaughtered. The Norman cow reaches a weight of from 1200 to 1800 pounds, while a steer at the age of from 2 1-2 to 3 years will average from 1600 to 2000 pounds and somego considerably beyond that

THE LAST STRUGGLE For life is generally the hardest. The Fort Worth implement men seem to see the end of the Eastern high-priced steel press, from which they have reaped a good harvest for a number of years. They nearly all represent an Eastern make of press and some two different makes of presses this year to down the Walnut Hay Press, which is yet only started but which will enjoy its march among the farmers long after the steel press will be noticed no more.

Any one who can prove that the Walnut Hay Press is not principally built of the material best suited, when cost of production and maintaining for scores of years to come is considered, will receive a hay press free. Also, any one who can prove that the Walnut Hay Press, under its proper management, will not turn out as many bales per dollar of labor as the high priced steel presses have averaged for the last three years when in the hands of common farmers, will also receive a press free of charge.

I am always good for my word regardless as to what sianderers may say. See ad in For Sale column. GEORGE SCHUBERT.

TO BOSTON, MASS., AND RETURN. One Fare for the Round Trip July 3, 4, 5 and 6.

On account of the fourteenth international convention of the United So-clety of Christian Endeavor and the clety 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 Pacific railway will place on sale July 3, 4, 5 and 6 tickets to Boston, Mass., and 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 5. Exchange 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. ways, 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

at Boston.

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

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the past few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pro-nounced it a local disease, and pre-scribed local remedies, and by con-stantly failing to cure with local treat-ment pronounced ft incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitu-tional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Ca-tarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts di-rectly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails

o cure. Send for circulars and testi-nonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Important Information. The "Rock Island Route" is now running through vestibule sleeping cars 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 morning. If you intend making a business or pleasure trip to Colorado this summer, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address the undersigned for folders, rates or information.

It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Flyer" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of Purchase your tickets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and get full value for your money.

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In the race for superiority and popular favor. Within the past few years more attention, too, is being paid to its fleece. The result has been ar greater density and fineness of fibre than the breed possessed when first brought into public notice.

It will perhaps be remembered that almost their first introduction into this country occurred in 1876, when a few Rubber Stamp Co.. 250 Main st., Dallas. The fact that Texas Stock and Farm

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s not excelled in all the land. Different styles of bottoms to suit any kind of oil. Five thousand sold the first year. We also make many styles of walking plows and can please you on Disc Harrows, Drills, Buggies, Wagons and Binder Twine. We are State Agents for the Enterprise Carriage M'f'g Co. and Cooper Farm Write for price. Come and see us.

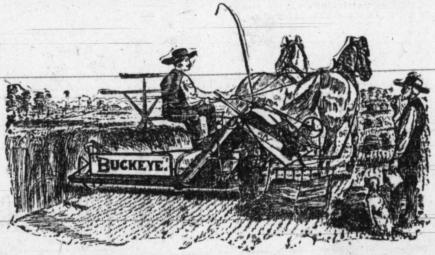
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A farmer needs an accurate and han dy scale for weighing goods he buys and produce he sells, as much, though probably not as often, as the merchant. The high price of decent and reliable scales have kept them out of the reach The high price of decent and reliable scales have kept them out of the reach of the average farmer. Our success in placing before our readers exclusively the only really first-rate, good-as-any-made sewing machine, as low as the cast iron premium machines, induced us to undertake to see what could be done in the line of scales. After negotiations extending to every considerable manufacturer in this country, we are in a position to offer two sizes of scales that fulfil every requirement in capacity or accuracy, at prices that cannot be duplicated except at a loss of money, even by the manufacturer.



This scale is particularly adapted to the requirements of the housekeeper. It will soon save its cost as a detector. With this scale in the house short

weights in groceries, seeds, etc., will be a thing of the past, and the good house-wife will be able to know in advance just how many pounds of butter she is just now many bounds of butter she is sending to town, how much each dress-ed fowl weighs. Besides this, there will be no guess work in cookery. When she be no guess work in cookery, when she wants a pound, she will know how to get a pound and when a recipe calls for get a pound and when a recipe can for are all steel and connections all of a half or quarter of an ounce, she has quality of iron that is strong enough the means at hand of weighing it exactly.

makes a good postage scale, too, It makes a good postage scale, too, and is as handy in the office as in the Price, on board cars at Ft. Worth. with one years' subscription to Journal,



No 2 Journal Scale. 1-4 Os. to 240 Pounds.

This scale is equal in capacity to the regulation counter scales of the grocer. The scoop draws from 1-4 ounce to 20 pounds, and the platform from two ounces to 240 pounds, and are sealed with U. S. seal, so that absolute accuracy may be depended upon. In this scale, as in No. 1, the bearings are all steel and connections all of a couplity of from that is strong enough. capacity of the scales. This is the biggest scale bargain ever offered and we expect to sell a thousand of these luring the twelve months of our contract. Price on board cars at Fort Worth, with one year's subscription to Stock and Farm Journal, \$5.



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The enormous number of our Premium Watches sold since we introduced it has led us to confer with some factories for more pretentious Watches. Below we present a list of what, after a personal visit to the factories and wholesale dealers, we consider the best Watch bargains in America. We are not offering these Watches for profit; we are not in the jewelry business, but we want circulation and circulation we must have.



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This is a Coin Silver, engraved Chatplain Ladies' Watch, exact size of cut. It is stem wind and stem set, select jewels, cylinder escapement, correctly timed, tested and fully warranted, We give this Watch free for a club of 8 subscribers, or send it prepaid and the Journal 12 months for \$5.00.

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 walue. 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 m inths and watch for



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

Address,

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D. O. LIVELY, Editor.

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THEN AND NOW.

One year's diversification of crops

has brought about a wonderful change in methods, a new set of ideas and a broader knowledge of farming among the agriculturists of this state, and where last year at this time there was disgust among them over the certainty that despite the magnificent proportions of the cotton crop, their year's work would avail no profits, there exists a wholesome assurance of at least reasonable pay for their time and labor. This will not demonstrate, itself as quickly as under the former system, when the profits or losses of the year could be determined by the time cotton began to open, and the farmer could tell almost to a certainty whether or not he could settle the bill he owed the grocer, for bacon, sugar, flour and

molasses he would have to get along on the next year in order to come out whole, taking it for granted that the next year's cotton crop would be big, with the hope that something would happen to make higher prices. This calculation did not include his clothing bill, as long ago the cotton farmer got himself and family in the habit of getting along with precious few clothes and shoes. New clothes and dudeism were synonymous terms with him, and he did not propose to have his wife and children dressing up and aping after the city folks. His children did not attend school more than three months in the year, as they were needed in the cotton patch the rest of the time, and then he could illy afford to buy school books when he had to stint on actual necessities.

These conditions are not overdrawn, finest natural agricultural country on earth, exists in a hand-to-mouth, poverty-stricken way, cursing the commercial enterprises of the country as the cause of all his troubles.

Within the present year the parting of the ways has been reached, and the fact that progress has been forced on the farmers of Texas does not lessen the benefits that have and will accrue from the adoption of diversification in their agricultural plans. From all over the state reports come that devotion to one crop and one set of ideas has been replaced by an intelligent application of the knowledge which experience has taught, and that horticulture, viticulture, gardening, stockraising and feeding and marketing are coming in for a share of attention. It would be foolish to expect so important a change as this to be thoroughly affected in a year, but the seed has been sown, and when it will have had an opportunity of developing its superiority over the old methods our farmers will be a prosperous, self-supporting

and contented class.

With the Texas Fruit Palace at Tyler on one side of the state and the Hortioultural fair at Bowie almost on the other, each with a display of product of tree and vine that California need not blush to own, the most pronounced skeptic regarding Texas' capability as a fruit country would go away an enthusiastic convert. The Texas Fruit Palace at Tyler will open July 17 and hold until August 1 and should be visited by every man in the state who feels an interest in the upbuilding of his own community and the state at heart. The State Horticultural Society will meet at Bowie July 31 to August 1 and a display of fruits is promised that will eclipse anything of the kind yet attempted in the state. The most interesting and beneficial part of the Bowie meeting will be the practical information disseminated by men who have made a life's study of fruit culture in Texas, and every farmer who is interested in agricultural progress should be present and learn of the methods that make farming a pursuit of pleasure and profit.

Within the present month in the regular order of things comes lay-by time for the Texas farmers. The continued rains this year will make this period of rest come a little late, and it's a question whether or not it can be afforded to take this time away from the field, especially since the rainy season caused many days to be lost. Most business men try to shape their affairs so that they can have a vacation in summer, but if things go wrong they stay at home to straighten them out. The farmers need recreation and rest as much as anybody, but in many instances it will be impracticable this year. The land planted to cotton which could not be worked in time to save that crop should be broken up and sowed to millet, sorghum, corn or the other forage crops that have plenty of time yet in which to mature. A turnip | for 1896.

patch sowed at this time would bring good results. Several garden products can be planted now to an advantage. Arrangements should be made for the fall and winter sowing of wheat, oats, rye and barley, and this is a proper occasion to begin laying plans for next season's work. Constant thought and careful planning are as essential to success in farming as is hard work.

Politicians, especially the class that go to the legislature in the state, have, as a rule, no more idea about the importance of agriculture than a hog has use for side pockets. One of these statesmen was heard to remark a day or two since that he regarded all appropriations for agriculture or geology by the state as so much wasted money. The way it has been applied in this state bears the gentleman out in his assertion, but under the methods in vogue in states where intelligence in legislators is made a qualification every dollar invested in fostering agricultural purusits has brought munificent returns.

The next annual meeting of the Texas State Grange has been called to meet Tuesday, July 13, at Killeen, Bell county, at which meeting officers will be elected to serve for the two ensuing years. Hon. B. J. Kendrick of Mc-Lennan county, a member of the Grange, in an interview expressed regret that agricultural organizations in the South had not thriven as they should and the retarding agency he said was politics. In the North, said Mr. Hendricks, "the Grange is growing as it never grew before, and we hope after the Killeen meeting to see the farmers come in that energy and love of the organization which wasvisible early in the 70s, before politics spoiled it alh" Whether or not Mr. Kendrick's hopes will be realized remains to be seen, but he has the situation sized up perfectly.

Paying for feeders close up to what prime beef will bring on the markets is indicated by the prices at which this class of cattle are being held. Several losses have been reported by those who rough fed through the past winter expecting to get full fed prices for their product in the spring and summer, and although the outlook is bright it is best to be conservative in purchasing feeders. Half fat fed cattle have little or no advantage over fat rangers in the market, and it must not be overlooked that Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and the other big feeding states are in the business this year. It would severely hurt the Texas cattle business for feeders to lose money this year, and if the prices now being asked are paid the chances for making money are not particularly

When somebody asked Mr. P. H. Fitzgerald of Indianapolis why he did not locate his colony of 40,000 settlers in Alabama instead of Georgia, he replied that Georgia did more rustling than Alabama and for that reason she got the colony. And this is the very reason that Carolina, North and South, Georgia and Alabama have been distancing Texas in securing desirable imand still exist in a degree that reflects | migration and the location of numerpoorly on the farmer who living in the ous manufacturing enterprises, in the face of the superiority of this state over them in natural advantages and resources. There needs to be some development in the "hustling" line among the citizens of Texas, and about the first thing that should be done is to arrange for a Texas exhibit at the Atlanta exposition.

> It is encouraging to note that a number of the leading newspapers of Texas are devoting a great deal of attention to industrial development. Not a few, however, continue along the path of political agitation, keeping everything unsettled and their followers dissatisfied. Partisan agitation and commercial prosperity do not gee together, and just now the people are interested in improving their position without waiting for legislation, which they have long ago found out is uncertain, to say the least.

> Over in Tennessee, where the chinch bugs are troublesome, the state commission of agriculture has had its experts making investigations, and it has been decided that infected bugs brought from Kansas and Illinois will be used to spread disease among the crop destroyers. The dispatch containing this intelligence did not say how the Kansas bugs were infected. It is now in order for the Tennessee bugs to inaugurate a system of vaccination.

> The constantly growing demand for stock hogs by farmers and cattle feeders demonstrates the wisdom of the course taken by this and other agricultural papers in urging the necessity of raising hogs. All of the hogs of this class that Texas has can be disposed of at a profit right now, and in a state like this where there never has been a failure of the corn and other feed crops there is no danger of raising too

The farmer-cattle feeder is very much in evidence in Texas this year. They are invading the range districts, buying back in many instances part of the stocks which were made up in their own sections. Small bunches of feeders are finding ready sale and cattle will be put in the feed lots earlier than usual. Texas cattle will enter largely into export trade next season, and range shipments will grow beautifully less after the summer's run.

There is little use in losing sleep or tearing hair this year over political conditions that cannot be changed until 1896, and even if different systems are adopted the whole country will have to go through another sweat before it gets accustomed to the new condition. And then without enough to eat and some to sell the farmers especially will not be one whit better off.

All of Texas regrets that the Waco Cotton Palace will not be rebuilt this year. This enterprise did a wonderful amount of good, and it is to be hoped that the citizens of Waco will shake off their lethargy and at once start the work of rebuilding so as to be ready Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

# Baking ABSOLUTELY PURE

CALLAHAN GLEANINGS.

Movement and doings of People, Horses and Cattle. Baird, Tex., July 10, 1895.

Editor Journal: On account of absence from home and a deal of stir and confusion caused by the recent storm at Baird and

by the recent storm at Baru and throughout our county we have somewhat neglected the Journal of late.

While the storm did considerable gamage, we are glad to note that the damage is much less than was at first estimated, and with a few exceptions our farmers and stockmen are enjoying the threat prespect of hig crops and the linest prospect of big crops and good profits this section has enjoyed for many years. Cattlemen are especially happy. With a full year's supply of grass and water already assured they are now talking \$15 for steer yearlings. \$20 for two years and \$25 lings, \$20 for two-year-olds and \$25 for three-year-old steers, with a goodnumber on hand and for sale, feed to cary them until April next if

necessary.
Capt. W. C. Powell's silo at Baird
was blown down by the recent storm;
loss about \$1500. This is considered a
loss to the entire stock and dairy interest of our county, as the captain was constantly experimenting and demonstrating the advantages of en-silage feeding, and his many friends earnestly hope that he will rebuild the

Your correspondent with his family, Mrs. R. A. Barclay, Misses Mattle and Elsie McLilland, Emma Nelson, Belle Rice and others made a trip to Min-eral Wells two weeks ago by wagon. This was about the merriest crowd we ever had the honor of chaperoning, and the trip to the Wells was enjoyed muchly until we reached the big Brazos and found it on a boom. Then began the trouble. The ladies couldn't swim, and this correspondent was forthwith put under oath not to give away the balance of our experience. A. Hearn leaves today for New Mexico to deliver a large stock of cat-tle lately sold by L. Hearn & Sons; de-

S. E. Webb went to Fort Worth this week on business. R. A. Ferguson (Uncle Bob) passed through Baird this week with a drove of horses bound for Hill county. Uncle Bob is a typical old-time free grass stockman. He has had a stock of 2000 to 4000 horses on the range here for the past fifteen years, and is supposed to have lost by deaths and stealage all the increase, 10 per cent of the original stock and 50 per cent in values on the remnant, and yet he has more horses left then be will ever need eft than he will ever need.

tails of the sale not yet made public

Judge B. R. Webb, senior member of the firm of Webb & Webb of Baird, noved his family and effects to Fort Worth lately, where he will make hi home in the future. A. G. WEBB, Real Estate and Live Stock Agent.

VETERINARY. In connection with this department Texas Stock and Farm Journal has secured the services of Dr. F. M. Hopkins, a veterinary surgeon of pro-nounced ability, and invites its readers to write whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist in making this department one of the interesting features of the Journal. color and sex of the animal, stating symptoms accurately, or how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. When veterinary advice is desired by mail and without delay, Dr. Hopkins should all the rest directly and the re be addressed directly, and \$1 inclosed to secure prompt attention. All other inquiries should be addressed to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and will be answered each in turn.

SICK HORSES AND SHEEP. Deming's Bridge, Tex., July 3, 1895. Veterinary Editor Journal: Some of our horses and mules have a peculiar disease lately that never was noticed in this section before. A very bad swelling appears on the point of the left shoulder, which extends up the neck, generally killing them inside of thirty-six hours.

Our sheep are also dying very bad from red water. We would be very thankful if you would give us a remedy for both diseases. F. CORNELIUS.

I cannot with any degree of safety prescribe for your horses and mules without first knowing more of the symptoms; to what extent this disease has existed in your section; if noticed on more than one ranch or pasture, and now many are affected at the same time; the condition of the stock; kept in the pasture or in the stable and working; the source of your water supply and the kind of feed used; the symptoms that accompany the swellings, if it breaks, and if so the color of the discharge and the quantity; the color of the urine and the discharge from the howels: and the symptoms

manifested before death.

Red water in sheep is the symptom of a disease which is generally caused by feeding an irritant and unwhole some food wanting in the essentials of nutrition, causing disordered diof nutrition, estion and affecting the liver. blood in this trouble becomes thin and watery and shows a deficiency of its essential elements. The fibrous, albu-men and red blood corpuseles. The disease is generally to be found in un-improved localities and attacks animals

fed too exclusively on the products of such lands. The best treatment on the onset of the disease is to cause a free evacua-tion of the bowels and depletion of the pertal vein and liver by an active purgative. Salts or any other active purgative will suffice and when colicy pains are showing themselves the bland oils had best be resorted to. Olive oil is good and when the convalescent stage is brought about give tonics, such as iron with chlorate of potash and cinchonna or gentian. with a bountiful supply of good food, easy of digestion and of a wholesome kind.

A SKIN TROUBLE Ganahl, Kerr County, Tex., July 1. terinary Editor Journal: My horse is covered with small bare patches the size of your finger point or smaller. He appears to be healthy otherwise. Some say Spanish itch,

others ticks. I never saw a tick on the horse Your description is not sufficient satisfactorily diagnose the trouble Glanders very often appear in that way; small nodules, which are elevated around the edges of the sores, and showing a yellow, sunken center, must be treated with suspicion, pecially as that disease is highly contagious. These nodules follow the course of the lymphatic vessels of the body, while to all other appearances the animal will show no signs of disease, but seem perfectly healthy. If your trouble is simply an abrasion of the skin of the kind due to some of the many parasites that affect horses, a wash composed of the following will. a wash composed of the following with think, soon dry up any of the ordinary sores due to many parasites affecting the dermis of the skin: Take of powdered sugar of lead three ounces, carbolic acid twenty drops, and tinc-

ture of opium one ounce, with a sufficient quantity of water to make two pints. Apply this preparation to the affected spots with a sponge three times daily after first washing the parts well with soap and water. Feed bran or some light food to keep the bowels open. Should this be found to have not effected a cure, write again, describing the symptoms manifested as accurately as possible

Dr. F. W. Hopkins, VETERINARY SURGEON,

Late Veterinary Surgeon 7th U. S. Calvary and graduate with honors at Columbia and American Veterinary

Colleges treat your Horses, Cattle and Phone 71. P. O. Box 210 Fort Dogs. Phone 71. P. O. Box 210 Fort Worth Texas. References: M. C. Hurley, President Union Stock Yards Bank; K. M. Van Zandt, President Fort Worth National Bank; W. J. Boaz, Vice-President American National Bank; R. E. Maddox,

Madoxia Stock Farm; Fort Worth

Packing Company.

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

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

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All-heart Cypress Cisterns, Tanks, Water Troughs, Stock Tanks, etc., made to order on short notice. Correspondence solicited. 2802 Market street, corner 28th, Galveston, Texas.

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Manufacturer of the Bartlett 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 8:00 5:00 Ly Weatherf rd Ar 9:17 4:00 10:00 12:49 6:22 6:00 Ar Miner 1 W.l.y 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.

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SCIENCE CONFIRMS HORSE SENSE. A majority of the first class Railroads of the United States and Canada are using The the United States and Canada are using The Page fence. Scientific tests and comparisons led to this result. Strange to say the best practical farmers of both countries, led only by experience and good common sense, had already decided in its favor, and now Park Commissoners and Cemetery Officials seem bound to make the decision unanimous. We have sold double the amount of park fence this season than heretofore in the whole history of the business.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

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UNITED STATES PAINT M'F'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, Twentysecond street, near Strand, Galveston, Texas. Please mention this paper.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE—About 1000 head of good East Texas cattle, all ages, including one, two and three-year-old steers. Bids received up to July 24. Address N. J. MAINER, Lovelady, Tex.

WANTED-Live deer, antelope, wild turkeys and other wild animals. Address Charles Payne, Wichita, Kan.

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 abundance. Address

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

HEREFORD HERD FOR SALE We want a buyer for 1600 pure bred and high grade Hereford cattle—the est bred herd of its size in the United states. All raised in the Panhandle States. All raised in the Pannanule and therefore safe any where above the quarantine line.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,

Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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.

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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 the ball rolling. stock you may have to sell. Our cor-respondence among buyers is unlimited. Write us

TOWERS & COLLINS, Live Stock Brokers, Miles City, Mont.

## FOR SAL

Anyone wishing to buy Mexican cattle will find it to their interest to correspond with Felix Mann, at Eagle Pass, as I have secured the agency of 50,000 head. FELIX MANN, head. Eagle Pass. Texas.

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.

The furniture and effects and lease of the new McClelland hotel at Waco, Texas. The house is doing a good business and is a desirable place. For particulars address J. D. KNAPP, Prop,

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 well improved, all fenced, good house with six rooms well finished. 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 stuated 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 pasture. This is fine property; but will have to sell quick or pass into posses. sion of a loan company, can't be excelled for This place can't be excelled for a stock ranch or feeding Terms, \$8.50 per acre, \$1000 cash balance on time at 8 per cent interest.
Will take some good trade. Apply to John B. Neil, Buffalo Gap, Tex.

FOR SALE. A ten-section ranch in Sterling county, Texas, on north Concho river; fenced into three pastures-two of two one of six sections; 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, simple title. One and a half sections leased-permanent lease. Will sell land at \$1.50 per acre, including improve-Can give possession by ments. ember 1, or sooner if desired. 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.

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

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I will contract or buy on commission blooded cattle of any breed for future or immediate delivery.

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Percherons and French Coach Stallions

A fine list of which are for sale. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

POST OAK POULTRY YARDS, Breeders of Thoroughbred Poultry, and Poland China Swine.

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Cornish Indian Games; Silvarities: Cornish Indian Games; Silver Wyandiottes; Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; Red Caps; Buff and Partridge Cochins; Light Brahmas. Eggs in season, \$2 for 13, except the Cornish Indian Games, which are \$3 for 13. No fowls for sale this fall. 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 deliver one of my Ohio Im-proved Chester pigs of either sex, 8 to 12 weeks old. freight paid, to any express office in Texas, pigs from registered stock and pedigree furnished with each pig. Money to accompany order, and this offer good only for thirty days—to in-

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State fair record unexcelled by any breed or breeder.

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Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of be: preeding. Write us for pedigree and prices

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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.

\$10 WILKES \$10 \$10.00 each for Wilkes pigs. Send B. Langshans 10 for \$20; cash at once. B. Leghorns, 10 for \$20; W. P. Rocks, 8 for \$15. 1 registered sow and at \$30. Write with cash to J. W. Smith, Kosse, Texas. Some of the fowls above

cost me \$15 each. 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.

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From the best strains of Light Brah-Black Langshans, Barred Ply mouth Rocks, Silver Lace Wyandots, Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs. Fowls \$1.50 to \$3 each, according to kind and qualities. Eggs, \$2 per setting. POLAND CHINA SWINE of the very best breeding. Pigs now ready to ship, at \$10 each; \$18 per pair; \$25 per trio. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. R. A. Davis, Merit,

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

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W. S. IKARD, - - Henrietta, 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.

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J. J. Robertson, Belton, Tex., breeder of Jersey cattle (A. J. C. C.) and Poland-China swine, All stock guaranteed. Young stock for, sale.

W. H. Pierce, Denton, Tex., breeder of large English Berkshires. Two boars, each winning first in class and first and second in sweepstakes and stood head of four herds, winning three firsts and one second. Another is full brother to sire of sweepstake sow at World's fair. Pigs from these boars and sows of equal blood, for sale.

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BREEBER OF REGISTERED SHORT HORN CATTLE Young stock for sale at all times. Write for

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

'TWILL LIGHTEN LIFE'S BURDEN AND LESSON ITS CARE.

there's trouble enough in this life, my brother; Sorrow enough, without profit or gain— Trouble enough, quite enough, my

brother, Without giving each other needless

Much of the wrong and heartache, my Much of the bitterness known to us

Comes from a careless word spoken to another; In place of a smile we have planted

God pity us too, for the sorrows we are sowing, The wrecks that are scattered far out o'er the sea; The pain that we give sometime without knowing

Oh, help us, dear Father, our error to see! Give us a heart that is ready to proffer

The hand of true friendship, what-ever betide; A warm, trusting heart that will win the cold scoffer, And turn all his skeptical arrows

Much of the trouble we all learn to borrow Is never our own, but in seeming; Much of life's sunshine if left for to-

And then it all fades out in dream-

God help us to garner the sunshine about us, And see but the good that is given us here, Forgiving the erring who censure and doubt us—

Twil lighten life's burden and lesson its care. MRS. MARY WARE. Birmingham, Ala.

SAYING PLEASANT THINGS.

The impulse to say pleasant, agree-able things comes natural to some people. They say them with a grace and lightness which carries with it a conviction of sincerity and naturalness not to be mistaken by those who un-derstand such natures. But to the heavier and more clumsy in thought and expression, such are often mis-understood—are frequently called poli-tic, even designing. This judgment is both unkind and shallow. It is unpardonably narrow not to be able to understand one because that one is unlike ourselves. It is egotistic in the extreme. I know a woman who is given to saying pleasant things to people. It is not a grace she has cultivated. It is an inborn impulse with her-not to flatter or compliment, but to say all the pleasant and agreeable to say all the pleasant and agreeable things sincerity will permit. Not long ago in a conversation I heard this woman called "politic." I was indignant of the injustice done her, because I positively knew the pleasant things she said and did come to her as natural as her breath and to call her tural as her breath, and to call her politic" was especially unkind, as she has nothing to gain by the exercise of policy, is not dependent upon the public for favors, nor has no "ax to grind." I thought the two who called her "politic" did not understand the word thoroughly. To one of the parties I knew she was in the habit of saying all the pleasant and agreeable things she thought deserved, and doing many of those small, sweet nothings which keep life from becoming too prosaic. In return she is called politic, though why, I cannot understand. To be politic one must have an object in veiw. I am sure she had no object but the natural desire to give pleasure. Now, I am greatly puzzled whether or not to tell her, so she may cease her agree-ableness where it is not understood. Shall 1? What do you say, Isabelle, Tess, and others?
There are many hearts in pampered

and well cared for bodies that live hun-gry and go to the grave starved for the expressions of love and approval that come not, for sympathy and de-served appreciation withheld, for the pleasant and agreeable things, which would have been a balm to heal the many bruises made by misunderstand-ing. Why is this inclination to wait until death to say that which might have given so much pleasure through life? In many I believe it to be the life? In many I believe it to be the fear of being thought to flatter or compliment. Flattery can never be mistaken. Compliments may easily be distinguished from the pleasant and agreeable things called forth by recognized merit. I have heard people cognized merit. I have heard people boast that they never flattered nor complimented. Not to flatter is, a most sensible thing, but to boast of being sensible is exceedingly foolish. If a friend has given you pleasure your heart is mean and shallow if the impulse does not rise to say, "You have given me pleasure. I thank you." If a friend is leaving who has added something to the brightness of your days and taken much from the length of the gloomy ones, you can at least days and taken much from the length of the gloomy ones, you can at least say, "You will be missed," and on the return welcome with unmistakable pleasure, without fear of being understood to flatter or compliment. It is the most complete egotist, any way who thinks so much more of how he appears before others than of the pleasure he or she can give to ohers. He or she who misses an opportunity to brighten anothers life by a pleasant act or an agreeable word misses a golden opporagreeable word misses a golden oppor-tunity indeed. If you know people who take advantage of all such opportunities do not do them the injustice to call them politic or devigning. Policy is a good thing in its place. But he is wanting in discernment who confounds it with the pleasant and agreeable things said in sincerity to give merited

I have never yet seen a person who boasted of not being politic, neither given to maying agreeable things, who would not have been much improved by practicing both,

Now, read our letters from new members of our Journal family this week. Several new letters and one from Oakland—a kind friend from whom we have heard before. What beautiful names most of our family have. Little Nell has written us a delightful letter. Our new friend "Frances" writes us a charming letter and sends two recipes. calls herself "Cheerfuiness," and I have an idea she is like her name. I, too, would like to know what has become of Rustic Admiret. As several have asked about her, she will surely remain silent no longer. Isabelle and Little Nell will be good friends at once, as they have a common interest in Country Clubs." Little Nell tells of a pleasant one they had in her neighborhood, and suggests to Tess some books for summer reading. Yes, we need something to make us laugh in the summer. Jerome K. Jerome will certainly do it.

soak in soda water all night. Five heaping teaspoonfuls of soda to ten gallons of fruit. Put in fresh water next morning, boil until you think the soda is out, pour off water and add i 1-2 pounds of sugar to 1 of fruit; cover with water, boil for three or four hours; flavor with lemon. These are firm and brittle and matter it cut are firm and brittle and pretty if cut in fancy shapes. It also makes good citron for fruit cake in winter. Age improves it.

Sweet pickles are made the same way, using one quart of vinegar, three pounds of sugar, one ounce of cinna-mon bark, one of cloves. Boil in the vinegar. FRANCES.

KNOW THYSELF. Oakland, Cal., June 26. Dear Mrs. B.—Many thanks to you that my letter was not cast aside. You are right as regards modesty bravery. Mock modesty is what I referred to, and that is for want of education, as I said. I have had many ladies to tell me, "If my mother had told me thus and so, how much better off I would have been." I think the young girls should be taught what the future may bring; and boys, too, for that matter. It seems that work is ready at all times to call the attention.

Daughters should be forced to read.

You say mothers make mistakes in not seeking information. I agree, only that mothers should not wait until they become mothers before they seek information on all subjects concerning own sex and their future health

You say there is no excuse in this day and time for ignorance? And you know that in the state of Texas alone there are hundreds of good and honest women that never see a paper, and the chances are that they have no books in the house, unless it is the Bible, and it lays on the shelf and is never read. But they feel safe in hav-ing a Bible. And more, there are good honest women who can't read their names. Now what can a woman of that make-up teach a daughter? It is not her fault, but the fault of her parents before her.

parents before her.

I love to read the diffierent ideas of the ladies in the Journal. The poetry is fine, too. I hope to hear from "Rustic Admirer." It is a good practice; in fact, to give and to get ideas is the proper way to conduct the ladies' half of the Journal.

As cleanliness is next to godliness, it is a good thing for a man to read as well as a woman. Did you ever see a man with his face covered with a man with his face covered with whiskers and tobacco juice, whose beard and teeth had not been brushed since the flood? Perhaps he had a wife to kiss on his return home who could smell the old pipe before he came in the house. If his wife was a sloven, who was to blame?

A woman has to have something to love and live for. And to cap off the scene he may come home drunk. In-stead of writing about the new woman, let's hear about the old men and hus-bands who are nice and good to their M. E. J.

FROM THE RANCH.
Seymour, Baylor Co., Tex., June 30.
Dear Mrs. B.—I have been a silent admirer of the Journal for some time, and would like so much to join your happy band. What has become of Rustic Admirer? I, too, am one of nature's children; loying the ranch and its life, nestled amid the beautiful and its life, nestled amid the beautiful mesquites down in the valley where the mocking bird sings from early dawn till close of day; but unlike our California friend, I have lived on a ranch for twelve years, sharing alike its joys and sorrows. And yet I can't say, like her, what I do not know I do not want to know, for if there is anything else of ranch life to learn that twelve years have not taught me. that twelve years have not taught me, I am anxious to learn it. As to the I am anxious to learn it. As to the cowboys, I love them, and they have my sympathy in full. Their lives have been one of hardships. I never met a cowboy that wasn't a perfect gentle-

Isabelle, I like your letters so much; wish we could read together; I am wish we could read together; I am so fond of good literature. Your friend, CHEERFULNESS.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS.
Fairland, Burnet Co., Tex., June 30.
Dear Mrs. B.—How intensely interesting the Household is getting to be! I do enjoy reading the letters so much. I am also very much interested in books. I have read Surry of Eagle's books. I have read Surry of Eagle's Nest, and am anxious to get "Mohun." If Isabella gets it, will she please write and give price? I am going to write to the Ladies' Home Journal and see if I can get it. They have a literary bureau of 5000 books any one can get by sending 10 cents in stamps

I send the recipe I use for making vinegar.

Take any quantity you want of rain water, make very sweet with molasses. I don't know the exact quantity. Put in the sun and let ferment. In two or three weeks it will be good. Any kind of fruit syrup improves it. Honey also makes splendid vinegar the same way. Keep a jar of water always on hand to put the waste syrup from fruit pre-serves, etc., in. The only art about it

is to have it sweet enough.

POTPOURI OF EXCELLENCIES. West, Tex., June 27.
Dear Mrs. Buchanan.—We are all so cordially invited to contribute our mite to the Household department that I, for one, cannot resist any longer the temptation to bore you for awhile. I should like very much to have a little private chat with Isabelle this evening, but as that is out of the question, I will do the next best thing,

and send her a message or two through the medium of the Household. I admire your rare, original good humor, Isabelle, and your perseverance in regard to your establishing the "Country club," which I hope will be a success and source of pleasure to you, in spite of your good father's chuckling and your neighbors' indifference. I can and do sympathize with you, for I have gone through a similar experience. The country in this portion of the state is rather thinly populated, and as a natural consequence enter-tainments are the exception rather than the rule. In this emergency several of us conceived the idea of a "Parlor club." There were about twenty members, an equal number of young men and young ladies. We had no long, ceremonious opening or regular program. The club met fortnightly, at each girl's home in turn. Every-thing was very informal. We nearly thing was very informal. We nearly always had plane or violin music, some recitations, occasionally an essay or good piece from some paper, and always discussed the literary baggage of an author agreed upon at a previous

paper which set forth in glowing terms the benefit this wonderful club was to

the benefit this wonderful club was to the community in general. We met Saturday evening from 7 to 10 o'clock. Well, enough of this. I, too, have heard much of Trilby, but have no desire to read it. My favorite modern novel is Robert Elles-mere, Dickens, Thackeray and Ellot I never tire of reading. Roe's novels are good, wholesome reading, each one written with a purpose, which a great many up-to-date novels lack, and yet the summer. Jerome K. Jerome will certainly do it.

What do the rest of our Journal famMy think of Little Nell's iteas of man's appreciating woman more than her own sex do. Read what she says on this subject and let us hear from the rest of you. My mind has long been settled on this subject.

A GOOD RECIPE.

Preserved watermelon rind.—Cut out the red part, peel off the outer rind,

or for an idle holiday. You can get it in paper cover for 50 cents. I can't tell you how many cents' worth of amusement it contains. We laugh with him when he whimsically observes: "The correct thing to say when a new baby is shown you is, 'the dear child has its father's nose.'

dear child has its father's nose." And then his paper on "Being Shy" is incomparable in its way.

Someone, I forget who, wrote once that it takes a woman to thoroughly understand and appreciate a woman, or words to that effect.

I believe this pottion is generally according to the comparison of the

I believe this notion is generally accepted as true; but in my humble opinion men understand women better than women do each other, for the simple reason that they are more deepy interested in the opposite sex, hence have made woman a special study, and, when they take the trouble, can form a truer idea of her likes and dislikes than the frail creature herself. And as to her disposition, not one man in a hundred is ever deceived in regard

But I had best stop, or you will begin to suspect that I am a man. Forgive the length of this letter, Mrs. Buchanan, and I promise you my next will not be so long.

I wish the members would write a letter each week, for like Oliver Twist, in a humorous vein, I ask for "More." LITTLE NELL.

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE.

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

Seventh year. Founded by the Rev. 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 conservatory of music. Department of modern languages includes French, modern languages includes French, German, Italian and Spanish. Teacher of French a graduate of Pension Lienard, France. A course of lectures enmusic and art. Infirmary in charge of a trained nurse. Terms, for tuitien, including ancient and modern lan-guages and all English branches, board, 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

LATE LITERARY NEWS.

"O, will he paint me the way I want, As bonny as a girlie,
Or will he paint me an ugly tyke,
And be d—d to Mr. Nerli;
But still and on whichever it is,

He is canty Kerlie. he Lord protect the back and neck Of honest Mr. Nerli."

This, one of the last verses ever written by Robert Louis Stevenson, is in reference to the portrait of himself, which is given to the public with his verse for the first time in the July Cosmopolitan. The lines might have Cosmopolitan. The lines might have come from the pen of Burns, and are inimitable in their way. The portrait was declared by Stevenson himself to be the best ever painted of him. In this same number of the Cosmopolitan Rudyard Kipling tells an Indian story, to which Remington adds charming illustrations; Mrs. Burton Harrison makes a serious study of New York society in "The Myth of the Four society in "The Myth of the Four Hundred," and Kate Douglas Wiggin contributes a story of one of the most delightful of Welsh retreats. The Cosmopolitan was with this number reduced to 10 cents per copy, and as a consequence, notwithstanding its large edition, it was "out of print" on the third day of publication.

ONE OF MANY. Dunn, Tex., April 14, 1895.

Publishers Texas Stock and Farm Journal: My wife has received the Stock Journal sewing machine, and is well pleased with it. She says you do not recommend it high enough. Yours truly, J. S. WEBBER.

Any erring girl can find a home by coming to the Dallas Rescue Home, 300 Peabody avenue, Chestnut Hill, Dal-

See Daniels for fine photographs at



THE BLYMYER IRON WORKS OO., CINCINNATI, OHIO,

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

State Agts. DALLAS, TEXAS.

CHTMING HAY PAG MOST RAPID AND POWERFL



FORT WORTH'S

NEW HOTEL,

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

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TRAINS ON THE 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.

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

TRINIDAD,

country in the world.

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

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH PULLMAN AND FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS WITHOUT CHANGE.

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Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars.

The Quickest Time Between North and South Texas and a solid Vesti-

Galveston and St. Louis,

THE CREAT

Stock Express Route.

Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Higbee and intermediate points. Bill all shipments while line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

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

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

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Carries a complete line of Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Crockery, Chicken Netting, Screen Doors, Refrigerators, Gasoline Stoves, Ice Cream Freezers, De Lavel Cream Separators, Galvanized Flues and Well Buckets. Special prices to stockmen and farmers. Mail orders given special attention at lowest prices.

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FINE OLD WHISKIES.

People in the country can now buy Whiskies of us by the gallon at wholesale prices. We sell four year old Whiskies at \$2 50.per gallon. Five year old Whiskies \$3 00 per gallon. Old Rye Whiskies \$3 50 per gallon.

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C. T. McIntosh, Late of Atlanta, Ga.

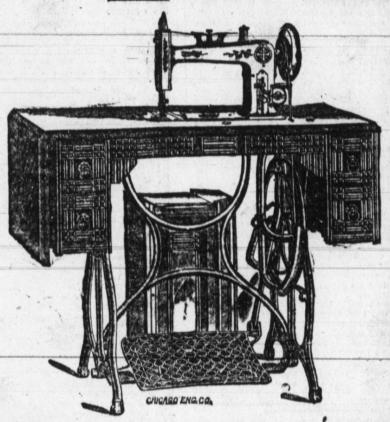
We refer you to any bank of Fort Worth. C, I, DICKINSON & CO.,

REAL ESTATE, RANCHES AND FARMS.

City Property, Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise Bought, Sold and Evchanged. 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-

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

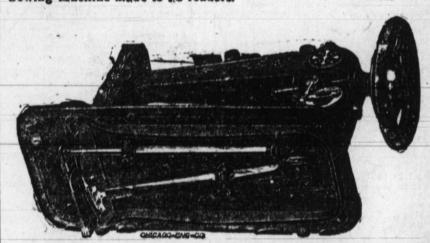
Quality First, Price Next



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

"The Best was None too Good For Us."

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



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

FINE DESIGN.

ELEGANT WORKMANSHIP, DURABLE MATERIAL, FINE ATTACHMENTS,

EASY OPERATION

by any other Machine made, regardless of price.

DO YOU RELIEVE US?

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

TERMS AND PRICES:

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

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

REMEMBER:

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

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL,

#### PERSONAL.

John W. Beal, manager of the St. Louis ranch in Crosby county and a cattleman of long experience, was in Fort Worth Saturday. In conversation with a Journal man, among other things he said: "The quarantining of the counties north of the line by the state sanitary commission on account of the Western/Union Beef company's herd having been driven through was uncalled for and works a hardship on uncalled for and works a hardship on the cattlemen of that section. These cattle were driven from Kimble county and I think were perfectly healthy. At any rate, no deaths from fever have taken place anywhere along their trail. It seems to me foolish to be raising a howl about this herd of cattle when shipments of East Texas and Louisiana cattle are allowed to and Louisiana cattle are allowed to be unloaded at Roscoe, in Sweetwater, below the line, and from there driven all throughout the counties now under quarantine. I for one think that there is a good deal of fraud about the line, and that it should be respected, and if it amounts to anything at all the state law should go into effect at the same time with the federal provision. Anybody can cross the line with cattle be-fore the 15th of May and have the state law to back him up. I am not complaining, but it looks like one of the members of the state sanitary commission should have been taken from north of the line. I am not a believer in he tick theory, for the reason that actual experience has disproved it, and I am willing for any man to put all the ticks or tick eggs he can gather into my cow lot, and I will pay for every cow that gets fever in consequence. Ticks will not live in my altitude, and the whole theory is bosh.

J. E. Rice of Childress, local land agent of the Waco and Northwestern railroad, was in Fort Worth Wednesday and called at the Journal office. Said that the grass and crops in Childress county are finer than they have ever been. "I saw a field of millet before I left home that was shoulder high, and as for sorghum and milo-maize, enough has been raised to feed all the cattle in the county. Our corn-crop is exceptionally good, and fortunately more of it was planted this year than ever before. This plentiful supply of feed will have a tendency to make feed will have a tendency to make cattle high, as the cattlemen will hold and feed if they cannot get their prices. There is a big demand for feeders, and there will be more small bunches of cattle fed this year than large ones. The farmers throughout the black belt have immense crops of corn, and they will all want to feed cattle. Texas will send more fed cattle to market this year than in any previous season, and they will be better finished and should bring better prices. Very little land is being purchased in the west just now, but quite a number of leases are being made. I regard the great drawback to investment in this state as being the ill treatment received by those who were induced by misrepresentation to pay boom prices for Texas realty and securities. This brought about a prejudice against the state, which I am happy to say is gradually wearing away, and capital will again flow into the state with the assurance that it will be protected."

J. H. Greenwood, editor and proprieof the West Texas Farm Journal of Brownwood, was in Fort Worth Thursday and called on the Journal. Mr. Greenwood is publishing one of the brightest farm papers in the state, and, recognizing the needs of his country, is an enthusiast on the subject of irrigation. He said: "The continued rains in our country have put a quietus on the irrigation movement, big scheme to put a great many thousands of acres under water having fallen through. I think, however, that it will be revived, especially when a dry season comes. We are devoting a good beason comes. We are devoting a good deal of attention to milo-maize in our section, and regard it as the crop par excellence for our farmers and stockmen to raise. I have with me some samples of milo-maize flour, shorts and bran from which you can see that when ground it makes splendid food for man or beast. As you see, the flour is white and clear, and when mixed with flour makes a good article The shorts and bran make excellent feed for horses, hogs and cattle, and the beauty about milemaize is that it is hardly ever too dry for it to make a good yield. With an average season the yield per acre both in fodder and maize is something enormous. In short, milo-maize is the best and surest crop for our part of the state.

Lon C. Beverly, the popular and gentlemanly sheriff and cattleman of county, was in Fort Worth Monday en route to Waco to attend the sheriffs' convention in that city, and paid the Journal force a pleasant call, Said that range and stock are in etter condition than they have been for years, "The trouble we are now experiencing is for it to stop raining long enough so that we can save our I have recently cut a fine lot of sorghum, have a patch about waist high and am still sowing. I intend to let what makes from now or stand in the field and will turn cattle on it in the winter. In the fall I will sow a patch of rye, as I regard it as one of the best crops we can plant. Last fall I sowed a field of rye and when the bad sleety weather came turned a bunch of cattle on it, and it surely helped them. I cut it in surely neiped them. I cut it in the spring when it was in the dough and got it stocked just before the rains came. I sprinkled it with brine, and horses or cattle will leave the green grass to eat it. Another thing I find of great advantage in of great advantage is to have different pastures for cattle, and let them graze them off in rotation. It is a good thing have a fresh pasture to turn cattle on in the winter. Stock farming is a success in our section and cattlemen have learned that a little feed during cold spells."

Add-Ran Christian University of Thorp Springs, advertisement of which appears elsewhere, is one of the old leading institutions of the state Its graduates are scattered all over the state and even in other states. All of them are occupying positions of honor. The university is away from the noise and harmful attractions of the city, at the same time near enough to the railroad to be easy of access. Being a coeducational school, brothers and sisters have the opportunity of entering and completing their education together. The outlook for the institution is most favorable. The endowment of a Bible choir is in progress, and a professor already selected for that department The location, Thorp Spring, is a most delightful one, situated amid pictur-esque hills and sparkling brooks. Major J. J. Jarvis of Fort Worth is president of the board of trustees, and he is pushing the work with his customed vigor and wisdom. A \$10,000 addition, erected with his means and bearing his name, completes the university building.

Dr. W. F. Lloyd, president of the Fort Worth Polytechnic college, called at the Journal office Wednesday and expressed himself as being very much elated over the success of the plan to build and operate an electric car line from the city out to the heights. He said: "The contract has been signed and by October 1 the best equipped car line in the city of Fort Worth will be in operation from the city out to the college via the Union depot. the college via the Union depot. The line will be finally extended to the courthouse, but for the present will only run to Ninth street. This is the only thing we have needed, communication between the city and college over the horse car line being too slow. The

outlook for the college is first-class. I have let the contract for building a arge two-story structure for teaching purposes, which will give ample room for all students who may attend.

Peace Institute of Raleigh, N. C., is advertised in the Journal. This celebrated institution was established in this picturesque and historical city 58 years ago, and stands for the higher education of young ladies, with a faculty the best that money could secure. The officers and members of the faculty number 22, headed by Prof. Jas. Dinwiddle, an educator of 30 years' experience, and the buildings are not surpassed anywhere in the South for roominess and completeness in every detail. Fifty-eight years without a death is the enviable record of this majestic institution, and Texas parents will make no mistake in consigning their daughters' education to Prof. Dinwiddle and Peace Institute. Be certain and write for a catalogue.

H. C. Abbott of San Angelo, who represents Godair, Harding & Co. in that section, was in Fort Worth Friday. He said: "We have had rain nearly every day lately and crops and stock of all kinds are looking well. A great many cattle are being shipped into our section from East Texas and Louisiana.
Not a day passes but what from one car to a trainload of cattle are unloaded at San Angelo, and they begin fattening as soon as they they get on the fine grass, which is growing every-Sheepmen are discouraged, as the low prices for their stock have nearly broken them all. Those who can are holding over until fall or next year, but a great many are compelled

Thomas A. Canfield of Waco, an extensive cattle owner, was in Fort Worth Saturday en route west to the Jumbo pasture, where he has a large number of cattle pastured. These cat-fle were shipped in from Mexico before the quarantine went into effect, and are doing well. Mr. Canfield has a big string of cattle in Mexico opposite Et Paso, and as they come from a high altitude he thinks the restriction—which holds them out unjust, especially when other Mexican cattle are allowed to cross over below the line.

The Ursuline Academy of Galveston has just closed its forty-eighth year, and enjoys an enviable reputation among the schools of the state for thoroughness and that high order of education which characterizes institutions of that class. Galveston has a climate that is enjoyable and parents need fear no uneasiness over the health of their children in school at that city. Write the mother superior for pectus and particulars before deciding where your daughters shall be edu-

Clay, Robinson & Co., one of the biggest live stock commission firms in he trade, are out after Texas business this year and have made a lucky stroke in securing the services of T. T. D. Andrews of Fort Worth, who is now the representative in this state for the rest for the rest for the rest. for this great firm. No man in Texas enjoys the confidence and esteem of more stockmen than General Thorpe Andrews, and it goes without saying that Clay, Robinson & Co. will come in for their share of Texas shipments.

A. F. Mabry, farmer and stockman of Ellis county, with ranch at Big Springs, was a caller at the Journal office Tuesday, having stopped off en route west to look after his cattle. He said: "There is more corn in old Ellis this year than anybody ever saw. Lots and lots of cattle will be fed corn next The cotton acreage is short, but the crop is looking well. There are a few patches badly in the weeds, but the most of it has been cleaned out, and is growing finely."

John Scharbauer of Midland was in ort Worth Saturday from a trip to Denver. He was naturally indignant over the quarantining of the counties surrounding his ranch and favored making a vigorous protest against the action of the state commission. Said that the cattlemen north of the line were not represented on the commission, and that an injusbeen done them by the quarantine.

Col. B. J. Treacy of Lexington, Ky., who, it will be remembered has at different times sold standard bred horses in this state, has been receiving the congratulations of his numerous friends over the winning of several events at Paris and Marseilles, France, the get by the great Bermuda, one of if not the best horses in Kentucky Treacy visited the Dallas fair last year and he is expected again.

The Journal acknowledges thanks the receipt of Volume 2 of the National Berkshire Record, published by the National Berkshire Record as of which F. O. Lash Bloomington, Ills., is president, and E. K. Morris of Indianapolis is secretary. By writing to the secretary any information on record; can be obtained. recording pedigrees, etc.,

Chadwick, author of the Cultivator's Hand Book on universal or planetary law of the planets, sun, moon and signs and their effect on the animal and vegetable kingdoms, has sent the Journal a volume of this interest-ing work. The price of the volume is and every agriculturist in the coun-

George Schubert, the Walnut hay press man of this city, has a local notice in this issue, in which he issues his "defi" to the steel press men. Every man interested in hay presses should read this notice and the advertisement in the "For Sale" column, and write Mr. Scalbert for information concerning his Walnut hay press.

Monnig, the Fort Worth merchant, has an advertisement in this issue of the Journal telling of some chano clothing he has for sale, as he will out that department of his mammoth store. Visitors to Fort Worth should take advantage of this opportunity to lay in a supply of clothing atinside prices.

J. G. Witherspoon of Foard county, an old-time cattleman, was in For Worth Thursday and called at the Journal office. Said that all the streams country were swollen from rains, and grass finer than he ever saw.

R. C. Sanderson of Big Springs was n Fort Worth Sunday on his way to in Fort Worth Sunday on his way Boston to attend the Christian convention. Said that there was more grass and water in the west now than

Col. N. C. Gullett of Tivoli, Refugio, a big ranch owner, was here Thursday and paid the Journal office a pleasant call; said that water and grass are abundant in his section and the stockmen happy.

W. L. Hawkins of Midlothian, Fills county, a prosperous farmer and cattle feeder, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, looking around with a view of buying a string of feeders.

P. C. O'Laughlin, cattleman and farmer of Aeolian, Stephens county, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, looking at the brokers' lists with a view of buying some cattle.

Capt. Charles Goodnight was he Satuday looking into a cattle deal. here

S. Rizer of Meridian, Tex., well-to-do stockman and member

the Lone Star Commission company of Kansas City, was in Fort Worth Saturday.

Major Ed Fenlon of Kansas City was here Sunday en route to his ranch at Midland. Said that fine corn crops prevailed all over the country he had

W. H. Hurst, who looks after the live stock interests of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande railway, was in Fort Worth Sunday, from where he went to Waco.

I. T. Pryor of Columbus was in Fort Worth Wednesday night en route home from a trip to his ranch in Oklahoma and to Panhandle points.

E. T. Comer of Sherwood, cattleman and member executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Wm. Hittson and M. O. Lynn, widely nown cattlemen of Mineral Wells,

Sam Lazarus of Sherman, a very wealthy cattleman, was a visitor to the Texas live stock market Wednesday.

were visitors to this city Monday.

M. B. Pulliam, the big San Angelo cattleman, accombanied by his son, was in Fort Worth Monday.

W. H. Breeding, a well-to-do San Antonio stockman, was registered at the Delaware hotel Friday. W. R. Curtis of Memphis, Tex., was

among Friday's quota of visiting stockmen in this city. W. W. Johnson of Strawn, merchant, coal mine owner and stockman, was in

Fort Worth Tuesday.

and E. A., Hearn of Baird were in t Worth Monday looking after a cattle deal.

D. D. Swearingen and G. S. White of Quanah, cattle Wednesday. nabobs, were here

D. W. Christian, a Palo Pinto county cattleman, was a visitor to Fort Worth

Ed East, the big Archer county cattleman, was in Fort Worth Friday.

SLADE WAS WORKED.

Encouraged by Former Successes He Joins Hands With Another Land Pirate and They Go Into the Business Right-Like a Snipe Hunter He Is Left Holding the Bag. Cotula, Texas, July 4 .- More words

of truth and soberness from my hum-ble pen would have appeared in your columns during the past few weeks except for reasons as follows: "I have been crossed in love, the bank in which I had all my money suspended, and the silver question has perturbed my usual placid mind. These things do not conduce to a correct system of living, and I must confess with more or less shamefacedness that in moments of mental perturbation that I have looked upon the soda water when it was red, and tarried at the lemonade shops un-til the demon cholera morbus, or cholera infantum seized upon my vitals and made me the wreck I am. Let the youth of our country take warn-ing and shun as they would the deadly upas tree the damning habits of gumchewing and the swigging of belly-wash. If these are evidences of a weakening mind in this epistle it is only the result of the terrible strain of wrestling with the silver question, e., where to get coin wherewith to purchase grub. For days at a time I have been unable to solve this question, and I may as well warn you right here that if you expect to have a dead cinch on supplying your readers with wit and wisdom distilled at my labratory you'd better make me a conafter copy. not mean to hint that I am financially distressed but I am frank enough to confess that I couldn't flag a bread wagon if jumbo loaves were selling two for a nickel. It may be all right to have your treasures laid up where thieves can not break in nor moths corrupt, but the system has its little inconveniences about three times a day. After my success at speculating on

William goat not long since, I concluded that the confidence field offered vast possibilities for a man of energy and brains, and meeting up with an expert three-card monte man I formed a copartnership with him, and we took the road. I staked him with most proceeds of the goat speculation, and he opened up in the smoking car amusing the news butcher by letting that worthy win a few dimes, while canvassed the train for suckers with money. I finally selected a victim, a seat by him and conversed with him somewhat thus:

"How far down the road you going, Wal, I mout get off at Cotulla, and then agin I mout go on to Lerado. Sorter prospectin', you see."

"Lookin' for a business chance, I suppose?" Wall, yes. You see, I sold out my sheep ranch t'other day and I've got a right smart little gob of money, an' seein' I hadn't hardly been anywhar in ten years I thinks to myself I'll jist travel an' enjoy myself some and find somethin' I can make money at easy, an' you jis' bet I'm havin' a way time. Why, gol darn my buttons if hain't already et up half that boy with a cap on hed in his baskets, an' I've drunk nearly a half point of licker since I left Santone. You jis' bet I feel good an' am in fer fun er money any way

"I had a little streak of luck while ago myself, and if that blame fool in the other car hadn't robbed me out of the game I'd had all his money by this

"Shoo! You don't say? Was you playing old sledge?"
"No, he's got a kind of three-card game and bets you can't pick out the card with the eagle on it, when any man with eyes can see which it is just 'You don't say? Wal, that mus' be

Yes, if he'd only let me play more-

he'll let anybody else play."
"Shore it's a easy game to beat?" "Well, I'll tell you what I'll do. You take this \$10 bill and go in there and bet it for me and I'll set up the drinks and dinner when we get off the train." "Wal, I don't want nothin' no fairer than that," and he grasped the bill and went to hunt the game. I followed him, gave my pal the wink, and let man win so as to encourage to bet his own money, and then I sten ped back in the rear car and this is

what occurred: The long, lanky, tobacco-soaked old uss went up to my dealer and said: "Young man, what kind of er sinful game air this you air a carryin' on in this yer car?"

"I've just got a little guessing contest; I throw the cards around like this—see?—and take a bet you can't pick out the eage bird—see? There it is and you'd a lost." "Wal, I'm a deacon in the church to ome, but if you won't say nothin'

about it I'll go you a turn or two."
"All right, pick out your card and make your bet—now." "Ten dollars this is the pasteboard with the picture of a bird on it."

'By George, you've won; Wal, yes," said the sucker, as he rolled up his two \$10 bills and put them away down in his pants pocket and then pulled out another \$10 from his

vest pocket, saying:
"A stranger, a mighty clever man was to give me this tenner to bet fer him, an' I'll just put it down that I can pick out that durned old buzzard fer him. I jest thought I'd try

my own luck fust."

It is said by those present that my dealer fainted right there, and when he regained consciousness he used very profane language, alluding to me as being all kinds of a blame fool. The old man said to him mildly:

"Sonry don't be so wicked. I may

"Sonny, don't be so wicked. I may bet a little now and then on a dead thing, but I jis' can't afford to 'sociate with a youngster who cusses like that, So long sonny." So long, sonny.'

Then he came back in the car where Then he came back in the car where I was, handed me my bill and said:
"Stranger, I couldn't get no action on your money. That young man's too wicked for me to 'sociate with. A did is' feller what can cuss like he did jis' like as not wouldn't play no square game nohow." game nohow."
"Wouldn't he let you bet?"

"Wal, I posted one little bet fer my-self and picked that buzzard kerd jist as easy as takin' candy from er baby, but when I went to bet your money he cussed so I wouldn't have nothin' to do with him. You see, I'm sorter a plous man if I do hey a little fun when I'm out.

"Yes, you old, weak-eyed, hooked-nose son-of-a-gun, I want to see you outside when the train stops."
"Sartinly, sartinly, an' my son John over thar, who air the sheriff uv the next county, kin go along with us—can't he?—to sorter be a witness to what you want you want to say to the ole man."

I looked over at the smiling big red face of a man with a big white hat and big white-handled pistol on, and I made up my mind to push the subject no further. I walked forward to the smoking car and asked the news butcher where my partner was. "His as had the three cards with little pictures on 'em?"

"Yes."

"That sucker! Why, I winned a dollar an' a quarter offen him, an' then along comes ole poker Bill Ellis an' hits him fer ten bucks, an' you ought to hear that duck squeal, an' when we gets to the wtter tank he says, 'I'll show that d—n pardner of mine how to cross liff me,' an' he gathers up his trops an' gits offen the train. Yes, sir, he was a sick duck. When I tole him who ole Poker Bill was he 'lowed his pardner had steered was he 'lowed his pardner had steered the ole duck agin him a purpose, an' he skips with all the rest of the bank role. Bet his pard'll feel sold, don't you?"

Young man, bet your whole pile on that. You've got a dead thing."

Moral: The bunco game can be played in more ways than one.

It is since the foregoing described transaction, that transaction that the silver question has puzzled me most.

I hereby promise to write regularly if I can get postage stamps with which to mail my letters.

Verily, this is a sinful and a deceiving world. I haven't hardly got any confidence in folks.

SLADE.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.

The Polytechnic college is rapidly becoming one of the finest educational

institutions of the Southwest. It will open next September with a faculty of thirteen professors and teachers. The schools of mathematics, language and literature, ancient and modern languages, and natural science are in charge of specialists who thoroughly understand their work. These branches constitute the basis of an all round education, and hence the college lays great stress upon their mastery. The commercial department is in charge of Prof. W. L. Alexander, who for some years past has been one of the proprietors of a leading business college in another city, Prof. Alexander teaches book-keeping and short hand by the latest and most improved methods. Shorthand as taught by him can be mastered in from six weeks to two months sooner than by the old methods. Typewriting and penmanship are also carefully taught. The music department of the college is finely equipped. Miss Kate V. King, principal of the department, is regarded as one of the most accomplished musicians, both vocal and instrumental, in the South. The art exhibit at the recent commencement, the work of Miss Melton and her pupils, was considered very fine. Miss Melton's work has in several instances taken the prizes at the Dallas state fair. Miss Wessie Adkisson has few equals as a teacher of elocution. Her training has the unusual advantage of being entirely natural. The rendition of her pupils during the recent commencement of the trial scene in the "Merchant of Venice," was agreed by all parties to be exceptionally fine. Those who wish catalogues of this fine school can get them by addressing the president, Rev. W. F. Lloyd, Fort Worth.

THE QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE TO CHICKAMAUGA. Veterans and their friends will all want to attend the great National Park dedication at Chickamanga 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, Cincinnati. Illustrated and descriptive matter up-

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 leans, Meridian, Shreveport, Vi burg and Birmingham to Chattanooga. Quck schedules and interesting scenery en route help to make the Queen and

Crescent the Southern route par ex-OUR GREATEST PREMIUM. Do you want to laugh? get that inimitable book "Samantha at Saratoga" and you can't help laughing. In that book "Josiah Allen's Wife," in a vein of strong common sense, yet pure and irnocent as a child, keeps the reader crammed with the sharpest hits and funniest observations, spiced with stinging sarcasm and flavored with sound moral lessons, as she takes off, in her inimitable, mirth-provoking in her inimitable, mirth-provoking style, the Follies, Flirtations, Pug Dogs, Low-Neck Dresses, Water Craze, Josiah's Perversities, Tobaggoning, Roller-skating, and a thousand other curious things that one of her keen sense of the humorous discovers in that world of gayety at Saratoga. It is indeed the funniest book yet.

THE OLD RELIABLE. The stockmen of Texas when in Fort Vorth should not forget the old reliable Mansion hotel, which for so ma 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.





# DUKES

for 35 cents Every pipe stamped DUKES MIXTURE OF ATO

2 oz. PACKAGES 5\$

### To Cattlemen:

We Recommend Our Special Brew

# "Extra - Pale"

BOTTLE BEER

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

TEXAS BREWING CO. ALWAYS OPEN.

GEO. L. GAUSE,

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER.

Full line af Undertaker's Goods on hand. Prompt attention given telegraph and telephone orders.

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Why not Purchase year Louisiana Cypress Water Tanks, Sash. Doors and Blinds Callahan & Lewis Manufacturing Co.,



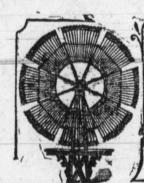
LIMITED. PATTERSON, LA. Who are headquarters for everything in this line. We can make you a delivered price to any point, North or South, on Water Tanks and invite correspondence. We operate our own sawmills. Don't fall to write for our prices We make 200 sizes of Cypress Water Tanks.

LOCAL OPTION TOWNS. I am better prepared than ever to furnish local option towns with whiskies and wines in any quantities desired at reasonable prices. Send me your orders, stating what price goods you want, and I will give you your money's worth. I make a specialty of fine old whiskies by the bottle and gal-

Write for prices. F. M. CRADDOCK, 227 Elm street, Dallas, Texas. Please mention this paper.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our goods by samples to by samples to the wholesale and retail trade, sell on sight to every business man or firm; liberal salary, money advanced for advertising and expenses. Permanent po-sition. Address with stamp, KING MFG. CO., C27, Chicago, Ills.

STOCKMEN, ATTENTION,



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

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

fourteen feet Vaneless Monitor Swivel Gear Mill will do all of this and can be bought and erected, including grinder and tower, for about \$325.00. I also carry a full line of pumping, mills and water supplies and be pleased to quote prices upon applica-

Remember that it is no trouble to answer questions. F. W. AXTELL.

600 W. Waetherford Street, Fort Worth, Tex.

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 body is heir. Indigestion, dyspepsia, billiousness, constipation, malaria, chills and fever, kidney complaint, impure blood, impoverished blood, heart disease, general weakness and debility, catarrh, scrofula, carbuncles, erysipelas, tetter, eczema, granulated eyelids, sore ears, scrofulous ulcerations, running sores, scaled heads, piles, fistulas, cancer and numerous other eruptions of the skin and muscular tissues. Venerial diseases absolutely cured. Consultation absolutely free.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY 6Q. Office, Walker building, corner Houston and Sixth streets. (Up stairs.)

Fort Worth, Texas.

The above remedies are put up for self cure and fully guaranteed. Send for particulars and information.



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

IT IS THE

### "Great Rock Island ROUTE I"

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

No. 4. Lv. Fort Worth......10:40 a m Lv. Fort Worth 10:40 a m

Lv. Bowie ... 1:31 p m

Lv. Ringgold 2:09 p m

Ar. Kansas City ... 8:20 next a m

No. 2. Lv. Fort Worth 8:10 p m

Lv. Bowie ... 10:40 p m

Lv. Ringgold 11:19 p m

Ar. Kansas City 5:25 p m

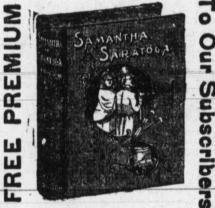
Ar. Chicago 955 a m Ar. Chicago..... 9:55 a m

2 saves you a whole business day en route to Colorado.

Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on all trains. City Ticket Office corner Fight and Main streets.

W. T. ORTON,
C. T. A. Main streets.

#### \$2.50 Book, Free!! **WE ARE GIVING IT AWAY**



BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE.



mid the world of fashion at Saratoga, the proudest pleasure resort of America, where Princes of the old world, with Congressmen, Millionaires, Railroad Kings, and Princes with their wives, their beautiful daughters, and all the gayest butterfiles of fashion luxuriate in balmy breezes, display their personal charms, costly jewels, exquisite equipages, and revel in

O

All the Extremes of Fashionable Dissipation. "JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE," in a vein of strong sense keeps the reader enjoying AN EVER FRESH FEAST OF FUN. It takes off follies, flirtations, low-necked dressing, dudes, pug dogs, tobogganing, etc., in the author's inimitable and mirth-presvoking style,



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

I told him from the first on't that he'd better let

to do him from the list on the time field better its it entirely alone.

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

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

There was a young English girl aboardin' to the same place wo did. She dressed some like a young man, carried a cane, etc. But she wuzone of the upper 10, and wuz as pretty as a picture, and I see Josiah had kinder sot his eyes on her as bein' a good one to try his experiment with.

CRITICS SAY OF IT. "Delicious humor."—Will Carleton.
"It is an evangel of the keenest sarcasm
on the follies of fashion."—Lutheran Ob-

"So excruciatingly funny, we had to sit back and laugh until the tears came."-Weekly Witness. "Unquestionably her best."-Detroit Free

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Ist. To every old subscriber who sends us \$1 to pay his subscription for one year, and 10 cents to pay postage, we

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TEXAS STOCK & FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Tex.



#### MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET. There have been several offerings of canner cattle on the market within the week past, all of which have been taken by Cudahy's buyer, W. H. Mc-Creary, who took Mr. McGrath's place as buyer at the yards. The Fort Worth Packing company has been buy-Worth Packing company has been buying freely of good stuff, and with the
local butcher trade the demand for all
classes of cattle has been kept pretty
stiff. Cudahy is still in the market
strong for all the canner stuff he can
get. Light and medium weight hogs
have been in steady demand at prices
that have satisfied the sellers. The
general tone of the market is steady,
with indications of weakening. Fat
steers are quoted at \$3.25@3.50; canners, \$2.10@2.40; fat cows \$2.00@2.25;
veal calves, \$2.50@3.00. Heavy hogs,
\$4.50@4.75; medium hogs, \$4.30@4.50.
The following sales, representative of

The following sales, representative of the market, are taken from a report furnished by J. F. Butz & Co., commission men at the yards:

HOGS.

No. Av. Dock. Price

		No.		AV	. 100	Do	CK.			Pr	IC
	68	hogg		.250		1	20			\$4	. 5
	45	hogs		.217						. 4	4
	73	hogs		.235			80			4	6
	8	hogs		.148			-			- 3	7
	58	hogs		.232			-			4	6
	7	hogs		.190						3	9
	70	hogs		.239			-			4	-6
	9	hogs		.200						4	0
	5	hogs		.290						4	2
				CAT	TLI	C.		15	-		
	1	cow					870			2	0
	2									1	6
	5		ers							1	5
	1	heife	r				400			1	5
	-2	c. co	ws				725			1	2
	1	cow					930			1	7
	7	yearl	ings, e	ach						8	5
			w							18	0
	5	cows					754			1	6
	28	cows					788	1		2	0
	3 (	cows					930			2	9
	2	c. co	ws			1	010			2	3
										1	2
										1	9
	6	cows					827			1	9
	16	steer	·s ·				725			1	9
	1	steer	····				710		SQ.	1	2
			s							2	6
			WS							1	5
,			ERSO								

M. K. Birdwell, Mineral Wells; Davis & M., Milford; G. W. Pool, Nevada; Mayfield & Co., Alvarado; D. B. Sachse, Garland; Hausewright & Co., Copeville; R. L. Gray, Josephine, and B. Hancket, Sunset, shipped in hogs.
W. L. Harrison, J. D. Thomas, W. J. Fettor, G. Shelden, and G. Illi.

Fetzer, G. A. Sheldon and — Gilli-land drove in hogs.

C. Coon, G. Thomas, — Reynolds, Morris and J. Hunter were among the cattle sellers. W. E. Skinner, general manager of the yards, is absent on a trip to Chicago and other points North and West.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., July 9.— Receipts of Texas cattle keep up re-markably well. The total for last week was 8665 head against 11,000 a week ago. This is about 20 per cent of the total receipts, a proportion quite above the average. A year ago there was no Texas cattle received on account of the big strike. The market has been quite good for Texas cattle all week and values have recovered about what and values have recovered about what and values have recovered about what they lost the previous week. Quite a sprinkling of grass cattle have been received, but the bulk still consists of fed steers of good to choice quality, which have sold very satisfactory considering the condition of the native trade. From this on we may expect a larger percentage of grass cattle and a smaller number of fed ones, though we can hardly expect a liberal supply of either kind the balance of the year unless reports regarding the shortage prove unreliable. It is fortunate in-deed that eattlemen in Texas have seen fit to get their steers in such good condition as they have during the past few months, for not only have the cat-tle sold to better advantage, but owners have enjoyed much greater profits. Sales of the week included:

steers ...... 889 steers ...... 906 42 steers ......1156 steers...... .......1111 The sheep market has been improv-

ing quite rapidly during the past week Lighter receipts have given a good deal of relief to the trade and has been the primary cause of an advance of 25c to 40c. Receipts should be kept down for some time or until prices get high enough to be profitable. The demand for common stuff is very light and none of it should be marketed if it can be d. A good many Western range will be coming soon which will not help the situation any. Sales during the week included the following Texas sheep: 281, average 72 lbs., \$2.15; 530, average 87 lbs., \$2.25; 84, average 530, average 87 10s., \$2.20; 84, average 87, \$2.60; 733, average 85 1bs., \$2.25; 501, average 88 1bs., \$2.30; 2092, average 88 1bs., \$2.35; 258, fed, average 82, \$3.00; 524, grass, average 85 1bs., \$3.00 328, average 82 1bs., \$3.00 to \$3.25.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

D. LLAS MARKET. Dallas, Tex., July 11.—Market quota-lons reported by Carter's Stock

Choice shipping steers, 3 1-4@3 1-2. Common to fair shipping steers, 21-2 Choice fat cows, 2.10@2.25. Comon to fair cows, 1 3-4@2. Choice veal calves, 3@3 1-2. Common to fair calves, 2@2 1-2.

Bulfs, 1 1-4@1 1-2. Stags, 1 1-4@1 1-2. Yearlings, \$6.00@8.01 Milch cows, \$20.00@40.00. Choice fat hogs, \$4.30@4.50. Mast fed fat hogs, \$4.00@4.20. Stock hogs, \$4.00. Choice fat muttons, 2 1-2.

Common to fair muttons, 2.

All classes of good fat stock very scarce and find ready sale. Stock hogs are in great demand at 4 cents. KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Kansas City, Kan., July 6.-Receipts the past week were 22,000 cattle, 29,000 hogs and 3300 sheep. Compared with last week these receipts show a decrease of 10,000 cattle, 10,000 hogs and 700 sheep. With these light receipts our market closed strong and shows an advance of 100 to 250 on all desirable advance of 10c to 25c on all desirable grades of cattle. Common and medium grades of both native and Texas are

bout steady.
One of our largest buyers bought one of our largest buyers bought very few cattle this week, and the others acted like they did not care how many the other fellow got.

We quote choice Texas and Indian steers \$4.00 to \$4.25; good, \$3.50 to \$4; medium, \$3 to \$3.50; common, \$2.75 to \$3; good cows, \$2.40 to \$2.75; medium, \$2.10 to \$2.40.

\$2.10 to \$2.40. We expect heavier receipts next week and some lower prices. This week Armour bought 5800, Swift 3000, S. & S. 4200, Fowler & Dodd 1200, Eastman 800; other shippers 200; feeders,

Hogs close the week very strong and

At the close the bulk of sales were \$4.80 to \$4.95, with top \$5.05.

This advance should stimulate shipments, and we ought to have 40,000 to 45,000 hogs next week, with a decline in prices, as packers don't seem to want to hogs and are fighting an advance.

We did not have enough sheep to go

around and hardly one day's killing all week. The sheep market is 50c higher on all fat mutton sheep. Good fat Texas would sell from \$2.75 to \$3.25. GEO. R. BARSE L. S. COM. CO.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

New Orleans, July 6, 1895.

The receipts of calves and yearlings continues light, and the receipts of beef cattle have been only fair. Fair to good beeves are slow and weak.

Good calves and heifers firm and fairly active. Calves and active. Calves and yearlings are rul-ing strong and in demand. The market closed bare of calves and yearlings, and lightly supplied with

beef cattle. Hogs firm, but quiet.
Sheep in full supply and slow sale, quotations are unreliable.
CATTLE.

Good fat beeves per lb. 3 1-4@3 3-4c. Fair fat beeves per lb., 2 1-2@3c. Thin and rough old beeves per tb. cross, 1 3-4@2 1-4c.

gross, 1 3-4@2 1-4c.

Good fat cows and heifers per lb. gross, 3@3 1-4c. Fair fat cows per fb. gross, 2 1-2@ Thin and rough old cows, each, \$6.00

Bulls, per 16. gross, 1 1-2@2 1-4c. Good fat calves each, \$9.00@11.00. Fair fat calves each, \$7.00@8.50. Thin calves each, \$4,50@5.50 Good fat yearlings per lb. gross, 2 3-4

Fair fat yearlings each, \$8.00@9.00. Thin yearlings, \$5.50@6.50. Good milch cows, \$25.00@30.00. Common to fair, \$15.00@20.00. Springers, \$15.00@22.50.

HOGS. Good fat cornfed, per fb. gross, 4 1-2

Common to fair per 1b. gross, 3 1-2@ Ouachitas, 3 1-2@4 1-4c. SHEEP.

Good fat sheep, each, \$2.00@2.50. Common to fair, each, \$1.00@1.75. ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 10.

Cattle—Receipts reached about 15,000 head, including a much larger proportion of good to choice cattle than has been seen here for some time past, and the result was a dull and weak market. Buyers held back, and, although sellers offered to dispose of their cattle at reductions of 10 to 15c per 100 pounds, it was a long time before prices became animated at this decline from yesterday's prices. Sales were on a basis of \$3.50 to \$5.90 for common to extra choice dressed beef and shipping steers averaging 900 to 1600 pounds, choice cattle weighing about 1300 and 1600 pounds selling to the best advantage, comparatively few sales made below \$4, and were principally at \$4.25 to \$5.50. The stocker and feeder trade was moderate and sales were mostly at \$2.30@3.95. Butchers' and canners' stuff shared in the decline, but this selling at \$1.75@3.50, while cows and heifers sold at \$1.50@3.30, chiefly at \$1.90@3.90. Veal calves were in good supply and sold all the way from \$2@.5.50 according to quality, and most of the sales were at \$3.75@4.50.

The receipts of Texas cattle were 2500 head, making 10,000 this week, Prices were steady in some instances and 5@10c lower in steers, being saleable at \$2.90@4.65.

Everything combined to make the worst kind of a hog market, and prices took a tumble of fully 20c per hundred pounds. The Chicago packing houses were extremely light purchasers, and, as the shipping demand soon became small, there was hardly any competition even for the best droves and the receipts were estimated at 27,000 and, including those left over last night, there were nearly 31,000 in the pens. Sales were made of heavy hogs at \$4.65@5.15, according to quality. Mixed lots sold at \$4.75@5 and light hogs at \$4.70.05. Before the noon hour arrived the best heavy hogs were very hard to sell at \$5.00 sheep and lambs having arrived. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

sell at \$5@5.05, and others were proportionately lower.

In sheep the offerings are again increasing, 15.000 sheep and lambs having arrived here yesterday and 15.000 today. There was a fair demand today, but a big supply caused a weaker feeling from the start, and prices for lambs ruled about 10@15c per hundred pounds lower. Shipping lambs as usual comprised a very large proportion of the offerings and sold at \$3.50@3.90, with transactions mainly at \$4.50@5.10. Sheep were in demand at \$1.25@1.75 for inferior, \$2@3.50 for common to good fat flocks and \$3.60@4.10 for choice extra. the bulk of the sales being at \$2@3.45 for common to choice fed. Sheep sales were at about yesterday's prices in most cases.

Receipts—Cattle 15,000, calves 1000, hogs 27,000, sheep 17,000.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK.

St. Louis, July 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 2700; shipments, 500. Market about steady. Native beef and shipping steers, \$4.00@5.40; light steers, \$3.25@4.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.50; cows, \$1.25@3.30; fed 'Texas steers, \$3.40@4.25; grass steers, \$2.75@3.25; cows, \$2.20@3.00; calves, \$5.00

\$2.75@3.25; cows, \$2.20@3.00; calves, \$5.00 @5.80.

Hogs-Receipts, 500; shipments, none, Market 10 to 15 cents lower. Heavies, \$4.90@5.05; packers, \$4.75@5.00; light, \$1.90@5.10.

Sheep-Receipts, 1800; shipments, none, Market steady and firm for best grades. Natives, \$2.50@3.25; lambs, \$3.50@5.40. No southwestern offered.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK. Kansas City, July 10.—Cattle—Receipts 4500; shipments, 1400. Market steady for 4500; shipments, 1400. Market steady for best; Texas steers, \$2.80@4.35; Texas cows, \$2.15@3.00; beef steers, \$3.60@5.50; native cows, \$1.25@3.55; stockers and feeders, \$2.15@2.35; bulls, \$1.75@2.85.

Hogs—Receipts, 5900; shipments, 1100; market 5@10c lower; bulk of sales, \$4.20@4.75; heavies, \$4.65@4.80; packers, \$4.60@4.80; mixed, \$4.55@4.70; lights, \$4.50@4.65; export steers, \$4.60@4.85; pigs, \$4.40@4.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 3400; shipments, none.

Market weak.

THE COTTON MARKETS. New York, July 10 .- The cotton market opened firm at an advance of 3 to 4 points For the rest of the day the market was irregular but generally weak and closed easy at a net loss of 10@12 points. Total sales, 211,500 bales. Spot, barely steady at 1-16c

The carly advance was chiefly due to bul-lish construction put on the weekly crop re-The early advance was chiefly due to bullsh construction put on the weekly crop report. When the Washington report was received it caused an immediate break of 40° a points. Some of the bulls had looked for a decrease of 12 points; later there was a sharp rally, but the market again turned weak under outside liquidation upon the spread of the bureau report. In the afternoon several attempts were made to rally the market but without-result. At the close the feeling was very weak and large selling orders were feered for tomerrow.

CONDITION OF COTTON CROP. Washington, July 10 .- The July returns for cotton make the average condition 82.3 against 81 in June, an improvement of 1.3 points. The condition July 1, 1894, was 89.6, and same date, 1893, 82.7; the averages of the states are as follows: Virginia, 100; Nosth Carolina, 79; South Carolina, 84; Georgia, 88; Florida, 93; Alabama, 83; Mississippi, 86; Louisiana, 77; Texas, 78; Arkansas, 93; Tennessee, 92.

NEW YORK COTTON. New York, July 10.—Cotton, barely steady; middling, 7 1-8c. Net receipts, none; gross, 2200; exports to Great Britain, 285; forward-ed, none; sales, 780, all spinners; stock, 201,-

258.
Total today—Net receipts, 4564; exports to Great Britain, 8290; to continent, 5735.
Total since September 1.—Net receipts, 7,895,731; exports to Great Britain, 3,403,276; France, 772,139; to continent, 2,404,625.

NEW YORK SPOT.
New York, July 10. Cotton—Spot closed barely steady; middling uplands 7 1-8c; middling gulf 7 3-8c; sales 780 bales.
Futures closed steady; sales £11,500 bales; January \$7. February \$7.05, March \$7.07, July \$6.17, August \$6.18, September \$6.82, October \$6.87, November \$6.90, December \$6.95.

NEW ORLEANS FUTURES. New Orleans, July 10.—Cotton futures are steady; sales 61,000; July \$6.52, August \$6.53 @6.54, September \$6.57@6.58, October \$6.59@6.60, November \$6.50@6.61, December \$6.76@6.68, January \$6.72@6.73, February \$6.77@6.79, March \$6.82@6.83, April \$6.87@6.89.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON; New Orleans, July 10.—Cotton quiet; mid-dling, 6 3-4c; low middling, 6 3-8c; good or-dinary, 6 1-16c. Net receipts, 196; exports coastwise, 21; sales, 100; stock, 476.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS. Wheat and corn opened in an excited manner today and the former closed 2 3-4 cents higher than yesterday, advancing on crop damage reports from the Northwest. Well authenticated reports were received by several commercial houses of heavy

frosts in several sections of the spring frosts in several sections of the spring wheat country yesterday, as also from correspondents in the southwest complaining of damage to wheat in the shock from the frequent rains. Receipts here and in the northwest were light. The exports of wheat from principal Atlantic ports amounted to 188,000 bushels. What the government might say regarding the condition of crops kept the crowd thinking and guessing in the morning, and although they bid up well for wheat the market was not very active.

The stronger feeling in corn was due to the apprehension of possible damage from frost in northern edges of the corn belt yesterday and on the day before. The receipts were 127 cars by rail and 25.800 bushels by canal. The close was 1 cent higher.

bushels by canal. The close was 1 cent higher,

The market for oats was active from beginning to end. The general firmness in other markets was also to be found in oats, only not to such an extent. Shorts were taken in freely today, consuming stuff offered by the crowd. September closed 1-2 cent higher.

Provisions were firm, pork gaining 10 cents. Lard was inactive and weak, closing 1 cent lower for the day. Ribs also acted heavy and lost 7 1-2 cents on their previous value. ous value. Imates for Thursday—Wheat, 36 cars; 175 cars; cats, 170 cars; hogs, 23,000

KANSAS CITY GRAIN. Kansas City, July 10.-Wheat, lower; No. hard, 60@62c; No. 2 red, 62@64c; rejected, Corn-1-2c lower. | No. 2 mixed, 38c; No. 2 Oats—1-2c higher; for No. 2 mixed, 23@ 24c; No. 2 white, 27c.

NEW YORK PRODUCE. New York, July 10.—Wheat—Receipts 46,400, bushels, exports 51,900 bushels, sales, 17,295,000 bushels futures, 16,000 bushels spot. Spot market dull; No. 2 red störe and elevator 68 3-4c, afloat 69 3-4c, No. 1 northern 72 7-8c delivered, No. 1 hard 74 5-8c f. o. b. afloat.

vator 68 3-4c, afloat 69 3-4c, No. 1 northern 72 7-8c delivered, No. 1 hard 74 5-8c f. o. b. afloat.

Options had a sensational advance at the opening, with foreign enormous buyers and local shorts covering large quantities. A sharp reaction ensued, followed in the afternoon by a partial recovery on renewed firm buying; closed at 3@3 1-8c advance; May 75 1-2c, July 66 1-2c, August 66c, September 69 5-8c, October 70 3-8c, November 71 5-8c, December 72 1-4c.

Coffee—Options opened steady with prices unchanged to 5 points higher, trade of moderate demand, scant offerings, the movement being smaller than expected and European markets higher. Closed steady at 5@15 points net advance. Sales 5000 bags, including July at \$14.65, August \$14.75@14.80. September \$12.75@12.80, December \$14.75@14.80. September \$12.75@12.80. September \$12.75@12.80. September \$12.75@12.80. September \$12.75@12.80. September \$12.75@12.80.

ST. LOUIS GRAIN. St. Louis, July 10 .- Flour-Only a small donestic, business; no export demand; quotaions are for new flour. Patents, \$3.7

mestic, business; no export demand; quotations are for new flour. Patents, \$3.75@3.90; extra fancy, \$3.50@3.80; fancy, \$3.25@3.40; choice, \$3.00@3.10.

Wheat—At the opening buyers outnumbered sellers ten to one and the highest sales were at advances of 7-8@1 3-8c followed later by another rise, until the price was 2 5-8c above yesterday's close. One of the most powerful factors, as it was unexpécted and exerted widespread influence, was Northwest crop damage. Another was the rain in the Southwest and complaints of great injury. No. 2 red cash, 64c; July, 63 7-8c; September, 64 1-2c December, 67 1-2c.

Corn—There was the same rush to buy corn, little of which was for sale. In a very short time September sold up 2c. The advance in wheat was the principal elevating feature. Domestic market held up stiffly and the close was firm. No. 2 mixed cash, 39 1-4c; July, 39 1-8c; September, 40 3-4@40 7-8c; December, 30 3-4c.

Oats—Such a scarcity of sellers was there that 2 1-4c advance was bid for Soptember before a trade was made. The advance was the natural reaction from the late depression and in sympathy withe strong wheat and corn markets, small sales helping. Spotinger, No. 2 cash, 24 1-2c; July, 24c; September, 32 1-4c; May, 26c.

NEW ORLEANS PRODUCE. New Orleans, July 10 .- Hog products dull, generally lower. Pork 12c; lard, refined tierce, 41-2@43-4c; boxed meats, dry salt shoulders, 6c; sides 61-4c; boxed, sides, 7c; hams, choice sugar cured, 91-2@93-4c. Coffee-Steady; Rio fair, 171-4@181-2c. Flour-Dull; extra fancy \$3.75@3.80; paters 44@181-2c. ents \$4@4.10.

-Steady; prime 14@15 1-2c; choice 15 1-2 @16 1-2c. Corn—Dull and lower; No. 2 sacked mixed and white 50@51c; yellow 53c. Oats—Very quiet; No. 2 sacked 30 1-2@ Sugar-Quiet; open kettle ordinary to prime

23-4@3c; common to good common 25-16@3c; centrifugal, choice yellow clarified 37-16c; seconds 15-8c.

Molasses-Centrifugal steady; good prime 10@11c; good fair to prime 6@7c; good common to fair 5c; inferior to common 3@4c. LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

Liverpool, July 10 .- Wheat-Spot quiet, demand poor; No. 2 red winter 5s 2d; No. 2 red spring 5s 8d; No. 1 hard Manitoba 5s 7 1-2d; No. 1 California 5s 1 1-2d.
Futures firm and 3-4d lower; July 5s 1 1-2d; August 5s 2d; September 5s 21-2d; October 5s 3d; November 5s 3 1-2d; December 5s

4d. Cotton—Spot steady; American mixed new 4s 1-2d; futures quiet 1 4@1-2d higher; July 4s 1 1-2d; August 4s 1-2d; September 4s 3-4d; October 4s 1 1-2d; November 4s 1 3-4d; December 4s 2d.

Flour—Dull, demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter 7s 6d.

WEATHER AND CROPS. Weekly Report of the Weather Bureau for the State of Taxas.

the State of Texas.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Burcau—Weather-Crop Bulletin for the Texas Weather Service for the Week ending 5 p. m., July 8, 1895:

Precipitation: The week opened with scattered showers throughout the greater portion of the state, and heavy local rains in some places over East Texas, the Panhandle and the Eastern portion of North Texas, after which it cleared up and fair weather prevailed. The greatest rainfall was 1.99 inches in the vicinity of Dallas. The rainfall on an average for the week was about the normal or slightly above over East Texas and the Panhandle, while two the other portions of the state there was a general deficiency, ranging from 0.25 to 0.80 of an inch.

Temperature: The week govered with the

Temperature: The week opened with the temperature ranging from ' to 5 degrees below the daily normal, with the greatest det.clency over the Northeastern portion of the state, after which it rose until it ranged about the normal. These conditions prevailed until the close of the week, when the temperature ranged bout the normal over South Texas to sightly below over the Northwestern portions of the state. The temperature on an average for the week was about the normal or slightly below.

Condition of crops: It is a concensus of

Temperature: The week opened with the

opinion among the correspondents that the weather during the past seven days has been favorable for crops and farm work. Farmers have taken advantage of the fair weather and have made good progress with their work; the majority of crops are in fair condition, except on low lands, where in some places over the Northern portion of the state the soil is too wet to work.

The fair weather which prevailed during the greater portion of the week was beneficial to cotton and the plant is improving. The crop has been worked out on upland, and the prospect for the crop is more promising. The heavy rains at the opening of the week over North Texas injured the plant in some localities, especially on low land, and the correspondents from Estelle, Dallas and Alba state that excessive rains have checked the growth of cotton on flat land, and caused the plant in some places to shed its lower leaves. Cotton is blooming and forming squares throughout the state. Boll worms are reported in very few localities, and the fair weather will check their spreading to some extent. A few more days' fair weather and the greaser pertion of the crop will be put in fair condition. The corn crop is said to be the best for many years, but late planting would be improved by rains, as this would cause the eart of fil out much better than it would if dry weather should continue.

The heavy rains damaged the cat crop considerably over North Texas, causing some of the grain to sprout in shock, and delayed harvesting until some fields were lost. The crop is threshed in some localities and the yield was very good, considering the continued drouth in the spring.

Fruit, vegetables and forage crops are excellent. Sorghum cane is very good, considering the continued drouth in the spring.

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

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> A CHANCE FOR BOYS. Lometa, June 15, 1895.

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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.

N. S. McKee of Amarillo has recently finished boring a well at his wagon yard. He struck water at 230 feet, and has an abundant supply. He feet, and has an abundant supply. He is now erecting a fifty-foot tower on which he will place a sixteen-foot steel windmill. The tower will be completely enclosed, and the lower part of it used for a feed imill of 150 bushels capacity per day. Just above the feed mill will be an elevator of about 10,000 pounds capacity, and still above this will be the tank of 200 barrels capacity. It is said by those who are posted on windmill outfits that this will posted on windmill outfits that this will be the finest in the Panhandle when completed.

. . . . . The constantly increasing acreage of milo maize on the plains is creating a demand for feedmills. It is the best all-purpose grain that can be raised here, and is a never-failing crop, even in dry seasons. The altitude round bout Amarillo, being 3600 feet, is almost too high for successful cornraising, and the milo malze not only takes its place, but also makes a fair grade of flour.

Mr. H. R. Morrow of Amarillo has purchased a six hundred acre farm on Sweet Water creek, near Mobtie, which is said to be the pick of that whole country. There is a spring on the place eight feet in diameter, where the water boils up in immense quantities and 200 acres of the place is subthe water boils up in immense quantities, and 200 acres of the place is subirrigated. Mr. Morrow, having seen
the results of irrigation in California
and other countries of his travels,
takes great interest in the movement,
and will improve the place considerably along this line.

On the first of this month a terrific hail storm occurred in Deaf Smith county, which proved fatal to many animals and disastrous to some of the frail buildings. It created the greatest havoc among calves, colts and horses, while it gave the cattle a severe heating. At Mr. Hallam's place a number of horses were stampeded and ran of horses were stampeded and ran through a wire fence, severely cutting about thirty of them. One horse was struck just over the eye by a hail stone which broke the bone and knocked out the eye. Corrugated iron roofs were beaten full of holes, and even some shingle roofs were demoleven some shingle roofs were demolished. It is not yet known how many animals were killed, nor what the extent of the damage was. The storm occurred at night, and it is claimed by people from Deaf Smith county that some of the hail stones which were still on the ground next morning, were as large as croquet balls.

There never was in the memory of

There never was, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, a spring in which so much rain has fallen in the Panhandle generally as this. Not a county has been missed. Every one has been thoroughly soaked, the creeks and rivers are booming, and all the lakes are full. After the storm in Deaf Smith county last week the Terra Blanco, thirty-five miles south of Amarillo, was running full from rim to

Many of the farmers about Amarillo are complaining that the weeds have got the start of them, and are ruining their crops. This is partially due to the fact that it has been too wet to get into the fields to cultivate. A few have replanted sorghum the second and third time on account of weeds. It seems that many people who came

here from lower Texas had an idea that weeds would not grow here. Now a country where weeds wont grow is a mighty poor one, and we can't ima mighty poor one, and we can't imagine what those people came here for. Nevertheless, they were disappointed, and some of them so sadly, we are told, that they went back, declaring they would not live in a country where they had to work the weeds.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Texas Sheriffs' association met at Waco Tuesday.

A Chicago contractor closed his room and turned on the gas, killing himself, wife and four children.

San Diego, Duval county, shipped the first bale of cotton of the season to Galveston July 9.

President Cleveland is again the

father of another girl, the event having transpired Saturday. A rear-end collision of trains near Quebec, Canada, Tuesday, killed 20 people and injured many others.

furious wind and rainstorm at cago Sunday did an immense Chicago Sunday did an immense amount of damage to houses and shipping.

Missouri, Kansas and the Indian Territory were visited by devastating storms within the week, destroying crops and causing the loss of fifty lives.

The old soldiers' colony in Georgia has been started by the purchase of 30,000 acres of land. One-sixth that much land in Texas would support more people than the Georgia purchase.

A little girl at Franklin, Tex., who kindled a fire with kerosene, was burned to death. Parents who let their children use kerosene oil in kindling fires should be held for criminal negligence.

The Central Loan and Trust company of Fort Worth, through its attorneys, attached 5000 head of cattle at Perry, OK., belonging to the Campbell Commission company of Kansas City, for a debt of \$16,000.

"THE IRREPRESSIBLE SAXBY."
Send 10 cents in stamps for a handsome copy of the volume "Snap
Shots," by the irrepressible Saxby, to
W. C. Rinearson, General Passenger
Agent, Queen and Crescent Route, Cin-

Send at once. Only a limited edi-

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of your leather with Vacuum Leather Oil. Get a can at a harness- or shoestore, 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

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.

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

East and Southeast.

Double daily train service and Pull-Double daily train service and Fullman 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 Northern points it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars and over will be taken through in solid train and in the quickest possible time.

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

Facilities for feed water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis. For further information call on near-

est agent or address J. E. GALBRAITH, G. F. AND P. A.
D. J. PRICE,
A. G. P. A.
Palestine, Texas.

READ BELOW.

The Numerous Occasions for Which Reduced Round Trip Tickets Will Be Sold to EASTERN POINTS, Via

Southern Pacific-Sunset Route. Christian Endeavor Meeting, Boston, Mass.—One fare for the round trip,

July 3 to 7. Good to return August 6, Young People's Union, Baltimore, Md.—One fare for the round trip, July 14 to 16. Good to return August 9,

Conclave Knights Templar, Boston,

Mass.—One fare for the round trip, August 17 to 22; good to return Octo-ber, 6, 1895. For further information call on your nearest ticket agent, or address, C. W. BEIN,

Traffic Manager, Houston, Tex. L. J. PARKS. A. G. P. and T. A., Houston, Tex.

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 econd morning, only one business day For Lincoln, Omaha and other East-

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The equipment, road bed and motive power are strictly first-class and "up

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

J. C. McCABE,
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Fort Worth, Texas.

EXTRA COTTON BELT ATTRAC-TIONS For the Summer of 1895.

Triennial Conclave of Knights Tempars, Boston, Mass., August 26th, Cotton States and International Ex-position, Atlanta, Ga., September 19th

December 21st.
Baptist Young People's Union, Balti-

nore, Md., July 18th.

These rates are open to the general public besides the usual Summer Tour-ists' Rates to the health and pleasure esorts of the North and East. Call on or write to the nearest Cot-ton Belt ticket agent for dates of sale, rates and limits. Correspondence solic-

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

Respectfully, S. G. WARNER, G. P. A.

FEEDERS WANTED. We have customers for several thousand good feeders. Those who have such cattle for sale in lots of 200 or are requested to correspond over with us.

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

AN AUTHORITY.

One of the very richest books in the way of genuine humor that has been published for many years is "Samantha at Saratoga," by Miss Marietta Holley. Rev. Dr. Newman, the distinguished bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in writing to a friend save of bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, in writing to a friend, says of

"I commend 'Samantha at Saratoga' as an antidote for the blues, a cure-all for any kind of mental woe, a recreation from mental taxation, a provocation for wholesome laughter, and an inspiration to godliness. It is the bitterest satire sugar coated with the sweetness of exhibitanting fun; it is irony laughing at fashionable folly; it is exalted wit with the scalpel im one hand and the Balm of Gilead in the other. Her personality is intense, her genius immense, her art perfect. She stands alone in her chosen sphere without a rival."

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Competetive Hog Buyers now on the market. Heavy and light hogs in demand.

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

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market.

Write for Market Information.

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The entire railway system of Middle and Western America centers here, rendering the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country. The capacity of the yards, the facilities for unloading, feeding and reshipping are unlimited. Packing houses to 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 a rmy of Eastern buyers insures this the best market in the whole country. TH IS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET. Each shipper or owner is furnished with a separate yard or pen for the safe keeping, feeding and watering of his stock, with but one change of yardage during the entire time his stock re mains on the market. Buyers from all parts of the country are continually in this market for the purpose of stock cattle, stock hogs and sheep.

#### THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA.

# The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

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

N. THAYER.

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JAS. H. ASHBY,

# KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

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

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1894		2,547,077 2,050,784		- 3	107,494
Sold to Feeders	308,181	11,496	69,816	·	
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1894					1

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

PECFIPTS FOR NINE YEARS!

RECEIPTO FUN	MALIAT 1	LAITO	
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1885	130,867	18,985	1,950
1886	390,187	40,195	3,028
1887	1.011.706	76.014	3,202
1887	1.283,600	158,503	5,035
1888 340,469	1.206.695	159.053	7,595
1889	1.678.314	156.185	5.318
1890 592 044	1,462,423	170,849	8,592
1891 593,044	1,705,687	185,457	14.269
1892	1,435,271	242,581	12,269
			· October

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager:

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

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

## NEW COTTON BELT TRAIN

To the Traveling Public.

Y. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.

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.	No. 3.		1.
6 55 p m	7 45 a m	Lv Waco Ar	8 05	n m	8 55	2 10
200 pm	7 50 a m	Ly HillsboroAr	8 00	p m	12 05	n m
9 10 pm	10 05 a m	LvAr	5 50	p m	6 35	
12 02 a m	100 pm	Lv Tyler	2 55	pin	3 25	
9 05 pm	9 20 a m	Lv Fort Worth Ar	6 30	p m	7 05	
11 08 pm	11 25 a m	LvAr	4 30	p m	5 03	
12 45 a m	12 58 p m	LvAr	2 52	pm	3 27	a m
	11 05 a m	LvAr	4 45	p m		
1 15 a m	155 pm	LvAr	1 55	p m	2 50	a m
3 35 a m	4 35 pm	Lv Mount Pleasant Ar	11 20	a m	12 05	a m
6 50 a m	7.35 pm	LvAr	8 15	a m	9 05	pm
	4 15 pm	Lv Shreveport Ar	11 25	a m		
10 18 a m	10 50 p m	LvAr	4 59	a m	5.35	p m
1 20 pm	1 35 a m	LvAr	2 12	a m	2 35	pm
5 35 pm	5 35 a m	ArLv	10 25	p m	10 30	a m
8 45 p m	8 45 a m	ArLv	7 00	p m	7 40	a m

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

Waco and Memphis, without change.

The Cotton Belt route is the only line operating solid through trains without change between Texas and Memphis. We trust that this unexcelled train service will receive due appreciation at your hands by our receiving a good share of your patronage to the old states A. A. GLISSON: S. G. WARNER, A. W. LaBEAUME,

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G. P. A. Tyler, Tex.

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All Connecting with through sleepers from

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

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

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