#### THE FARM.

CLAY COUNTY WATERMELONS.

Cotton Outlook Gloomy-Prices May be Better—Crop from Fifteen
to Twenty Days Late.
Taylor, Tex., August 16.—Another
Invoice of fine watermelons from Henrietta growers consisting of a car load
of 1000 extra fine specimens was received by fast freight yesterday and
found ready sale with anxious buyers

found ready sale with anxious buyers. The melon crop of this section is almost a failure, on account of the long-continued drouth and the melons are idiminutive in size and unsavory to the taste, while the Clay county product is delicious.

Taylor's second bale of the new

crop of cotton was brought in yester-day. It was raised by Herman Rober near Taylor, ginned by Brandes & Kolman, bought by Meade & Baswell at 8 1-2 cents, weighed 565 pounds and

classed strict middling.
Owing to the unfavorable conditions of the weather the cotton crop in this immediate seceion of Williamson county is late by perhaps ten or iffteen days. In August of last year Taylor's wagon receipts reached 950 bales; the August receipts at Taylor this season will not reach 250 bales.

The lateness of the crop, the unfavorable conditions now pending, the decrease in average (not considering the small amount of new land put into cultivation) will put the receipts at this point short. In '93 Taylor's wagon receipts were 18,800; in '94 32,500 bales, and unless a good rain falls here within the next ten days the crop will be cut short 35 per cent. No rain of any consequence has fallen here within eight or ten weeks and planters are crying for moisture. The plant is dwarfed with a mini-

complement of squares to stalk and fears are entertained that August sunshine without rain will still further reduce these figures. From personal interviews with representative farmers of this section

and well informed cotton buyers of Taylor, a conclusion is reached that the receipts of Taylor this season will fall short of last year by 12,000 bales. Taking into consideration the lateness of the crop, the unfavorable conditions of the weather and crops, and the remarks of Hon. Hector P. Lane, lately published, farmers in this section are disposed to take the matter coolly and bide the time when the price of the staple will advance. The crop will be marketed slowly.

MINOR H. BROWN.

HORSES READY FOR MARKET. What Callahan County Stockmen and Farmers Are Doing. Baird, Tex., Aug. 16, 1895.

Editor Journal. We are too busy to write long letters or discuss scientific theories on farming, stock raising, irrigation and kind-red subjects, but, knowing that news items concerning stock and stock farm ing interests are always in demand with your readers, we try to collect a few such items as we rush along through life.

weather has been hot and dry here for two weeks, and our people are trying to make sorghum hay while the sun shines; but, gee whiz! what a time The crop is they are having fine, but most of it is just a little too high for the best sorghum binders, and this brings out the sweat and cuss words in great shape. Some have tried and quit in disgust, but most people are saving great quantities of good feed, and will attend camp meeting and strengthen up morally and religiously later on.

There have been several trades among our stockmen lately; not large ones, but very satisfactory ones on a small or medium scale.

Mr Hearn sold 100 extra fine 2-year-

old steers to Crowder & Hinds at \$25 per head. Major G. E. Nelson sold his lease on the R. A. Speer ranch, together with 200 cattle, to Crowder & Hinds; terms private. Mr. W. G. Crowder has moved to the ranch as manager. There are a fine lot of feeding cattle now in Callahan county for sale, 3s and 4s at \$25; 2s at \$18@20; and still going up. Some holders expect to get \$25 for 2s and \$30 to \$25 for 3s and 4s by Novem-

We wrote you some weeks ago that we were fattening 100 horses for the beef market. They are fat now, and we want to market them. Send us a buyer, Frenchman, Dutchman or Melican man, anybody who can digest a sore-backed cow-pony. We can't.

A. G. WEBB.

#### ALFALFA KNOWLEDGE.

When the Soil is Adapted, It Can Be Grazed With Impunity.

Kosse, Texas, August 19,1895.-Editor Journal: In your issue of August 16, on page 1, in first column, I read a leton page 1, in first column, 1 read a letter from F. M., Cistern, Texas, asking information, which is answered by J. H. C., "Experimental Station."

Now, 1 am careless about any part

of the answer given except the follow-Alfalfa will do well on your soils, and will produce as much hay during the year, and will cost no more to make than will sorghum; but it will not bear grazing because the plant will be merely killed out by such treatment.

It should never have upon it.' Now, Mr. J. H. Connen, whom suppose to be the author of this article, certainly does not mean what he grazing killing lifalfa. ouch an idea is simply absurd. I sel-com write an article for publication, but in this instance I feel impelled to do so from a desire to benefit the the party, F. M. I write no theories, but only that which is based upon that which my eyes see

Dr. R. M. Brown, Farmers Branch Tallas county, Texas, has a pasture of eleven acres of alfalfa, on which he has kept as high as five horses, seven cows and nineteen head of hogs, besides cutting for hay from this same pasture and threshing seed from it, selling both on the Dallas market. That piece of ground, the first four orres of it, has been there in constant use for pasture for four years, and yields abundantly each year the whole

August issue of the American wineherd has several articles from that alfalfa cannot be beaten for hog

Alfalfa is very hard to get a stand of the first season, and cattle very hun-ry for green food should not be turned upon it until it has been cut for them until they are accustomed to

tor them produce gas on the stomach and kill, just as other clovers will.

Some soils will not grow it at all, but where it does do well it can be pastured from January to January. I have seen it frozen to the ground and in four days the field would again be green and stock grazing upon it. en and stock grazing upon it

if have no alfalfa to sell, but shall but seed to sow my hog pasture this coming spring. I do know from my own experience that it makes absomately the best pasture that I ever have because it can be grazed twelve. manths out of the year where it will grow at all, and do well enough to get

even eighteen inches high before be-ginning to pasture. If you have to coax it to grow and nurse it it is worthless, but if it grows on the natural soil and does well it is the finest pasture I ever saw. J. W. SM Kosse, Texas, August 19, 1895.

MELILOTUS ALBA.

Melilotus Alba is considered only a weed in the Northwest, but in the South it is prized as one of our most valuable forage crops. It belongs to the leguminous class of plants, and hence derives the greater proportion of its nourishment form the air, and the its nourishment form the air, and the deep subsoil, where the roots of but comparatively few plants can reach and feed. Mowed before the plant becomes too large and woody, the quality of the hay is first-class, and in nutritive quality equal to any of the clover family. In its green state stock are not fond of it at first, but soon acquire a taste. It is a rich milk and butter food. The life of the plant is two years. The usual plan is to mow the years. The usual plan is to mow the plant once the second year and allow the second crop to mature seed. Thee seed fall to the ground and germinate where the conditions are favorable, and thus your land is seeded again for two years more. Seed can be bought at from \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel, and a bushel will sow four acres. It is partial to a lime soil, and I would not advise any one to gow it on any load net. vise any one to sow it on any land not strong! impregnated with lime. It will grow luxuriantly during the most protracted drouth, due, of course, to the deep extension of its tap root into the soil. It it said to make first-class hog pasture.

A commission merchant for the sale of live stock, at New Orleans, says the best quality of beef he has ever re-ceived from this state or Albama was made from animals fattened on Johnson grass and melilotus. As an improver of worn soil it has no superior among leguminous plants. Gen. Ste-phen D. Lee, president of the Mississ-ippi A, and M. college, of this place, has been growing it extensively on his farm in Nuxubee county, Miss., and claims that when planted on the poor-er portions of the farm, land arat would only produce five to ten bushels of corn per acre, the same land now produces thirty or more bushels per growing in favor with the farmers in the lime belts of Mississippi and Ala-bama.—Edwin Montgomery, in Epito-

The Texas agricultural experiment staff have demonstrated that melilotus does exceedingly well on Texas lime soils, and they strongly advise its use by farmers of this state. Its great drouth resisting powers and its value as a forage crop should make it very popular in the west. The Journal advises its readers to give this plant a thorough trial both for hog and cattle

IMPROVED AGRICULTURE. A correspondent of the London (Eng.) Farmer and Stock Breeder tells of re-

sults from advanced ideas on farming, as follows: "As you have on several occasions in-"As you have on several occasions inserted letters in your valuable columns,
as well as inquiries from those who are
interested in agriculture. I feel assured
that you will be very pleased to place
on record for the benefit of your numerous readers, some further account
of the results of thorough cultivation.
I have had sent to me hundles of two I have had sent to me bundles of 'rye grass, sheaves of wheat, and Indian corn grown this season on land under cultivation in Surrey, where the system has been so successfully intro-The rye grass is seven feet high, and grown on land which, in the dry season of 1893, produced no crops of any value. The result of the first year's trial is remarkable. The wheat 6 feet 5 inches high, with splendid raw and fine ears. The Indian corn straw and fine ears. is quite as good. As many agriculturists would probably like to see these samples, I have placed them at the offices of the Horticultural Review, 337

Strand, London.

"In consequence of the discussions which have taken place, I have had numerous letters of inquiry, and the system is now being successfuly adopted in many places. One large land-owner near Andover, Hants, has had some special experiments made on the land with deep cultivators. Mess:s. Ransome's plough did its work most effectively, easily penetrating 15 inches deep in stiff clay-stony land-cutting it up most thoroughly, without bring-ing the subsoil to the surface. The dry state of the soll after three monts drouth rendered it very unfit for ploughing, and it was therefore a very tough test, but quite successful.

Messrs. Tasker's ploughs were also used. These work on the old Yester-Tweeddale system—the subsoil plough following the digger plough—the sub-soil never being brought to the sur-face, but only loosened to let the air There were a number of farmers others interested in agriculture who looked on with critical eyes, ask-ing explanations which were freely given to them-not only on the ground but afterwards at an improvised conversational lecture in the Hall library to which Mrs. Earle kindly invited th theory of thorough cultivation being fully explained to them. The usual depth of ploughing is only 3 1-2 to 4 The subsoil turned up is of the finest quality, containing much plant food but it has never been disturped

or aerated since the flood of Noah.
"If farmers and landowners would only adopt this system they could crops that would defy competition, being seven times the usual average crops. We should soon hear less about agricultural depression. It is als to be hoped the new government will not trifle with this important industry, but will protect the people from the unwholesome food stuffs im-

METHODS OF HANDLING AND CURING SORGHUM.

College Station, Texas. Sorghum has grown to be one of the most important crops produced in Tex-as. The sweet varieties are most commonly used but the non-saccharine rieties such as Kaffir corn and maize are growing in popularity in the

semi-arid districts.

We receive many letter sasking for advice upon the best way of growing handling and curing the crop. There is no single method that will fit all cases, but the following general rules will assist to a full understanding of the subject in many parts of the state.

Where rainfalls can be relied upon it is safe to plant the saccharine varieties of sorghum broadcast at the rate of from one to two bushels of seed per Cut the crop with a mowing ma chine or binder when the heads are in a soft dough, cure well into a hay and stack or bale for winter use. Sorghum planted broadcast may often be grazed down in the field while standing with out serious results. The smaller the stalk the better quality of hay and the smaller the proportion of grain on head.

Where rainfall is uncertain it is better to attempt to cultivate the sorghum by planting it in rows at the rate of three pecks to one bushel of seed to the

and harvest the crop either with

a self binder mowing machine or corr harvester used for this purpose. We

prefer the use of the corn harvester to either of the other two methods. By thick planting in the drill the size of the stalk is not too large for feeding

and the crop can be grown with more certainty than when planted broad-cast. If it is thought well to graze it down as it stands in the field this can be safely done if dry weather lasts during the time. There will be less loss in grazing drilled sorghum than in grazing broadcast cane. The crop of seed is larger and the percentage of sugar contained in the stalks is in-

creased by cultivating in drills. We have some experiments upon our grounds this season to test the relative feeding value of sorghum grown upon our land, one piece of which has been cultivated in drill, the other was sown broadcast and the crop otherwise treat-

ed the same. After cutting the sorghum in the field there are three methods of storing that can be practiced profitably with right conditions. It can be stacked in the open field and this stack or rack can be topped off or covered with long hay be topped off or covered with long hay to prevent injury from rain. Instead of stacking in this manner it is often stood on end leaning against a fence or obstruction and the pile is increased in width to 15 to 20 feet. All of the green sorghum can be stacked in this way and dry without damage in the higher altitudes of the state where way and dry without damage in the higher altitudes of the state where rain in summer and fall is not ex-pected. An experiment conducted at Beeville by Messrs, Kohler & Helden-fiels proved clearly that in that climate it is safe to attempt the storage of green sorghum in the form of silage by using the field method. A temporary wall is made of lattice work which is 20 or 24 feet in height, circular in form and of any desired diameter into which the green sorghum is piled and trampled without cutting the stalks into short lengths. After the sorghum has remained in this condition ten or twelve days the tempòrary lattice work made of 1x4 laths is removed and can be used at another place without difficulty. The green sorghum left in this stack will ferment but not spoil. This will give green feed during the entire winter without the expense of a permanent building such as has here-tofore been used. J. H. CONNELT, Director Texas Experiment Station.

NOLAN COUNTY PROSPEROUS. Good Rains Have Insured a Fall Crop

of Grass-Crops Fine and Cattle Fat -Likes the Journal. Dora, Tex., August 20, 1895. Editor Jurnal: I have seen dots rom almost all parts of the state except our section-Nolan county.

think we are as progressive as any part of the state, and all we lack is to let the world hear from use through the press.

We have had plenty of rain for the last four months, and it is raining at the present time, which will insure a good fall crop of grass. There never has been a better crop of corn, cane, mile maize, melons and peaches than

this section of country can boast by at the present time. We have had trials and tribulations in the past few years until this year has brought good crops for the farmers and good prices for the stockmen, which we hope may con-I think we would have better success in business if we would all read the Stock and Farm Journal closer, that we may profit by the experience of others.

We would not have to spend so much time and money by our own experience. Would it be asking too much of you would it be asking too much of you to print the quarantine laws and lines? We think your paper a good medium to expound such knowledge to the people. Some of our neighbors had quite lot of trouble and being acquainted with the quarantine laws. Please give the laws in full of Kansas, Missouri and Iowa.

I hope your paper may be crowned

with success.

THE CONCHO VALLEY FAIR. San Angelo, Tex., August 20, 1895, Editor Journal: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 12th inst., and apologize for my seeming tardiness in answering same I have been absent from the city for I have been absent from the city for some days, hence did not get your letter until my return.

As to the date of our fair, we have decided that we will hold it just after, the Dallas fair, and have selected November 5 to 8 inclusive. Though we realize the fact that our country will not show up as well at this time of year, still, after giving the matter cur best thought, in view of the fact that our people are nearer done their work at this time and will consequently have more time to give to seeing the fair, and that there will be a larger crowd of visitors in the state at that time,

I, speaking for our whole directory, thoroughly appreciate the great inter-est your paper has always taken in the success of our fairs and it gives me pleasure to see that it is taken and appreciated in this section. As for my self, I read it with interest and profit from cover to cover.

The Santa Fe system have assured have already given us a \$5 maximum rate from all points on their system north of and including Rosenberg. We hope to do a little better than that. Everything points to a very successful fair. Our country is in fine shape aud our people are feeling financialy

It is the intention of the management to do their best to give a splendid exhibition of the resources of our country. In a little while now we will "get middle of the road" and will try by judicious advertising to let pepole of the state know what we are

I take pleasure in serding you under separate cover our sixth annual cata-logue and premium list, and I also inclose you herewith our racing program. If you will kindly permit me from time to time I will favor you with an item

from this section.

With the best wishes for your success, I am, respectfully, J. L. PHELAN,

SURE WEEVIL PREVENTATIVE.

Waco, Tex., August 20, 1895. Editor Journal: I have a small corn crib in town made of boxing and rather open, on account of the shrinkage of the lumber. For three or four years the weevil has destroyed much of the corn before the corn was used up. Knowing that sulphur is very destructive to insect life, last year, about the 20th of August, I cleaned the crib out and sprinkled about ten pounds of sulphur in the bottom, throwing some on the sides. In September, after ping the sulphur in the crib, it filled with corn. This year, in July, last of the corn was used without any injury from weevil.

I shall try the suphur again this year in the same crib. Will not some far-mer make a like experiment? The sulphur must not be put on the corn, but in the empty crib before cribbing the corn. If the sulphur will protect the corn from the attacks of the weevil it is certainly a very simple remedy, easily applied. Yours truly,

JOHN T. FLINT.

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.

#### ORCHARD AND GARDEN

TEXAS VEGETABLES. Written by George Graham of Waco, to be read before the Horticultural society at Bowie,

Vegetables: This being the theme to which our name is allotted on today's program, we claim at the outset a subject of greatest antiquity, coeval with the progenitor of our race; vast in its extent, the whole globe being its arena, and today of deepest importance to us, the posterity of a sire whose living was

obtained by tilling the virgin soil.

It will also appear that on such a ject we can but cursorily glance some few of its aspects, leaving to a future time and a more practical pen a more elaborate and instructive write up than present time or space permits. We shall, then, simply treat the subject of vegetables from an everyday, matter of fact standpoint, and use the following divisions, viz: Climate, soil, fertilizers, culture, varieties, uses

First, the climate, and as we are writing of Texas we shall confine our remarks on that point to our state. A geographical area of 500 by 700 miles is indeed an empire in extent, and to anyone unacquainted with the state it would appear that great extremes of heat and cold must exist; but owing to the topography of the land, which is a vast undulating plain, land, which is a vast undulating plain, sloping gradually from northwest to southeast. It free sweep is afforded to the gulf breeze, which in summer and the greater part of the year cools and moistens as it goes on to its goal in the Rockles. There are no intervening mountains to intercept these winds, thus maintaining a uniform temperature On the other hand, when the blizzards of winter sweep down upon us we are subject for a few days to intense cold spells, whose icy breath extends often to the extreme south, as far as the mouth of the Rio Grande. With these exceptional winter experiences, which forethought and care provide for by the erection of shelter for such tender vegetation as it may be necessary to pro-duce early in advance of the season no loss may be sustained; on the contrary, much benefit is to be derived from these freezing periods, as vege-tation is retarded, soil pulverized, intation is retarded, soil pulverized, sects chilled or destroyed; and so, taken the year through, our climate affords us a season that produces a crop so varied and extensive that its equal is hard to find in this or any other

land. Soils: Our soils are as varied as our territory is vast. Sands ,red, white, gray, prairies, black waxy, black sandy or red sandy, brown or red hummock lands, chocolates and mesquite hog-wallows of creek and riverbottoms and the deeper alluvials of our large rivers give us a diversity our large rivers give us a diversity, quality and quanity and depth which is practically unlimited, inexhaustible and capable of producing the vegetable products of the world.

Manure or fertilizer with such a wealth of soil is in many cases superfluous, yet on the thinner lands where earliness is required, heavy and frequent fertilizing produces excellent results.

Cowper writes of "the filth with which the farmers feed his greedy acres." We notice that in rich bottoms or low places, wherever an accumulation of rubbish and decaying matter occurs, there vegetation is most luxuriant. Now, what is the cause of Is it the richness in the matter, or does the matter only act as an agent to conduct that plant life sustaining energy, which produces this result?

I may illustrate this point by an experiment of a German scientist some time ago. He conceived the idea that electricity was the factor in vegetabl growth and put his theory to a test. Connecting wires to his battery underlying a plot of ground, he electrified the soil. Result, that in one-half of the usual time by nature's process he grew to perfection some fine, large cabbages and other vegetables. Culture: The modes of culture are as

various as the men who cultivate. principle of this is, plow deeply before planting. What other cultivation is before planting. What other cultivation is needed is light surface stirring, enough to keep down weeds and the surface soil fine and loose. This prevents inlateral roots and permits air to circulate freely, giving room to the growing, feeling root to expand and breathe and to permit of a free ascent of submoisture.

Varieties: As we pen this word we are almost staggered with the thought of the legion of vegetables which con-front us. They come from every zone, country and clime. And we can but enumerate the names of some of com-mon and every-day use. And to speak more fully of a few whose prominence and usefulness, filing a larger place in Texas, demand ampler notice.

the former class are artichokes, aragus, beans, beets, commbers, asparagus, carrots, endive, eggplant, horse radish, kohl-rabi, garlic, leek, lettuce, mustard, okra, peas, pepper, pumpkins, thubarb radish, turnips, spinach and saisify We may notice in passing that in the above list but three or four of these are not cultivated in Europe, as egg-plant, salsify and pepper, while the squash, under the name of vegetable marrow, thrives there with but little protection. Again, of this list rhubarb is the only shy growing plant in Texas. Our climate is a little too hot and sea-son too long for its habit. Of the better, of which we shall mention more fully, we enumerate cabbages, corn, onions, potatoes, and, lastly, the sweet potato, the prince of southern vegeta-bles, the best and choicest gift of garden and field to rich and poor alike.

Of the cabbage, native of Europe and a staple diet of Saxon and Teuton, and whether the well proportioned cone o Winningstadt, the sugar loaf or swelling drumhead of the Germans, we may that vegetable here is miscalled, of its abundance from our "akin kale yaird" at "sma' expense" the year

Next, onlons, and of them we affirm that Texas cannot be surpassed in on-ion production, whether we consider size, shape, color, variety or flavor. We have seen and handled onions from California to Massachusetts, from Italy and Spain, yet none have ever surpassed our splendid bulbs and which are not confined to any one locality of Texas. They grow with equal rapidity and luxuriance on the coast or Red river, or the Sabine, or Rio Grande and intervening territory, on black land, red land, sandy land or any other land, and in such abundance as to supply the wants of an entire continent.

But here we must name another of four crops lest we slip by it, viz: the peanut. The goober! The toothsome, wholesome goober! The ideal pocket piece of our schoolboys and girls! The charm of cosy 'inglesides," where in the ruddy light meets the family circle in social confab when the day's toll is done! Raw, boiled, baked or roasted, the goober is a grand food; and not only so, but the parched kernels, ground as coffee and infused in bolling water a minute or two, then with the addition of a little cream, afford a beverage healthful, nourishing, which, had the prophet of Arabia known, he would not doubtless have imbibed of the cup which does inebriate, the famous mocha of the

#### And now we come to corn, "the king

The poetry, the inspiration, the latent power-hidden in a field of corn, what pen can describe?

Where in fact or fancy can we find a match for such a picture of wealth, peace, plenty, which our corn fields present, with their vast wall-like rows. nodding plumes, waving flags and drooping ears, heavy with the boun-teous grain ripening under our summer sun to fill crib and stall with food and warmth and "our hearts with glad-

We do not wonder that our foremost philanthropic citizen, the Hon. Charles Murphy went to Europe and spent his fortune in trying to introduce the use of the product of our corn to the toiling millions there. And when his means gave out our congress voted him an ap propriation to prosecute the good work which has finally resulted in success and earned for the enthusiast Mur-phy the sobriquet of "Corn Cake Char-

But now we must close our list with the name of one more of our health foods, the sweet potato, which is of deep interest and importance, and more particularly the variety known as the

yellow yam.
This variety as far transcends all other kinds, vineless, vineful or red and yellow or white, as the species itself excels the tuberosus solanium—excuse the Latin—we mean the American potato indigenous to Central America, thence translated to Englan by ome of Elizabeth's adventurous cap

This magnificent root, easy to grow, easy to sell, easy to keep, an almost perfect food in itself, and relished by all the domestic animals, ought to be raised more extensively and stored up, a veritable fund of health and wealth for every man, a perpetual store of en-ergy and vitality.

But briefly to sum up and affirm, i free and liberal use of vegetables s of incalculable benefit to the human

A vegetable diet is a certain remedy in almost all stomach and liver diseases, hence also blood diseases and blood poisoning succumb to its use. And now, as our president has told us, we are here as educators, shall we not be strictly within the line of our duty when we proclaim the fact that we are representative food producers. That is our occupation, whether we raise cereals, fruits or vegetables. And these three, farina, fruits and vegetables, furnish us a diet cheap, wholesome and God-given, for before the fall a menu was given which every attempt of man to improve has but resulted in failure, victims of "the thousand ills which flesh is heir to." Here is the bill of fare: "I have given you every here bearing seed which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed. To you it shall be for meat."

Let us then live up to our privileges

live upon the food of our farms, vine-yards, orchards and gardens, and en-joy "life, liberty and the pursuit of

happiness.

STORING POTATOES.

One of the most essential points about potato culture is to know how to preserve the crop when you have raised it. This is the more important with regard to seed potatoes, which have to be kept from sprouting for a long period. If buried, potatoes must be cover-ed lightly at hist, so as to permit of ventilation, and the covering added from time to time, out only enough to protect the tubers from the frost. This in my experience, is the most unsating factory way of storing potatoes. The next worst way is a cellar under a building. The trouble with a cellar is to give it air enough and keep it cool

most satisfactory and cheapest way that I know of is to store in a dugout, making the roof of earth over poles and brush. In very wet weather a roof will leak, unless covered with boards, corn stalks, straw or other covering. The best location is a slope or bank facing south. By leaving an alley through the center of a dugout with plenty of large ventilation shafts through the roof, a brisk circulation will be kept up whenever the end door is opened—particularly where the door opens on the level, as it will do if the building is dug on the side of a bank.

The dugout should be built with a bin on each side of a central alley The bottoms of the bins should be raisd six inches from the ground and sides of the bins should be clear of contact with the walls, whether stone of dirt. Both bottoms and sides are best made of fence boards, with inch between. Such' a building, carefully managed as to ventilation, opened up on frosty nights and kept closed during the warm days of rall and early winter, will take Early Onio potaroes through to spring without a sprout Rose, Beauty of Hebron, and other such varieties, may require turning over once.-Edwin Taylor in Colman's Rural World.

#### HOG CHOLERA.

I deem it my duty to give to the public, free, my recipe for the cure of what is termed hog cholera, says T. J. Dodge of Hamilton, Ill., in Iowa Homestead. I have used this remedy for 35 years, and raised hogs on my ranch in Nebraska and never lost a hog.

I have experimented by placing one

well hog with a lot of sick ones, and keeping it well by the use of this rem-edy. \* \* The prescription and directions are as follows:
Arsenic, one-half pound; cape aloes

one-half pound; blue vitriol, one-fourth of a pound; black antimony, one ounce. Grind and mix well the remedy before The following are the directions for

1. Sick hogs in all cases to be sepa rated from the well ones, and placed in dry pens with only five large hogs or eight small ones in each pen 2. Feed nothing but dry food, but no water, only the slop containing the

remedy, until cured. 3. When hogs refuse to eat, turn them on their backs, and then, with a long-handled spoon put the dry medi-cine down their throats.
4. Dose for large hogs: One teaspoon-

ful three times a day for three days then miss one day, and repeat amount until cured. Shoats or pigs, one-half the amount. 5. As a preventive, one teaspoonful

once a week will keep your hogs in healthy condition to take on fat. Important Information.

The "Rock Island Route" is now

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

It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Flyer" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of cars. in Denver at 7:45

Purchase your tickets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and get full

value for your money.

J. C. McCABE, G. P.

#### SWINE.

MORE HOG TALK.

Some Valuable Information on Feeding Hogs At a Profit—The Increase Considerable, But Not Enough For the Home Supply.

There has been some valuable information in the letters the Journal has been publishing for the past two weeks. Methods of feeding have been dis-cussed, and it is pleasant to note that no hog raiser has given vent to the rot promulgated by alleged agricultural papers to the effect that it is a loss of money to raise hogs in this state. It is these same papers which try to throw mud in the eyes of their readers by telling them that over-production has nothing to do with low prices. Leaving the question as to whether or not there is much money to be made in feeding hogs for market, it goes without saying that any farmer can raise his home meat supply cheaper than he can buy it, and no farmer deserves the name who does not have enough hogs for that purpose. Prac-tical, successful men have proven this assertion, but it does not follow that just to buy hogs will even supply the home demand. Breeding and feeding must be understood, and it is to that end that the Journal has sought the expression of such men as those who been contributing hog knowledge to its columns.

Smithville, Tex., Aug. 17. Editor Journal: On account of change in my postoffice your list of inquiries was delayed in reaching me. However, I will give you as correct an answer as I can.
1. I am an amateur in hog raising in

Texas; have offered no thoroughbreds for sale yet, but have had no trouble in selling all the grades that I could spare at a very fair price.

The farmers of this community are

are grading up their stock, especially cattle and hogs, at a very liberal rate. 2. I think 40 per cent would not over estimate the percentage of increase in ownership of hogs in this neighbor-

3. Not half of the farmers in this neighborhood have hogs enough for

home meat supply.

4. I suppose in a radius of ten miles of this place there will not be over 300 head of hogs fed in connection with cattle. A great drawback to this Godfavored valley of the Colorado is that the land is held in large plantations and cultivated (2) by negro renters. and cultivated (?) by negro renters against whose style of farming there could be a volume written.

As to your fifth and last question, were I a good writer I would like to give a longer answer, perhaps, than you anticipate. I havn't been in Texas long, and have had the pleasure (as it was a pleasure to me) of attending but one meeting of our Swine Breeders' association and from what I heard there I concluded that it was best to learn from experience how to feed hogs in Texas. Some said feed cotton seed, others said no, never. Some said give them kitchen slop, others said nothing but fresh water. Some said have mud and water for them to wallow in, others said no, no, no; but give them water in a nice zinc trough. So I got bumfuzzled and came to the conclusion above stated. However, I expect to attend every meeting of the association that I can, and get all the information I can from those who have had experience as to how to feed hogs. Were I back on the farm of my hood in one of the beautiful mountain valleys of East Tennessee where the farm feeding was divided up among six boys and a hired hand or two, and as feeding the hogs fell to my lot I could tell you how my father had me feed his hogs. He would have his sows farrow in December and January as near as possible, keeping them in a field that contained wood land during winter, giving them a feed of corn once a day bringing them in about every second or third day giving them all the kitchen slop that I could rake and scrape. The slop was kept in a barrel, which was filled partly full of wheat brand every time it was empty, with a liberal feed of salt, bran and ashes, once a week. (Listen at those fellows over in the corner snoring). This treatment was kept up until the 1st of May when they were turned into a clover field, the corn ration cut down to once a week; slop and ashes increased if possible. A gap was opened into all the wheat and oat fields after harvest as soon as corn was in roasting ear. I would cut and throw ver stalk and all. This was until the stalk got too old for them to chew, when they were turned into a small piece of corn to eat it down. (A fine way to improve land.) As soon as the corn was eat pretty well up the hogs that were intended to be fed were put in a small field or lot containing from one to five acres, with plenty of water. The corn was then housed, including all the pumpkins that grew in the corn and thrown in a pen on house in the lot, the corn and pumpthat they would eat, until they were ready for the buyer, who would come to the pen and weigh them up. And if you think they were not dandies

about the first of November, weighing 250 to 300 pounds, you are mistaken. This way of feeding and raising horse would not apply to breeders, but with some modification to suit this country, it will apply to raising and feeding hogs on the farm, and as corn can be raised here with half the labor that it can in Tennessee, I don't want any

better or cheaper hog feed.
In closing these remarks I would like to deviate enough to say that this is the best hog country I ever saw. Corn, as I have said before, is so easily raised, and hogs are, with me, almost a spontaneous growth. My sows farrow twice a year with a great pile of pigs and I hardly ever have one to die, and as for sick hogs I don't believe have seen one since I came to the B. M. KITE.

Cleburne, Tex., Aug. 16, 1896. Editor Journal: I am in receipt of yours of July 29th, 1895, and in reply will say that my sales for fine hogs this year exceeds those of last year. The farmers are making improvements or all kinds of stock except horses. I will say that the increase in wwnership of hogs is about 10 per cent. The farmers in my neighborhood are deficient in supply for home consumption in

way of porkers. There will not be a great many hore fed in conjunction with cattle in my section, as the hog supply is short.

To feed hogs for best results I would first have Bermuda grass pasture for them to range on; plant sorghum for spring and summer and fall use in connection with grass pasture. Then let them follow corn fed beef steers through winter in maturing them for market.

M. HART.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

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

#### CATTLE.

L. A. Allen, a Kansas City live stock commission man, was in Denver recently, and the Record of that city speaks of him as follows:

Mr. Allen says the live stock trade is in a more flourishing condition this is in a more flourishing condition this year than for several years past. He thinks the demand for meats of all kinds has at last caught up with the supply. He says that the boom in prices during 1881, 1882 and 1884 stimulated the farmers and cattle raisers of cause of the says of the United States to engage extensive-ly in the oattle business. At that time the western half of the United States was practically open in which to es-tablish ranches, and it was taken advantage of by enterprising cattle and sheep men. Capital was easily had and further stimulated by the good prices obtained for the live animals. overyone engaged in the business put forth extra exertions to increase their holdings until the supply was greater than the demand. Then prices for several years declined rapidly. Many several years declined rapidly. Many
of those engaged in the business, thinking it a losing business anyway, sacrificed their stock at ruinously lowprices; hundreds of the largest herds
of cattle in the West were closed out
altogether, and thousands of smaller
owners and farmers quit raising cattle
and sheep. The panic of 1893 and dull
times in 1894 did not help the business. The result of all this was so ness. The result of all this was so many cattle and sheep were marketed that the supply run short.

Mr. Allen estimates that the four principal western markets show at this time a shortage of nearly 400,000 this time a shortage of nearly 400,000 cattle compared with the same time last year. He says the business conditions of the country have greatly improved; nearly all of the manufactories of the East are now in full opperation with increased wages for their employes, and when the working people of the country have employment they are consumers of meat.

Mr. Allen says that every workingipan that wants a job can now get it The thinks the business conditions will continue to improve. He says that curing his thirty years' experience in the cattle trade of the West, he has noticed at three different periods of depression followed by periods of depression followed by periods of good times for those engaged in the live stock industry, he figures that we have just passed through one of those periodical times of low prices and that for several years to come those engaged in the cattle and sheep business will realize good and satisfactory prices for their surplus.

Mr. Allen says that all grades of cat-

Mr. Allen says that all grades of cat-Mr Alien says that all grades of cat-tle are selling this year from 50 to 75 cents per 100 pounds higher than this time last year, and sheep from 25 to 60 cents per 100 pounds higher. Mr. Allen-says—that Missouri and Kansas are short on stockers and feeders for next fall and winter feeding. He thinks it is the case with other states. He mays the corn and other feed crops in Missouri and Kansas are larger and much better this year than for several years past, which has created an extra demand for stock to feed it to. He an-ticipates a good, lively market this fall for feeding cattle and sheep. He says the farmers and feeders are strong buyers for all the good grades, which enable the sellers to realize good

SHORT HORN TYPES. There seems to be something of a re-vival of the interest in short horn cat-tle that is not a bad indication of a return to favor of a most meritorious breed of cattle which has been negbreed of cattle which has been neg-lected for a number of years. The red, white and roans, as the short horns used to be called by their ad-mirers, got into the hands of a class of fanciers a few years ago who came very hear ruining the whole breed by going wild over the fashion which sacrificed everything for color and shape, without considering the value of the breed in the dairy. If a cow was pure red and of the proper shape it did not matter whether she gave milk or not, and this sort of breeding brough about the penalty that always follows folly of this kind. The short horns are a grand old breed, and we should be glad to see them come back to something of the old standing. We were once standing at the cattle ring of a state fair watching an exhibit of this breed and talking to a Kentucky breeder, when a gentleman standing by re-marked that he never liked short horns, and turning to the Kentuckian asked: What are they good for, anyhow?"
I reckon," answered the Kenticklan, "that they are not good for anything much except for beef, butter and milk, and to show at the fairs," was the answer. This was true of the short horn of thirty years ago, and when they can be reduced to a similar condition again they will be in the

dition again they will be in the front

THE CHANGE IN TEXAS. THE CHANGE IN TEXAS.

The system of raising cattle in Texas has been completely revolutionized, and it will be in all probability many years before the "Lone Star state" again sends 100,000 head of cattle to this market in a single years may a Chlores. ket in a single year, says a Chicago correspondent of Nationals Stockman and Farmer. At the present time few are coming this way, and light receipts are expected for the remainder of the The supply of fed Texans is almost exhausted—such cattle as sell at \$3.75@4.50 per 100 pounds—and the few 33.75@4.50 per 100 pounds—and the few Texas cattle now shipped here are mostly grassers, which sell at \$2.70@3.70. Not many years ago the Chicago market at this time of the year was sure to be supplied with great numbers of Texas grass fed cattle, many of which sold at \$2@2.75. Now all this is changed, and these half fat cattle are wanted down there for feeders great numbers of which are fattened on cotton seed meal. The smaller supplies of Texans on the Chicago plies of Texans on the Chicago market lessens the competi-tion between such stock and common native cattle, and common native steers are in urgent demand for shipment to the west to fatien, great numbers of steers weighing from 600 to 1000 pounds being sold for this purpose at \$2.40@4.10. Cattle of this are fully 50 cents higher than a short time ago. The Western range cattle now arriving here in such large numbers are unusually fat, and come into competition with fair to medium grades competition with fair to medium grades of natives, many of these rangers going at \$4.50@4.85, with common steers at \$3.75@4.25, while plenty of fat helfers and cows from the Montana, Wyoming and Dakota ranges fetch \$3.50@3.95.

Never before were the Northwestern ranges in better condition, and seldom have the cattle been so prime. have the cattle been so prime. About 18,000 Western rangers arrived here this week. And 5000 the corresponding week last year. So far this season 38,000 of these cattle have been marketed here, against only 8500 for the same period last year. The smaller runs of fed native beeves are helping the sale of fangers, which are largely taken in

JUDGING OF QUALITY. In judging of quality, the first indi-cation upon which the cattie feeder re-lies is the touch. The Farmers Voice atys it is the absolute criterion of quality, which is supposed to be the key-sione of perfection in all animals, whether for the pail or the butcher. The skin is so intimately connected with the internal organs, in all animith the internal organs, in all animals, that it is questionable whether even our schools of medicine might not make more of it in a diagnosis of disease. Of physiological tendencies in cattle, however, it is of the last and most vital importance. It must neither be thick nor hard, nor adhere firmly to the muscles. If it is so, the animal is a hard grazer, a difficult and obstinate feeder-no skillful man would pur-chase it-such a creature must go to a novice, and even to him at a price so low as to tempt him to become a purchaser. On the other hand, the skin must not be thin, like paper, nor flac-cid, nor loose in the hand, nor flabby.

rangers, which are largely taken in

This is the opposite extreme, and is indicative of delicateness, bad, flabby flesh, and, possibly, of inaptitude to refiesh, and, possibly, of inaptitude to re-tain the fat. It must be elastic and velvety, soft and pliable, presenting to the touch a gentle resistance, but so delicate as to give pleasure to the sen-sitive hand—a skin, in short, which seems at first to give an indention from the pressure of the fingers, but which again rises to its place by a gentle elasticity. gentle elasticity.

TEXAS FEVER IN KENTUCKY.
The outbreak of Texas fever in Jefferson county has reached enormous proportions if the reports in the Cour-ier-Journal arc true. Those familiar with this disease will not fear any disastrous effects except to local cattle owners, but when the prejudice of foreign consumers of Kentucky beef are considered, it may prove very damag-ing to the export business,

Kentucky cattle are largely sent abroad, and every safeguard should be thrown around them. An immediate stop should be put to these damaging

There are some peculiar conditions surrounding this outbreak of socalled Texas fever, to which we desire to call the attention of those who are endeavoring to stamp it out. It is very strange how such a large number of strange how such a large number of cattle could have come in contact with the one Texas cow brought into the country by Mr. Yann. It is impossible for any loss to occur from Texas fever unless the native cattle have come in contact with cattle from some Southern state bearing the germs of the disease. Experience has proven that it is ern state bearing to get a solution of the same ground or traveling over the same ground or traveling over the the same roads; of course, this would include using same cars or shipping

pens.

Texas fever is a misnomer. This disease can be imparted by cattle below a certain isothermal line to those above it: from Richmond, Va., southward, including portions of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Misnomer Carolinas, Georgia, Georgia sissippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas, it is unsafe for cattle of these lower latitudes to come in contact with those of the higher altitudues except in the winter months.

The cattle which carry the germs of this disease are apparently healthy; but it is fatal to the natives coming in contact with them. The per cent of loss becomes smaller the farther north and higher the altitude at which the contact occurs. It has been proven to the satisfaction of the most experi-enced ranchmen along the great Westrn trails that, while the Southern cattle undoubtedly impart this disease to the natives, the latter cannot give it to other natives. In other words, it is the primary and not the secondary contact which proves fatal.

We lost 25 out of 37 young bulls ta-ken from Kentucky to San Antonio, Tex. Out of another shipment of 1100 Kentucky bulls to a ranch managed by B. B. Groom and ourself in the Pan-handle of Texas, we lost a very small per cent from Texas fever—Only those coming in contact with Southern cattle and never a case with a sick native coming in contact with other natives.

If there are 200 sick cattle in Jeffer-

son county, and only one Texas cow-came into the county, she must have been trotted around pretty lively to have made it possible to contaminate so many cattle. If it is Texas fever, only a small per cent will die in the altitude of Louisville; but from the description it cannot be Texas Tever, and if looked into it will be found that there is some other cause for the present outbreak.

Many cattlemen recall the outbreak

of an unknown disease in the spring of 1884 in Southeastern Kansas. A government veterinarian pronounced it "foot and mouth," the most fatal of all cattle and hog diseases, and which is said to have been brought to Europe by the army of Napoleon returning from the disastrous invasion of Russia.

The diagnosis was of such a startling natura that the state of Toxa the eve of quarantining against Kan-Sas. Having wintered a large number of

Kentucky bulls in Wichita, Kan., and

fearing the adverse action of the authorities would stop these bulls from going to the Texas ranch we then managed, we sought the best velerinary actice in the country, selecting Dr. E. T. Hagyard, an Englishman, who had seen the disease in England and who could detect it at a glance. He reached the location in Kansas on the same train with Dr. Salmon, who was induced by the gravity of the situation to come on from Washigton. In such expert company we visited the infected cattle and hogs. At a glance Dr. Hagyard said it was not "foot and mouth," and on searching around for the cause it was soon found in the hay, which was filled with blasted grains or ergot. Dr. Trubbold, a young but inexperienced veterinarian, had startled the country and had almost caused a panic in cathe circles.

We hope the cause of this loss in Jefferson county will be quickly dis-covered and a remedy applied. If it

is Texas fever, killing the natives will only entail expense, and not stop the disease. The only remedy will b keep the native cattle isolated until af-ter frost, so they cannot go on the ground where Texas or Southern catthe have been
It is rather a dangerous experiment

turn a veterinarian unfamiliar with this disease loose among 2000 infected cattle, with orders to kill at public expense. Inferior cows could be sold well if the average dairyman understood the propagation symptoms as well as some

of them understand getting four gal-lons of pure milk from two-gallon cows. Kentucky has too much at stake to let it go abroad that such a large num-ber of infected cattle are within her borders, and expert investigation should be promptly sought. The opintons of mexperienced men are not to be relied upon, as is shown by errors of the past.—Industrial American.

LAND FORFEITURES.

In response to many injuiries made to this department relative to that por-tion of section 9, chapter 47, act of 1895, regarding the prior right to repurchase forfeited claims, this information is respectfully submitted. The portion of said section referred to reads as follows: "Any owner of land heretofore purchased, and which land has been or may be forfeited for non-payment of interest, shall have ninety days prior right after this act goes into ef-fect, or after the land is again placed fect, or after the land is again placed upon the market, to purchase said land without the condition of settlement and occupancy in case it has been occupied for three consecutive years as required by law; but if not, he shall reside thereon until the occupancy under the first and last purchase shall treather arrows to said the said of the conditions of of the condition of the conditions of the conditions of the conditions of the condition of the cond together amount to said term of three years; provided, that when any forre has been made the commission the general land office shall a to the appraised value of such land the amount of interest due thereon at the time of the forfeiture, which shall be paid in cash when the first payment of one-fortieth of the appraised value of the land when purchased under the preference right to purchase given herein.

1. In order to be entitled to the pre-ference to buy lands to the exclusion of other aplicants for a period of days, the forfeiting purchaser mu have occupied the lands before for-feiture for three consecutive years, or he must by adding the part of that time already occupied enough time to be occupied from the date of his new application to make three years, otherwise he has no preference over

any other applicant.

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within ninety days all the back interest on his forfeited purchase up to the date of such forfeiture.

3. If the original forfeiting preference purchaser shall fafl to pay the said back interest within ninety days his application will be rejected and he will not have after that date any preference over any other applicant under

the law. 4. No defaulting purchaser of lands heretofore made will have any preference to buy within ninety days unless, he pays all back interest on his old purchase, whether he proposes to buy as an actual settler de novo, or to buy as

original occupant.
It is believed by the commissioner that to give any preference whatever to any person who may hereafter for-felt his purchase made under a former law, by which under the present act he may buy at a lower price or at a lower rate of interest, would be violative of the constitution, and the commissioner would therefore warn all persons whose accounts are in good stand-ing, if they desire to retain their lands, that they take no chances in forfeiting their sales in order to so buy at a lower price lest he will be forced to sell the land to another. The words "ninety days after the lands are again placed on the market" above quoted from the statute, have induced many persons to believe that it would be better to allow their lands to forfeit better to allow their lands to foriest next November in order to buy at a lower rate, and this suggestion of the probable loss of their lands is made to the public for their consideration.

These views are believed to be correct. By the attorney general, Crane, and are the consultation reached by us after con-

the conclusion reached by us after consultation. ANDREW J. BAKER,

WOLVES AND RUSTLERS.

The Montana shipping season has be-un, and from now to its close the run will be heavy, according to the Stock Growers' Journal. The cattle going to market this year are of good quality and second in favor only to the stall fed cattle from the states. Western beef is in strong demand among the heavy buyers for the Eastern trade and for export.

for export.

Montana is renowned for its fat beef cattle, but there is no question but that the class of cattle brought to this counthe class of cattle brought to this country to stock our ranges during the past three or four years has been constantly improving. The range beef cattle this year are the finest ever shipped out of the state. The conditions have been favorable, the grass was never better and the weather has been all that could be wished for. Fortunately this year the demand for feeders is likely to be good, and there is every probability the demand for feeders is likely to be good, and there is every probability that everything that goes will meet with a ready sale. This is the first year in a long time when things generally seem to be coming the way of the range cattleman. This is as it should be, but there should be several years of smooth sailing to fully recompense him for being in the business. Judging from what M. Milner of the Musselshell country said at the meeting of the Northern cattlemen at Fort Benthe Northern cattlemen at Fort Ben-ton the other day, the business cer-tainly has a discouraging side to it. Hard winters, wolves and rustlers range cattlem constantly

guessing and busy, and were there not occasional periods of prosperity the business would not be followed.

The energetis action taken by the cattlemen of Northern Montana will have the effect of calling a halt in the business of rustling. It surely will not do to have anything like the Wyoming system existing in Montana. It would seem as though rustlers and horse thieves had sufficient experience the cattlemen of Northern Montana years ago to be willing to let them alone. It is to be hoped that the law will afford sufficient protection, and that it will not be necessary to round up the rustlers and horse theres and dispose of them in bunches. The resort to violence is a ways to be deprecated to violence is a ways to be deprecated and ought to be a thing of the past in the state. Years ago, before the present system of employing stock inspectors was inaugurated, and the local authorities were unable to control the matter, sharp, decisive action on the part of the cattlemen seemed to be the only way by which lawlessness could be stopped. It is true that the northern portion of Montana by reason of its

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bordering on the British Possessions offers peculiar inducements to the law-less element, but there is no doubt that the state authorities acting with the mounted police can control the matter and bring law-breakers to justice.

ADDITIONAL CALLAHAN LOCALS. Callahan county had good rains on Wednes y and Tuesday of this week, which were needed to keep cotton going on to perfection. Other crops

going on to perfection. Other crops all matured and safe.

Several buyers have spent most of this week in Callahan county, looking for feeders. They say the cattlemen are holding prices up too high, but hope they will be able to close some trades in a few days.

E. A. Hurn returned to Baird this week from his Roswell, New Mexico, ranch, where he has been gathering and delivering cattle sold by Geo. B. Loving & Co. for him in July.

The prohibition campaign at rt. Worth is being watched with increasing interest by the people of Baird, both pros. and antis.

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#### IRRIGATION.

ORCHARD IRRIGATION. At the present time there is but little understood scientifically in regard to growing fruit by irrigation, but we are learning year by year, and we believe that in the near future we will educate ourselves so perfectly in this artificial manner of moistening the ground that we will assist nature to a this artificial manner of moistening the ground that we will assist nature to a great extent, and many varieties of fruit that now perish will be brought through our winters uminjured. Where the system of irrigation is practiced we should understand the nature of our soil and the amount of water necessary for the different species of tree and soil and the amount of water necessary for the different species of tree and plant life, as some require much more water than others, as do also different soils. The greater part of this knowledge must be ascertained by the grower on his respective soil, says Dall Dewese in Irrigation Farmer. Adobe soils, however, possess considerable lime and require more water than soils of a sandy nature. We will now commence with an orehard after it is set out in the spring. As it has been

mence with an orehard after it is set out in the spring. As it has been thoroughly irrigated immediately after planting it should be irrigated again in about two or three weeks, and if there has been no rain irrigate again in three weeks.

The grower should examine the soil and if it is moist three inches below the surface and damp six inches below the top so that a ball can be made of the earth, it needs, no irrigation until drier. This method of irrigation should be continued until the first or middle of September; then it should not be repeated until after the growing season. This will allow the wood to ripen or mature more naturally for the winter. From about the last of October ter. From about the last of October to the middle of November the ground should be well plowed and thoroughly should be well plowed and thoroughly soaked, not only near the fruit tree or vine, but the entire space between them. If in the middle of December there is still water in the ditches and the ground is not yet frozen, irrigate again. If the ground freezes early irrigate earlier, and as 3000 as it freezes, mulch; or if in a locality where snow falls heavy, mulch on top of the snow but do not neglect to cultivate the ground once or twice between each irrigation during the growing season, and

ground once or twice between each irrigation during the growing season, and in doing the irrigation the following points should be observed:

Use a six or seven-inch plow and eighteen-inch singletree, drawn by one horse, and run a furrow sixteen to twenty inches from the row of trees on both sides. Always keep the ground a little higher around all trees and vines than the general surface—this will keep the water from standing around the trunks of the trees, vines and plants, and should never be neglected, as the water will soften the bark and cause and should never be neglected, as the water will soften the bark and cause sun-scald, or if it should freeze the bark will turn black and destroy the circulation within, and as the water never gets over this ridge the ground will keep loose and will not bake around the tree. While irrigating the soil about the tree should be examined, and when it is wet through this ridge from both sides the water should be turned off. Never allow the water to run day and night through the furrows, as the ground will become too wet and there is danger of washing the dirt from the roots. The salond season will not require so frequent irrigation, as the roots have begun to take hold of the soil and grow deeper. When trees vines and plants have reached a bearing age more care should be taken in irrigating.

reached a bearing age more care should be taken in irrigating.

If the soil has become dry since the heavy irrigation of the previous fall, on account of an unusually dry winter, and there has been no early spring rains or heavy late snows to wet the ground deeply, it should be thoroughly irrigated as early as possible. This will have a tendency to cool the ground and aid some to prevent early blooming which might be killed by late frosts. After the first irrigation it should not be repeated until the bloomshould not be repeated until the blooming season is over and the fruit is set, for the reason that it cools the ground and causes cooler atmosphere at night, which is likely to blast the fruit. Irriwhich is likely to blast the fruit. Irrigate during the fruiting season as often as the condition of the soil requires it, which is generally twice for small fruits and three or four times for standard. After the fruit is set and started to develop nicely it will be action by irrigating lightly. The and started to develop incely it will ripen earlier by irrigating lightly. The apple, pear and plumb, raspberry, blackberry, gooseberry and current require about the same amount if water, while the cherry, peach and glape require less and strawberries more.

BREEDING AGES.
A writer in the West Virginia Farm Reporter gives a gestation table, to which is added an estimate of the proper age for reproduction, the length of time during which the reproductive power continues, and the number of females which may be properly served by a single male. According to this table, the proper age for reproduction in the mare is not reached until four years, and the reproductive period continues from ten to twelve years. The stallion should not be put to service until five years of age, and his reproductive power is said to continue from twelve to fifteen years. We suppose these periods are intended to be a statement of what is the rule, as 'here are many notable exceptions where the power to reproduce in both mares and stallions has continued for a considerable length of time beyond that indicated. The proper age for reproduction by the cow and the bull is placed at three years, which is quite at va-riance with the practice. Bulls much younger are habitually used, and helf-ers, especially of the milking breeds, frequently drop calves at considerably under two years of age. The period during which the reproductive powers continue in the cow is placed at from twelve to fourteen years and the bull at from eight to ten years. The age at which the ewe should begin coroduc-tion is two years, and the cower continues for six years. The ram begins at the same age and continues for seven years. The reproductive rge in swine is placed at one year for both sexes, and is said to continue for six years. The number of females a stallion should serve is put at from twenty to thirty; of a bull from thirty to ferty; of a ram from forty to fifty od of a boar from six to ten. The ractical breeder familiar with the various animals will note a good many departures in actual practice from his table, which professes to give what the pracwhich professes tice ought to be.

THE QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE TO CHICKAMAUGA.

Veterans and their friends will all want to attend the great National Fark dedication at Chickamauga this full. It will be a notable event.

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on application.
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#### DAIRY.

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 August 17, 1895, as reported by The American Jersey Cattle club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y., J. J. Hemingway, secretary:

BULLS. Col. Exall 35490, R. P. Lyon to S. A. Mahon, Dallas, Texas.
Donley's Prince Pogis 41190, T. C. Foster to W. J. Foster, Navasota,

Texas.
General Webb 38473; F. C. Carter to
W. T. Eldridge, Eagle Lake, Texas.
Jim Dan 41307, R. G. Vaughn to E.
D. Afkinson, Maysfield, Texas.
Owen St. Lambert of Lawn, 24293,
Platter & Foster to O. B. Reasor, Deni-

Owen St. Lambert of Lawn, 24293, Platter & Foster to O. B. Reasor, Denison, Texas.

Prince Replica 30224, J. D. Gray to M. E. Roberts, Mexia, Texas.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

April Maud 67121, S. N. Allen to W. J. Branch, Palestine, Texas.

Git Edge Verbena 94402. W. B. Montgomery to J. H. Hoskins, Thair, Texas.

Leslie Pogis 97291, W. B. Montgomery to J. H. Hoskins, Phair, Texas.

Manarme 47210, L. P. McCord to E. H. Hurlburt, Brownwood, Texas.

Manarme 47210, B. E. Hurlbut to W. B. Glass, Brownwood, Texas.

Rena Bath 79254, N. L. Jones to A. Moseley, Quanah, Texas.

Suema 5th 59494, Mrs. L. C. Rector to E. L. Norton, Austin, Texas.

Suema St. Helia 107172, Mrs. L. T. Rector to N. L. Norton, Austin, Texas.

Tassic 104956, G. W. Talbot to H. H. Wynne, Temple, Texas.

PACKING DAIRY BUTTER. The Germantown Telegraph writes in the interest of farmers holding a few cows who, it says, practice packling butter. By this method it can be held in old rooms until the price begins to advance in the fall. Poor butter should not be held, as it will leteriorate more quickly than good butter.
Butter that is to be held should be
made from cream kept but a day or two
and not held for a week as many do.
A line should be drawn at three cays even for the most skillful butter maker. Every time that cream is added to the old it should be "stirred evenly to prevent it settling in layers." Below we

'Fist dissolve a piece of saltpetre in water and mix this with the first cream put into the pot. Then by stirring up the whole mass each time additional cream is put in the saltpetre goes into every part of the cream and helps to preserve it. The stone pot for the cram naturally should be kept in a very cool place; in the ice box if one keeps ice, or in a cold cellar. The right keeps ice, or in a cold ceilar. The night before churning take it out and stand it in an ordinary warm room. In the morning get the temperature of the cream down to 58 degrees or 60 degrees. If handled in this way the butter ought to come in summer in five to ten minutes. When the butter is in small granules draw off the buttermilk. Wash the butter in the churn until the cold water runs off. Work the salt carefully into the butter and let it stand until the next day.

until the next day.
"Early in the forenoon of the following day rework the butter with the hands until the salt is thoroughly dissolved and every drop of the buttermilk is out of it. A little buttermilk left in the butter will be sufficient to taint the whole pot full and eventually spoil it.
"A stone crock is the best thing to

pack the butter in and each churning should be packed firmly into the rot. Dissolve as much salt as possible in water and into this put one-ialfounce of saltpetre to each gallon of brine. Boil this until everything is dissolved. Strain it through a cloth, let it stand for a few hours, then skim off the scum on top and and pour off the liquid carefully, leaving the sediment at the bottom of the pail. The brine will then be clear and is ready to pour over the butter in the crock. Each time a new quantity of butter is to be packed pour off the brine and pat the butter down hard and then pour brine over

again. In this way butter can be kept sweet and clean for a long time."

The above system is one prevailing in Pennsylvania and of interest, although we suspect that our dairymen will not subscribe to all the details, including crocks and saltpetre.

TEXAS CROP CONDITIONS. United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.—Crop bulle-tin of the Texas weather service for the week ending 5 p. m. August 13,

It is generally reported that cotton is shedding some of its squares and blooms, which is unfavorable. Some fields are worked out and doing very well, while in other places the plant has stopped fruiting on account of the dry weather. The correspondent at Seguin states that early cotton has ceased blooming, but late cotton was standing the dry weather well and was still blooming and retaining many of the young bolls. It is reported from Georgetown that the light rain was of great benefit to cotton in that locality and will virtually save the top crop from being a total failure. The showers were not general, but where rain fell it was beneficial to the crop. more is needed over Southwest Texas and in many other localities. Boll worms and sharp-shooters are reported from several localities over the northern and western portions of the state, but so far very little damage is reported. Cotton bolls are opening rapidly, and some prematurely, which is not very favorable. Cotton picking has commenced over the southern and central portions of the state, and the gins are running part of the time in many counties. A general rain, followed by fair weather, would be very beneficial

to the crop.

Corn gathering has commenced and is general in some places. The yield

The rice crop is doing well, and a good yield is expected.

Farmers are still saving hay and

other forage crops.

Vegetables and other growing crops were benefited by the showers, but are needing more rain. Farmers have commenced preparing to plant fall crops over the northern portions of the state.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS. By far the most profitable fowls that can be raised for both the farmer and breeder of market poultry is the White Pekin ducks. They are hardy, good lay ers, non-sitters, and the young ducks grow very fast. They can be made to weigh five to six pounds at ten weeks old, and are not subject to the common old, and are not subject to the common diseases of fowls and are seldom ever bothered with lice, the worst enemy to all poultry. There is a growing demand for ducks in the large cities at a good price. They give the quickest returns for labor and money invested of all poultry. The old duck begins to lay in January and will lay on till July. It is not at all necessary to have water in very great quantity to raise ducks:

they should always have a pan of wa-ter when fed, as they like to eat and drink at the same time.

They are more profitable than chickens for market. First, because they grow much faster. Second, a greater per cent hatched can be raised. They are good foragers and if allowed a good grass run will get most of their living catching kags and worms after they are two or three weeks old. They do not need such close quarters as chickens; a very low fence will keep them in bounds and they are much less liable to become sick from sudden changes in the weather.

No poultry breeder can afford to be . A. KEATING, PRESIDENT/

in fact young ducks should never be allowed to go to water except to drink,

until they are well feathered out, but

without a few Pekin ducks. They are the best "warch dogs" in the country, as no one can go near Pekin ducks after night without being detected, as they are always awake and give the alarm.—Southern Agriculturist.

FREE TO FARMERS. Write at once for free sample copy of the Southern Stock Farmer's Centennial Edition and Wheat Special, which contains more information for the farmer than any special ever sued in the South. It's free to armers. Address Southren Stock Farm, Nasaville, Tenn.

A WORD WITH STOCKMEN.
The Mansion hotel in Fort Worth has been actual headquarters for stockmen good many years, and it is not 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 petroples. to patronize.

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

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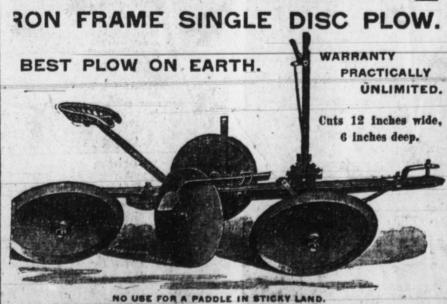
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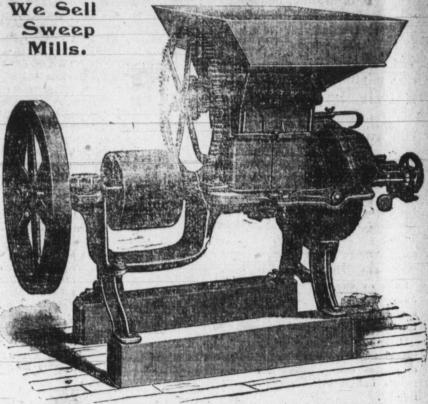
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800' one-thousand-pound 4-year-old steers in Coleman county at \$28, 1500 one-thousand-pound Clay countysteers at \$30.50, delivered at Henrietta. 700 4's and 5's near Addington Station, on the Rock Island; will weigh 1050, at

900 one-thousand-pound steers in Wichita county, at \$30, delivered at Wichita Falls.

1000 good, smooth 950-pound steers, 25 per cent 4's, balance 3's. Will deliver at Chickasha, on the Rock Island, any time prior to November 1st, at \$25. 5000 half 3's, balance 4's, all natives of Northeastern New Mexico, 950-pound cattle-good, smooth and well bred. Will deliver at Midland or Amarillo, or Clayton, N. M., at \$25.

1100 exceptionally well bred, nicely colored, good cattle; will weigh 1100 average. The best lot of steers in the Indian Territory. Will deliver on the "Denver" or Rock Island at any time prior to December 1st at \$32.50.

4000 good, smooth 3's and 4's, one-third 4's, will weigh 925 pounds average. Nice, blocky, gentle cattle, all in one pasture in Lubbock county, where they can be easily seen. Will be delivered on board the cars at Amarillo or Colocan be easily seen. Will be delivered on board the cars at Amarillo or Colorado, Texas, at option of purchaser, any time prior to December 10, at \$25 per

1400 four and five-year-old, well graded, nicely styled steers, average weight 1050 pounds. Delivered on railroad at Woodward, Oklahoma, at \$30, 2000 out of 4000 four and five-year old steers in Comanche Reservation. The are well bred, nice, blocky cattle, and will weigh 1150 to 1200 pounds this fa Price \$32.50, delivered on Rock Island or Fort Worth and Denver railroads 1000 steers, fours and fives, very gentle, good colors and some of them de-horned. Located in Comanche Reservation. Will deliver on Rock Island or Fort Worth and Denver railroads at \$32. 500 tops out of 1200 three and four-year-old steers in Jack county. These are

nice, block cattle, and will weigh 900 pounds. Will deliver on railroad at \$25. 550 three-year-old steers in Callahan county at \$25. 650 good East Texas steers. 250 of these are threes, balance four to six years

old. At Baird at \$20. 800 out of 900 3 and 4-year-old steers. (one-half threes and one-half fours), natives of and located in San Saba county. Will weigh 900 pounds. Price,

\$23 per head. 250 good 4 and 5-year-old steers. 30 head of these cattle are straight South Texas cattle, the balance are graded (half and quarter breeds, Durham), mostly reds and roans; will weigh 1000 pounds. Will deliver on railroad at Mathis, San Patricio county, at \$25.

1000 head of steers, 2's and up, one-half 3's, balance 4 to 7 years old. These cattle were raised in Dimmit county, are all in one mark and brand, and raised in the same pasture. They are fairly well graded and show up in good colors; will weigh 900 pounds. Will deliver on I. and G. N. or Southern Pacific railroads at \$25.

1100 head South Texas, prairie-raised steers, 4 to 6 years old, delivered on railroad at Crockett at \$22. 300 head graded Durham steers, 4 and 5 years old, weight 1000 pounds, delivered on railroad at Pearsall, Frio county, at \$32.50.

800 head 4 and 5-year-old steers; good, smooth cattle; no coarse, rough steers in the bunch; weight 900 pounds. Will deliver on railroad at Pearsall, in the bunch; weight 909 pounds. Frio county, at \$26.50. 300 head good, choice 3-year-old steers, weight 800 pounds. Will deliver on railroad at Pearsall, Frio county, at \$23.50.

500 to 700 head South Texas 3 and 4-year-old steers, located in Frio county. Price \$15.50 for the 3's \$17.50 for the 4's.

#### STOCK CATTLE.

500 head of stock cattle, including steers from 3 years old down, with very few yearlings (calves not counted). These are smooth, South Texas cattle, with no Spanish blood. Located in Frio county. Price \$10 per head. 8000 stock cattle; best bred cattle in Western Texas, together with 70,000 acres of fine grazing patented land, about same amount controlled by lease. Price, \$10 per head for cattle, \$1 per acre for patented land, leases and improvements thrown in. Terms, one-third cash, balance on easy terms. This is the best bargain in Texas.

25,000 well bred mixed stock cattle, including 6000 1, 2 and 3-year-old steers, located in Northeastern New Mexico. Frice \$12.50 per head, one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

8000 good, mixed, Northeastern New Mexico stock cattle at \$12, half cash, balance in one and two years.

4000 mixed Western Texas stock cattle, mostly cows, at \$11 1200 stock cattle, one of the best cattle herds in Western Texas; large percentage of steers. Price, \$13. We are adding to our list daily, consequently the above only partially represents the feeders we have for sale.

We will not divide or cut up any of above herds, but will give a ten per cent cut on each herd, and when sold will deliver in lots to suit purchaser. Correspondence from buyers and sellers solicited.

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THE REACTION.

named.

The future chronicler of events, in dispassionately reviewing the characteristics of the people of this country for the decade ending with this year of grace, will in all probability make the assertion that hypochondria was the influence which pervaded the public mind. And in a measure he will be right, for if, as asserted by students of nature, the minds of men run in cycles, embracing the gamut of idiosyncracies, that of the present age deserves to be termed distorted.

There have been periods appellated chivalry, superstition, bigotry and improvement, but the American people have for some time been under the reactionary influence of a mental hasheesh, which has caused them to exaggerate their present conditions, and see nothing but gloom in the future. This phase of humanity's pulse has not afflicted those of one class more than another, as all seem to have caught the paretic infection, and succumbed to influences which in other days would have been fought back and surmounted with ease.

It may have been a rebounding from a season of unparalleled development which brought about this great ennui, causing future prosperity to be seen through an inverted telescope and present conditions "through a glass darkly." Whatever the origin of this metamorphosis, it has existed, and in every branch of industry there has been turmoil and rebellion until it seemed that the entire superstructure of law and order would totter and fall. Where there was no difference in amount of wages received, the laborer cried out that he was being oppressed and was unable to meet his obligations or feed his family. With rates of interest unchanged and securities stable, the man of wealth refused to venture his money. until by a continued magnifying, what was the creation of a diseased imagination was taken for a reality, and desolation hung over the country like a cloud.

It would be hard to analyze just what brought about the change, but a healthy reaction is now taking place. and the fever of unrest is being replaced by a normal temperature. With buoyant spirits the people of the centers of population are resuming their wonted task of living, looking more to themselves for what the future contains, and not depending on chance for their daily bread. Around the frayed edge and along the outer walks there is still some disturbance, but the rioters are finding themselves deserted, the busy hum of industry being more of a charm than the sanguinary rebellion against imaginary foes. This good year marks an era in the history of a people, and while such reforms come about slowly, the red star of promise is high in the horizon of human effort, and returning prosperity is spreading her mantle of peace over the land.

Let it never be said again that hogs can not be raised at a profit in this state. The unbroken experience of those who have been contributing hog letters to the Journal for the past three issues has been that with proper methods of feeding there is good money in swine raising, and the man who says that his home raised bacon costs him more than he pays for it in town, is about on a par with the fellow who asserts that cotton is the only sure money crop. There is much to be learned on the subject of feeding by Texas farmers, and much information as is contained in the replies made to Journal inquiries should be in the hands of every agriculturist in the state.

All the markets report an unusual number of feeders being taken out daily, which means that a large proportion of the present short supply will in a few months come back full fed and hefty, and what is lacking in numbers will in a measure be made up in increased pounds to the same animals. The average weight of all the cattle received at the different markets for the past eight months and that for the same period in the future would tell an interesting story of improvement, and would doubtless put a different phase on the shortage question from that computed by numbers alone.

Fertilization will some day be regarded as a necessity in this state. as it is contrary to nature's laws for the soil to always be taken away from and have nothing returned. The vast amount of natural fertilizer which would mean all of a third increase in

garded as thrown away. Most farmers are willing to partly enrich a small garden patch, but they fail to apply the principle demonstrated in their truck patches to their fields.

Irrigation, where it can be cheaply applied, is the salvation of the man who was attracted to the semi-arid west by the misrepresentation of land agents and boomers. Those already in that country and who can not get away without great sacrifice should cooperate with every movement looking to irrigation, but it is folly to urge prospective investors in farms to locate in a section where artificial seasons are necessary, when there is such a vast amount of undeveloped land in the part of the state where there has never been an absolute crop failure. Local markets also cut a considerable figure in the sale of farm products and the irrigator in West Texas must either raise in car load lots or operate on a basis of supplying his home demand alone. There is no question but what at some future time irrigation will be in force over a considerable part of West Texas, but until the farming belt proper of the state is adeplease remit at once by postal note quately settled, it is not good judgment to locate in what is now only adapted for grazing.

> An estimate of the acreage and production of corn in Texas, based on percentages reported by the department of agriculture, compared with the production of 1894, gives the acreage in Texas this year at 4,087,300 acres, producing 95,602,000 bushels, as against 69,338,676 bushels last year, a gain of 26,263,,324 bushels. The total crop of the United States this year is estimated at 3.341,791,000 bushels, a gain of 2,129,020,1 946 bushels, or nearly two-thirds over last year's crop. Prospects for an export demand are slim and, with the general shortage in live stock everywhere, it is a knotty problem as to what will be done with this immense amount of corn. Texas is probably in as good shape to utilize her corn crop as any of the states, and even here its profitable disposition is occasioning much worry.

Open-air silos may sound paradoxical, but with sorghum and Texas climate they are a success. It may be stated, however, that they do better in the high altitudes of the west half of the state than where there is more humidity. The modus operandi of making an open-air silo is very simple, and consists of building an immense stack of green sorghum, sprinkling frequently with salt water, while the stacking process is going on. When completed cover the top with prairie hay or a tarpaulin to prevent rain from soaking in, and weight down if thought necessary. The natural weight of the sorghum makes a compact mass, which excludes the air, and when cut into, with the exception of the outer edges, a first-class quality of ensilage is found. This is one more of the big advantages the Texas feeder has over his Northern competitors,

From expressions heard, it is gathered that Northwest Texas farmers will sow an immense amount of wheat this year, a great many of them being of the opinion that for a few years at least the seasons will admit of growing this grain. If in preparing the ground for wheat sowing they will open it down deep-not necessarily turning it over, but rather on the sub-soil principle-it will be found to endure drouth much better than where broken only a few inches in depth, and will make a better yield. Farmers in this state formerly contended that deep plowing was unnecessary and even harmful, but by experience they have come to the conclusion that deep breaking and shallow cultivation are the elements of success in crop growing.

Colorado expects to feed a half million sheep this year, and under the system in vogue in that state feeding is said to be profitable. Texas sheep owners have not followed the example set by their competitors in other states -breeding for both wool and muttonand but little feeding is ever done. With the superabundance of feed in the country this year they should put big herds of muttons in the feeding pens, as the full-fed and finished sheep will outsell range stuff just the same as in the instance of cattle. The chance to come out even on a sheep investment is bright this year, and it should be eagerly seized, as it may never occur again.

In the hustle to buy cattle for feeding it will not do to forget that quality has more to do with the way a steer will feed out than anything else. Take for instance a 4-year-old, well graded steer, weighing on the range a thousand pounds, and another of the same age and weight, of a scrub breed, and the former would be as cheap at 3 cents as the latter at 2 3-4. Economy in feeding is the next biggest item, as anything more than an animal will take up and properly assimilate is wasted. By starting in with small feeds and gradually increasing the quanity is the best results in feeding obtained.

The Dallas fair of this year will surpass its predecessors as far as the World's fair did the former. This is not balderdash or idle assertion, for, while the simile may not be good, past state fairs were nowhere beside the one coming. Take any single department and compare It with the same feature of prior exhibitions and note the difference. Apply this to the whole and it can readily be seen that beginning October 19 and closing November 3 the greatest exposition ever held in the state will be witnessed by the tens of thousands who will visit Dallas at that time.

If every newspaper in Texas would devote the space now occupied by the fruitless discussion of abstruse political and financial subjects to telling the advantages their section offers for ingoes to waste every year in Texas vestment and, and in developing the industries already under way, the state the yield of crops if properly distribut- would go forward at a more rapid rate ed over the farms, but as yet the time than is now the case. Texas needs depacessary to spreade it would be re- velopment, and it is only necessary Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

for the world to know of the matchless opportunities existing on every hand, waiting the magic touch of proper effort for every wish in this direction to be gratified.

Stock cattle are surely the best possible investment for the cattleman just now, and those who buy she stock and cross them with good bulls have an assured profit awaiting them within the next few years. It seems that everything available in the steer line from two's up will find its way to the shambles this season, and next year that class of cattle will be as scarce as hens' teeth. Cows and steer yearlings are gilt-edged property in the cattle line, and at present prices they are much cheaper than feeders.

Boll worms are prevalent over much of the Texas cotton area, and will materially reduce the already shortened crop. Buyers representing local firms, and who have traveled over the state making connections for handling this year's crop, give it as their opinion that the reduction as compared with last year will be all of one-third. The increase in price at this time is nearly proportionate with the decrease in the yield, so altogether there will be small loss to those who raise the cotton.

Great quantities of fruit, melons and vegetables are now being shipped from Texas points to local markets and to those of other states. The growth of this branch of agriculture in Texas this year has been marvelous, and shows that the people are recognizing the futility of attempting to make a living under the single idea system of farming.

THE BOTANY OF THE ROSE.

Paper Read Before the State Horticultural Society at Bowie, Tex., by Miss Kate Kerr of Sherman.

Of all the benefits given for man's pleasure and enjoyment by an infin-itely good God, none is more highly esteemed by a true beauty-loving na-ture than flowers—those silent children of the Heavenly Father-silent, yet speaking louder and more effectively than many other creations having the

"In every form of the human, "There is some hint of the divine."

And what is more effective in awakening this spark of a higher and better life than the pure, levely flowers. Cold and hardened indeed is that na-ture that is not impressed with the purity and innocence of flowers.

Every tendency to uplift and elevate mankind should be most carefully treasured up, hence the vocation of floriculture in our towns and cities, and in the rural homes as well, is wholly indispensible and should be encouraged to the greatest extent possible.
Of all the flowers that thrive in our beloved Texas, or even the United States, none can rival the rose. In its native simplicity the sight of

its fresh beauty and daintiness awakens the better nature of the beholder. If over the most miserable hut of the woodsman, there clambers the beautiful sweet-briar, we forget for a time its surroundings in the admira-

tion of its beauty.

If it nestles in the heart of the woods its petals, painted as it were with a brush dipped in the rosy hues of the dawn, it makes a pleasing picture which delights the eye of the weary traveler and causes him to go on his way refreshed by the restful scene

After revelling in the delights of its birthplace for many centuries, it too found its way into the hands of man who, with his wonderful ingenuity and benefits of cultivation, have evolved the numerous collection of which now delight mankind with their exquisite forms, colors and odors.

The rose belongs to that large order

Rosacea, whose characteristics are as follows: Herbs, shrubs or trees, with alternate, stipulate leaves, and regular flowers. Sepals five, rarely fewer, unit-ed, often reinforced by as many bractlets. Petals five, rarely none, disinserted on the disk which lines the calvx tube. Stamens very numerous, rarely few, inserted with the pe-als. Ovaries 1, 2, 5, or numerous, distinct, or often coherent with each other, or immersed in an excavated receptacle. The fruit is a drupe or achenia, or a dry or juicy etaerio, or

Seeds one, or few in each carpel; embryo straight.

This order includes five sub-orders, and together, 87 genera, and species. A large proportion of these are natives of temperate climates north of the equator. It is a highly import-ed order, whether we regard its delic-ious fruit, its medicinal products, or

the beauty of its flowers.

With the exception of the almond tribe none of its species are unwhol-

The five sub-orders are: Sanginsor chrysobalaneae, amygdaleae, pomeae and roseae. All of our roses belong to the latter sub-order. Its characteristics are as follows: Calyx tubs fleshy, urn-shaped. contracted at the orifice, limit 5-cleft. the segments somewhat unbricated in aestivation and mostly with a leafy appendage, petals 5 (greatly multiplied by cultivation), achenia very numerous, bony, included in and attached to the fleshy tubs of the calyx. The leaves are unequally pinuate, the stipules mostly adnate to the petals.

Owing to the infinitely large variety of garden roses, the botanist has to fine himself to the few species from which all the others have been developed. There are 24 of these species, to some one of which we can trace the origin of all other varieties except the

hybrids.
The principle species are: 1. Rosa Setigera, (climbing or prairie rose). 2. Rosa Carolina, (swamp rose). 3. Rosa Lucida, (dwarf wild rose). 4. Rosa Blanda, (early wild rose). 5. Rosa Rubiginosa, (sweet brier or eglantine). 6. Rosa Micrantha (smaller flowered sweet brier), and 7, Rosa Canina, (dog

rose).

Under the wonderful influence of hybridization and culture, the florist has produced all the numerous varieties which now bloom in their glorious splendor, delighting the happy possess-or with beauty and fragrance. WE WANT CATTLE.

We have more buyers than we can supply. If you want to sell any num-ber or kind of cattle in lots of 500 or over, write us, giving full particulars, your prices are reasonable, we will send you a buyer.

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BREEDING SHEEP SCARCE. A responsible sheepman writes the Drovers' Telegram from New Mexico not able to obtain more than 50 per cent of their intended purchases ow-ing to the depletten of breeding stock and the constant diminution of the lamb increase from 60 to 25 per cent. He also says that 230,000 sheep are passing through the country adjacent to Las Vegas, destined to Kansas and Nebraska, besides many that are leav-ing the state by other routes. This indicates a liberal demand for sheep in the Northern and Western states for feeding and stock purposes and may be construed as a reflection of the popular idea that there will continue that there will continue the state of the popular idea that there will continue the state of the popular idea that there will continue the state of the popular idea that there will continue the state of the popular idea that there will continue the state of the tinue to be money in mutton. Kansas ought to raise and feed more sheep than she has done, and with the de-pleted condition of the Southwestern

MORPHINE, OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS OUR DAT HOWE : Remedy \$5. A cure guaranteed. Write for Book of Particulars, Testimonials and References. Tobaccoline, the To-baco Cure, \$1. Agents wanted. G. Wilson Chemica, Co. (Incorporated under Texas laws), Dublin, Texas, Mention this paper.

country all appearances point to the next season as a good one in which to

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THE STATE OF TEXAS-In the district THE STATE OF TEXAS—in the district court, October term. A. D., 1896, to the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county, greeting: You are hereby commanded, that by making publication of this citation in some newspaper published in the county of some newspaper published in the county of Tarrant, four weeks previous to the return day hereof, you summon. Sam R. Franks, whose residence is unknown, be and appear before the district court, to be holden in and for the county of Tarrant, at the court house thereof, in the city of Fort Worth, on the second Monday in October, A. D., 1895, the same teng the 14th day of October, A. D., 1895, the same teng the 14th day of October, A. D., 1895, file number being 9388, then and here to answer the petition of Alice Franks, filed in said coart, on the 10th day of June, A. Jr., 1895, against the said Sam R. Franks, and alleging in substance as follows, towit: That plaintiff and defendant were legally married on May 19, 1892; that on divers occasions during the period of their living together, defendant was guilty of excesses, cruel treatment and outrages toward plaintiff of such a nature as to render their living together unsupportable; that defendant was guilty of adultery with one Tinnie Brown, and in November, 1892, deserted and abandoned plaintiff, and has wholly ceased to provide for her. Plaintiff prays judgment dissolving the marriage between her and defendant and for costs of suit. Tarrant, four weeks previous to the

Herein fail not, but have you then and there before said court this writ, with your return thereon, showing you have executed the same.
Witness:
Clerk of the District Court of Tar

County.

Given under my hand and seal of said court, in Fort Worth, this 14th day of June, A. D., 1895.

R. H. McNATT,

Clerk District Court, Tarrant County.

By J. C. BRANUM, Deputy.

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460 head of two and three-year-old steers. Go JOHN DENNIS, Cisco, Tex. FOR -- ALF One hundred steers, about 1000 pounds

average, and a car of hogs. LUCAS & BURK, Nacogdoches, Tex. WANTED-600 head of cattle to pasture by

month or year. Fine grass and everlasting spring water; fine wire fence. Address W. P. McDannell, at Sweetwater, Tex. 8350.00. FOR SALE-Fourteen Durham heifers,

eleven two-year-olds, two yearlings, and one three-year-old, high grade Durham heifers, most of them with calf by pedigreed bull raised by Warfield of Lexington, Ky. H. O. SAMUELL, Box 249, Dallas, Tex-

Shorthora value Wan ed. We wish to buy 600 picked cows two to six years old, one half to three-quarter blood Shorthorn. Also some pure blooded Shorthorn and Devon bulls Will buy all together or in car load lots. Address A. Y. Walton, Jr., San Antonio, Texas. Box 787.

1900 mixed sheep. The above have for the most part a strain of the Cotswold Merino, which mature early, and are heavy weights. Price, \$1.50 per head. Address George Brown, Fort McKavett, Menard county,

FOR SALE-About 1700 head good Panhandle cattle, graded, with Hereford; also pasture, well watered, fine grass, 25 to 30 head of horses and ranch outfit. Correspondence solicited. G. F. Atkinson, Hartley, Tex.

Must Be Sold at Once——150 Delaine Sheen Will also sell a few choice Hereford cattle. Write for catalogue and prices. S. W. Anderson, Asbury, W. Va.

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

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respondence among buyers is unlimited. Write us
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FOR SALE A ten-section ranch in Sterling county, Texas, on north Concho river fenced into three pastures—two of two sections each, one of six sections; thoroughly well watered and grassed; prairie dogs killed out; good fences; six miles from county seat. Eight and one-half sections of deeded lands, fee simple title. One and a half sections leased—permanent lease. Will sell land \$1.50 per acre, including improve ments. Can give possession by cember 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,

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ing house and stock yards.
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Consisting of Over 200 Head. dently we will state that ad of our Herefords. prond of our Herefords.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention of the manager, who has been a breeder of pedigreed hogs for more then a quarter of a century.

Any correspondence addressed to Mr. Cross, President of the First National Bank, or to myself, will receive most careful attention. H. L. LEIBFRIED, MANAGEN.

BOURBON COUNTY HERD ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE. J. S. Magers, proprietor, Arcadia, Kan. Imported and prize-winning American sows headed by Imported Western Prince, 32,202. All selected and bred to head herds and to supply those wanting none but the best. Fall litters now can't be beat. Write or come visit me and see the herd.

SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM

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

BREEDERS OF PURE BRED

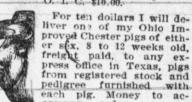
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A fine list of which are for sale. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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

O. I. C. \$10.00.



company order, Dwight, Morris, County, Kan.



swine, choice, fancy bred stock, eligible to registration, for sale at all times, Pigs, \$10 each; write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. W. THEMANSON, Wathena, Kansas, near St. Joseph, Mo., Poland-Chi-na Boars. Gilts bred to Graceful F. Sanders, 13095 S.; he is by J. H. Sanlers 27219 O., and out of Greceful F., 53408 O. Sire and dam both first prizewinners at World's Fair and descendants of Black U. S. 13471.

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—CHESTER WHITE—
SWINE. The oldest and leading herd in the West. State fair record unexcelled by any breed or breeder.

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

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

POR PRICES WRITE TO P. C. WELBORN, - Handley, Texas.

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE. From the best strains of Light Brahmas, 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 set-ting. 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, Texas.

#### Hereford Park Stock Farm.

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

Registered and Gradea HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS. PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS from imported prize winners.

-ALSO-MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. FOR SALE BY

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 Dueks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Brown and White Leghorns.

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

#### HOUSEHOLD.

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

THE SCARECROW. It was a regular scarecrow man,
Made on the old and well-known plan—
A cross of sticks in a garb forlorn,
That stood on guard in that field of

And, indeed, it made the old farmer smile As he put it up and whistled the while; It would look to the crows so very fe-

rocious, So truly astounding and atrocious, That it tickled his fancy to see how Would catch a glimpse and flutter

Well, two black crows sat off on a And the young crow said to the old Now what is that frightful thing out

But the old crow chuckled and then looked wise.

Shook in his feathers and then winked there'

his eyes; Something tickled him, but if 'twas a His voice didn't show a bit when he

As, looking down at the younger crow, me said: "What is it? Ah! don't you know? "Why, that, as we wise ones all suppose,

Is the special saint of the crows! We watch for his coming every year To tell when the Feast of the Corn is

here.
how he stands with his arms stretched out! He is calling the crows from all about! Such a kind invitition is most alluring, So very cordial and reassuring! I think we had better accept—don't

you?"
Aand down to the field of corn they flew. -Wallace E. Mather.

This week we have another most beautiful letter from Marie, near Strawn, Marie's descriptive powers are excellent and her appreciation of the beautiful and picturesque in nature

is true and genuine. We have two new members to our Household this week. Betsy, neighbor at Arlington, She starts the recipes for Rustic Admirer's scap book. Indeed we do not put such good letters as Betsy's in the waste basket. Our other new members is Natalie, We welcome both most cordially. Hope to hear from both often. Hope some of our Household can give Natalle the information desired. Again we say what has become of little Nell?

DON'T LIKE TRILBY.

Anadarko, O. T., Aug. 7.—Dear Mrs. B.: A friend of mine gave me some peach melon seeds this spring. The fruit is ripening now and I would be very thankful if some of the Household family could tell me how to use them. Here is the way I make a very satisfactory washrag: Take the tops of wornout socks, round the cut end to fit the fingers, sew up, cut a slit on each side where the thumb would each side where the thumb would come (two slits is more convenient than one), sew a string at the ribbed end to tie around the wrist and you have a rag that will not get lost in the bath-tub. Can any of the sisters tell me where I can get the words and music to "When the Angels Have Lifted the Veil"? I am glad to know there is one other member of the family, "Little Nell," who has no desire to read Trilby. She and I are of the same opinion with regard to "man's appreciating woman" gard to "man's appreciating woman more than her own sex do. NATALIE.

SELFISHNESS CAUSES DISCON-

TENT. Dear Mrs. B: I have been a silent admirer of the Household, and would like to chat awhile with the interest-ing writers. They don't seem like strangers. I do not live on a farm, and maybe cannot enter the Household, but will write anyway. The first thing I wish to speak of is the sermon in rhyme that was in a Journal some time ago. I want the love and flowers while ago. I want the love and nowers while I live, and I think I fully get my share. I like Busy Bee, and enjoy her letters, and can say to her that there is at least one more good husband, and that is mine, but I hve not the helpful boys like hers. I have none, but think she will raise them to make good husbands. I don't see why boys should not learn to help if they are needed. If the subject had not been dropped so long I would say I agree with Irene that men are more prone to nagging than women. I can't agree with M. E. J., that woman cause more discontent than men. Almost always discontent is caused by selfishness; at least most all discontented people are selfish and there is as many men that are selfish as there are women, they should be blamed as much. 1 ! se M. K.'s letters so much, Her way of washing makes me think of home. My little brother used to help mama that way, and I know it is great help. I must try to send a recipe for Rustic Admirer's scrap book, but as I find almost all I know in the Journal, 21d thought it best to give a recipe for something to eat, I asked my husburd, and he said give her a recipe to take Happenings, which he loves to eat, and thinks it is good. I expect I will get into the waste basket, I have written top long a letter. Well, it is all right if I do. Best wishes to the Journal. BETSY.

THE LIVE OAKS.

Near Strawn, Tex., August 12.—My
Dear Mrs. B.—After receiving such a
kindly welcome for my first letter, I
take pleasure in writing again. It was
a pleasant afternoon for walking, so
we all started out to climb the mountains. A very crooked pathway led
was thick underbrush or huge rocks. was thick underbrush or huge rocks, black with age. We fully expected to black with age. We fully expected to see a rattlesnake coiled in our pathway, or some wildonimal, as the canyon was so dark and gloomy. But not a living creature was to be seen. The grass along the sides of the mountain wad very fine, and in the winter the cattle climb to the top, grazing along behind the brush which protects them from the cold winds.

from the cold winds.

Just beside our path was a cut in Just beside our path was a cut in the mountain, fully sixty feet deep. It steamed to be an appropriate place for all kinds of wild animals. After a climb of more than one-half mile we reached the top of the mountain. Looking down from the heights the scene spread out before us was simply subline. The lovely valley with its carpet of green dotted here and there with a magnificent live oak, cattle grazing or resting 'neath the pleasant shade as it by these monarchs of the forest. All around as far as the eve could see was a chain of mountains; their slives dark with cedars, vines and unlerbrush of all kinds, making a beautiful background for the view. This house, looking almost like a toil's house, nestled in a grove of live bads. Near by a fish pond glistened in the sunlight as a bed of diamonds. In the distance could be seen the white howers of Strawn. We could also hear the village church bells calling us to worship the Creator of all the grandeus surrounding us. All the beauties of tature seemed to call upon us to preise Him, "Who Notes the Sparrows' Fai." the mountain, fully sixty feet deep. It

On the mountains a fine pasture of several thousand acres was inclosed by a wire fence. Here we saw more cattle roaming at will and enjoying the

ine grass provided for them. Down in a deep hollow, looking gloomy 'neath the shadow of trees, interlaced with immense grape vines we found "The Springs." The well known spri., for which many a thirsty cowboy had ridden miles to make that his camp for the night. Long years ago its gloom was lighened up by the camp fires of the Indians. Near the spring was a leaning tree worn smooth by the panther of wild cat waiting and watching for the unsuspecting prey. In sheltered nooks protected by he drooping weeping willow grew in luxuriance the queenly water lily. To the close observer nature seemed to have done her best in this favored spot. The scene fine grass provided for them. Down in best in this favored spot. The scene was remarkabe for its serene and peaceful beauty. Heaven seemed so near, one's thoughts turned to that beautiful city beyond the river and those loved ones awaiting us there.

So fair the day, so full of bliss, So sweet, so calm, so dear, I'm sure that heaven nearer is— That God Himself is here."

It was sunset—a summer sunset—on the mountains. Great banks of clouds of crimson and gold blended into more delicate shades as they mingled with the blue sky overhead. There was a rich glow over all nature. It was growing late so we turned our foot-steps homeward. The descent was quickly made. Just as we reached the foot of the mountain the clouds which had obscured the sun rolled away. The sun shone forth in all its brilliancy; a few moments it beamed upon us, then slowly sank behind the mountain. A sweet thought came to me—perhaps it is thus the clouds of sorrows hovering over us in this life will all roll away, when God so wills.

MARIE.

HAPPENINGS. This is the beginning of recipes for Rustic Admirers' scrap book. It is sent by Betsy, who refers to it in her letter: Take equal portions of tomatoes and okra, one onion, some pods of green pepper and a slice of bacon. Cook all ogether with plenty of water.

SECRET OF GOOD LEMONADE. The secret of good lemonade, according to a correspondent of the New Yrok Times, is making it with freshly boiled water. For a quart of lemonade take the juice of three lemons, using the rind of one of them. Be careful to peel the rind very thin, getting just the yellow outside; then cut into pieces and put with the juice and powdered sugar, of which use two ounces to the quart, in a fug or jar with a cover. When in a jug or jar with a cover. When the water is just at the tea point, pour it over the lemon and sugar, cover at once and let it get cold. Try this way once, and you will never make it any

HOME-MADE MUCILAGE.

A very convenient mucilage can be made out of onion juice by any one who wishes to use it. A good-sized Spanish onion, after being boiled for a short time, will yield, in being pressed, quite a large quantity of very adhesive fluid. This is used extensively in various trades for pasting paper onto tin, or zinc, or even glass, and the tenacity with which it holds would surprise any one on making the first attempt. It is a cheap and good mucilage, and answers as well as the more costly cements.—Invention.

TS TEMPLARS OFFICIAL ROUTE TO BOSTON.

The committee on transportation for Knights Templars of Texas to the Triennial Conclave at Boston, Mass., have unanimously \*adopted the following

Texas Pacific, International and Great Northern and Cotton Belt to Great Northern and Cotton Belt to Memphis; Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham; Southern railway to Washington; Pennsylvania railway to New York, and New York and New Haven railway (Shore Line and Old Colony divisions) to Boston and return. This route takes you through the grounds of the great Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, the city of Washington, where a day trip will be given to Mount Vernon,

the city of Washington, where a day trip will be given to Mount Vernon, where now lies buried Washington, the Father of our country; a steamer ride around the great city of New York, and a day-light ride along the shores of the beautiful Long Island Sounnd.

Arrangements have been made for a special train, with through sleepers, leaving Texarkana August 23 at 7.15

leaving Texarkana August 23, at 7:15 p. m., to Boston.

If berts are needed send in your name promptly to Col. S. D. Moore, chairman of the committee on transportation, Houston, Tex., stating how

many double or single berths reeded.

Rate—One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 18 to 25 inclusive, and via any recognized reute as well as the official route. If further information is desired, ad-

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

ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP. The Texas and Pacific railway will place on sale tickets at the rate of one fare for the round trip to the following points on dates named:

To Boston, Mass., account of the Triennial Conclave Knights Templar, to be held at Boston, Mass., August 26 be held at Boston, Mass., August 26 to 30, a rate of one lowest first-class limited fare for the round trip from all stations in Texas and Louisiana. Tickets to be placed on sale August 19 to 24 inclusive; limited for return to September 15 with the privilege of extending the final limit to October 5 by presenting same to the agent of terminal lines at Boston on or before September 30, 1895, which is the last day on which tickets will be made valid to leave Boston. leave Boston.

For tickets and further information, call on any ticket agent of the Texas and Pacific railway, or address
GASTON MESLIER. Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt., Dallas, Tex.

IT STANDS PRE-EMINENT.

America has had two great and only throughout the United States, but and Marietta Holley (Josiah Allen's Wife). Miss Holley's greatest work is undoubtedly her "Samantha at Sarato-It is hardly necessary to speak of the

popularity of the work of this author. They are being read with delight, not They are being read with delight, not unique humorous authors, Mark Twain wherever the English language is spoken; yet it may not be amiss to say that while "Samantha at the Centennial," which has fascinated thousands of readers by its accuracy to facts and by its immensely funny descriptions. by its immensely funny descriptions of the ludicrous features of the great exhibition, was written without the author's ever having seen the Centennial Exhibition. "Samanths at Saratoga" was chiefly written under the inspiration of a personal observation and intimate association during a season, amid the whirl of fashion, at America's greatest and most fashionable

pleasure resort.
Thousands of this book had an enormous sale at \$2.50 a copy, but for a limited time you can now get the same book free with a new subscription to the Journal.

It contains over 100 illustrations. G.

F. Opper, the famous artist of Peck, which is a feature that none other of his books possess. Both text and cuts are therefore intensely funny—its humor is "just killing."

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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.,

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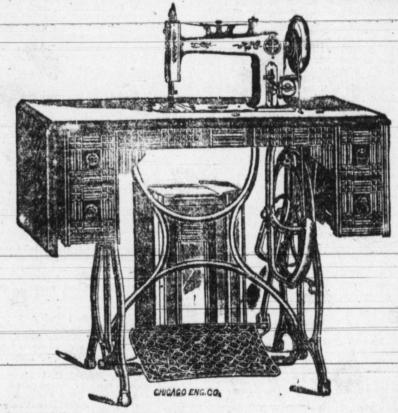
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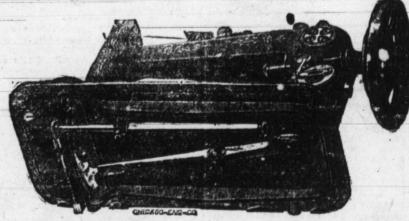
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Note All subscriptions must be paid in advance. You need not send them all in at one time, go to work and send in as fast as you can get them and you will be credited with them and when you get up the number, the Machine will be sent as proposed.

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A. F. Hardy if the Keating Implement and Machine company was a caller at the Journal office Saturday where he was plied with questions. Mr. Hardy is one of the best informed im-plement men in the state, and keeps a se eye on the conditions of crops, said: "I think the cotton crop will make a good average yield this year.

If you have noticed, every year about this time the people get scared, and predict a terrible short crop of cottton. heard an istance of this when I was in Mexia a few days ago. was standing in a store three farmers came in, one after the other. Naturally they were each asked about their we have rain within the next week our crop is gone." The next one re-marked: "If it will only stay dry for fifteen or twenty days we will make a good crop." The next one said that he was needing rain prett,y bad, but that if it rained the boll worms would eat up his cotton. The cotton crop of Texas covers so much of an area that very little can be told of it until it is gathered. The acreage has been materially reduced, but the tate will make a big cotton crop. ate will make a big cotton crop. understand that lots of trouble is sing experienced by the farmers in fanding their sorghum. The stuff, is so heavy and bulky that so long as it is sown broadcast no machine can be made to handle it. If those who be made to handle it. If those who raise sorghum will drill it in rows about fifteen inches apart, we will furnish them a machine that will cut it and bind it to perfection. But as long as they broadcast it they will have trouble and unnecessary expense in harvesting. The idea of deep playing, stirring the ground to a great death without leavesting. depth without impacting the bottom we have demonstrated that in the Hancock rotary disc plow we have the im-plement to do the work. We have had phenomenal business with this plow, and the sale of them has only just be gun. The depth it will plow is only regulated by the strength of the team, and by astual test we have demonstrated that it pulls lighter than the old-time sulky. Secretary Morton did not know anything about the Hancock when he said there had rotary disc when he said there had been no improvement in plows. Charles McFarland of Aledo is a cat-

charles McFarland of Aledo is a cat-tle feeder. He makes that a business and is a conservative, successful busi-ness man in that and other lines. He has put in a good deal of his time lately loking around with a view of purchasing a string of good cattle to feed this year, but is considerably put out over what he terms the wild prices out over what he terms the wild prices at which they are being held. The more he hears about the way cattle are selling, the deeper his disgust grows, and his patience is ebbing like summer's tide. He was here nesday evening and expressed himself in substance as follows: "I have been looking for some \$45 cattle. I can find all the thirty and thirty-five dollar cattle anybody would want, and think If they keep on they will reach \$45 be-fore long. Candidly, I believe that fore long. Candidly, I believe that there will be equally as much if not more money lost by Texas cattle feeders this year, as there was made last. I fully believe that it will cost \$10 more per head to fatten a steer this year than it did last, and all this talk about feed being cheaper is bosh. There is no use of talking about fattening a steer on corn as cheap as on meal and hulls, and nobody knows what the latter is going to cost. shine to say that market and condition of the cattle considered they are cheaper than last year. Why, last year bought four-year-old steers every bit as fat as they are now for \$20 and it costs \$30 to touch them now. I can follow a train of steers from here to Kansas City or St. Louis and buy them is correct. I would like to feed some this year, but I will stay out before I will pay such prices as now prevail.

Robert J. Kleburg of Alice, member of the state sanitary commission, and Charles Ware, general live sock agent of the Denver, went to Kansas City last week on business sconnected yith the state quarantine. Mr. Ware returned Friday, and was seeen by a Journal man, to whom he said:

"I have been working on this business some time, and when we went to Kansas City it was to meet Albert Dean, agent of the bureau of animal industry, ad that gentleman also represented the Kansas sanitary commis-We held three meetings, and af ter going over the matter carefully it was decided by Mr. Dean that under rizid inspection cattle from the coun-ties recently quarantined would be allowed to go through for grazing and feeding as well as for immediate slaughter. Cattle that are infected or have been subjected to danger will not be allowed to move except for im-mediate slaughter. This is a big thing for the cattlemen of the countles in the south plains country, as they will if their cattle pass inspection be allowed to drive or ship to Kansas feeding points, or anywhere else in the safe

Mr. Ware has just put in a lot of time, and his road has been at considerable exuense to secure this concession from the department of agriculture, and the cattlemen will no doubt appreciate his services thoroughly. The quarantine will not be raised, but catthat can pass inspection will be wed the same freedom they enjoyed before the counties spoken of were barred. This remove simply means a nice increase in the value of every healthy animal in the suspected dis-

G. W. Morris of Mount Calm, Hill county, a wealthy stockman and farmwith a ranch in the Panhandle, was a caller at the Journal office Mon-He reported the recent sale of day. He reported the recent sale of 1000 steers at \$28, and says that he believes he could have got \$30 just as In speaking of the condition ngs around his home he said: things around We will not make a half crop of cotton in our section. Some of it was turned out to grass, and the boll worms are playing havor with the balance. Cotton is also needing rain badly. The corn and hay crops are finer than they have ever been, but we are short on stock to eat it. I intend feeding a good string of steers this year, and will use meal and hulls, for the reason that they are easier fed and put the fat on quicker than anything else. I would feed corn, but we have no hogs section to speak of, and I do think there is much money in feeding corn without hogs to follow." Mr. corn without hogs to follow." Mr. Morris went to his ranch, and 's in the market for cattle to restock with.

Colonel Jesse Evans, of Kansas City, was in Fort Worth Wednesday on his way home from a six weeks stay on ranch in the Panhandle. He said: 'Cattle are beginning to fatten very serious drawback to them up until Grass is finer than I ever saw it in my life. I have a herd of four and five year old steers on the Canadian I have a herd of four and rivet, for which I am asking \$36. They will weigh 1150 pounds in their present condition. I am in the market for some stock cattle but expect they will be hard to find. I do not expect to have any trouble in disposing of my steers to Kansas feeders as they are out after them strong. The vast number feeders being taken to the country from the big markets indicates that the shortage will in a measure be made up in increased weight."

Mr. A. W. Themanson of Wathena, Can., writes: "I am a graduate of Coin's Financial School'—Poland China

department. I am in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of Poland-China pigs-ratio 16 to 1-that is 16 and unlimited coinage of Poland-China pigs—ratio 16 to 1—that is 16 good points to 1 pad one—sired by Graceful F. Sanders 13095 (S.), a son of World's Fair winners on both sides; also Early Sisson 11993, my laged male, who has been working for me just simply for his board and keep nearly four years, and U. S. Wise 13138, a son of A. A. 2d and whose dam was the of A. A. 2d, and whose dam was the \$275 Lizer's Nemo, U. S. Wise weighed months old 400 pounds when had been in ac. / service while making that growth. I am not a 'gold bug'—I will accept silver dollars at par in exchange for Pola hina pigs. The more I study the financial question the greater grows my desire to add to the collection of silver dollars that I am getting together. Any date will do. Send in your silver and your orders. Trade is good. Sold five pigs

W. A. Sansom of Chicago, general manager of the popular Standard Live Stock Commission company, was in this city Tuesday and Wednesday. Said his company is doing a splendid business, and in support of this showed the Journal man a copy of a re cent issue of the Standard's Market Review, giving a diagram which shows a diagram representing the comparative increase in receipts. Mr. Sansom is recognized as one of the best advertisers at the Chicago yards, and while he believes in and practices the use he believes in and practices the use of printer's ink, bases his claims for business on the record of sales made by his concern. He reported the feeder business at the yards as very brisk, the big feed supply and shortage of stock making the farmers eager to something through market their crops, Mr. Sansom's visit here was with a view of establishing a branch office of the Standard Commission company at the Fort Worth yards, but up to the time of his leaving the Journal did not get particu-

W. H. Godair has returned to Chicago from an extended trip through Texas and Old Mexico and, according to the Drovers' Journal, while in the latter country he inquired into the stock business pretty thoroughly with a view of bringing 1000 feeding cattle across the line. He found othing suitable, however, the Mexican cattle being small and scrawny and unfit for feeding. Mexicans still farm in a prima plow, which merely scratched the soil. Cotton is the principal product, though some corn is raised. In Texas the stock situation is very promising. Grass is good everywhere, and hardly any cattle to eat it. Feeders are high, \$20@30 per head, and good breeding cows 100 per cent higher than a year ago. Mr. Godair thinks that about 300,000 cattle will be fed in Texas during the next six months

J. W. Carter, live stock agent of the Rock Island, returned Friday from a trip over South Texas. Speaking of his observations, he said: "I found very little activity existing in the cattle business in South Texas save in the sales of feeders and movement to the feeding pens. There is a considerable number of cattle changing hands for this purpose. Water and grass are still plentiful, and live stock of all kinds and in every locality are in fine condition. I do not look for a general movement to market of South Texas cattle for several weeks yet. When cattle for several weeks yet. When begun, the movement will amount almost to a rush. Cattle are very scarce, and the great bulk of those for sale will be hurried off in short order!

J. E. Lee, known from the south line of Texas to Chicago and beyond as "Doc" Lee, live stock agent of the Rock Island railroad, with headquarters at Kansas City was in Fort Worth cheaper than I can on the range. I am just told that Nelse Morris is going to buy at St. Louis and ship to Waco buy at St. Louis and ship to waco when he comes. Mr. Lee has been travelled the comes of Saturday. Doc is a raconteur of no timates that in that time he has put in five nights of every seven in sleep ing cars. He was through the Territory on his way down, and says that cattle are late in that section. There is plenty of good grasss, however, and he thinks shipping will begin in earn

> W. Maud, manager of the Moon w. Maud, manager of the Moon ranch in Childress county, was in the Journal office Tuesday. Said that grass and cattle are in good shape. Has not sold anything yet, but will begin shipping in about two months. Mr. Maud an Englishman and yearly makes a trip to that country, and in speaking of cattle feeding in that country said: "From my observation I believe that feeding is much more of a science in this country than in England. They have rotation of crops and cultivation down to a fine point, but it seems to me that cattle are finished quicker and at a smaller cost in America."

Stewart Bros. of Gertrude, Tex. breeders of cattle and horses, in a letter to the Journal, say: "We have been well pleased with what we have seen of your paper, and with the results of 'ad' inserted therein by us not long since of some yearling Durham bulls, as we received numerous replies to same from all over the state succeeded in selling our yearling bulls at \$35 by the bunch and part of our past spring's bull calves at \$30. Grass is unusually fine in this section, and the prosepects for the cotton business generally as flattering as could be

J. M. Edwards, of Smithfield, this well to do stockman and farmer, was in the Journal office Wednes day, and said: "There is a little bay poay horse in my pasture branded F pony horse in my pasture branch.
E. T. on right shoulder that the owner can have by calling for him. I do not want to post him, but he has been running with my horses about eighteen months, and I would like for whoever he belongs to to come after him. The boll worms have played havoc with the cotton in my section, and the crop will be cut very short. We had a good rain last week

John Scharbauer, of Midland, was in Fort Worth Wednesday on his way home from a trip to Goodnight, where he received the Hereford herd bought of Captain Goodnight a short time He had never seen the cattle since. He had hever seen the cattle before he went up to receive them, but says it would take considerable more money than he paid for them to tempt him to sell. He said: They are the prettiest lot of cattle I ever saw and I intend to keep them. I will let them stay where they are for some time at least. I'll tell you, they are beauties.'

T. R. Evane, of Hutto, Tex., has a large number of Irish Gray pit game fowls which he will sell cheap. He has been breeding them for fourteen years, and starting with the scions of imported stock has never permitted the in-troduction of any other stock in his yard. Lovers of pit game fowls should write Mr. Evans and secure either eggs or fowls of the best breed of that class in the world.

C. A. Coggin of Brownwood, a wellto-do cattleman, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Said crops are fine in Brown county and cattle fat. Mr. Coggin has two nice strings of feeders, one near Brownwood and the other near Clarendon in the Panhandle. Said that a buyer had gone to look at his Pan-handle bunch and if they suited him would feed them in East Texas, beginning in October

Burke Burnett of this city returned Saturday from a two weeks' stay on his ranch. He sold E. B. Harrold 3000 steers—2000 north Texas at \$30, and 1000 of his own raising at \$33, the whole comprising one of the best lots of feed-

ers that will go into Texas feed lots this year. They will be fed at Alva-rado. Mr. Burnett has his ranch well stocked, as he bought freely prices went to their present mark.

T. B. Jones of Wichita Falls, a young attleman who is acquiring a competency at a rapid rate, was in Fort Worth Saturday and called at the Journal office. Said that he had been offering some steers that he had in the Territory for sale, but that he had just been up and looked at them, and they are getting fat so fast that he and they are getting fat so fast that he has concluded to put about \$2 addditional on their price.

A. W. Dunn of Killeen, Bell county, was a visitor to Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Dunn was a cattleman and banker at Colorado City during the former boom days. He said that the cotton crop in Bail county is much-better than it is in this part of the country, and that splendid rains fell in his section Tuesday,

Gwatney Bros. of Honey Grove were here Monday. In addition to the 4000 feeders bought from Ed Carver, they secured 3000 in Bee county at \$2 ing 7000 head they will feed this year. Their intention is to put in a feed grinder of the largest capacity obtainand used crushed corn and cotton seed meal.

Pat. C. O'Laughlin, proprietor of the Beef Valley ranch, in Stephens county, was in Fort Worth Tuesday on his way east to buy some more cattle. He said:
"I have the grass and need something to eat it, and I believe the man who buys young cattle will come out all

F. J. Wakem & Co. of Chicago have an advertisement in the Journal which should catch the eye of those who con-template taking a little "flyer" in the market. They offer to send free a book giving details, and those speculatively inclined should write, mentioning the

Pat Stephens of San Antonio, formera citizen of Fort Worth, was a caller at the Journal office Monday. He said: Cattle are doing well down our way but are not market-fat, and it will be some days before they are in the right condition to ship. I regard the chance to lose money buying cattle now as being bright; cattle are too high.'

Bob Miller of Sulphur Springs was in this city Monday. He will feed bunch of cattle this year. He sa 'Hopkins county will make a good crop of cotton this year. As usual there is a howl about the worms, but there will be as much as can be gathered. The

J. R. Keeney of Dallas, who represents

the Page Woven Wire Fence company

in the capacity of general state agent, was a caller at the Journal office Thursday. Said that the Page fence is selling rapidly in this state as the people have recognized it as the best N. P. Boyce & Co., of Coatesville Pa., is a reliable breeder of fine blood-

ed cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry and sporting dogs. He has an advertisesporting dogs. ment in the Journal and those interested should send stamps for a handsomely illustrated catalogue mentioning the Journal. Tom Hadley, sheriff of Callahan coun-

ty and a cattleman, was a visitor to Fort Worth Thursday. Said he would probably feed a small bunch of cattle would rather sell and let some body else do the feeding.

W. D. Lovell, owner of a ranch in North Mexico, was in Fort Worth two or three days this week. He sold his cattle last winter, but spoke of going back in a few days to buy more J. W. Edens and C. C. Walton, Cor-

sicana cattle dealers, were here Mon-day on the outlook for a string of feed-ers. They went up the Denver to-look at some that were offered. C. T. Herring of Vernon, a wealthy

cattleman, was among Thursday's visi-tors to this city. Givens Lane of Childress, a prominent stockman, was a visitor at the Journal office Tuesday.

James Knox, of Jacksboro, a prosperous stockman was a visitor to Fort Worth Tuesday.

N. L. Hawkins of Midlothian, a well cattle feeder, was here on business Wednesday.

M. Davis, of Seymour, was among Tuesday's visitors to this city.

W. E. Cobb of Wichita Falls came in Wednesday.

NEWS AND NOTES. A cable will be laid from San Fran-

cisco to Hawaii. Texas state Farmers' Alliance met

in annual session at Lampasas Tuesday. Two trains were held up Tuesday, one in Michigan and the other in Ne-

braska. Samuel Bell Maxey of Paris, soldier and statesman, a man prominent in Texas, did Friday.

Holmes' Chicago castle was fired by incendiaries and \$15,000 damage done before the fire was put out. A loca' option election has been or-ered for Tarrant county September

3. A strong fight is now on.

Champion Corbett has married the woman who was the co-respondent in the recent suit for divorce by his wife.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad has purchased \$20,000 worth of tickets to the Dailas physical culture

Capt. Elsberry, a well known Texas ranger, was killed at Valentine, Tex., Friday by a robber, whom he attempted to arrest A quarrel among threshers near Sherman resulted in Tom Walker being killed by a lick on the head with a

pitchfork in the hands of one Mc-Holmes, the arch conspirator and murderer, will be taken to Chicago to stand trial for the murder of the two

Texas girls, Minnie and Nannie Wil-

The Gumry hotel at Denver fell with a crash Sunday night and then caught fire. Forty people were killed, some of them having burned to death in sight of the crowd.

Minnie R. Williams, supposed to have been killed by Holmes, has telegraphed from Providence, R. I., that she is alive well. By some the telegram is regarded as a hoax.

John Wesley Hardin, the noted Texas desperado, was killed in an El Paso saloon by Constable John Sellman. Hardin was the aggressor, but the constable was the quickest on the draw and shot Hardin dead.

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

Subscribers to Texas Stock and Farm Journal who do not receive their paper regularly, are requested to notify this 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 little, if not much, . crop-damage to the 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 | 0. W. Crawford & Co. . RETURNS. 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.

VETERINARY.

In connection wit this department Texas Stock and Farm Journal has secured the services of Dr. F. M. Hop-kins, 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. Give age, color and sex of the animal, stating symptoms accurately, of 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 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.

THE GREAT TEXAS STATE FAIR That the management of the state fair is striving this year to outstrip all previous records in the way of giving a grand and successful entertainment, evidenced by the announcement they are making of the many new features that the fair and exposition of 1895 cover. Successful negotiations will have been closed to have a Mexican exhibit—one complete in every respect and the fair management is congratulating itself that it will have in display something new and especially attractive to visitors

Efforts in the past have been made to have Mexico represented at the state fair, but they proved unsuccessful, and having finally succeeded now in closing definite arrangements for the coming fair the directory natural-ly feel somewhat jubilant over the result. This exhibit from Mexico will doubtless prove of much interest to vistors, and in connection with it a garden will be arranged covering speci-mens of the many varieties of tropical and other plants for which the republic is so well noted. The coffee tree, the indigo plant, the vanilla bean, banana tree, and numerous other plants and trees will be seen at the fair in their natural state.

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 sending shipments to Northern markets by other lines. You will advise all live stock shippers that when empty stock cars come South via the Iron Mountain railway, the loaded cars must go north by that route.

J. E. GALBRAITH, General Freight Agent.

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References: M. C. Hurley, President Union Stock Yards Bank; K. M. Van Zandt, President Fort Worth National Bank; W. J. Boaz, Vice-President American National Bank; R. F. Madday rican National Bank; R. E. Maddox, Stock Farm; Fort Worth Packing Company.

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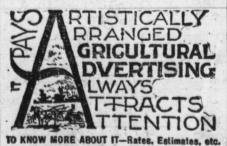
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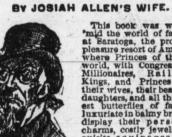
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[EXTRACT.]

They tay there is a sight of flirtin' 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 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 we did. She dressed some like a young man, carried a cane, etc. Bu 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,

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#### MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

There is little to report about the yards or the market this week except mprospects, which just at this time are very bright. It is practically assured that when the market opens it wil be brisk and strong as far as demand goes. Of course nobody can tell anything about prices. The demand for cattle of all classes is unusually active just now, both for the feeder trade and for shipping stuff, whether it be fat or lean. Ike Meyer, who buys for Cudahy Bros. of Omaha, says he is out for anything in the cattle line that comes FORT WORTH MARKET. ahy Bros. of Omaha, says he is out for anything in the cattle line that comes along, and has capital with a big C back of him to buy with. Mr. Meyer is also of the opinion that this market can be made a great feeder point, and it has been shown that whenever the cattle come there is no trouble in findcattle come there is no trouble in finding buyers. Any man who wants to buy a bunch of feeders would rather come to a central point like this than to put in two or three days visiting the range country, and the man who has them to sell can get the advantage of competitive hidding on his shipment. of competitive bidding on his shipment. This phase of the Fort Worth market should be investigated by cattle own-

The following sales, fepresentative of the week's market, are selected from a report made by J. F. Butz & Co., commission men at the yards:

No.	Av.	Dock.	Price.
E.	240	80	410
67	* 235	120	430
97	126		400
	CATT	LE.	
No.	CATT Kind.	Av.	Price.
69	Cows	691	
	Bull	1.110	1 00
11	Cows	776	2 20
4	Cows	895	1 19
6	Calves	181	**** . 0 00
25	Cows	790	2 15
G	Cows	800	1 75
4	- Calf	270	3 00
70 770	Cows	(11	4 00
1	Stag	1,560	1 00
	CONSIG	NUIKB.	
Among	those who	sold stock	on this

market this week were:
H. Hale drove in 69 cattle. Elliott, Henrietta, 165 cattle.

M. Daggett, Tarrent county 360 P. Armstrong, Tarrant county, 4 Morris & Smith, Tarrant county, 22

W. Mayfield & Co., Alvarado, 67 hegs. E. Henderson, Lovelady, 119 hogs. H. C. Trigg, Tarrant county, 19 cat-

B. Hackett, Bluffdale, 45 cattle. B. Hackett, Binidale, 45 cattle.
J. T. Jones, Lampasas, 27 cattle.
John A. Bell, Hamilton, 177 cattle.
R. Wiedm in, Tarrant county, 82 hogs.
A. Holt, Seymour, 57 horses.
W. W. Mars, Commerce, 78 hogs.
B. Hackett, Tarrant county, 22 cat-

tle. Thomas Walker, Naples, 47 cattle. Thomas Walker, Naples, 37 cattle. T. B. Fields, Naples, 53 cattle. E. G. Sims, Cameron, 73 hogs. Ross & Gibbons drove in 27 cattle. A. C. Chase hauled in 5 hogs.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Chicago, August 20.—Last week's arrival of Texas cattle was 3330 head, about the smallest week's receipts on record for this time of the year. At any rate, the smallest in over twelve years. This diminuation may be accounted for largely by the fact that the fed supply of cattle in Texas is well exhausted and that a large percentage of the grass cattle have been bought up for feeders which vill not come until late in the season. Nearly all the Texas cattle that have arrived so far this month have been grasses, though a few loads of prime 'ed cattle were received, which sold at 34.35. More good Texas cattle could be disposed of to advantage for it is gratifying to notice that while Western and natives have declined some prices for CHICAGO LETTER. natives have declined some prices for Texas cattle have not hown any quotable change. Westerns have been quotable change. Westerns have then referred more freely and hast week's run of 26,000 was about the largest on record for August. They have declined 30c to 50c on all but the best. We think that prospects for Texas cattle are good and that values will be as good if not better later in the season for anything good. Sales during the week included the following:

Till dilly titting Booti.	
week included the following:	
28 cows 555 at \$2 30	
18 cows 649 at 2 25	
217 cows 966 at 3 30	
50 cows 944 at 3 55	
24 cows	
300 cows 915 at 3 20	
83 cows1025 at 3 70	
28 cows 893 at 3 50	
111 cows 910 at 3 50	
396 cows 996 at 3 15	
50 cows 772 at 3.00	
244 cows	
312 cows 903 at 3 12	1-2
223 cows 783 at 3 25	1-2
191 cows 963 at 3 35	
min commo difficultification con me of or	ene
The run of sheep last week, 74,	
head, was the largest of the year. T	ne
supply this week promises to	
equally as large. Prices under this i	

equally as large. Prices under this influence have declined 30c to 50c during the past week, principally on medium and Western sheep. No Texas have been received this week. We quote natives at \$2 to \$3.75, Westerns \$2 to \$3, lambs. \$2 to \$5.50.

Yours very truly,

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

DALLAS LIVE STOCK. Market quotations reported by Carter's stock yards: Choice shipping steers.....\$3 25@ 3 50 Common to fair yeal calves. 2 00@ 2 50 Bulls. 1 25@ 1 50 Stags. 1 25@ 1 50 Yearlings. 7 00@10 00 Milch cows 20 00@35 00 Choice fat hogs 4 00@ 4 20 Good stock hogs 4 50@ 5 00 Common stock hogs 4 00@ 4 25 Choice fat mutton 2 50@ 2 75 and find ready sale.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER. NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

New Orleans, August 17.—There is no material change in the condition of the cattle market. The receipts of poor to medium cattle of all classes continues liberal, but there are not many good beeves, good cows and heifers, or calves and yearlings being received from Texas. Good stock of all classes rules firm and fairly active; the poorer grades are weak and slow sale. Good cornfect hogs firm. Sheep dull and weak.

CATTLE.
Fair fat 91 920 01
Good lat beeves
A HILL SHU FOUGH Old heaves
per In, gross
per In, gross
rair lat cows, per in orose of acousto
THE WILL POURD OIG COWS PACK \$66010
Dulls, per in gross
Fair lat calves, each
Good Itt calves, each \$ 9 000010 00
Fair fat calves, each 7 00@ 8 00
Inin Crives, each A som t to
Good fat yearlings, per lb
ETOSS 12 006012 00
Fair lat yearlings, each gooding
Thin yearlings 5 000 6 50
Good mileh cows 25 00@30 00
Common to fair 15 00@20 00
Springers 17 50@25 00
11 30@25 00

Good fat cornfed, per lb gross 5 @5 1-4 Common to fair, per lb gross 3 1-2@4 1-2 SHEEP. 

LIVE STOCK.

suffered a further weakening for most kinds. Of the 6000 natives that arrived, comparatively few were of choice qual-ity, and nice cornfed lots sold at strong tty, and nice cornfed lots sold at strong prices, but otherwise prices were called 5c to 10c lower. Common to extra choice droves weighing from 1000 to 1650 pounds were saleable at \$3.50@ 5.85, but few sold at high prices, and the bulk went at \$4.50@5.40, a few selling at \$5.50@5.65. Dressed beef firm and Eastern shippers were fair buyers, but exporters were not doing much. The stocker and feeder trade continued The stocker and feeder trade continued active at \$2.23@4.00. The better kinds ruled firm. Cows and bulls showed no change, and there were sales of bulls at \$1.75@3.50, while cows and heifers brought \$1.25@3.80. Range of cattle were again demoralized and prices were 10c. to 10c lower, sellers claiming that common kinds to medium kinds were as much as 60c lower than nine days ago. Texas cattle were weak and about 25c lower than at the close of

about 25c lower than at the close of last week.

In hogs shippers did not take hold very freely and Chicago packers by holding back succeeded in getting a good number of hogs in the aggregate at reductions of 5c to 10c, the bulk of the sales being at \$4.55@4.75. Some droves sold early at about yesterday's figures, but the subsequent sales were at lower prices. Heavy hogs sold at \$4.25@4.90, common to choice mixed at \$4.30@4.95, and common to choice assorted lights at \$4.50@5.00.

Sheep—Receipts fell off to about 13,000 head today, but the supply was sufficiently large. There was a rather slow demand at weak prices, inferior to choice native sheep being saleable at \$1.60@3.50, Westerns at \$2.75@2.90, and lambs at \$3.90@5.25.

lambs at \$3.00@5.25.

Receipts—Cattle, 17,000; calves, 900; hogs, 71,000; sheep, 13,000.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, August 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 4300; shipments, 800. Market about 10 cents off for everything except choice grades Export steers about 10 cents off for everything except choice grades. Export steers, \$5.25@5.75; shipping and dressed beef grades, \$4.00@5.20; bulk, \$4.25@4.75; butcher steers, \$3.00@4.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.00; cows and heifers, \$2.00@4.00; bulk, \$2.25@3.25; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.75@4.00; bulk, \$3.00@3.50; cows and heifers, \$2.00@3.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 5200; shipments, 700.
Market, 5 to 10 cents lower, Heavies Market, 5 to 10 cents lower. Heavies, \$4.00@4.70; mixed, \$4.20@4.65; lights,

\$4.50@4.80. Sheep — Receipts, 2300; shipments, none. Market steady. Natives, \$2.25@ 3.50; lambs, \$3.00@4.50; southwestern sheep, \$2.00@3.25.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Aug. 21.—Cattle—Re-eipts, 9100; shipments, 3100. Native, Kansas City, Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 9100; shipments, 3100. Native, 5@10c up; others demoralized. Texas steers, \$2.40@3.70; Texas cows, \$1.50@2.60; beef steers, \$3.80@5.55; native cows, \$1.75@4.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@4.35; bulls, \$1,65@2.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 7600; shipments, 800; market weak to 10c lower. Bulk of sales, \$4.55@4.65; heavies, \$4.25@4.50; packers, \$4.40@4.70; mixed, \$4.50@4.76; lights, \$4.60@4.75; yorkers, \$4.70@4.75; pigs, \$3.00@4.70. Sheep—Receipts, 5000; shipments, 1300. Market steady; lambs, \$3.00@4.75; muttons, \$2.50@3.00.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Chicago Grain. Chicago, August 21.—Wheat was decidedly weak during the last hour and sold off 1 1-4c from the close last night, but subsequently recovered most of the early decline. At the start there was some effort to cover shorts on the decline, which was secured yesterday and a few sales were made at his advance of 1-108-3c, but there was an avalanche of offerings. there was an avalanche of offerings, lower cables and a general decline in domestic markets under which the market soon broke and went 1 1-4 from the early price and 7-8c below the close last night. The liquidation which was so free yesterday was about as active today. Pardridge has returned from his vacation and sold freely. The dullhis vacation and sold freely. The dull-ness and weakness abroad was largely responsible for creating the depres-sion here and was sufficient to cause the local bull factors to be practically overlooked. After the first break there was a moderate rally, but this was followed by another slump. Sep-tember sold at 63 3-4@64c, fell to 62 3-4, tember sold at 63 3-4@64c, fell to 62 3-4, up to 63 1-2c and down again to 62 5-8c and back to 63 1-4c. There was a nervous feeling during the last hour, and September after selling at 63 1-4c, fell to 62 5-8c and back and forward between 62 5-8 and 63c, closed at 63 2-4c.

between 62 5-8 and 63c, closed at 62 3-4c.

The corn market was of a similar character to that of wheat. It was weak. September opened at 37 7-8c, weak. September opened at 37 7-8c, declined to 36 1-2@36 5-8c, then closed at 36 3-4c. May started at 32 7-8c, sold down to 32 3-8c and closed at 32 1-2c. Receipts were 442 cars by rall and 15,824 bushels by canal and the out inspection was 165,000. Oats were comparatively steady on

small receipts. September unchanged at 20c, sold from 20 1-8 to 19 7-8c and closed at the latter price. closed at the latter price.

Provisions were weak, in sympathy with the decline in grain. September pork opened at \$9.95, which was the closing price yesterday, but it soon weakened and worked down to \$9.70, reacted to and closed at \$9.80. Lard for September opened at \$6.15 and closed at \$6.10. Ribs ran level for September delivery with the prices of lard for the same month opening at \$6.10, closing at \$6.10, while January \$6.10, closing at \$6.10, while January lard is worth \$8.10, January ribs are worth ony \$5.25.
Estimates for tomorrow: Wheat, 100 cars, corn 600, oats 175 cars. Hogs, 20,000 head.

St. Louis Grain.

St. Louis Grain.

St. Louis, Aug. 21.—Flour unchanged. Wheat opened better, but closed lower than yesterday. No. 2 red, cash, August, 63'7-8c; September, 64 1-4c; December, 65 7-8c; May, 70 1-2c.

Corn dull and inactive; closed easier at decline. No. 2 mixed, cash, 35 1-2c; August, 35 3-8c; September, 35 3-4c; December, 27 1-2c; May, 29 1-2c.

Oats lower; spot also lower. No. 2 cash, 19 1-4c; September, 20c; December, 21 1-4c; May, 22 3-4c.

Rye, No. 2, 40c, Barley, nominal. Cornmeal unchanged. Bran lower; sacked, 60c, East track. Flaxseed lower, \$1.30, this side; timothy seed, steady; \$3,6503.90. Hay firm but unchanged. Butter unchanged. Eggs steady at 10 1-2c. Lead more active? Whisky steady at \$1.22. Cotton ties and bagging unchanged. Pork, standard mess, jobbing, \$10.05. Lard, prime steam,

ging unchanged. Pork, standard mess, jobbing, \$10.05. Lard, prime steam, \$5.90; choice, \$6.00. Bacon, boxed, shoulders, \$6.00; longs, \$6.50; ribs, \$6.62 1-2; shorts, \$7.00. Dry salted meats, boxed, shoulders, \$5.37 1-2; longs, 5.75; ribs, \$5.87 1-2; shorts, \$6.00.

Receipts—Flour, 2000; wheat, 78,000; corn, 19,000; oats, 20,000.

Shipments—Flour, 4000; wheat, 14,000; corn, 20,000; oats, 20,000.

Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City, Aug. 21.—Wheat 1@2e ower. No. 2 hard, 62@63c; No. 2 red, 66c: rejected, 50c. 66c; rejected, 50c.

Corn 1-2@1c lower. No. 2 mixed,
32 1-2@33c; No. 2 white, 32 1-2@33c.
Oats—Steady. No. 2 mixed, 20c; No.
2 white, 22 1-2@23c.

Rye—No. 2, 42 1-2c. Flaxseed steady
and unchanged. Bran dull at 55@57c.
Hay, firm and unchanged. Butter
steady; creamery, 14 1-2@17c; dairy, 12@
14c. Eggs firm at 10c.

Liverpool Grain. Liverpool, August 21.—Wheat—Spot quiet; demand poor. No. 2 red winter, 5s 21-2d; No. 2 spring, 5s 51-2d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 6d; No. 1 California, 5s 21-2d.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 21.—About 17,000 eattle arrived today, including 10,000 Western and 1000 Texans, and prices 21-2d; November, 5s 12-4d; October, 5s 21-2d; November, 5s 21-4d; December, 5s 23-4d; January, 5a 3d.

Corn-Spot steady. American mixed Corn—Spot steady. American mixed new, 3s 91-2d.
Futures quiet to 1-4d lower. August, 3s 91-4d; September, October and December, 3s 9d; November, 3s 91-4d; January, 3s 6d.
Flour—Firm; demand good. St. Louis, fancy winter, 7s. Louis fancy winter, 7s.

COTTON.

New York, Aug. 21.—Hubbard Bros. & Co's cotton letter: Our market opened with October at 7.40@7.42, six points ed with October at 7.40@7.42, six points above the close, which increased to 10 points when January was reached on the call. Prices have responded fully to the varying demand. October sold at 7.47 and at midday was offered at 7.45. The sudden awakening of Manchester to the fact that they might have to pay higher prices for their raw material brought about a sharp admaterial brought about a sharp advance in Liverpool, and the spinners who were anxious to part with their cotton, when Mr. Neill issued his circular, are now free buyers, at the advance in prices. Whether this movement is the commencement of fright on the part of spinners at the bad crop reports and lighter receipts, we will know later, and upon this fact depends the future of the market. Speculation is not as yet a factor as the trade with a distinct remembrance of last season's severe losses are loth to buy at present prices. Then they had large receipts to confirm the crop reports; now we have light receipts to confirm the bad crop reports, and although many cotton houses are receiving rather better advices, they will not be credited until the crop movement shows substantial increase. Reports of the condition of trade on the continent are not quite as flattering as continent are not quite as flattering as formerly. The market closes firm at the best prices of the day and year, with sales after the close 2 points above quotations. Continued light receipts seem probable, and unless the movement increase materially, we expect foreign markets to become alarmed at the had crop reports which are ed at the bad crop reports, which are apparently confirmed by the light re-ceipts. The situation is exactly the reverse of last season. October 7.48 to 7.49; last year 6.67 to 6.68. Sales of spot cotton, 208 bales for consumption. Market quoted firm, 1-16 advance. Middling, 7 5-8c; last year,

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, Aug. 21.-Cotton-Spet, fair demand; prices higher. American middling, 4 7-32d; good middling, 4 3-32; low middling, 3 13-16d; ordinary, 3 1-2d; the sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1000 were for speculation and exports, and included 97,000 American. Receipts, none.
Futures opened strong and closed

Futures opened strong and closed rather easier. American middling, L. M. C., August, 3 61-64d; August and September, 3 61-64d; September and October, 3 62-64d; October and November, 3 63-64d; November and December, 4 1-64d; December and January, 4 2-64d; January and February, 4 3-64d; February and March, 4 4-64d; March and April, 4 6-64d; April and May, 4 7-64@ 4 8-64d. The tenders of todays' deliveries were 400 bales, new dockets.

New York Cotton.

New York, August 21.—Cotton spot closed firm; middling uplands 7 5-8c; middling gulf, 7 7-8c. Sales, 208 bales.
Futures closed firm; sales 213,300 bales. January, 7.64; February, 7.69; March, 7.74; August, 7.42; September, 7.42; October, 7.48; November, 7.53; December, 7.59.
Range of Prices—New York Cotton.
By F. G. McPeak & Co.

By F. G. McPeak & Co.
Opening. High. Low.
October ... 7.40 7.49 7.40
November ... 7.48 7.55 7.48
December ... 7.54 7.60 7.53
January ... 7.60 7.65 7.60 7.59 7.64 January .... 7.60 February ... 7.65 7.67 March ..... 7.72 September .. 7.35 7.43 New Orleans Butures.

New Orleans, Aug. 21.—Cotton futures, firm; sales, 55,200 bales. August, 7.29 bid; September, 7.25@7.27; October, 7.29@7.30; November, 7.29@7.30; December, 7.35@7.36; January, 7.41@7.42; February, 7.47@7.48; March, 7.53@7.55; \$ p-ril, 7.58@7.60.

New Orleans Spot.

New Orleans, Aug. 21.—Cotton firm; middling, 7 1-8c; low middling, 6 3-4c; good ordinary, 6 7-16c. Net and gross receipts, 2; continent, 589; coastwise, 235; sales, 100 bales; stock, 71,877 pales.

Galveston Cotton.

Galveston, Tex., August 21.—Cotton— Steady. Middling, 79-16c; sales, 433 bales; receipts, 23 bales; exports, none; St. Louis Cotton.

St. Louis, Aug. 21.—Cotton quiet; no sales reported; receipts. 14; shipments, 137; stock, 9935 bales.

The Wool Market. Boston, August 21.-The American

Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow: The wool markets have been generally quiet, during the past week and in instances inferior lots of wool have been taken at slight concessions, but on desirable wools prices are as a

There is absolutely no ground for any material revision of prices in any department. The sales of the week in Boston amount to 1,735,000 pounds do-mestic and 881,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 2,616,000, against a total of 2,233,200 for the previous week, and a total of 2,379,000 pounds for the corresponding week last year.

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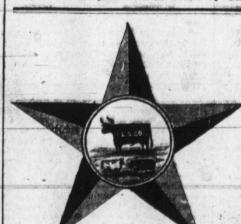
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Felt, sheep salesman.
Market reports furnished on
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MENRY MICHELL.

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, . B.G. Box, Gaj . . . . HEW ORLEANS, LA. A. P. Marmouget, Sec, and Treas E. B. Lacoste, V.-Pres.

\*ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Limited,

COMMISSION MERCHANT for the sale of CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. P. O. box 558. Consignments solicited Liberal advances made on consignments. Market reports free. JOHN MUNFORD.

Commission Merchant for the Sale and Forwarding of Live Stock,

COTTONSEED MEAL TO SHEEP. Sheep soon learn to like cottonseed meal. Some will refuse it at first, as will also cattle. In the Cornell experiwill also cattle. In the Cornell experiment station bulletin No. 47 is a record of feeding lambs weighing on an average a trifle less than 60 pounds each, from December 8 to April 27 inclusive. The ration, for Lot 1, for five lambs for a period of 140 days was: Wheat bran 282 pounds, cottonseed meal 191, linseed meal 96, hay 606, and corn ensilage 1,-166 pounds. The gain was 26.5 pounds per head.

As most readers are better acquaint-

As most readers are better acquainted with the gain in cattle than in sheep, the weights, etc., might be applied to steers. Fifteen of these lambs would equal a 900-pound steer. Since each lamb gained 26.5 pounds, if teen would be readed 297 pounds. If a each lamb gained 26.5 pounds, inteen would have gained 397 pounds. If a steer of 900 pounds be substituted for the 15 lambs weighing 900 pounds and the total gain divided by 140, the number of days the lambs were fed, it shows a phenomenal gain of 2.8 pounds

per day for the steer.

In another experiment, with nine lambs weighing 56 pounds each, fed 103 days on a highly nitrogenous grain ration—a mixture of one pound of linration—a mixture of one pound of linseed meal, one of cottonseed meal and
1-3 pounds of bran, with hay and
roots—the gain was 24.5 pounds per
lamb for the entire period. Computing
as before, the gain would be equal to
3.8 pounds per day for the steer. While
the gain made by the lambs is not in
all respects comparable with a single
steer of equal weight, yet the comparison helps to show the large gain and son helps to show the large gain and the results of foods containing a liber-al amount of cottonseed meal. Roots, cottonseed meal, bran and clover hay fed in connection with enough corn to slightly widen the ration, may be con-sidered ideal for sheep feeding. At the same station cows were fed a grain ration, one-half of whic was cotton-seed meal, without and deleterious ef-fects.

Hypnotism In a Divorce Suit.

Jesse Johnson, son of a wealthy Missisdippi cotton planter, has filed a suit for divorce in Oklahoma against his wife, Mariana Johnson. He was in love with a girl at home of foreign birth. His father did not want him to marry at 17 and sent him to school at Worcester, Mass. During the first vacation the father sent him to Asbury Park for the summer to keep him from his first love. There he met a Miss Mynell, who was there with her parents and said her home was New York city. She was many years Johnson's senior. Johnson said the woman hypnotized him, and they were married, the woman paying the expenses. A few days later she left, and he has never seen nor heard of her

One Door In Georgia Barrooms.

Under a new ordinance in Griffin, Ga., a barroom in that town may not connect with another room and must have but one doorway for entrance and exit. Even if the proprietor of the bar lives in the building in which it is situated he must have a separate entrance to his house and from his bar must go out into the street in order to get into his home.

To Prevent Foolish Marriages.

According to a new law that went into effect Aug. 1 any Michigan girl under 18 years of age wanting to get married must get the written consent of her parents or have her intended husband get it for her.

AN AUTHORITY.

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

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

QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE to the
ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

It will be one of the greatest fairs ever known to America.

Many features of the Chicago Many features of the Chicago World's Fair and many additional and

Exposition open September 18th to December 31st, 1895.

Do you want to go?
Write to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A.,
Cincinnati, O., for printed matter.

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

ONE OF MANY. Dunn, Tex., April 14, 1895. Publishers Texas Stock and Farm Jour-

nal: 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.

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

8:15 p. m.
This train also lands you in Denver or Colorado Springs for breakfast second morning, only one business day

For Lincoln, Omaha and other Eastern Nebraska cities, it saves a whole nights ride as via any other line. The equipment, road bed and motive

power are strictly first-class and "up Our rates are cheap as consistent with first-class service and the requirements of safety.

all you are going East, North. Northeast, West or Northwest, call on the nearest ticket agent for maps, information, and etc. or address the under-J. C. McCABE, G. T. & P. A.

Fort Worth, Texas.

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

## Long-lasting

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

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

AN ADVENTURE IN AFRICA

The Hunter Stalked an Ostrich and Two Lions Stalked the Hunter. I do not think that any sportsman or traveler will differ from me when I state

that there is no game so difficult to stalk as is this gigantic member of the feathered tribe, writes Colonel Parker Gillmore, an English hunter. It appears ever to be on the watch, while its great height gives it wonderful command of distance. Its eyesight, hearing and sense of smell are all remarkably acute, and being—when not in a state of captivity—most timorous, these senses are retained in constant employment. Its speed also is marvelous; when going at its best pace you can no more distinguish the movement of its legs than you can the spokes in the wheels of a rapidly moving carriage. It is gifted also with extraordinary powers of endurance, and a four or five mile burst



THE STALKER STALKED

eems only a "breather." I always had, when in Africa, some of the best greyhounds that could be procured at home In pursuit of ostriches they were absolutely nowhere. My horses I prided myself on, but I should have deemed myself a fit subject for incarceration in a lunatic asylum should I have attempted to gallop one of these birds down.

When in Damaraland, I had in my employment a "Bastaro" named Swartz. He was a very plucky fellow, an excellent hunter and up to the wiles and trickery of every description of game. A number of gemsbok had been seen about the wagons at break of day, so after providing himself with a goodly piece of biltong and drink-ing a cup of coffee he proceeded to the westward in the hope of adding some fresh meat to a very reduced larder. About mid-day he returned, looking anything but the happy darky who had so gayly departed a few hours before. Naturally I demanded

an explanation. His adventure was as follows and was really sufficient to intimidate the most foolhardy: In unusually good stalking ground he came across some gemsbok with a fine old cock ostrich in their society. Such a bird being worth nearly £100, he resolved to do his "level best" to get within as short a range as possible of the prize. The day was still young and time no object, so with the utmost care he wormed himself from one ant hill to another till he all but considered that success was a certainty. Like all stalkers, to make things doubly sure he would just get a little closer, behind that ant bill 20 yards in his front. This he succeeded in accomplishing, so he rested to see that the powder was up in the nipple of his old muzzle loader and to replace the old cap with a fresh one. While thus engaged he chanced to look behind him, and to his horror discovered that while he had been stalking the ostrich he himself had been stalked by two lions, at the moment not 30 yards in his rear. In the excitement his gun went off, not aimed at anything. But probably this fusillade saved my henchman's life, for the lions on hearing it rose from their crouched position, stared at him for a few moments, then slowly retired. How he was followed so far without being attacked I can only account for by my man being clothed and in such an unusual position that the lions mistook him for some unknown beast.

NEW WOMAN COMES TO GRIEF.

She Wore Men's Clothes and Sold Whisky to Indians.

Among a big batch of prisoners lodged in the United States jall in Guthrie, O. T., is a girl 15 years old named Jennie Ste-vens, or Midkiff, who was arrested in male attire and still wore the garb when placed in jail here. She naively remarked on the street that she liked men's clothes better than those of her own sex, especially for her business. She is a splendid example of the "new woman" in a deprayed line. The charge against her is introducing and selling whisky to the Indians of the Osage nation, and she seems to have plied her



JENNIE STEVENS. ing in the guise of a boy tramp hunting

work. Frank Wilson is arrested also and charged with stealing the above named Jennie from the marshals in the Triangle after she had been arrested two weeks ago. Jennie is the daughter of a farmer living near Jennings, and about a year ago ran away from home and married a deaf mute named Midkiff at Newkirk to spite her lover, with whom she had quarreled. She soon tired of her husband and left him, going to the Osage reservation and organizing a little band of outlaws of her own in imitation of the Dalton and Doo-lan gangs, with whom she had become ac-

quainted during her life at Jennings. She was a favorite among the cowboys and half breeds and had made a great sensation as a whisky peddler, successfully eluding the officers for a long time. A Dog's Tailoress.

A dog's failor flourishes in Paris. The tailor is a woman, and in her reception rooms Prince Bowwow has rugs, water bowls and biscuit jars to refresh him during the trying on process. Here are the daintiest water color pattern books to choose from, and anything from sealskin to chamols is provided.

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 man who robs Peter to pay Paul usually intends to strike Paul for a larger loan later on -Puck.

Competetive buyers now located here for Fat Cows, Light

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

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

YOUR

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

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market.

Write for Market Information.

G. W. SIMPSON.

W E. SKINNER.

General Manager.

## THE UNION STOCK YARDS, "SUNSET ROUTE."

CHICAGO.

Consolidated in 1865.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

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

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

#### THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET IN AMERICA

## The Dexter Park Horse Exchange L. J. Parks, A. G. P. & T. A., Houston, Texas.

With its dome lighted amphitheatre, with a tunneled driveway through the cen-With its dome lighted amphitheatre, with a tunneled driveway through the center an eighth of a mile long, and a reat ing capacity of 6000 people, is the greatest horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of "trappy" turnouts, coachers, fine drivers or spee dy horses. Besides this, "ore ate 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 onick marcontinue with us by billing your sicck through to the active and quick market of Chicago.

N. THAYER. President:

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## KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

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

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1894	1,772,545 959.646 308.181	2,050,784			107,494
Sold to Shippers Total Sold in Kansas City in 1894	409,965	468,616			

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

NO YARDAGE IS CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED C. F. MCRSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy, and Treas.

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# J. C. SHARP, Secretary and Treasurer. UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

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

#### RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1885	130,867	18,985	1,950
1886	390,187	40,195	3,028
1007	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	1.673.314	156.185	5.318
1890 606,699	1,462,423	170.849	8,592
1391	1.705.687	185,457	14,269
1892	1,435,271	242,581	12,269

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager:

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

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

G. KNOX, Vice President

CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent,

## NEW COTTON BELT TRAIN

To the Traveling Public.

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

Please Note the Following Schedule:

No. 2.	No. 4.		No. 3.	10. 1.
6 55 pm	7 45 a m	Lv	8 05 pm	3 35 a m
2 00 pm	.7 50 a m	LvAr		12 95 p m
9 10 pm	10 05 a m	LvAr	5 50 pm	6 35 a m
12 02 a m	100 pm	Lv	255 p.m	3 25 a m
9 05 pm	9 20 a m	Lv Fort Worth Ar	6 30 pm	7 05 a m
11 08 pm		Lv Plano Ar		503 am
		LvAr		3 27 a m
		LvAr		
1 15 a m		LvAr		
3 35 a m		LyAr PleasantAr		
6 50 a m		LvAr		
		Lv Shreveport Ar		
10 18 a m	10 50 p m	Lv CamdenAr	4 59 a m	5 35 pm
1 20 pm	1 35 a m	Lv Pine Bluff Ar	2 12 a m	2 35 pm
5 35 pm		ArFair OaksLv		
8 45 pm		ArLv		

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

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

A. A. GLISSON, S. G. WARNER, A. W. LaBEAUME. G. P. A. Tyler, Tex.

Double Daily Train Service.

See list of through sleeper service.

New Orleans and Galveston,

New Orleans and San Antonio.

Galveston and San Antonio.

New Orleans and San Francisco.

All Connecting with through sleepers from

#### San Antonio to City of Mexico via Eagle Pass

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

ALL THE YEAR ROUND,

Through bills of lading via "Sunset Route" and Morgan line of steamers to and from New York, all points East and West.

For further information call on local agent, or address

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Shortest Sto New York Choice of routes via New Orleans or Shreveport To the North and East. Solid Trains New Orleans to Birmingham, Chattanooga & Cincinnati. Louisvilles Through Cars Shreveport To Chattanooga, and New Orleans To Washington and New York. The Q. & C. affords the only line from Shreveport to Cineinnati, all under one management, with selid vestibuled trains from Meridian. Only one change Shreveport to New York on vestibuled trains. Through Sleeper New Orleans to New York. Direct connection at Shreveport and at New Orleans connection at Shreveport and at New Orleans with Texas Lines. T. M. Hunt, T. P. A., Dallas, Texas. R. H. Garratt, A. G. P. A., New Orleans I. Hardy, A. G. P. A., Vicksburg, Miss. W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A. Cincinnati

## SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS

RAILWAY COMPANY.

#### Stock Express Route W. A. PAXTON, Vice-Pres.

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

Agents are keptfully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions will E. J. MARTIN. Genera Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

C. G. CLOSE, Prop'r.

Only first-class trade accommodated.

FIFTEENTH AND MAIN,

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Will practice in all courts, state and Federal. Special attention given to

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Buckboards, Drummers' Buggies, Family Hacks. Heavy Buggies,

AND EVERY KIND OF VEHICLE YOU COULD DESIRE, WRITE US FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUES

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We Carry Stock of All Parts of a Vehicle.

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