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## TEXAS LIVE STOCK

#### FARM JOURNAL

The Journal is read by a large percentage of the best class of stockmen and farmers throughout the Southwest, and is therefore an excellent advertising medium. Try it.

NO. 7---VOL. 15.



FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1894.

free of cost to owner. Your patronage is respect-

fully solicited.

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1880.

## TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal

GEO. B. LOVING, Editor and Manager. JNO. O. FORD. Business Manager.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

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Entered at the Postoffice, Fort Worth, Tex., as second-class mat-

ONE PRICE—This is a one-price paper—one dollar a year in advance. Subscriptions may begin at any time. RENEWALS—Subscribers are especially requested to send in their renewat least ten days before the sub scription expires. This assures the paper coming right along, with no break between the old subscription and

HOW DATE-OF EXPIRATION IS SHOWN—The date when subscription expires is shown on every paper by the label pasted thereon, or outside on the

HOW RENEWAL MONEY IS RE-CEIPTED FOR.—The receipt of money for renewals is acknowledged by changing the date on the label. This changing the date on the label. This is the only receipt that need be given, unless in special cases. WATCH THE DATE on your label, and if it is not changed at the end of two or three weeks write us, giving the exact date

investigate forthwith. CHANGE OF ADDRESS—A sub-scriber wishing to change his postoffice must give his former as well as his must give his former as well as his present address. Unless this is done the change CANNOT BE MADE.

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four methods following: (1)-Postoffice Money Order. (2)—Express Company's Money Order. (3)—Bank check or draft on Fort Worth, 'St. Louis, New York or This last method should not be adonted from one of the other three is available, as it is not quite as safe, and is more costly.

All Drafts, Checks and Money Orders should be made payable to TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Republican nominee for the presidency, and he will stand on a "free and unlimited coirage of silver" platform. divination as to the result.

The sugar trust seems to be a bigger thing than the United States senate, and to be endowed with more brains and boodle. The trust is the great American devil-fish that is to ravage the nations and dwarf the races to

When newspaper correspondents, re-porters or editors blish sensational scandals or libely slanders, they hould be compelle disclose their authority in official stigations and a little too judicial trials. Th much of that spec of lying and coundrelism about ashington city.

The Dallas Commercial Club is movne for a state organization of comrcial organizations, and it has also sent a circular to each organization in the state containing the following reso-

Resolved, that the commercial orquested to urge upon all political conventions the engrafting in their platforms of suitable resolutions encouraging Texas manuf cturers.

Texas can now send an invite to all r kins-people back yender to visit r next fall and bring their knitting. provision crop is going to be ennois, and she will be glad to enterain glests and divide with settlers. She may not have surplus dollars to spend going round with the stranger to see the sights, but she will have a surplus of bread and meat, good cheer nd warm hospitality for all within her

The many friends of Mr Thorp Andrews of this city are trying to prevail on him to make the race for the legislature from this district. A like pressure is being brought to bear on Mr. A. P. Bush, Jr., from the Midland and Colorado City district. The Journal hopes that both these gentlemen may e induced to make the sacrifice. Texas needs more such men as Messrs. Andrews and Bush in her legislative halls.

The treasury statement the 1st of June shows a falling off in the evenues for the fiscal year of \$72,000,oo. This is a small item, but it inates marvelous economy among the

gency though it be. A shortage of \$72,- | thirteen and a half inches to twenty-one 000,000 in the customs revenues means inches, and the number of columns to a shortage in purchases of imported the page from four to six. In other

the consumption of domestic stuffs.

A. P. Bush, Jr., of Colorado City, president of the Cattle Raisers' associa- lications just 144 inches, or nearly as tion, is spending a good part of his much as twelve columns of the old time in Fort Worth now. Mr. Bush | form, being an advantage to the subwas seen at the Stock Yards hotel, his headquarters for the present, yesterday. He said: "Now that this section of the country has such flattering prospects of good crops, the farmers should have it impressed upon them that it is far better to feed their crops, particularly corn and oats, to live stock, hogs especially, than to sell at low figures. It is a much more profitable way of marketing grain than to send it to market and take chances on losing heavily. I am in favor of seeing the country settled with stock farmers, people who will raise a small herd of good stock, good crops, and feed the farm product to their stock. Such farming pays beyond a doubt." Mr. Bush is pre-eminently correct in taking this stand and the Journal pledges itself to do all it can to bring about such a condition of things as he suggests.

The Chicago Drover's Journal says: It seems at present to be a sort of 'ought to be' cattle market. On the strength of the light supplies, the fairly good demand and the comparatively low prices, it ought to be higher." This was printed last Saturday, Since then the market has come up thirty or forty cents, and still it might be termed as "sorter oughter be." Speaking of the horse market at those yards, the same paper says: "Many of the horses marketed here would sell for 100 per cent more with a little training and first-class care. There are always skillful, shrewd men who are making more profit by "fixing up" horses than ! the breeder would expect to get." And knows how to do it, assorting at home known:

#### HE "EXCURTS" TO PALO PINTO.

joined an excursion party bound for sas, 3,188,033; Illinois, 3,063.119; Missouri, Mineral Wells last Sunday and went to 2,969,716; Nebraska, 2,142,507; New York. outing. All along the route through the list with 1,398,418; New York, secthe western part of Tarrant, Parker ond, 1,440,230; Illinois third, 1,087,886; and Palo Pinto counties crops are look- then Texas, 1,003,439; Pennsylvania, ing fine, grass and water abound and 927,254, and Missouri, 851,076. stock is in splendid shape. The people | Iowa stands at the head of the list all along are in good spirits.

who, besides his drug and professional second with \$180,431.662; Missouri, \$138,business, is an extensive farmer, gave 701.173; Kansas, \$128,668,205; New York. glowing descriptions of the crops \$124,523,965; Ohio, \$116,181,690; Texas, around the Wells. In expressing him- \$103,259,503. It is a curious fact that self the doctor voiced the sentiments of | Iowa has almost twice as much money the entire community.

H. M. Kidwell, who has 1000 acres of Brazos valley land four miles from the says his crops are fine and that farmers around there are all right this year. As to cattle, he says they, too, Ohio, 880,677. are doing well. Mr. Kidwell will feed a big lot of steers on corn this winter.

#### A WORD TO PATRONS.

The pateons of the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, who have been so long accustomed to its neat and attractive form, will expect some explanation for the change from sixteen to eight pages and corresponding reasons therefor.

The controlling and almost imperative reason for the change will be apparent to persons familiar with the printing business, but to the uninitiated perhaps not quite so clear.

The circulation of the Journal had out grown its available facilities for continuing in that form without harrassing delays and perplexing expenditures. The managements arrangement for composition press work and mailing was inadequate for the expeditions handling of so large an edition, and the alternative was presented of buying a costly outfit, or resorting to other established forces for the speed and promtness so essential to the success of modern publications. The most economical of the two horns of the dilemma was determined upon, and a three-years contract with the Forth Worth Gazette Publishing company is the result. That office uses the Linotype composing machines, has a perfecting press of great speed and a large expert mailing force. These conditions assured the requisite speed in the composition and press department, with guaranteed promptness in the mailing service.

To print the Journal on the rapid perfecting press it was necessary to change its form from sixteen to eight sople, enforced by the financial strin- pages, the length of its columns from Pennsylvania, 6,441,164.

goods of about \$200,000,000, and at least | words the size and form of the paper quadruple that amount of economy in had to be adjusted to the fixed machinery of the perfecting press.

This new style increases the space for reading matter and business pubscriber of almost twenty per cent.

The hree years entract with the Gazette Publishing company secures permaneney: uniformity and promptness The Journel will go to press Thursday afternoon, and every package will be delivered in the postoffice that night. so that the early Friday morning's rains will carry them to their destination. This is better for the patron and the publisher and though both may regret the necessity for the change, and turn sorrowfully from the old familiar form to the new, both may come to see the advantage of the change and profit by it.

For many months past the Journal has been steadily inproving in all its departments, while its subscription list has grown phenomenally. To preserve this ratio of improvement and advance the publication to a still higher standard of excellence art and usefulness is the desire and purpose of the management, and to the accomplishment of this high aspiration neither labor nor expense shall be spared and the friends of the paper may rest assured that its agricultural, horticultural, stock raising breeding stock farming and home departments shall receive the utmost care and attention to the end that their best interess may be subserved and their minds and hearts be made purer and lighter and better by its weekly visits.

#### LIVE STOCK STATISTICS.

Figures Showing Number and Value of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep by States-Texas Mixes With

The Washington correspondent of the on the same day the Journal offers the Chicago Record furnishes the following following wholesome advice to small live stock statistics to that paper. The shippers: "It pays to have stock well figures will be read with interest by shaped up and assorted at home, but all Texans, but they are probably made it isn't always handy to fix it so, es- up before the effects of the drouth or pecially where small lots are handled. The extent of the shipments of cattle If a man has a three-load lot, and from Texas to the territory were

Texas is the great cattle state of the Union, the number of oxen, cows and beef cattle reported by the census be-The excursion editor of the Journal ing 6,201,552; then lowa, 4,895,550; Kanthat pretty health resort for a day's 2,131,392. For milch cows lowa heads

of states in the value of her live stock At Mineral Wells Dr. C. B. Raines, which is \$206,436,242; Illinois comes in live stock as Texas.

Illinois owns more horses than any other state in the Union, the number town, was very much encouraged. He being 1,335,281. Iowa comes a close second with 1,812,079; then Texas, 1,026,002 Missouri, 946,401; Kansas, 930,305, and

The Southern states are short on milch cows, but long on oxen. Texas heads the list for the largest number of oxen, having 98,284; Alabama is second, 97,300; Mississippi third, 95,577, and then come Kentucky, Arkansas and Tennessee in order.

Although Iowa has the largest number of cows, New York produces the most milk and heads the list with 663,-917,240 gallons annually. Iowa is second with 486,961,411; Pennsylvania, 368,-906.480; Illinois, 367.260.464; Ohio, 326,-925,396, and Wisconsin, 303,701,134 galions. New York also leads the list of butter-makers of the Union, producing 98,241,813 pounds. Pennsylvania is second, 76,809,041; Ohio, 74,990,307; Iowa, 77,-893,079; Illinois, 57,021,486; Indiana, 48,-477,766; Wisconsin, 46,295,623; Kansas,

46,017.076. New York is the largest cheese state also, producing 4,324,928 pounds. California comes second, with 3,071,525; then Ohio with 1,068,083; Iowa, 1,033,358; Wisconsin, 906,266; and Kansas, 749,210.

The great hog state of the Union is Iowa, where the census agents counted 8,266,779 swine. Illinois is next with 5,925,818, Missouri, 4,997,432; Kansas, 4,-022,933; Nebraska, 3,815,647; Indiana, 3,320,817, and Ohio, 3,275,922,

Ohlo is the champion wool state, with

4,060,729 sheep; Texas comes second with 3,454,858; California, 2,475,140; Mich-Igan, 2,400,318; Montana, 1.859,016; Or gon, 1,780,312; Pennsylvania, 1 519 and New York, 1,528,979. In the pr duction of wool Ohio con 16,338,547 pounds; Texas, Michigan, 12,378,218; Oregon,

#### NEWS AND NOTES. Rain, Rain, Rain.

Huntsville, Tex., June 1 .-- A good rain fell here last night, but it was not general over the county.

LaGrange, Tex., June 1.-Yesterday here. This insures the corn crop. Bastrop, Tex., June 1,-A fine rain fell here yesterday evening and last night to the great delight of the farm-

St. John, N. B., June 5.-The steamship Texas with a general cargo and deck load of cattle was wrecked off

Trepassey last night.

Cranger, Tex., May 31.-The hardest rain and wind storm of the year arrived here at 4 p. m. today. Not much damage done except to the oat crop.

Springtown, Parker County, Tex., June 1. — It began raining here last night at 9 o'clock and at 7 this morning is still raining. Crops are in fine

Orange, Tex., June 1.-A magnificent rain fell in this city last night, the first one for more than a month, and the atmosphere has been considerably cooler all day.

McGregor, Tex., June 1.-This section f the country was visited with a fine rain yesterday. Crops were beginning to need rain. Grain harvesting is sus-

Chico, Tex., June 1.-This section was visited last night and this morning by a six-hours' rain, preceded by a strong northwest wind. This abundant rain was beginning to be needed.

Poolville, Parker County, Tex., June 1.—We have had the heaviest rain of the season, and it is still raining at this whiting. Crops are all in fine con-Farmers are up with their

Muldoon, Tex., June 1.-A fine rain fell here yesterday evening, accom-panied by a high wind. This almost insures a good corn crop, and will be of great benefit to gardens and the

fell here this morning and was general along the line from Trinity, the fall beir greater there than here. Delayed cotton planting will now be attend ed to promptly.

Hearne, Tex., June 1.-The first month of summer was ushered in by a norther, suggestive of November. A fine rain—much needed—fell last night, with prospects for more. Fires are quite comfortable today.

Springtown, Tex., June 1.—One of the inest rains of this season began falling here about 8 o'clock last night, and to this evening. Prospects are good at present for a full crop, and the farmers are well up with their work.

Wortham, Tex., June 1.-A good rain which was badly needed fell here last night, which almost makes the corn crop. Seventeen cars of beef cattle were shipped from here today for Chithe Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad.

Memphis, Tex., June 1 .- A splendid rain has been falling all day. Farmers are cutting wheat in some portions of the county. The yield will be moder-ately good. There are two men in the jail charged with stealing cattle from the Shoe Bar ranch.

Cisco, Tex., June 1.-A fine rain fell here yesterday. It came just when it was wanted, and the farmers and merchants are in good spirits as a conse-

Driscoll, Tex., May 30 .- The corn crop of this section is about gone. The farmers are cutting it down for fodder. Cotton still looks well, but rain is badly needed; grass is beginning to dry up. Messrs. Dick King and T. C. Wright will ship to the Chicago market Wright will ship to the chicago, a train load of fat cattle Saturday. Mr. William Benton has gone to Vic-toria county to look after his cattle in-

Henrietta, Tex., June 5.- During a severe rain storm this afternoon the house of J. A. Templeton was struck by lightning. Bridget Gilbert, a do-mestic, was severely shocked and picked up for dead, but physicians say she may recover. There was slight dam-age to the house. A deluge of water

Childress, Tex., June 3.—A splendid rain fell here which will greatly 2-nefit crops. Gardens were never finer in this country, and the grass is simply im-

Eigin, Tex., June 1.-We had a fine rain on yesterday evening, commencing about 4:30, raining until night, giving us a fine season. The crops of alkinds throughout our section are in fine

mers in particular and everybody in general have smiles on their faces in consequence of the great blessing.

Corrigan, Tex., June 1.—A slow rain began falling here last night about 12 o'clock and continued with slight intermission till noon today. The ground is pretty thoroughly wet and it is belived the rain was general in all Eastern Texas. This rain is worth a great deal to deal to the farmers and mill men. Crops are unusually clean and in good condition and we have fine prospects and should we have a little more rain from time to time we will have an enormous yield of corn and cotton.

Meridian, Tex., May 31.—Another hard rain fell here last night, accompanied by very high wind and much hall. The chicken crop this moraling is decimated, and it is feared that serious damage has been done, especially to wheat and oats, from indications around Meridian. The fruit crop, making about one-third the usual yield is almost finished up by the usual yield, is almost finished up by the

Livingston, Tex., June 1.—A splendid and much needed rain fell here this morning, which will materially help growing crops, but not enough to wet unbroken land, some of which still remains to be prepared and planted, Remains ports from several points indicate that the rain extended some distance from the town, but do not know whether it was general throughout the county.

Lockhart, Tex., June L.—Yesterday aftermoon a splendld rain fell throughout Caldwell county, which will prove of incalculable value to the farmers and stock raisers. The situation was becoming very serious and much fear existed that the corn crop would be lost, but the last few hours has changed the prospects decidedly and the future. the prospects decidedly and the future ooms up with plenty.

Brownwood, Tex., June 3.—Very heavy rains have fallen all over Brown, Coleman, Runnels and Tom Green counties, the rainfall being 2 1-4 inches in one day at Brownwood.

Hale Center, Hale Co., Tex., June 3.— One of the heaviest rains for years fell here. A continual pour down for about six hours. This will insure good crops in Hale county. Farmers are highly elated over the good rain and are willdominoes for a few weeks and put in their time on their farm at work. If their time on their farm at work. If anybody thinks it don't rain on the plains they are left and should come out and get a home of the cheapest and best land in west Texas.

Garden City, Glasscock Co., Tex. June 3.-A fine rain fell all over this county this morning, the first one since the 6th of August, 1893. The appearances are good for more rain. The dry weather has caused a heavy loss in sheep in this part of the county. Cat-tle and horses have done fairly well. No gardens. People were making preparations to drive all the stock out, but on account of the rain will let them stay.

Newlin, Nolan Co., Tex., June 3.—We have had fine rains throughout the Roscie country within the past week. Everybody is jubilant and says this is the mammoth crop year of this county. The cotton acreage is larger than ever was known in this county. Some cot-ton is reported to be in bloom near

Liberty Hill, Tex., June 8.—Crop prospects were never brighter in this community. The late rain has insured the corn crop. Cotton is in splendid condition. Wheat and oats harvesting has begun in earnest. Crop very good.

Following is the rainfall by inches of stations along the line of the Fort Worth and Denver railway for the week ending June 2: Saginaw 1 1-4, Avondale 1 1-4, Rhome 1-4, Decatur 1 1-2, Alvord 1 1-4, Sunset 1 3-8, Bowie 1 1-4, Bellevue 1 1-2, Henrietta 1-2, Wichita Falls 1-2, Iowa Park none, Beaver light, Harrold none, Vernon 1-8, Chillicothe 1 1-2, Childress 2 1-4, Beaver Newlin 4 1-2, Giles 2, Clarendon 1-2, Goodnight 1 1-2, Claude 2, Wash urn 1-4, Amarillo 1.19, Tarcosa 1 1-2, C. nning 8 1-4, Hartley 1-2, Texline light.

Cuero, Tex., June 1.-The rain that began yesterday evening continued till late in the night, and while it is not yet enough it insures a fair crop of corn and puts the cotton in good shape, Indications are good for more

Rockdale, Tex., June 1.—A slow shower of rain tell here yesterday eve-ning, and from the weather being so cool the rain must have been general It came in good time for corn, which It came in good time for corn, which was in a condition to be benefitted

Wetmar, Tex., June 1.—Fine rains have fallen throughout this section, doing immense good to the whole country. This insures a heavy corn crop and fine grass. The cotton crop will also be benefitted. People are cheerful over the outlook.

Burton Station, June 1—A very nice rain fell yesterday evening, which will be of immense, benefit to the growing crops. A sufficient quantity fell for cotton but not enough for corn. How-ever, it will keep corn in a thriving condition for some time.

town, Tex., May 31.—I r has been very dry and du past two weeks. Cotton is i sely. Corn suffering for want

tice today that it is prepared to acco shipments of live stock and perishable shipments of live stock and perishable freight for points on its line north or Fort Worth. Owing to the bad condition of the Canadian river bridge the Rock Island gave notice a few days ago that it would not accept such freight. The bridge lies been repaired and all trains are running through on time. time.

Those who wish to buy,

sell or exchange any kind of

Real Estate or Live Stock

are respectfully requested to call on or correspond, with

Opposite Pickwick Hotel. Fort Worth, Texas.

All property placed in

their hands will receive

prompt. and careful atten-

tion, and will be advertised

Live Stock Agency.

Loving Land and

Ardmore, I. T., June 5.—Nelson Chig-ley, acting governor of the Chickasaw nation, left his home at Davis for Tish-omingo, the national capital, this movn-ing. His mission is to call a special session of the Chickasaw legislature to convene at Tishomingo at an early to consider and take action on the last proposition made by the Dawes com-mission to the Chickasaws and Choo-taws toward a change in their tribal government and the opening of their ands to white settlement.

Oscar, Tex., June 1.—At 5 o'clock yesterday evening a three inch rain fell here, accompanied by heavy winds. This morning the sky is overcast with rain clouds and it looks like it might rain again before night, and if it does oats will be literally ruined. The rain and wind of yesterday laid the corn fields flat and oats look like they have had a log run over them. Cotton was damaged considerably by the rain, mostly on account of not being worked out, and now the grass will take possession before the farmers can get into it. Oats were ready for the reaper when the rain came. when the rain came.

Iowa Park, Tex., June 8.—Harvest-ing has commenced in earnest, and the prospects for the largest yield of grain ever had in this county is assured. In 1892 we shipped from this section only 126 cars of grain; in 1893 we shipped 365 and this year it will reach 800 to 100 cars. Besides, we will ship at least 150 bales of cotton, not mentioning what our sister city, Wichita Falla, has and will ship, which is proof sufficient to show that we have the banner county of Texas. The few empty houses we had in the city are being rapidly filled up, there not being less than ten good families who moved in our town the last month.

Crowell, Foard Co., Tex., June 1.-Mr. Geofge Holder, a young man liv-ing in the southeast corner of th county, was struck and killed by light-ning. He had been off with cattle and was on his way home. When about three miles north of this place on the When about three miles north of this place on the Quanah road, he met his death. The bolt struck him on the left side of the head and immediately over the temple. The body was badly burned, and the left leg was torn open where the current passed out. His horse was killed also, His companion was thrown from his horse unconscious, in which state he remained for some time, The young man's father was one of the first settlers in this county. Mr. Holder was a married man, and Mr. Holder was a married man, and leaves a young wife and little babe to mourn his death.

Fort Worth, Tex., June 6.-Reports re Fort Worth, Tex., June 6.—Reports re-ceived in the general offices of the Chicago, Rock Island and Texas to-day say fine rains fell along the line of that road last night as far as the Indian Territory. Good rains also fell along the line of the Fort Worth and Denver for a long distance north, and crop reports along both roads are prom-ising.

Hillsboro, Tex., June 6.—A wind sterm visited here last evening and was followed by rain. The oat crop is seriously injured by the rains, much of which is lying so low it cannot be harvested. Farmers report roads in a very bad condition from wash-outs,

Corsicana, Tex., June 6.—A heavy this city and surrounding territory lest night. Lightning struck a barn near here, but no serious damage has been reported.

Galveston, Tex., June 6 .- Information copious rains had fallen all along the line of the San Angelo branch of that road. The result is now that the country is in better shape than it has been for years. All of the "feeders" have been shipped out of the San Angelo country for the Indian Territory, and the rains will bring an abundance grass for the range cattle.

Grapevine, Tarrant Co., Tex., June 6.

This section was visited yesterday evening by a sand storm, followed by a nice rain, during which the Wagmire chapel wast struck by lightning, damaging the building slightly.

The weather bureau in its report of reather conditions for the week conder June 4 says: The week following une has been much cooler than usual hroughout all agricultural districts ast of the Mississippi river, and it has les been cooler than usual from the lower Mississippi wost over the southern Rocky Mountain districts and outhern California. The departure com the normal temperature was most sarked from the gulf states northm the gulf state

A telegram dated Wellington, Tex., June 1, says: Cattle are in fine condition and will be ready for market in a short time. Two thousand cattle arrived today and were shipped from New Mexico for pasturage. Grass was never better than it is now.

Texas ranchmen are nearly unani-mous in the belief that purt-bred, ped-igreed bulls are an actual necessity; and they are all ready to buy the right kind of bulls for use on their range. The Journal frequently has inquiries for dealers in thoroughbred Polled-Angus. Who has them?

A successful cattle feeder insists that as a preparation to the desired end— the production of cattle large and fat at the least expense—feeding should begin with the calves. While they are drinking milk a trough of oats should be by for them to take lessons in eat-ing in. Their future depends largely upon the care given the first year.

An experienced cattle feeder of this state not long since made the assertion in the Journal office that cattle feeding in Texas was profitable only every other year. He based his views on twenty years of active experience. This being the case, he will very materially increase his bank account the coming feeding season.

Many ranchmen and cattle raisers can afford to heed the voice to begin now to rebuild their herds by buying up the few cows that are on the market, for they have or can command the means, and are not too dull to see profit in the investment. If they possess the acumen, the enterprise and the courage to buy in the slump, they cannot fail to realize in the jump.

Senator Carey of Wyoming is authority for the statement that cattle can be bought in Mexico for a dollar per head He also says that the pending tariff bill places the duty on Mexican cattle at about 20 cents per head, which would make a Mexican steer worth \$1.20 ir the States. The McKinley duty is \$10 per head. Just what advantage would accrue to States cattlemen by having \$1.20 Mexican stuff to compete with is

Messrs, A. M. Miller and T. A. Shaw of Ballinger, Tex., have several thousand head of cattle grazing in the Indian Territory and will begin shipping them to Kansas City about the middle of this month. Mr. Miller was in Kansas City a few days ago and said to the Drovers Telegram: "The supply of reduced, even less than last years when the number shipped out cut down the supply very much. Our herds are being improved with blooded bulls, but the trouble is that those shipped in from the north are not easily acclimated. use Herefords and shorthorns, but experience has proved that Angus and Galloways have less trouble in being acclimated, notwithstanding their shag gy coats of hair.'

A cow that has been a good milker is likely to feed well for beef it not too old. Some cows, however, had better be killed without any attempt to fatten them, as they would absorb more feed than the beef would be worth. Jerseys are regarded as about the poorest muterial for beef of any of the fine breeds, but we have seen some excellent beef from Jersey cows. As a rule the full bloods make good beef.

The Kansas Ciey Telegram says: T. H. Grumke, of Wellington, Kas., bought some common Panhandle steers here on August 22, of 1893, that averaged 711 pounds at \$2.25. He put them on grass and corn until January I, when they were put on full feed. Six weeks ago he put them out on grass again. Today they were sold at \$3.80, weight 1052 bounds. They made lots of money. Mr. Grumke, who is a practical feeder, has tried the ex-periment for several years of dampenit makes the cattle sleek and keeps them healthy. They will not founder while fed this way. Here is a pointer for feeders who want to be successful.

s Supply and Demand.

Cuthbert Powell in the National Stockman undertakes to show that the principle of supply and demand still holds sway in the markets, and here is what he says in substantiation of

s contention; Much is said about cattle combines and the manipulation of the markets by the packers to their advantage, but if it were not for them and every butcher killed his cattle as in antebellum days, cattle in many sections would be much cheaper than now, and while a few provinces might be better off, the cattle interests of the entire country would be infinitely worse off, as they furnish a steady and reliable market for the immense cattle produc-tion near the grower's home and bring him into closer relations with those sections that are consumers of much beef but raisers of but few cattle, and encourage an export trade and foreign competition. That the law of supply and demand is still a potent influence in shaping the market is clear to any thoughtful man who will closely study the marvelous increase in the cattle production in this country in recent years, which has been nearly double that of the population.

Growth of population and increase in cattle by decades since 1860:

Catt	10	N.	J	•	ıe	C	auca	since	TO	60:		
										Nun	nber of	
						P	opul	ation.		Beer	Cattle	,
1860				 ٠.			31,44	3,321			17,034,28	i
1870							38,55	8,371			14,885,27	1
1880											23,482,39	
1890				٠,		٠.	62,62	2,250			36,875,64	1
							promotio	_				

EXPORT CATTLE TRADE.

How It is Conducted-Management of Beeves on Arrival at Water Town.

Mr. Charles R. Ferrall writes the following to the South Omaha Sheepman: Having just completed a trip to England with a shipment of export cattle I thought perhaps some of your readers might be interested in the way the export trade is carried on, and the manner in which business is transacted on the other side of the "mackerel pond." We loaded at Seward, Neb., on the 2d day of April and were seven drys on the road between that point and Boston, where the cattle, 220 in number, were transferred to the Beaver line steamer Lake Superior. On the 11th of April we cut loose from the dock at 2:30 p. m. and started upon what proved to be a thirteen days' voyage. A very strong wind was blowing at the time, which gradually gained strength until dark, when a perfect huricane was on. The sky was overcast and altogether the aspect was very dreary when our native heath faded from sight. For five days there was no abatement of the gale, and during this time we made the magnificent run of 450 miles, one day reeling off the unprecedented number of 48 miles. Upon the fifth day, just as we had arrived at the conclusion we were to spend the balance of our existence upon the ocean wave, or under it, the wind died out and that night and the illowing day we had comparatively decent weather.

At Watertown, where all the cattle transfer of the point of the cattle transfer of the point of th ed on the other side of the "mackerel We loaded at Seward, Neb.

At Watertown, where all the cattle ported from Boston are unloaded and

fed, the roping is done, each animal having a rope about four feet in length tied about his neck or horns, this rope being used to tie them on the ship. They are all driven on the main deck of the vessel in a bunch, and there caught and distributed evenly along each side of the main deck and between decks, each animal having barely sufficient room to lie down. They are tied to what is termed the head board, a board extending from the stern of the ship to the saloon upon the main deck and full length of the ship between decks, and which is bolted to the stanchions. This allows just sufficient room for a steer to stand between the board and side of the vessel.

The owner of the cattle must have a reasonable amount of hay and corn aboard to feed them through the voyage. The feeding is done three times a day, hay at 6 a. m., corn at 10 a. m., and hay again at 4 p. m., and the morning, each watering is done in the animal being allowed three bucketsful of condensed water. from the exhaust of the which is made engines out of the ocean water. Very few steamers carry fresh water enough for a voyconsidering con-the fresh. Our age, almost every one densed water equal to t voyage was uneventful. save that we arrived five days over due, owing to the extremely bad weather encountered. We did not lose an animal, every one arriving in good con

We arrived in the Mersey on the af-ternoon of the 24th of April. The cat-April. The cattle were unloaded that night at Birkenhead, where the lairage is located. The yards, or lairage, as it is termed in English, are centirely different as it is termed from the South Omaha yards. In the best of sanifirst place they have the tary arrangements. every pen being they are thorfloored with asphalt, an oughly scrubbed and cleaned after Each pen is coveach bunch of cattle. ered by a separate bri ck building, and The English every animal is tied ss would drive

method of doing busin our buyers and salesmen to drink, distraction or eigarettes in thirty seconds. After all the cattle are tied, fed and watered by the roustabouts, the commission man appears upon the scene, also the wily buyscene, also the wily buy-shows up, that part of business being similar to the South Omaha method. Then the selling commences, the buyer going

over each animal and examining it thoroughly and making bids on such as suit his fancy. Sometimes the saresman sees fit to accept bids on one, two or half a dozen head, and these are immediately driven out and killed, all the prices being at dressed weight, and sinking the offal or otherwise as agreed It is no uncommon event for the Birkenhead market to advance or drop \$1 per hundred in a day, prices being governed almost entirely by supply and

Great care is taken in killing, the English butcher not seeming to regard time as money, (in fact the former does not represent a great quantity of the latter to any common laborer in the queen's domain, so far as I could discover. One of our South Omaha packers would promptly faint if he could behold the rate of slowness at which the English butcher works. The blood is thoroughly pumped out of the animal after its throat has been cut, and the skinning and cutting into halves is carried on with great care and pre-All of the beef, when cold, is a bright golden color, which I judge to be due to the want of chilling, as no ice is used in cooling, neither has the cold air system arrived in this land of fifty-years-ago, the process of chilling being left to the surrounding atmos-No English cattle are marketed at Birkenhead on account of the gov-ernment quarantine regulations, which are very strict. No States' cattle are allowed to remain alive on her majesty's soll over ten days—consequently they cannot be sold to any one but killers.

Cattle Spaying. H. L. Williams, V. S., professor of vet rinary science, Montana experiment station and College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Bozeman, Mont., publishes the following lengthy article on he above subject, which the Journal reproduces because of its value and beause spaying is assuming a wonderful growth in this part of the country: Spaying of domesticated animals is one of the oldest and most common operations known to veterinary science and has been practiced upon almost all omestic animals and upon some birds and has been employed by every civilized nation. The operation consists of the removal of the ovaries, which correspond to the testicles of the male and the essential organs of generation f the female, so that it is often called female castration. The operation is performed for various purposes and by many different methods. In meat producing animals it has its greatest value rendering the animal more quiet, less liable to disease, more easily kept in condition, causes them to grow usually to greater size on less food and yields a quality of meat equal at least to that of castrated males. In milking cows produces a more equable milk flow of the highest excellence with perpetual milking over a very considerable period of time without interruptions from heat or calving. The bitch, when spayed, makes one of the keenest and most reliable of dogs for work in herd or hunt-ing field, and the restest and best of all dogs for house purposes. The spayed cat grows to a large size and makes a house pet of increased value.

Mares have thus far been spayed almost solely on account of ovarian diseases or because of vice, especially kicking and running away. The operation has fulfilled these ends well and when confronted with a surplus of mares like at present there can be little doubt but that spaying would increase their value for work purposes, rendering them more valuable than geldings on account of their greater docility. cleanliness in the stable. In general, in a system of progressive agriculture the spaying of animals is one of the most reliable of all means for the im-provement of breeds by permitting us, without destruction of life at a time when it might prove expensive to carefully cull out undesirable stock and render them incapable of breeding and have the distinct advantage over keeping them from the male in that an unspayed female, not pregnant, is a constant source of annoyance and harm to the animals in the same herd. This article was asked, however, to deal with cattle spaying rather than animal spaying, although the above general remarks apply equally to all animals.
Cattle spaying may have several distinct objects in view— the culling out of undesirable cowst and helfers general decrease of the cattle, the ingeneral decrease of the cattle, the increase of marketable beef stock and in milk cows the betterment of milking qualities. It affords the most effectual method possible of culling out inferior breeding stock in bands of cattle where the owner is sufficiently acquainted with his individual animals to know which are the most desirable. In large herds, however, where the in-

dividual cow or heifer is unknown and unrecognized, culling cannot be so well applied. applied.

When a range becomes overstocked and it is desired to decrease it, general spaying affords a prompt and economical relief, or if the number of marketable cattle is to be increased, prompt spaying again affords the best means. The question of spaying dairy cows is probably of little interest at present to Western cattle owners.

The different methods of spaying vary greatly in detail, scarcely any two operations working precisely alike. We may divide the operations late two

classes-external (flank or belly), and internal (vaginal) spaying. There is little essential difference between flank and belly spaying. In either place an incision is made through into the belly and the finger or hand passed through the wound, the ovaries found and carefully removed, by means of ecraseur, emasculator, scissors or by tearing with the hand. When spaying in flank the operation can be formed with the animal standing or thrown, as may be desired. Stitches need be passed through the skin only. Afterwards, when the animal is lying down, the cut does not ordinarily come in contact with the ground, and there is practically no danger of hernia (rupture). When the belly is selected for the point of operation, the animal must be thrown, the stitches passing through the walls of the belly. The cut comes in contact with the ground and filth when the animal is lying down, but is

free drainage for the wound. In vaginal spaying the operation is performed standing, the animal of necessity being large enough that the operator can pass his hand into vagina. The vagina is washed with clear water to which some antiseptic has been added, such as carbolic acid. An opening about two inches long is made in the roof of vagina near the mouth of the womb through which two fingers re passed, the ovaries seized, brought into the vagina and then removed, the ut being left open. This is the neatest, most humane and least dangerous of all methods of operating.
Complaints are common on the range

said to have the advantage of allowing

that spayed helfers or cows become persistent "rutters or bullers" and that these are a great nuisance on the range. Bullers are certainly a great nuisance and do far more damage on the range to other stock than they can ever be worth in the market. But it is an error to say that spayed cows or heifers become "bullers." If these "bullers" are carefully examined after slaughter not more than one in a slaughter not more than one in a thousand will be found to have been actually spayed but it will be seen instead that a part of the ovary has been left, thus making a part spayed and not spayed animal. Little such complaint is ever heard in counties where good operators are employed, and allowed sufficient time to do the and allowed sufficient time to do the work properly. But on our vast ranges where everything is to be done with a shout and hurrah and an operator is asked to spay one heifer in a minute, small wonder if they prove to be 'bullers' instead of spayed

The losses from spaying under proper conditions are very slight and should not surpass one or two per cent. Animals that are to be spayed should be in good health and condition but not fat. They should not be in calf and preferably not in heat. They should be spayed at such seasons of the year as to avoid great annoyance from flies or precautions taken to keep them off. In vaginal spaying flies can-

Vaginal spaying has gained bad repute in some sections, due to careless or dishonest operators, but it has been thoroughly tested and regularly practiced by many of the leading veterinarians of the world for a half century and in the older countries is practically the only method used in large helfers and cows. Charlatans of the stamp of lightning rod peddlers occa-sionally introduce some new method of spaying by making slight incisions bew or about the vulva and pretending that by such means they spay the animal. They may call their operation by most any name they like except spaying, which it is not. But as has been above stated, spaying consists of removal or destruction of the ovaries, and when this is done an animal loses Its power to breed, its sexual desire, and becomes an unsexed animal which will not show signs of heat, while operations of the character above character above noted have so far as yet been shown preven uniformly proven schemes for swindling. There is no known physio-logical or anatomical reason for hop-ing that the sexual desires of a female can be permanent effaced except/by a destruction of the ovaries, so that while the details of our present operations may be improved, the essential points must remained fixed. Nor is there great reason for desiring improvement over present methods good operator allowed sufficient time and assistance to properly do his work, can spay a female as perfectly as he can castrate a male and leave no sexual desire whatever, and then at a loss of but from 1 to 2 per cent. Cattle owners on our great ranges should, however, reform their should. demands as to speed in spayand devise some practicable which they can permit an operator to do his work correctly, saie-When this is done spaying cannot fail to prove profitable to the owner of range cattle.

Spaying has been pronounced by some as cruel, but careful comparison will show it to be quite as humane as castration. Few animals will cease to feed and one week to ten days should suffice for recovery of any loss of flesh. ows spayed in full milk will be yielding the accustomed amount in favoracases in forty-eight to seventy-two hours after the operation. Being quite as necessary and desirable as castra-tion and affecting the animal little if Being quite any more, it can not well be deemed inhuman.

The Journal is ready to agree with Professor Williams in all he has to say regarding spaying cattle and believes it is a profitable way of decreasing an overstocked range and increasing an beef product without increasing the numbers of the herds.

Beware of Ointments for Catarra that Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. is taken internally, and made in Toledo Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

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Gonzales, Tex., June 1.-Reports up to 12 noon show that the rain of yes-terday evening was general over the country, though it was light in eastern part of the county. This rain will make plenty of corn Some hay has been damaged and the wind damaged corn slightly. It is drizzling today and the indications are that we will get

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DAIRY.

Three representative cows of their respective class, a common, a grade and a thoroughbred cow, were put in the same stable, and under as nearly exact conditions as possible. Each was fed the same ration, in amount, quality and kind, costing 17 cents each a day. The common cow, from her 17 cents worth of food, made a pound of butter, the grade a pound and five ounces, and the full-blooded a pound and fifteen ounces.

Ways to Get Rid of Horns To the Editor of Farm, Field and Fire-

I am desirous of dehorning my dairy cows, also some yearlings and 2-year-olds. I also have some March and April calves. I do not want to ex-periment on my stock. Will you please advise in the Farm, Field and Fire-side how to proceed?

MARTIN RASSOW California. The best way to dehorn cattle is to begin with the calves, when from five to twenty-five days old. Either use Acme horn-killer, a button-gouger or a compound recommended by Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, department of agriculture. The latter is composed of fifty parts of caustic soda, twenty-five parts of kerosene and twenty-five parts of kerosene and twenty-five parts of water. Make an emulsion of the kerosene and soda by heating and vigorously, and then dissolve in water. Place in a bottle with a rubber cork. Clip the hair from around the embryo horn, then drop two or three drops of the mixture on the spot and rub it thoroughly with the rubber cork. Go over each horn two or three times, but do not let the application run over the other parts of the skin.

To dehorn older cattle use a very fine sharp saw or sharp clippers. Some like the clippers the best. If sharp (and they should not be used unless they are the are they are the they are the are they are the are they are the are they are they are the are the are they are the they are) they cut the horn off at once and with much less trouble and excitement than accompanies the use of the saw. Cut close to the skin in all cases. saw. Cut close to the skin in an cases. It would be better in every case, and particularly in warm weather, if a cloth could be covered around the head so as to keep insects off and prevent particles falling into the cavities. Healing will begin in from nine to twelve days.

Owing to the annoyance of flies and the severe inflammation accompanying in warm weather, it is better to dehorn only in cool weather. From October to May is the best dehorning season.

Breed vs. Feed.

W. M. Benninger writing to the Holstein-Freesin Register, says: It is surprising to note how many farmers various diary breeds that have been feed makes good cows and much butter and milk; again others claim that they can establish a good herd by starting with a good common or scrub cow. While I will admit that some improved dairy herds have been established by such breeding, but why not get foundation animals from the various dairy breeds that have been carefully bred for the purpose, for cen-

While it must be an admitted fact that not a single big record has been made from one of these improved common herds while I find quite a few such farmers are guessing at the amount of butter such cows are making, very few are weighing and testing, and I find that those who have commenced weighing and testing, leither stop weighing and testing or buy good thoroughbred foundation

It is surprising to note the difference in the correspondence of dairy-men and farmers to breeders, former ly they would write and ask the price a good registered cow, but now most of them want to know the price of a cow that will make 60 lbs. of milk a day or that tests 4 or 5 per cent of of butter and more in seven days, or what will you sell me a bul whose dam has a butter record, etc. what and I want to say here that it is not only necessary that a bull's dam has a record, but the sire's dams for a number of generations should have butter and the further back on both sides the better, so that his offspring cannot side track on something that is no good, that is where you miss it by starting with a good common cow with nothing back of them, for the offspring may side track right off into half buffaloes or geats; I find lots of such in the Pennsylvania mountains. Many that do not make over 52 lbs. of butter a year which does not average over 15 cents a pound. Just think of a cow making 7.80 a year. I know there are such, but their owners are undoubtedly not readers of Hoard's Dairyman.

Those poor cows are brought about by first using scrubs and in breeding, and second by poor care and feding While our wonderful records are brought about by first systematic and careful breeding, and record by good care and feeding. A cow is a wonderful machine and it is surprising to note the improvements made on her for the last number of years and simply by careful and systematic breed-

I believe that we have improved

more on the machine cow than has been done on artificial machinery. I find by careful investigation that the Holsteins and some others have im-proved in quality of milk. I have tested a Holstein cow that tested 6.6 per cent butter fat, but she is not only a common good one, but her breeding on both sides is rich in butter. I find as general rule the first purchase a a general rule the first purchase a farmer makes in registered cattle is a cheap one, probably thinking all registered cattle are good. I invariably find that when he makes a second purchase he wants a good one, and I would here advise the buyer of blooded cattle to buy the best, especially bulls, a good bull is half the herd in all cases. Then again you cannot expect a cow to give from fifteen to twenty pounds of butter a week with the same amount of care and feed that you would feed a cow that makes from three to five pounds a week no more than you would expect to run an eight-horse power engine with the same amount of fuel you would run a four-horse power engine, but don't forget that two-horse power engines would consume more fuel and would require more labor and expenses than one eight-horse power engine. Just the same with your cow. One is 16 lbs. a. week cow will consume less feed with less care and room than two eight lbs. a week cows. I am convinced by actual experience that the best are always the cheapest and that you must first have a well-bred and well-degel-oped calf, then give it the best of care and feed in order to obtain the best re-

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There is a man who lives near Anthony, Kan., who makes considerable money out of a well-trained pony. No one knows the history of the animal, which is half-Indian and half-Texas, and which can run a mile against an average thoroughbred. Its master and any member of the family can ride it anywhere with ease, and it appears to be the best-behaved pony the world has ever seen. But it objects strongly to being ridden by strangers, and when times are hard its owner will get into a crowd and offer bets indiscriminately that no one can ride the pony a dozen blocks. Those who know the pony are too discreet to take any chances, but if there are strangers present there are always takers, and when the stake is put up it is, to all intents and purposes, the property of the pony-owner. The very best of riders fail ignomini-ously when they attempt to exhibit their skill on this peculiar little creature. It does not waste any time on ordinary bucking, but proceeds demurely for a few paces at a rocking chair gaft. Then it swings suddenly around, either to the right or left with every limb stiffenod out, with the rider generally going off at a tanget, to his utter astonishment. When this trick fails the pony has another which is still more bewildering in character, and if these fail it has a way of slip-ping down on his haunches at an inopportune moment, which disconcerts even an expert cowboy.

Experience has proven that as a grain food for horses few feeds are equal or superior to oats. Many farmers and teamsters, however, by ex-perimenting, have decided upon a combination of feeds that, in their judgment, makes a ration superior to any thing else obtainable. Some use a mixof ground corn and wheat bran. Others feed the corn soaked with a sprinkling of chopped stuff, while others get more value from cut hay dampand sprinkled with ground feed. For those who are satisfied with a standard food and one that careless teamsters and stable men will not be liable to injure horses with by over-feeding, oats will prove more satisfac-tory. When American corn is worth less than a cent a pound, and oats sell for over a cent and a quarter per pound, the feeding value is no doubt in favor of corn, but corn being very heating, great care must needs be exercised in dealing it out. In fact, some horses are made sick by a few rations of maize. Constant feeding for two or three months deranges the system, requiring a complete change of diet, and often necessitates the calling in of a veterinary surgeon. The thick hull covering the oat kernel prevents fast eating, consequently more saliva is formed, which aids digestion, yet some horses eat so voraciously that many of the kernels are swallowed whole. When this fact is discovered, either have the grain ground and fed dry or place several stones two inches in diameter in the feed box. These will prevent grabbing of a mouthful of grain at once, and thus cause twice the time to be spent in eating a given quantity.— American Agriculturist.

Sport Without Gambling. constitutes an ideal roadster in this fashion: "He must be intelligent, sound, gentle, kind and fearless; weight from 1059 to 1100 pounds, upheaded and capable of showing a 2:45 cent. gait when called upon, with good knee action. • must have an open, spring gait, which will carry him, ten spring gait, which will carry him, ten-miles an hour without apparent effort. He must be prompt and willing, and need no urging to get the work out of him. Above all, he must be a good walker. The fast walking movement is the most vlauable gait for a horse. In hilly countries nothing is more pleasurabe to the roadite than the re-plef from the swift trot when his horse. lief from the swift trot when his horse indulges in a swinging, rapid walk up the grades. The horse that can walk rapidly and keep it up over hill and valley brings his journey to an end quicker than if he jogs rapidly and walks slowly. The slow, droning, creeping walking horse is a positive nuisance on the road. Remember, when you have an idea of purchas of that a horse with a goose-walk is not

a good roadster." The Coming Two-Minute Trotter. Breeding for a two-minute trotter is fhe fad of the hour, and the best talent of the turf and the sanctum and all the skill of the breeders are being exer-cised for the high achievement. "The the skill of the breeders are being exercised for the high achievement. "The ultimate speed of the trotter," says the Chicago Drovers' Journal, "has not yet been reached. How fast he will cover a mile after fully developed is a matter of conjecture, but many observing horsemen predict that 2:00 is the limits of his powers. There has annual reduction of respectively. last season by the trotter, 1-t was registered as the stormance of the year, by and the pacer Flying Jib a mile in 2:04 at the Washoff a mile in 2:04 at the Wash-n Park meeting. The record, 2:04, ancy Hanks was not overthrown, the still reigns the peerless queen the trotting world, her dowager impetitors having been Sunol, Maud and Goldsmith Maid. The season of was a memorable one in the re-tion of records, the kingdom of a having been invaded from all rters. Sunol's champion record, 4. was lowered by Kremlin,
4; Stamboul, 2:07 1-2, and Nancy
5 closing the season with her senal mile in 2:04. It is evident that
evelopment of speed has not
its ultimatum, as Kremlin, thed its ultimatum, as Kremlin, 3-4, has stepped quarters in 0:28 1-4. Directum has frequently gone a in 1:00, a rate of speed that indist the possibility of the 2:00 trotter. The phenomenal reduction of records use to scientific breeding, a better to scientific breeding, a better due to scientific breeding, a better tem of training, the pneumatic-tire ky and improved tracks. The haris racer is a short bred horse comed to the thoroughbred, but by iclous selections and development is being rapidly brought to a state perfection, the younger contingent twing great improvement and rapid asion of the dominion of time.

era is a limit to all material things, the rate of speed of the trotter is the is a limit to all material things, the rate of speed of the trotter is sumscribed by the strength of his chinery, or driving power. The tenis great in rapid action, and the mal breaks down when forced to shis extreme ability. The quality the organization has much to do the capacity of the individual, when the finest composition is ched and the action is frictionless it requires complete development.

FINE HORSES.

Journal representative recently had pleasure of spending a day at the hof Mr. George E. Brown in Wise ty, ten miles southwest of the of Decatur. Mr. Brown is an imper and breeder of Cleveland Bay Shire horses, formerly of Illinois,

but now permanently located on his Wise county ranch. He has brought down with him all his fine horses and among them are the prize winners of their classes, not alone at the Chicago Fair, but at all exhibitions where they have been shown. He has, in addition to a fine stable of stallions, over 100 of the finest brood mares the

Journal man has ever seen. The Brown ranch consists of nearly 7000 acres located on Oliver creek, beautiful never-failing stream; is all fine land and, Mr. Brown says, is the finest place he has ever seen to raise horses. He claims it beats Illinois as a horse ranch, not alone because of the difference in price for the land, but the climate, the grass, etc., all combine to make Texas one of the finest horse producing countries in the world. Mr. Brown is a thorough, practical horseman, who is well posted in horse lore not alone in this country but also in Europe, where he frequently goes for stations.

#### SPORT WITHOUT GAMBLING. Breeders and Sportsmen.

An experiment of much interest and

moment to trotting horse breeders is to be tried this season at Hartford, Conn. In the Nutmeg state a very

stringe anti-prol-selling law was passed last year, the chief result of which was to cause the abandonment of the great troiting which has been held annually at Hartford for so long a time. It was thought that by 1894 some construction of the law could be had that would make it safe to hold a had that would make it safe to hold a trotting meeting with the usual betting accompaniment, but this phase of the matter has not been eventuated satisfactorily, and now it is proposed to try the experiment of a great trotting meeting without betting. Naturally the announcement has occasioned much comment. The almost universal opinion of the first factories. universal opinion of these familar with trotting is that speculation on the result is an inevitable and necessary feature of such meetings, but, viewed from some standpoints, this contention is not by any means an invulnerable one. The facts are that at stars and one. The facts are that at stop and county fairs trotting races are given every year at which betting of every sort is tabooed, and yet it is not claimed that these races are poorly attended or that they lose money.

It would be a great thing for trotting the heat thing that any describeting—the best thing that could possibly happen it-if a big meeting without betting could be given, without the added attraction of a fair, and show a balance on the right side of the ledger. That this is possible of accomplishment in a town like Hartford is not by any means remarkable, but it will never be done in large cities like Chicago and New York. Everybody who has not a financial interest in keeping it alive must admit that gambling is the bane of racing. It is true that among the trotters it has not yet grown to be a positive evil, as on the running turf, for in the latter case there is absolutely nothing to uphold the so-called sport except the gambling concessions, and if they were taken away the whole fabric of running racing would lapse in less than a week. It is only for the gambling attendants thereon that the continuous running meetings are given, and winter racing, the curse of horseflesh, has no other possible excuse or reason for existence. . The trotter is the horse of the gentleman. He is a useful animal for other purposes than racing, and if he could be freed from gambling he would be a still greater object of national pride. Base ball, a gambling attachments—in fact, gets along better without—and trotting should be raised to the same level.

#### GOV. HOGG AT HOME.

He Advises People to Secure Small Homes and Cultivate American Independence. The speech of Gov. Hogg delivered at

Tyler on the 2d before the Teachers' institute of Smith county created com-The governor's ideas for the ment. The governor's ideas for the upbuilding of a good school in each community were based on the grounds that you must first have the community. And this he said could be had only by creating a community. of farms, not plantations; of home owners, not tenants. He said that in Texas each man should own a home. This, he said, need not contain hundreds of acres. A small home was better than no home; perhaps it is the best home. He appealed to land renters to buy homes and to help them in their efforts to pay for them. He advised them not to sell 200 or 300 acres on time to any man, for no man could pay for it; and that no man wanting a home thought he needed so much land or could ever pay for it. "But," said he, "sell him twenty-five or fifty acres and he can pay for that. He will build a home on it and beautify it. And as good and happy homes spring up around you your other land will become more desirable and valuable. Good and numerous homes will bring good schools, and good schools, no matter under what system, will bring the right kind of people. Pursue this course and your schools will flourish, and the people will become contented, prosperous and happy. Anarchy and communism cannot live in a community, county or state where each man owns his home. A tenantry will not defend a landlord's castle or his holdings, but each American will defend his own home. Friends and neighbors, we need a campaign on this line; and if I return to live among you I want to help you spend one year, a year when there is no politics, in an effort to make our people think about these things and set on them. In these things and act on them. In politics we are advanced enough. In farming and in home-getting we are too backward. We have politicians and office-holders enough; but our farmers and home-holders are far too few.

few.
"When I come back here and eat
your vegetables and fruits and drink your good, pure water I get too full to think. You should be a happy and prosperous people. Here every home has a good garden in its back yard, filled with the best kind of vegetables; and in the front yard you can find the sweetest flowers and the most delicious sweetest flowers and the most delicious fruits. Friends, all you need is to do right. Move your corn crib on your own premises and have your smoke-house in your own back yard. The man who raises cotton with which to buy St. Louis bacon and Kansas corn is behind the procession, if not a fool. Make the people think about these things. Ninety per cent of the people don't think. They finitate. I am not slandering them. A fellow plows with one horse and a bull-tongue because his father did. You make that man think and he will use a gang plow and two or four horses in place of his bull-tongue and his one horse. So a man rents because his father rented, and rents because his father rented, and lives in a renter's cabin because his father died in one. This thing should be changed, and the people will change it whenever you make them think about it and see it as it is."

A Michigan letter reports that as the season advances the injury done to wheat by the freeze last March is more plainly seen. Even the pieces that look all right from the read are found to be thin, with many bare places in them on going into the field. In many cases, too, the green is not wheat, but grass, weeds, or on low ground chess, which will show its character when the time comes for heading out. At this season of the year the growing wheat crop is almost always over estimated, at least as regards condition. It shows better than it will yield at harvest

#### SWINE.

THE HOG DID IT.

Twas blue with wheat at sixty cents, With sheep and wool way down, And interest and principal and rents-Summoned to court in town.

Now the farmer stood by his gate, A basket over his arm; The pigs were cronching their evening

And plenty reigned o'er the farm.

Twas not always thus, the farmer thought; Once a mortgage and debt held sway. But now I am free from their galling

yoke, The encumbrance faded away. You ask what did it? You can easily

My faith is pinned to the hog; He lifted the mortgage and paid every

And brought me out of the fog. -Tennessee Farmer.

The prices now being paid for hogs at the Fort Worth stock yards, are so nearly the prices at St. Louis, Karsas City and Chicago that he who ships beyond this point is bound to lose money. Our own home packing house is paying fair prices and ought to get every hog that Texas wants to sell.

The hog receipts at Chicago for May ere over 100,000 in excess of May's recelpts a year ago, but nearly 175,000 less than May 1892. The average price was a fraction under \$5, against \$7.45 in May 1593. The average price sixteen years has been \$7.07 1-2. sidering the prospective increased production, these figures show that the hog holds his own remarkable well, and that he is surely a mortgage lifter.

Mr. W. H. Pierce, president of the Swine Breeders' association, was in the city yesterday says the Dallac News, and called at the office of the secre-tary of the state fair. Speaking of the prospects with reference to a fine swine display at the coming fair, Mr. Pierce expressed himself as follows: "I am satisfied that since the fair management, with its liberal ideas, has seen fit to rearrange the classifi-cation on swine, and added materially to the premiums, renewed interest will be taken by Texas breeders in this department of the fair. Again, the fair association has met the request of exhibitors and will erect suitable quarters for exhibition, which will be convenient as well as accessible to both the exhibitors and visitors. From inquiries that come to me as an official of the Swine Breeders' association I am of the opinion that there will be the grandest display at the fair this fall we have ever had. Interest in the swine industry of our state is steadily on the increase, and no medium offers more encouragment than the state fair. Members of our association appreciate this fact and will not hesitate, under special inducements offered this season, to take advantage of it."

#### Southern Hog Growing.

The Savannah Morning News in reply a request for a recipe for the cure of hog cholera and thumps says:
While hogs are subject to a number of diseases, it is the cholera that is the most destructive to them in our section. In fact, the cause is oftentimes set down as chelera when it is not. For its cure a thousand remedies have been suggested, but we would not pretend to say which is the best.

The hog raiser must see to it that a remedy for its cure is not called for if possible, and from the fact that very few well developed cases can be cured. If treated promptly, however, there are remedies that are claimed to be very effective. The first stage of the disease is commonly overlooked until it is almost too late to do anything for the stricken animal. There is some hope of effecting a cure so long as the animal can be induced to take a slop which may be used as the medium for applying the remedg.

If you have cause to suspect cholera make a gruel of oatmeal well sweet-ened, and mix with a quart or so of it three ounces of Epson salts, half an ounce of sulphur and two ounces ground ginger. This much for a grown og.
Allow no stimulating food like corn.

Provide pure water, into which put a few drops of carbolic acid for a pint drink every three or four hours. Isolate promptly every apparently ailing hog, and force, if necessary, into each hog, a half teaspoonful each of sulphur, salt and ground mustard. To those that have been exposed to the disease, though not sick apparently, give an ounce each of hyposulphite of scda and compress every other der scda and copperas every other day as a preventative, giving also a few drops of carbolic acid in their water, and stop all heating foods. As a preven-tive a tablespoonful of gunpowder is

good.
Grass-raised hogs that know little of corn as a food, and that have a reasonable supply of turnips or artichokes during the winter and spring are rarely affeted with 'cholera," so called.

As hog raising is attracting the interest of our southern farmers to an extent never before exhibited, we shall give increased attention to the an extent hever before exhibited, we shall give increased attention to the consideration to the economies in volved and will give to our readers everything of value that may be from the investigations of our several experiment stations, that are giving the subject intelligent study.

We have got to raise our hog meat.

'Choloera' will not defeat our efforts

Choloera' Beecham's pills.

to secure this result either, if these efforts are based upon intelligent, rational methods of procedure. But a very little corn will enter into the ration of the 250-pound hog that the southern farmer will provide him-self with from this time on. Mark this.

The Wheat Crop. The report of the United States statistician for May gives the following report of the wheat crop in Texas.

Navarro-Acreage small, condition Runnels Damaged; unless rain soon comes it will be a complete failure.

Mascn—Owing to continued drouth
the crop is a complete failure. Kaufman—Suffered from late freezing in the spring.
Haskell—Dead; due to drouth.

Guadalupe—Injured by dry weather since the rainfall.

Goliad-Doing well. Lamar-Looking well. Palo Pinto-Greatly damaged by continued drouth, followed by excessive

Clay—Stand very poor, caused from freezing; the plant is very vigorous and healthy. Wise-In good condition; no rust nor

blight of any leind.

Greer-Early did well, late is a fail-Coryell—Very good, but a little late.
Denton—Damaged by worms in some localities.

McLennan-Is looking fine. McCulloch-Ruined by drouth; many fields entirely dead.

Throckmorton-More than half killed by the late freeze. Taylor—A complete failure. Hall—Stand poor. Coleman—Never looked more promising until the March freeze; since then

has looked poor, and has been also injured from an insect, which is be-lieved to be the Hessian fly, and farmers think at this date it will not be worth harvesting Brown-Injured by the Hessian fly.

A synopsis of the wheat-growing states is as follows: In Illinois the cold did not hurt the wheat to any appreciable extent.

In Indiana the outlook is favorable. Ohio reports little injury.

Michigan entirely escaped loss in Kentucky wheat suffered extensively

in some counties, the loss being set at In Missouri there has been some dam age by frost and dry weather.

Few reports from Kansas indicate

any great loss from the frost. Chinch bugs and drouth are proving more cerious enemies, and the yield must of necessity be light.

Nebraska wheat is in very bad shape. Large areas have been plowed up. The frost of last week did some

damage, but in a number of counties the crop was too far gone for anything to hurt it. What little winter wheat is grown in Iowa did not sustain any great injury

In Wisconsin the wheat is all right. In Iowa it will be nearly an average In Minnesota the crop was not exten-

sively hurt by frost.

The Dakota crop is in fair condition.

Chicago Market Letter. Chicago, June 5 .- Texas cattle are being received at the rate of about 6000 per week now. A year ago re-ceipts reached 15,000 head. So far the outlet has been quite good and prices as high as could be expected. Since a week ago there has been a good, sub-stantial advance in the general cattle trade, especially for good-native stock, although good Texans have moved up the scale about 20 cents.

ceipts of cattle have been rather lighter than expected, and a substantial improvement in foreign markets has en-couraged more activity in export cattle, so that these combined causes have elevated market prices in a very gratitrade is decidedly upward, at present the disturbance in labor circles is like ly to have a restraining influence or the market, and may cause a weaker feeling unless general confidence is re-

We look for heavy supplies of Texas cattle this month, especially from the ranges in the nation. Their condition will cut quite a figure as to their selling ability. Poor cattle are hardly saleable, while the best fat Texas steers sell very readily.

On Thursday of last week 134 head of

meal fed steers averaging 1366 pounds brought \$4.40, the highest price of the season. They were of superior finish and attracted a good deal of atten-

We quote good to choice fed steers \$3.60@4.10; good grassers, \$2.75@3.25; medium, \$2.50@2.75; common, \$2.25@

The sheep market this week has been very dull and weak. The demand was very light and supplies a , little. too heavy. As a result the market has declined 15@20 cents all along the line, the grades suffering more than the in-ferior kinds because the latter were already down to bedrock. Shippers who have inferior sheep to send should not expect a good price, but good decently fat killing sheep still bring fair prices. Scrub sheep are almost unsalable. We quote good Texas wethers, 65 to 80 pounds, \$3.40@3.60; medium, \$2.70@3.25; inferior, \$1.50@2.50.

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Sleeping Cars, Texas to Chicago

WITHOUT CHANGE.

CAN'T TRIASS ARE SOT AWARD OF THE PAGE TRAS

Was the first railroad to cross the border of Pexas (from any direction) and push into the interior and on to deep water on the Mexican Guilf; but such was the case and it is a not that the KATY is the first to get out of the old ruts and improve its facilities for handling pussengers and freight. As the early settlers moved from old log cabins to the more commontable medernized houses, so has the KATY advanced and moved her passengers rom Pullman into

Wagner Palace Sleeping Cars

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#### AGRICULTURE.

Every farmer should keep bees. They occupy an important place on the farm. The fruitfulness of all kinds of plants is improved by the daily visits of bees during the blossoming period. They produce cheap, excellent food, and there is money in bees.

The farmers of Kansas are officially asked if farming pays. Forty-one answered yes and 1251 answered emphatically no. This is noteworthy and tells the story of the agitation in the West,

nd is a warning to us.

Now, say: If "forty-one" could make farming pay, how can it be that "1251"-all in the same state, cultivating the same kind of soil in the same climate and under like circumstances, could answer "no!" so glibly and so emphatically? This proposition in self-evident—the "forty-one" answer-ed falsely or the "1251" did not answer

"There is one department of the fair," remarked President Sanger to a News reporter, "that we are especially anxious to have present an unusual attractiveness, and that is the agricultural department. If liberal to the comment of the same with the same with the same transfer of the premiums will be an inducement to create active competition they will be offered, but we know even with our experience valuable suggestions as to the best means of securing a repre sentative exhibition can be offered us and we would be very glad to have the views and ideas of others outside of the fair association, which will, I in the accomplishment of our object.

We have, says Webb Donnell in Practical Farmer, numerous examples in the country of successful specialty farming farmers who devote all their energies to one or two lines, and then supply by purchase all the other needs of the family. To such men it does not seem profitable to bother with a few sheep, a flock of hens, a small dairy, or perhaps even a vegetable and fruit garden. So they sell their one or two big crops, and then buy their mutton, poultry, butter, vegetables and I fruits. All this may be money in their pookets—though their tables certainly cannot be well supplied with fresh products as that of the farmer should be—but this plan of specialty facming cannot well be pursued by the great majority of farmers owing to local circumstances. This must be plain to any one who is at all conver-sant with the condition of the average farm and farmer throughout this country. Some farmers are hardly suited for any kind of specialty farming, when one considers the future of the farms and the character of the markets adjacent to them, or, if they are, the owners are not in a condition where they can abandon all former practice and start out along a new line at most. One at best must grow into specialty farming, and that too, cautiously and gradually. There is a well-founded warning against putting all one's eggs in a single basket. There are thousands of farms all over the land that must of necessity from the very nature of their own characters and their surroundings, be tilled and carried on under a sys-tem of general farming; but don't let the point be lost sight of that they should be carried on under a system Now it seems to me that in the case of such farms there should be raised upon the place, in so far as possible, every article of food that is needed by the

Farming on Sandy Lands.

Florida Farmer and Fruit Grower. Sandy lands in a tropical climate subject to wide victssitudes of drouth and flood, may easily be the most treacherous property that man's inge-nuity ever undertook to manage. The failure of seeds to germinate in hot weather when the ground, lately stir-red, dries out with fatal rapidity; the sand beaten into one solid level by tremendous rains, covering crown and out of smooth sheet and pinching tender plants like a vise until they turn yel-lew and die—these are only two of the common disheartening experiences of the farmer on sandy lands.

To the inexperienced immigrant, untrained in farming there may be "millions in it," but not a red cent can he get out of it. Right along side of him a neighbor with a life of practical ag-riculture behind him, on the same kind of soil, with the same start of capital, will clear \$200, \$300, \$400 an acre on

fruits or truck.
To the bright trained farmer sandy lands are the choicest property. He makes them more equable, reduces their tendency to run into trescherous extremes by filling them with vegetable matter, plowing under cow peas or other legimes, hauling on muck. This gives them body and balance, gives om a capacity to retain moisture and d fertilizers. This supplements their mercurial quickness with staying quali-

He breaks up the land deep, but cultivates the growing crop sufficiently, though often. He avoids committing small and delicate seeds into the furnace which sand becomes when long deprived of rain; he awaits his oppportunity when moisture prevails, or, better still, draws it to the surface of his well prepared soil by frequent shallow stirring. He places the fertilizer in the soil betimes, mixing it well in, so that it may become leached and not lie in wait to "burn" the tender rootlets when they start out through the sand.

A thick bed of young plants will semetimes begin to disappear as if by magic. It is the work of almost invisible lice or flees, and they are to be met promptly with tobacco infusion arsenic spray.

Value of Machinery.

Fort Worth Gazette.
The farmer should understand ma-It forms an important place in his daily occupations on the farm and should be the means of employing all of his idle money. In operating farm, a thorough knowledge of ma chinery saves money on every hand and unless a farmer understands the practiced workings of machinery he is not liable to invest his money in factories and other enterprises calculated to make a home market for his products. An example can be seen in the establishing of cotton seed oil

A few years ago cotton seed sold very low, and in many places almost for nothing. In 1893 they sold as high as corn and some places higher. cause of this advance in price is easily found. In all portions of the state farmers joined with others in erecting operating these mills; good divi-ds were declared on the money invested, and prices of cotton seed ad

There are but few factories in Texas Factories use the raw material of the farmer and make for him a home marfarmer and make for him a home market, which is the very best, for all his products. Texas has tried in many ways to induce factories. Tons of literature have been sent out of the state by boards of trade, and most liberal donations offered by individuals. The result shows plainly that factories do not induce. Unless the people of Texas put their idle money in these institutions they will never have them institutions they will never have them. The farmer is the most benefited and should be the most willing to invest in such enterprises, and the only reasuch enterprises, and the only ream he does not is that he does not understand machinery, its ope its value as an investment. sent time farmers are talking of ding their wheat to stock. The eking house at this place is offering the market for fat stock that it will at selling the grain. Now its would of much interest to know just how

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

ABSOLUTELY PURE

have invested in this packing house. If they do not own a controlling interest it certainly is not because they have no idle money. In 1893, the time the packing house here was being organized under its present management, the farmers of one county in fifty miles of Fort Worth had on deposit in banks more money than the cost of the enterprise. Creameries cost but little and should be in operation in each and should be in operation in each farm community. In Dodge county, Mich., farmers were selling their butter at 4 cents per pound. They started creameries and now get from 24 to 32 cents per pound. Then there are canning and evaporating plants, paper mills and all kinds of mills for grain and fiber materials, and tanneries for hides. All these offer to the farmer home markets, advance. the farmer home markets, advance prices for products and are safe investments

Farmers who know nothing of mafarmers who know hothing of ma-chinery are not likely to invest in factories. Machinery is capable of be-ing understood, and it is all important to agriculture in Texas that the farm-ers of the state aid in establishing such enterprises as will make a home market for farm products.

Inducing manufacturing plants to come to Texas is not a satisfactory experiment. The plants that are most induced are the most idle and neglected. Home money and home intelli-gence are the best and safest means of establishing such industries, and Texas has both.

Cotton in Texas.

The Dallas News of Wednesday publishes an exhaustive cotton crop report of the state, and says: The News presents the first of its

season's crop reports this morning. is needless to say that great care has been taken both in collecting and editing the reports. The correspondents of the News were asked for facts, and those facts to be stated pointedly and briefly, and the News believes that the following account of acreage and con-dition of the Texas cotton and other crops represents truthfully the situation as it exists today and as it existed on the average dates of the reports themselves—June 2 and June 3. The condition of the cotton crop could scarcely be better than the reports show it to be. Sufficient rain has fallen in all sections, the stands are good and the farmers are well up with their work. Here and there a com-plaint is heard of the crop being retarded in its growth by cool nights or some other cause, but these complaints are local and cut but a small figure when placed along side of the numerous favorable reports from all parts of

One reading the whole report might one reading the whole report might be, and doubtless would be, led to believe that the acreage has been largely increased this year. A careful study of the figures shows this not to be the case, however. Certain localities and certain counties have added largely to the area planted in cotton but others. the area planted in cotton, but others have made no change at all, while others have made a small decrease, so that the average falls far below the figures popularly applied to the Texas acreage this year. The average for the cent. cent, as is shown in the following summary:

The Coast-Nineteen reports: Average increase 7 per cent.
Southwest Texas—Forty-eight reorts: Average increase 7.2 per cent. East Toxas—Thirty reports: Average increase 7 per cent.

Central Texas—Ninty-seven reports: verage increase 5.1 per cent. West Texas-Forty-eight Average increase 8.2 per cent.

North Texas—Seventy-eight reports: Average increase 8.5 per cent. The Whole State-Three hundred and reports: Average increase, twenty 16 per cent. These 320 reports represent 122 cotton growing counties in the state, distri-buted as follows: Coast 10, East Texas,

West Texas 32, Southwest Texas 21, Central Texas 27, North Texas 21,
There is much dispute about the
acreage of last year. The New York Chronicle and other authorities placed at between 4,200,000 and bales. The News, basing its calculation on the last census report and the changes taking place since, estimated it at 4,300,000. Accepting these latter figures, the individual acreage this year is 4.650,000 acres.

Following the above is more than two pages of reports from the 120 counties and are, no doubt, very accurate. On the same day the Fort Worth Gazette published the following dispatch from Houston: "The Post will tomorrow publish a report of cetton crop conditions in Texas. The Post's crop reports last season were verified, both as to the acreage and yield of the staple. The heavy influx of immigrants and the high price paid for seed induced planters to materially increase their acreage in cotton, and seed induced planters to materially and orease their acroage in cotton, and the result is that the cotton acreage in Texas is from 10 to 15 this season in Texas is from 10 to 15 per cent larger than last year, at least 10 per cent on the most conservative estimate. Never in the history of the state at this season of the year has cotton looked better or has the outlook been more favorable. Tields are well cultivated and the plant looks healthy and seasonable rains have just fallen over a large area. Neither worms. chinch bugs nor grasshoppers have made their appearance, and unless some unforeseen accident occurs there will be more coston raised in Texas this year than can be gathered. On something in excess of 4,000,000 acres last season with most favorable conditions the Texas crop of 1898-94 is approximately 2,000,000 bales. Bolls from Fort Bend and Brazoria counties were received here ten days ago.

Wichita Experiment Station. A correspondent of the Dallas News from Witchita Falls says; October J. H. Connell of Col-

writing from Witchita Falls says:
Last October J. H. Connell of College Station, Tex., located a state experiment station here on the farm of J. W. Phillips, a practical, experienced and successful farmer, Mr. Phillips has followed farming here for the past nine years. e moved to this county from Carroll county, Tennessee, in 1855. Prof. Connell and his representative, Mr. Phillips, have good reason to feel proud of their experimental farm in Wichita county and the farmers and business men here are much interested in and will be benefited by the experiments being made by the state in the way of testing the many different kinds of seeds, etc.

The writer was shown over the farm yesterday by Mr. Phillips and for the first time learned that there is now growing and resady for the reaper 243 different kinds of wheat on this experimental farm. From this collection no doubt will be selected wheat that is much better adapted to this soil and climate than any wheat now grown in North Texas.

In looking over the different varieties one can see wheat that will yield double that of other wheat in the

same field, which is evidence that there is something in the seed.

Of grasses and clover Mr. Phillips has twenty-two different kinds. Also ten of corn and ten of cotton, all of which are doing well at this writing. An early corn is what is needed in this section, corn that will make in ninety and one hundred days and Mr. Phillips is quite confident that he has it.

Cotton will be pretty well tested in this and adjoining counties this season,

as there are several thousand acres planted.

On the state farm we were also shown several different kinds of barley, oats and rye. Hemp and peanuts are being tested. A visit to the home of Mr. Phillips will convince the visitor that this is not a one-crop country. You can see growing side by side in the same inclosure and in a garden and orchard adjoinand in a garden and orchard adjoining the experimental farm wheat, oats, corn, rye, barley cotton, tame grasses, clover, hemp and peanuts besides pearly all kinds of vegetables and many varieties of fruits. Homeseekers and business men who visit this country should make it a point to visit the state.

this country should make it a point to visit the state experiment station. They will find it of interest and may profit by doing so. It is located in the Wichita valley a mile and a half from Wheat harvesting is now under town. Wheat harvesting is now under a full head of steam, or rather horse power. Thousands of acres are being cut every day. Conservative and experienced men place the average at from fifteen to eighteen bushels per acre for this county. Many large crops of from 300 to 800 acres will yield from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre, while others will not go over ten to twelve and fifteen bushels.

Shrinkage of Farm Values. According to a report of the department of agriculture the farming interests of the country have borne their full share of the ill effects of the period of depression from which the nation has suffered. The Chicago Evening Post, epitomizes and comments upon the re-

port as follows:

ten to twelve and fifteen bushels.

The value of all things that go to make up the farmers' wealth has shrunk as much as stocks and bonds or any other form of capital. In taking stock today of what they are worth farmers would have to count the shrinkage of their wealth since this time last year by the hundreds of millions of dollars in the aggregate. Taking one item alone, the value of the cattle on the farms and ranches in the United States today is but \$2,170,816,754. while at this time last year by the. same method of computation it was \$2,483,083,249, a shrinkage of \$312,266,495, or 12.6 per cent. Had what might be natural development progressed as it had been doing for some years be-before, instead of this loss there should have been a gain of at least 6 per cent. Sheep farming suffered still more heavily in proportion. This was largely owing to the demoralized condition of the market for wool. The decrease in the number of sheep in the country amounted to 2,225,366, while the average value per head fell from \$2.66 to The aggregate value of all sheep decreased by \$36,723,154, or nearly 30 per cent. There are new 125,663 fewer horses in the country than there were at this time last year, and their average value per head has shrunk by \$13.39, or 22 per cent. The aggregate loss in horse flesh in the year has been \$223,000,386.

In the West especially the hog crop has always been taken as a sort of guage of agricultural prosperity. In two years the number of hogs in the country has fallen off by 7,187,521, the number two years ago being 54,394,019, now it is but 45,206,498. The loss value amounted to 15 per cent, or \$25,041,866 in all. Milch cows are about the only kind of live stock that did more than hold their own. They show a slight improvement. One peculiar feature of the shrinkage is that it fell heavily on the Western and Northwestern states. Oregon, Califor-Kansas, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska suffered in the order named in Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Indiana and Ohio were the principal losers in hogs. Most of the Southern states held their own in all things and many of them showed slight gains in most.

Must Repeat Messages.

Kansas City Star. Judgment for 40 cents damages was rendered by the court of civil appeals today in favor of the E. P. Cowen Lumber company of this city against the Western Union Telegraph company. The suit was to recover \$25, the loss sustained by the lumber company by reason of the failure of the telegraph company to accurately deliver a message. A lumber company in Oklahoma wired to the Cowan lumber A lumber company in company for a quotation on a certain grade of lumber. In reply the Cowen lumber company sent a dispatch quoting the lumber at 17 cents a foot. When delivered the message read 16 cents a foot and the Oklahoma firm ac-Cowen company of course had to fill the order, the acceptance of their offer as delivered having made a binding contract. The case was tried on an agreed statement of facts before Judge agreed statement of facts before Judge Slover, who gave the Cowen company judgment. This judgment the appell-ate court reversed, Judge Smith hand-ing down the opinion. He says that the Cowen company should have had its message "repeated" if it wished to guard against mistakes. The condition printed on telegraph blanks stipulating that the company will not be liable for mistakes unless the message is "repeated" at an additional cost to the sender, Judge Smith says, is not un-reasonable. The transmission of tele-grams requires the use of peculiar grams requires the use of peculiar instrumentalities, he says, which are often unaccountably beyond the control of human agency. Unless, therefore, the opinion says, there is negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the telegraph company it is not liable for mistakes. Judge Slover's decision was accordingly reversed and judgment rendered for the lumber company for 40 cents, the price of the telegram. Important Information

The "Rock Island Route" is now The "Rock Island Route" is now running through vestibule sleeping cars between Tems 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 centinue to run the "Fiyer" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of cars.

#### STOCK FARMING.

Economy has become so rigid among the middle and poorer classes as to be well nigh the synonym for short ra-

It is well enough to urge the farmers of the country to stock their farms with pure-bloods now while the prices are low, but the farmer without mon-ey cannot buy, and the farmer with money is full of traditional admonitions to hoard in hard times.

The farmer who desires to improve his live stock breeds and can not spare the money should take advantage of the low prices and buy pure breed sires to mate his cows, ewes and sows and send his brood mares to a thor ough-bred stallion. All are cheaper than for a life-time, and may not be had again at such prices for a cen-

E. L. Huffman, editor of the Farm Department of the Fort Worth Gazette, says:

There is often a vast difference between the opinions of these who take a scientific view of things and those who seek to make money or get a living out of them. Geo. H. Hogan, the best posted grass man in Texas, advises farmers to plant rescue grass. Prof. R. H. Price of the A. and M. college thinks it a good grass to plant. Mrs. A. M. Withers, the dairy queen of Texas, says it is worthless. It lasts only about two months and stock will not eat it if they can get anything else. She has found by experience that there is more money in mesquite grass than any other kind. Mrs. Withers is right about rescue grass. Stock will not eat it. In every pasture and low lot you will find this grass waving in full head like wheat fields. Grass that stock eat does not go to seed so profusely in well-stocked pastures as rescue grass does.

Should Be Independent.

There are certain articles appearing upon a comfortably furnished table that cannot be raised upon the farm, but when one considers how much of the family living it is possible to produce, he will be surprised at the small number of articles that cannot be furnished from the home acres. For instance, all the vegetables one wishes, and a great variety, too, can be supplied. All the meat can be thus furaished, and it may be a grand variety too, and that without keeping a large stock. From a little flock of sneep can be had annually a good suplly of lamb and mutton, and the wool thus produced can be sent to a woolen factory, and a handsome and most durable piece of cloth received for men's and boys' clothing. A small flock of hens, ducks and turkeys can be made to furnish eggs and meat every week in the year—and just here I would like to be informed why it is that poultry so rarely appears upon the tables of farmers? It ought to be a staple article of food with them, for it can be raised cheaply, is toothsome and highly nutritious. Then a cow or a steer be made beef of every-season, and this with the ever present pig makes a va-riety of meat that might satisfy an epicure, leaving the only meat to be purchased an occasional piece of steak and roast beef, but that will be wanted only as a change with so much else of home production. Then, there is the matter of breadstuffs. It has come to pass that the great body of farmers depend for their bread upon the flour mills of the West, and so eat loaves and rolls from which the most nutritious portions have been removed.

All this is wrong, both economically and as a matter of health. We ought to eat the coarser breads to keep good health with us, and so the practice of "general farming" may well raise the larger part of his bread. Whole wheat flour, graham flour, rye and Indian meal can be produced on the farm. In fact, the small farmer may well turn back the pages of his local history and study the way in which his grandfather and his grandmother lived do not want to live altogether as they lived, but we can well emulate them in so far as they made themselves very largely independent of "butcher baker and candle-stick maker." tables were gradually supplied, and the tables furnished a sustenance that made boys and girls grow up into vigorous men and women—not subject to nervous prostration. And along this line is great encouragement for the small farmer in a time when tens of thousands of workers are out of employment, with all sources of revenue cut off. The farmer can live off his farm wholly, if worse comes to worse. whether times are dull and business depressed, or whether they are good, I am convinced that the average farmer should be much more independent of the butcher and the grocer than he is—both for the sake of his pocket and stomach.

Alfalfa for Feed.

The Journal hopes by the dint of perseverence and continual reminders to arrest the attention of Texas farmers for a brief study of alfalfa as a Texas crop and wonderfully good for all kinds of live stock. It is reasserted that alfalfa can be— aye, is— successfully grown in Middle and Northern Texas, and it is believed it can be made a profitable crop in Southern Texas. Plant in a law, moist loamy seasons. loamy soil and trust to the seasons. It is being profitably grown in many counties in Texas, without irrigation, and those who are growing it pronounce it superior to any grass known to the American farm following valuable article is worthy of reproduction:

Alfalfa, or lucerne, as it is sometimes called, is the chief forage plant of almost every section of the West. It was introduced, from Chill, by Spanierds, about a quarter of a century ago, and is therefore frequently known as Chilian clover. No Western farmer is considered complete without more or less of an acreage planted to this peculiar grass. It is used for all kinds of stock, is excellent feed for growing hogs, good for poultry, and, whether green or cured, is the mainstay of the Western farmer. Although now extensively grown in the West, it is but little known in the Eastern and Southern states. When its many good qualitles are generally understood and its drougth resisting powers are fully known, the people now depending upon one crop grasses, as clover, timothy, and blue grass, will surey adopt it as

and blue grass, will surey adopt it as one of the best permanent crops.

The chief difficulty of growing alfalfa. according to Jeel Shomaker in the Ploughman, is getting a good spand, and caring for it the first season. It is particularly adapted to dry land and will yield fair crops of splendid have even without rain crosses. splendid hay even without rain or surface moisture, but will produce much better and larger quantity by having plenty of moisture at the proper time which is just after a crop has been taken from the land. If sown in the spring with oats, it will usually get a good start before the oat crop is harvested, and with the assistance of light showers, it will spring up again and grow almost all winter. After the first year it will find moisture beneath the surface by sinking a long tap root to the depth of several feet if necessary, and hence drouth has no material effect upon it as a plant.

Seed may be sown broadcast at the rate of about thirty pounds to the acre and harrowed in as other grass seed. Some farmers recommend using a drill better and larger quantity by having Some farmers recommend using a drill and covering to a depth of about two inches and firming the soil with a light roller or drag. The seed is sold in Western cities at from 8 to 10 cents a pound. Large shipments have been

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Strictly Pure White Lead "Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier."

The recommendation of any of them to you by your merchant is an evidence of his reliability, as he can sell you ready-mixed paints and bogus White Lead and make a larger profit. Many short-sighted dealers do so.

For Colors.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead, and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood. Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

St. Louis Branch.
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NATIONAL LEAD CO.

made to Eastern seed men within the past two or three years, who sell it at from 20 to 50 cents a pound. The crop should be mown at least once in the fall of the year in order to make the plants stocky and cause them to stool properly.

In no section of the West is alfalfa cut less than three times a year, and in some sections it yields as high as six crops of good hay. The average yield is about two tons per acre, for each cutting, thus the season's crop is from six to twelve tons per acre. The hay sells at from \$5 to \$10 per ton, owing to the locality and the market facilities. It constitutes the principal food of stock, cattle, horses and sheep. Where horses are worked constantly grain must be fed in connection with the alfalfa. The hay is very generally fed to cows, but as a milk and butter food it is not so good as clover, timothy or corn fodder and roots.

As a general pasture for horses, sheep and hogs it is unequalled. For cow pasture it is not to be recommended. It gives a peculiar flavor to the milk and butter which is not relished by most people unless they have become accustomed to it from actual necessity Cattle feeding upon green alfalfa just after a rain or in the mornings while it is wet with dew or frosted will bloat Many valuable milk cows and neat cattle are killed every season throughout the Western states through the carelessness of farmers in permitting them to feed upon young alfalfa. The remedies for bloat are many, but all frequently, fail. Administering a dose of soda, tying gags in the mouth or stick ing a knife in the flank are the means usually employed.

Alfalfa- is cut just as the most for ward plants are beginning to blos-som. If neglected until the bloom begins to drop, the stems will be stalky, and no stock will eat anything but the It should be cut one day, and cocked the next and hauled to the barn within three or four days after cutting. No rains should be permitted to fall on the hay after it is cut if possible to avoid it. Salt should be used freely when stacking the hay in the It can be baled and marketed barn. the same as other grasses, and always commands good prices.

Cotton Seed Oil.

A history of the cotton seed oil in-dustry of the South is one of the principal features of the Manufacturers Record of Baltimore this week, from which the following is an extract: "In 1880 there were forty cotton seed

mills, with an aggregate capital of \$3,500,000. There are now 300 mills having a combined capital of about \$30,-0,000. At present about 1,500,000 ton of seed are annually used by the mills, yielding to the farmers about \$18,000, 000 a year for a product which, until recently, was regarded as waste material. The total output is about 1,500,000 barrels, or 60,000,000 gallons of oil, 500,-000 tons of cotton seed meal, 750,000 of hulls and 30,900,000 pounds, the aggrigate value of which will average. about thirty million dollars. The de-mand for oil is steadily expanding, and es only about one-third of the total cotton seed crop is now consumed by the mills, there is practically unlimited rocm for the growth of this business. Ten years ago the hulls were burned by the mills as a fuel, as no other use could be found for them. Investigation proved that they made excellent fodder, and last year about 400,000 head of cattle were fattened for the market on cotton seed hulls, while 100, 000 milch cows were fed on the same material.

Much of the cotton oil is consumed in the shape of salad oil, the article making an excellent substitute for olive oil. Purchasing the salad oil that beers foreign labels will not al-ways insure the consumer against being deceived, as large quantities of cotton oil are annually exported to Italy and France, there to be mixed with olive oil and labeled as the pure product.

International Christian Endeavor Convention, Cleveland, Ohio.

The thirteenth International Christian Endeavor Convention convenes in Cleveland, Ohio, July 11 to 15. It will be attended by about 25,000 young people, and will afford a rare opportunity for hearing the most noted Christian workers of the day and besides furnish a most delightful summer trip at very little expense. Tickets will be sold July 8 to 11 inclusive at one fare for the round trip good to return until July 31, but if deposited with the joint agent of the terminal lines in Cleveland on any date prior to July 31, will be made valid for return until September 15. Delegates and visitors from Texas will

be assigned to private homes surround-ing Madison avenue Congregational church, which will be their headquarters, at very moderate rates, or if the ferred hotel accommodations can be had for \$2 per day.

Attractive side trips to Niagara Falls, Toronto, Canada; Chautauqua,

and other points by boat and rail at cheap rates will be arranged from Cleveland. Texarkara is the rallying point for the state. At 7:30 p. m. on Monday, July 9, the special excursion cars will leave there over the Cot-ton Belt Routs for Memphis and then via the L. & N. for Cincinnati and via the Big Four to Cleveland, arriving there in time for the opening exercises on Wednesday evening. This is the official route selected by Rev. H. G. Scuddy, excursion manager for Texas delegates and visitors, who will give all necessary information and will mail an initnerary of the trip giving details

to all persons writing him in reference thereto at Longview, Tex., or S. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex. A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.

For'the ten days ending May 31 the receipts of live stock at Kansas City were as follows: Cattle 29,855, calves 636, hogs 93,010, sheep 18,624, horses 1155. For the corresponding days last year the receipts were 41,281 cattle, 646 calves, 60,453 hogs, 17,497 sheep and 741 horses

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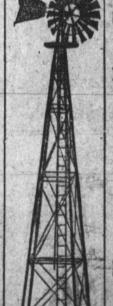


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on Earth is the STEEL STAR

It seems to me his life was like An oft repeated dream; He never treated girls and paid Three dollars for ice cream; He never, when a little boy, By grownup girls was kissed, And when he died he never knew The fun that he had missed.

He never went security
And had the note to pay; He never saw his bank's cashier Steal gracefully away. In all his life he never by A mother-in-law was kissed— But why go on and numerate The fun that Adam missed.

Perhaps if he was living now-But then why speculate? He'd be too old and not inclined To play with fickle fate. For centuries the wanton winds His unknown grave have kissed. Perhaps he sleeps the better for The fun that he has missed.

HINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS. Sponge a grease spot with four taelespoonfuls of alcohol to one of salt.

Sprinkle salt over the soot on a carpet and sweep all up together.
Rub finger marks from furniture

with a little sweet oil.

Fut a lump of camphor in an airtight case with silverware to keep it from discoloration.

Remove paint spots from a window by rubbing a copper cent over them. Sprinkle salt over fresh claret stains Wash ink stains in strong brine and then sponge with lemon juice.

Hold a fruit stained article over a bowl and pour boiling water through

the cloth. Rub egg stains on silver with salt on a damp cloth,

Use wood ashes on discolored table ware. Clean steel knives with raw potato dipped in fine brick dust. Rub brass with hot vinegar and salt

and scour with fine ashes.

Clean a carpet with a broom dipped very weak solution of turpentine in hot water. Cleanse grained wood work with cold

Scour iron ware with finely sifted coal ashes. Soak mildewed clothes in buttermilk and spread on the grass in the sun. Wash rusty gilt frames in spirits of

Wash oilcloth with a flannel and warm water. Dry thoroughly and rub with a little skimmed milk. Purify jars by soaking them in strong soda water. Wash blackened ceilings with soda

water. Rub white spots on furniture with camphor. Rub a stove zinc with kerosene. Cleanse bottles with hot water and

fine coals, Remove fruit stains from the hands with weak oxalic acid.
Clean jewelry with prepared chalk.
Wash hair brushes with weak ammo-

nia water. Rub stained hands with salt and lemon juice. Remove ink from wood with muriatic acid, after rinsing with water. Wash japanned ware with a little

Rub mirrors with spirits of wine. mahogany

Use sulphuric acid, wash off with suds, for medicine stains on silver. Remove oil stains on wall paper by powdered pipe clay moistened. Use gasoline for removing paint.
Use jeweler's rouge and lard for rub-

bing nickle plating.
Wash willow ware with salt water.
Clean hard finished walls with am-

monia water. Rub whitewash spots with strong vinegar.

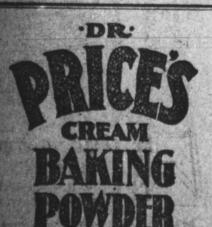
Rub soft grease over tar and then wash in warm soda water. Dip a soft cloth in vinegar and rub on smoky mica. Sponge faded plush with chloroform.

paint out of clothing by equal parts of ammonia and turpentine. To remove machine oil from satin use benzine. Be careful about having a light in the room, as it is very ex-

Receipt for Making Biscuits. A Kentucky farmer's wife, writing to the Country Gentleman, says: In a recent number of your paper I saw a request for a receipt for beaten biscuits, and as they form a large part of our daily bread, I think I can give

satisfactory directions for making To one quart of flour, measured be-To one quart of hour, measured be-fore sifting, put a heaping tablespoon ful of lard, a half-pint of water or sweet milk, and salt to taste. Rub the lard into half the flour until perfectly smooth, then add the other half, and then the water, and you will find the apparently impossible to mix in all the ir, as it will seem entirely too dry to our, as it will seem entirely too dry to-tick together, but manipulate the ough until you have nearly all the our worked in. Then put the ragged oking mass on your biscuit block and beat with an iron mallet, a flat-on or an ax until the dough which ast now seemed disposed to separate the minute fragments and fly all over room becomes as soft and smooth velvet, except where it breaks into it-transparent bubbles, which are outward and visible sign that the ed to say that while you are beating the dough you add from time to time the surplus flour which it seemed be the so impossible to incorporate with the rest, and find no trouble in beating t in with the mallet. Roll out and int about three-quarters of an inch hick and bake in a moderate oven tick them well, as you do not want hem to rise.

You can, of course, get a good biscuit machine at any house-furnishing store



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but I find the colored cooks generally prefer beating the biscuit by hand to the trouble of cleaning the grooved rollers, and it takes about the same time to work them either way; not more than fifteen minutes are required when a good will and a strong arm are brought to bear upon the dough. Be sure not to attempt to beat your biscuit on your kitchen table, or you may find it resolved into its original elements by the first few blows of the mallet. I hope that my directions are sufficiently clear to enable your correspondent to make what is considered in Kentucky a perfect biscuit.

To the Ladies. In behalf of the ladies' textile department of the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition the following address has been issued by Mrs. Sydney Smith, superintendent:

To the women of Texas and her sister states: It is with renewed energy and confidence of success that I again assume the duties of superintendent of the three apartments assigned to me by the management of the Texas State Fair and Dalias Exposition. The peo ple of our state may well be proud of the grand display made at our annual exhibition and it must be gratifying to the women of our country that their part of this grand enterprise has been pronounced second to cone amid all these varied attractions.

Actuated by the desire to make each year's entertainment an improvement on the last, the premium lists have been revised to meet the demands of past experience, as well as the changes suggsted by the dictates of fashion The prominence given to art at the World's fair has given a great impetus to its study and to foster this spirit among our people an increase of mon ey premiums has been made in thi department, which will enable many to exhibit this season who have hereto-

fore hesitated to do so.

From a small beginning in 1886 each year's exhibition has shown a marked development in the artistic tastes and talent of our people, and it is with the earnest desire for an increased growth each year that I address you this letter asking your assistance in the work I have undertaken and begging to remain, respectfully,

MRS. SYDNEY SMITH. To Make Home Out of a Household. Some one has said, "Joys are our wings and sorrows our spurs." Give us the wings every time. Blessed are us the wings every time. Blessed are they who scatter joy. And so little a thing as one small word will radiate sunshine or cast a shadow over a nousehold for a day. Even our letters earry an atmosphere with them that is either vitalizing or depressing. Who can measure the power of the spoken or written word? written word?

"Speak kindly, 'tis a little thing,
Dropp'd in the soul's deep well—
The good, the joy that it may bring,
Eternity will tell."

Each returning day bears within its bosom a divine message, written is letters of golden sunshine: "Inasmuch as ve have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto Me." Is it "the stranger within unto Me." Is it "the stranger within thy gates?" Give to him "In His Name," that of which he stands in Name," that or which he stands in need, and "God will give the increase," Is it the lame, the halt, the blind, suffering in mind and body that cross your path? The cup of cold water administered with willing hand and lover has been will apply a probability. ing heart will open up a well spring of hope and gratitude in the sad, weary life, empty of all that makes it worth living. Every word, whether spoken in idleness or knowledge, is written on the earth; the leaf, the tree, the insect, the animal and our brother man bear imprint of its power to bring forth after its kind.

It makes all the difference in the world as to how a kindness is conferred. The spirit in which it is done determines the joy that is experienced in the bestowel. in the bestowal. How much these life" have to do with spreading a soft radiance over the hours of toll and struggle that seem inevitable to every-day life! As has been truly said, "The happiness of life may be greatly increased by small courtesies in which there is no parade, but where by word, or tone, or look, or gesture, fresh courage is given and new hope inspired."

Life is made up not of great occasions

Life is made up not of great occasions and duties, but of little things. The apparently trifling amenities in daily intercourse with those we meet in whatever capacity often fall like soft showers upon the thirsty earth. They make the heart bud and blossom. They evoke fresh zeal, and new courage is born to the world. Speak and write kind words. They are angelic messengers, born of good will, and stay not their course until their destination, the open door of the soul, is reached, and they find themselves at home. they find themselves at home.
"They dropped like heaven's serenest

snow, And all was brightness where they fell." -Boston Budget.

A cheap and easy way of framing two or more photographs is to take four pieces of ribbon and stitch each two of them together at intervals just as wide as a cabinet photograph. Fringe the ends and slip the picture in between the ribbons at both top and bettom. By arranging the pictures at angles with each other they will stand upright.

A dish of charcoal placed in the meat larder will keep the meat fresh and sweet almost as well as ice. Parties living in the country can in this way keep meat fresh for some time.

Five World Beaters. "SICKLES" BRAND HARNESS.
All genuine stamped with this
"Trade Mark." Made in five styles at \$6.50, \$9.00,
\$10.00, \$15.00 and \$25.00 per set complete. The
best harness for the money on the market. Ask
your harness dealer for them. Hanufactured only
by J. B. Sickles Saddlery Co., St. Louis, Mc.

Color Tests and Girls. New Haven Register.

Experiments at the Yele psychological laboratory on 1200 boys and girls from the public schools between the ages of 6 and 17 show that, averaging the various tests, the boys surpass the girls. In color discrimination the girls are ahead; in weight discrimination the boys, though each sex is equal in the two at the age of 11 years. In quickness of motor ability the boys surpass the girls, though the latter are stronger in endurance.

One Way to Save Money.

Elmira Daily Advertiser. A Silver Creek woman, who started out to earn \$1 for church purposes, contracted to shave her husband ten times for the money. In relating her experience she said she was successful in her undertaking, cutting only a few gashes in his face, which she "puttied up without much difficulty."

There Was No Hurry. Brandon Bucksaw.

Barber-I am sorry dere vos so many ahead of you, sir.
Greene Gates—Oh, that's all right I've got plenty of time; my wife and I are going out tonight, and she war just getting ready to adjust her bonnet as I left the house.

Reports received at Texas and Pacific headquarters yesterday indicated heavy rains Tuesday evening between Colorado and Fort Worth and over the joint track. Thermometer 62 to 78,

#### HORAU (CISSEA USERAD

About Pecan Culture. From Sunday's Gazette.

Here is a letter that explains many failures. No answer to this letter would give the writer sufficient information to begin a pecan orchard. He should go, to some pecan orehard and work under the instruction of its owner for at least one year. If the writer does not wish to do this work he should advertise for a man who has actual experience in pecan culture Trying to master an industry by a limited correspondence and at long range is what causes one-half of the failures in com-mercial orcharding.

Palestine, Tex., May 22, 1894.

Dear Sir-Would like for you to give me all the information you can on pe-can culture, or refer me to parties that

can, and oblige.

Would like to set out an orchard this coming season and want to know what kind to plant, and whether to plant the nut or get young trees, grafted or ungrafted. How the land ought to be cultivated and how the wild bottom of the Trinity river bottom will do—subject to overflow.

I know nothing about the culture of the pecan, nor benefits derived from same, and will appreciate anything on that subject. P. A. K. There is much difference of opinion as to the planting of nuts or nursery stock, some claiming the young trees will not bear transplanting while the best authority insists that they

"Wild bottom lands on the Trinity river subject to overflow" will not do for a pecan orchard. Deep, rich alluvial soils are best for the pecan, and the profits will justify using the very best soil. Plant the nuts or young trees in December in rows forty feet each way, and cultivate the land in corn or cotton until the trees are in full bearing, which will be in from fifteen to twenty-five years. The very best thin shell pecan you can find is the best to plant. George W. Walling of Fiskville, Travis county, Tex., a Mr. Swinden, Brownwood, Tex., and many others in the state are growing large orchards of pecans. The profits are variously estimated and are large. Texas state horticultural society meets in Houston July 11 to 13. Many pecan growers will be there. They will tell you about practical pecan culture, as they have found it out by experience, and will gladly do so. You should at-

#### CNLY ONCE LUCKY.

tend this meeting.

A Millionaire Tells How He Lost \$35 When a Boy and Found It Again. New York Herald. "What is the luckiest thing that

ever happened to you?" somebody asked of the millionaire.
"Do you mean sheer, unadulterated luck—something that just happens without any seeking on your part?" replied the millionaire, throwing away a half-smoked Perfecto and taking another out of his case.

"Well, yes; let it go at that.;"

"I am generally accounted a very lucky man by the thousand and one peo-

ple who know more about me than I do myself. But, on my honor, what I call a genuine piece of good luck happened a genuine piece of good tack nappened to me only once in my life. It didn't amount to much, though it meant much to me at the time. It was when I was filling my first job—that of an errand boy at \$3 a week, and I tell. you I have never since felt so rich as when I carried home my first \$3. "I had been given a check to cash and a bill to pay. After paying the bill I had \$317 of my employer's money left. I had just crossed Broadway when, happening to look back, I saw two men fighting in the street. I was enough of a boy then to take a keen interest in anything like a 'scrap.' I retraced my steps to see what it was all about. To my amazement and surprise I discovered that the two men were fighting about the \$37 and the receipted bill, which, in some mysterious fash-ion, had dropped out of my pocket. A policeman happening along at that mo-ment. I was able to prove that I had a better right to the property in dis-pute than either of the two combat-ants and recovered it forthwith. They had both grabbed for it at the same time and each was bound to get all or none—luckily for me. I have often speculated on what might have happened if they had not quarreled. A should never have recovered the money and in consequence I should certainly have lost my situation. That might have changed the whole current of my career and instead of being a rich man I might today have been a poor devil, or I might have been twice as rich as I am. Anyway, I regard it as rich as I am. Anyway, I regard it as the only downright, simon pure, unmistakable piece of good luck that ever befell me. But any Tom, Dick or Harry that you chance to meet will be able to tell you lots of luckier things that have harpened to me. Some of them things I have worked at for years."

Mineral Wells. A special from Mineral Wells to the Gazette, dated April 5, says: This country has again been blessed with an abundance of rain and prospects for the coming crop have not been so flat-

tering for years.

Business of all kinds is improving and people generally predict good times ahead.

The excursionists from FortWorth on last Sunday were entertained in right royal style and all went home with pleasant recollections of our little city and to voice our appreciation of their visit and in anticipation of the excursion which is to come out from Dallas and Fort Worth on Sunday next a mass meeting of the best citizens of the city was held yeterday and the follow-ing resolutions were unanimously

Resolved, that we extend a hearty invitation to the outside world to visit our city at any and all times it may our city at any and all times it may suit their convenience to do so, regardless of day or date, and that we will do everything in our power to encourage excursions to our city and meet, and extend to them a cordial welcome, giving them the liberty of the city and do our utmost to render their visit agreeable and pleasant. Ample accommodations have been made in the way. agreeable and pleasant. Ample accommodations have been made in the way of parks, drill grounds, seats, shade and ice water; also our famous mineral waters, all free of charge.

DR. C. B. RAINES,
DR. M. B. KETCHUM,
G. C. GREEN,

Committee.

VIGNETTES:

Dawn.

The birds a-song. The eastern hills Are radiant with the flush of day. The mothers of the world awake, And with their babies lie at play. Dusk.

The birds a-nest. The western hills Faint traces of the day-time keep. The mothers of the world beside The cradle sing their babes to sleep.

—Fred Nye, in America.

Eloquence.

Smitten Chicago Youth-Will you, oh, will you consent to make home heaven for me, where your presence tinges with a divine halo—"

Boston Summer Girl—That is in positively bad form. I'm not an electric light. You should put it thus: "Would you like to help me starve on per weak."—Clevelard Plain Dealer.

#### POULTRY.

Raise as many chickens as possible, and as early as possible. They represent so much money.

are, and will catch cold just as easy.

producing eggs.

Keep strict account of every cent of expenditure and receipts. Charge the poultry with all expenses, and credit them with all receipts.

Do not try to raise poultry on a large scale if you have not had much experience in the business. Try fifty hens before you venture to three figures.

success, such as lime, gravel, meat, plenty of clean water, green food, dust bath, etc., regularly supplied to layers. The hen has no chemical process for the conversion of bad material into good eggs and good flesh. They should

The first eggs laid by a mature fowl in any season are the best for hatching. The parental forces are most vigorous

The brown leghorns resemble the original wild stock from which doother breed (except possibly the black-breasted red games), and they breed

we find, nowever, that after they are ten days old there is no difficulty from whole wheat, though it is better to give cracked grain some time longer, as it requires longer time to eat a given quantity. Soft food does not tax—the digestive organs sufficiently to—in—shre their vigor. It is the cause of stre their vigor. It is the cause of more deaths of young chicks than anything else excepting lice.

The poultry industry of the state has assumed proportions that carries with it an especial interest to a large number of visitors. Recognizing the demands of exhibitors of this department, the fair management has given special revision to the classification of premiums on pouliry as well as the state has assumed proposed in the second miums on poultry, as well as arranging to afford proper exhibition facilities, to altered proper exhibition facilities, such as rearranging coops, etc. Mr. C. W. Guild of Dallas has consented to lend his aid toward the giving of a successful exhibition in this departa successful exhibition in this department. Mr. Guild-being an enthusiast on the subject of poultry, combined with his knowledge of the requirements of this particular feature of the fair, will greatly assist the management in giving in all respects a poultry show of first-class attractions.—Dallas News.

An exchange says: Clover is not only more suitable as summer food for poultry, owing to its bulky nature, compared with corn, but it is also more nutritious, as it contains a greater quantity of the substance required for the production of eggs. The lime for he shells is procur form in the food, as it must pass through all the stages and processes of digestion, and the more soluble the mineral elements the easier and more completely they serve the purposes of the hens. Clover hay contains over thirty times more lime than does corn or wheat, and the green clover, though or wheat, and the green clover, though containing more water, is comparatively as rich in lime as the hay. Clover is also a nitrogenous food and supplies the elements necessary for the albumen of the egg. When the hens have access to clover they will eat a large quantity during the day, and if insects a supplied to the edge. sects are numerous their wants will be fully supplied. If it is desired to allow grain to the flock it should, be fed sparingly and only once a day.

I might not be unknown to fame, For then I'd have a chance to view, My verse or ballad's prompt debut; Whereas, now in oblivion's shade, They lie, unsung and undisplayed

maine,' How quick I'd recognition gain; Nor would I have to send and send, To editors without an end; Who not outdone in charity, My verses all return to me

We're strangers new, you understand Or "J. K. Bangs" would be for me, A name, an "open sesame."

E'en "Munkittrick" and "R. K. M.," Contain a potency in them, so win a place on any page; With verses witty, bright or sage, While I who read them only see, Obscurity loom up for me.

For I can lay no slightest claim: To that much envied thing, a name Its signature makes "poems" sell, So little verse, dare not aspire; Fame knows not

Miss Margot Tennant has deeded in trust to Bishop Nichols of the Episcopal diocese of California property in San Jose worth \$100,000 for the maintenance at Pacific Grove, Monterey county, of a sanitarium for sick and infirm poor, irrespective of creed or sex. It is to be called the "John Tennant Memorial Home." in memory of her deceased

Chauncey M. Depew says that the college dinner is the oasis of life from which flows the fountain which keeps us ever young.

Slush and Snow will not wet your feet if you use Vacuum

on your boots and shoes, and you can 25C. worth is a fair trial—and your money back you want it—a swob with each can. For paupitet, bee, - How to TAKE CASE OF LEATH-VACUUM OLL-CO., Rechester, S. Y.

Go in partnership with your hens, and they will do the fair thing by you.

Bear in mind that your hens are as

Uuless the practice of seiling eggs by weight spreads a good deal there is no particular object in breeding for

Whole wheat is better for fowls than corn. It does not make them so fat, and keeps them in better condition for

If not accustomed to poultry, begin with a small number. Learn to make a success of a few, and then go on with a larger number.

Do not neglect the little essentials to

not be fed sour, diseased or fermented

then and the eggs are most apt to be fertile and produce thrifty chicks.

mestic poultry sprung more than any true to color without much difficulty.

There are a few days at the begin-ning of the chicken's life when whole grains of wheat are too large for them. We find, however, that after they are

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

Had I the magic of a name,

For instance, were my name "Ro-

Or if I bore the nom de plume Of "Bridges," joy would banish gloom; Success might tae me by the hand,

Wherein lurks such a potent spell,

-Minnie McIntyre.

A Generous Woman. Philadelphia Ledger.

brother.

A Selection of 192 Gems of the White City Seen Through the Camera.

Leather Oil

polish them after using it. It will make harness water-proof also,

TRAVEL IN COMFORT By Taking Advantage of the

Saved Her Life.

Mrs. C. J. Wooldander, of Wortham, Texas, saved the life of her child by the ase of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral Prepared by Dr. J. O. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

REDUCE Sheeting Expenses, and your horse's striking, interfering, stc. with 2 straps leather spreaders, 62.50 cash orc. o. p.—Bollingto, Bryan Rig. Chicago. (Mention tills paper in writing.)

A CLOTHING MERCHANT.

A "Page man" surprised a gang of Patent Right fencers worrying a group of farmers. He cried, "Clothing of superior quality at half price." "How do I do it?" "I furnish shears and a chart to cut by, tighteners on

the corners for a missit, durable cast iron buttons, all at a very low price, and a farm

right for 65. You buy the cloth, your wife 'does the rest'." Here the Patent Right men slunk away and the Page man took orders for

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis.

THE ONLY LINE

Through Car Service

TEXAS TO MEMPHIS.

Connecting with Turough Trains to all Points East, North and Southeast.

TWO DAILY TRAINS.

-WITH-

Through Coaches, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers,

-FROM-

WACO and FT. WORTH.

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A. A. GLISSON, S. G. WARNER,

THE CREAT

Live Stock Express Route.

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Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Loui4, Higbee and intermediate points. Bill all shipments via
this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival
of your convigiments. The pioneer line in low rates
and fast time.

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triend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.
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General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.
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J. KNOME HARRIS,
Live Stock Agent, San Antonie, Texas.
JOHN R. WELSE,
Live Stock Agent, U. S. Vards, Chicago,
FRED D. LEEDS,
Live Stock Agent, Kansas Civy Stock Vards,
F. W. HANGERT,
Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, 'Ill.

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GLIMPSES OF THE WORLD'S

FAIR."

BUY DIRECT AND SAVE DEALER'S

Superior - Train - Service

Elegant Equipment and Fast Time Via the



THE SHORT LINE TO

New Orleans, Memphis and Points

In the Southeast. Take the "St Louis Limited" 19-HOURS SAVED-19 -BBTWEEN-

lexas and St. Louis

And the East. THE DIRECT LINE TO ALL POINTS IN Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon and California.

The Only Line Operating Pullman Tourist Sleepers FROM TEXAS TO CALIFORNIA.

LOUIS, LITTLE ROCK, SHREVEPORT, NEW ORLEANS, DENVER' EL PASO, LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars



Houston, Texas &Central R'y.

ELEGANT CHAIR CARS ON DAY TRAINS.

Through Sleepers Between DALLAS AND SAN ANTONIO

HEARNE AND AUSTIN.

Through Sleepers from New Orleans to Den ver via Houston and Fort Worth. Through Steepers Between

GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND ST. LOUIS

DALLAS AND DENISON.

Superior Route to Points in the

Southeast Via Houston and New Orleans.

Burlington Route. SOLID THROUGH TRAINS

> -FROM-Kansas City \_\_TO\_\_

Chicago, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis

Vestibuled Drawing Reem Sleeping Care Reclining Chair Care (Seats Free).

THROUGH SERRYING CARS FROM Texas points via Hannibal To CHICAGO Via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway

-AND-Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. B. ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARETO THE

Atlantic Coast AND BASTERN POINTS. Trains Daily between St. Louis St. Faul and Hinginspoils. 4 D. O. IVES.

Seneral Passenger and Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS.



sandwich HER ON THE BLUS bld on extending,

TEXES

Sandwich Pub. Co.

#### SHEEP AND WOOT.

The wool market is not half satisfactory to any one but the factory man.

What do the new lambs declare as to the quality of those new rams that you purchased last fall?

This is certainly an opportune time to invest in sheep-when everybody wants to sell is certainly the best time

From several sections of Texas the reports that come to the Journal indi-cate that the varmints that have a partiality for fat lamb meat are still hungry and numerous.

A News special from Vernon, Wilbarger county, dated the 3d, says: W. H. Harbeson marketed his wool crop here yesterday of \$700 pounds, which was clipped from 1100 sheep.

It is a fact that in all parts of Europe there is a growing demand for good mutton at good prices. An teem of in-formation, by the way, that ought to possess some slight interest for lots of the Journal readers.

The year 1884 witnesses the beginning of the exportation of fat mutton sheep from the United States to England. The first came from Mostana. One consignment of 562, another of 1806, were shipped from Chicago. American mutton can get as good a name in Europe as American pork now has.

A correspondent of the Dallas News writing from Killeen, Bell county, on the 8d says: Yesterday was general delivery day with the woodmen of this section, and wood was to be seen on all corners. Several clips were sold at 5: per'pound, but the majority of woolmen are helding to higher prices and in all probability will bulk the lot and ship the wool direct to the factory.

The annual meeting of the American Bouthdown Breeders' association will be held in the Illinois National bank, Springfield, Ili, May 30, 1894, at two c'clock p. m. Those who cannot at-tend, are requested to present by letter to the secretary, any suggestions they may have to make for the good of the association and the interest it represents. Fno. G. Springer, Springfield, Ill.,

The wise man on the American Sheep Breader says the sheep business is all right, and adds: "Never in the history of American sheep farming has there een so opportune a time to embark in the sheep industry as now, while sheep are phenomenally cheap and tens of housands of men are recklessly abandetaing the business. Under favorable conditions, 180,000,000 sheep may be profitably kept in this country and their

The complaint about the Downs breed The complaint about the Downs breed of sheep when sum on the open range is that they seen less that admirable roundity of fown for which they are so noted, and in time become leggy and scrawny. This characteristic is noticed most when crossed on the Merino. The reason for this is that the English mutton sheep is by nature not much of a traveler, and when it has to rustle for a living on the range it lesses its for a living on the range it loses its

A Gasette correspondent writing from Garden City, Glassceck county, says: The wool clip is very light in comparison with former years, and wool is selling very low, which makes it hard sheep industry in this county Fat stock would be in demand if there was any here, but they are very scarce There will be quite a number of sheep to market from this county as soon as they can put on the fat, which

Now that wool is flat, it is worth while for the wool grower to secure the best possible price for his clip. To this end there are two things he must do. He must keep his sheep clean of scab. It is all stuff to swear at the low prices for wool when it is from the backs of sheep half eaten up with scab mites. He must see that they are kept fat and in a growing condition. It is idle to find fault with the markets when the wool is full of wesk places, the result of irregular feeding. The man who takes the best wool to mar-het is the man who is geing to get the best prices.

Sheep can live days without water, but that is no good reason why they should not have all the water they can drink every day. They can manage to live without salt, but all the same they had better have access to the stuff pretty regularly. They will eat weeds, and in the absence of anything better and in the absence of anything better they have been known to thrive on them, but that is no sufficient reason for confining them to a diet of weeds. Like the horse and the cow the sheep can stand more bad treatment than it should receive. And like them it will respond in good prefits to its owner if small treated.

Scab is beginning to show up again in your flock, isn't it? This is provok-ing, of course, but don't forget that the ing, of course, but don't forget that the best time to dip sheep is while the wool is shert. When the scab is in sight at the time of shearing that is the best time to invest in a sheep dip and the best time to use it. But if you didn't do the best thing then do the next best thing now by losing no more time in this matter of making your sheep take a hot medicated bath—two of them in fact. two of them in fact.

Now, that so many men are in the motion of selling out and quitting the sheep business the Journal advises young men with a little money to inyoung men with a little money to in-vest a few hundred delars each in good sheep. If they will do this and then take first class care of their flocks, they can gamble on it that in a short time their flocks will be taking first-class care of them. But let it be understood that first-class care of the sheep don't mean that a cheap herder shall be employed, with a dog to do the herding while the young man is having a good time in town.

While America mutton sheep were little short of a drug on the market in Paris, good mutton is said to have sold last winter readily for 25c to 40c per pound. Is it that French mutton is superior to the American article, or that the French people love mutton more than Americans do? Or is it that well. what does it mean?

That lot of scrub lambs that you are fretting about—how do you account for them? Were you not telling

that you had an extra good lot of new rams? Your ewes are a good lot and it don't look to be their fault that their their all it about seven or eight months ago, lambs are runty. Possibly after all it is get the best policy to invest in \$5 rams. It don't make them good animals for you to say "they are all right." And you knew is when you were buying that last lot—didn't you?

The sheep market did not amount to anything. During the week the best lambs sold at \$4@4.60, and the best sheep at \$3.90@4.00. This is the way they teil it up in St. Louis during the past week. Comment seems superfluores

When you are disposed to growl because you are not likely to get rich this cause you are not likely to get rich this year from the sale of your spring wool ellp, it may comfort you some to know that we still have to import 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 pounds of wool annually of foreign wool to meet the demand at home for woolen goods. American sheep ought to be worth something.

A West Texas sheep man put himself. A West Texas sheep man put himsel? on record recently to say that in his opinion sheep didn't really care for salt, and he didn't believe salt did them any good. The Journal is not inviting a controversy on this point with this gentleman, but it ventures to suggest that it might be a good idea to leave it to the sheep thempsalves. to leave it to the sheep themselves to say if he is right. In other words, if he will put sait where his sheep can get at it, if they don't go for it a wild rush, then the Journal will admit that one flock at least has been educated to care but little for salt. The chances, though, are ten to one they will eat it raveneusly, and though some say sheep are fools, they know is they care for salt.

Just now no end of patriots are offering to sacrifice themselves on the altar of duty, viz: By consenting to go to Austin or Washington to represent their dear follow citizens. The Journal hasn't anything to say against their tendency—indeed it regards it a very commendable ambition for one man to aspire to sacrifice himself in this way for the use and beneat of his neighbor. What the Journal is tired of, however, in that in nine cases out of ten in and out of Texas, these self-sacrificing gentlemen seem to forget when they get down on the Colorado or up on the Potomac that any of their dear constituents are interested in sheepbreeding and wool-growing. They talk write and dream tariff reform and all that sort of stuff, but they stand in with the factory man who clamors for free raw material. They indulge in lots of gush before election day about the importance of getting rid of coy-otes, loafers and all that sort of vermin, but all the same they stand in with the prairie dogs, the wolves, the cats and everything else and everybody that preys on the sheep, and impose on the sheep man.

Is this stating the case too strongly?
If you think so, then so to your favorite candidate for state senator or representative and ask him to tell you frankly where he stands on the question of protecting your interests. Then go to your favorite candidate for congress and ask him if he proposes to vote to put wool on the free list, and keep a stiff import duty on wool manufactured goods. Take good note of their answers. Make them talk out in pubhic and if they are elected don't fall to remind them of their promises. Journal, you see, takes it for granted they will make you promises, promise in fact anything you will ask for, and they should not be allowed to forget these promises.

"As frisky as a spring lamb" is not "As Irisky as a spring lamb" is not a meaningless phrase at this time, if the shepherd is even half-doing his duty. Everywhere the grass is green, and with anything like a fair change the ewes are giving plenty of milk and their lambs are fat and saucy. If you visit the lamb flock now and notice any considerable number of the little fellows hanging back and dragging their hind legs, with their tails dangling to their hind legs, with their tails dangling between them, you may put it down as a fact that Jose, Pat, or the other fellow is not doing his part. The Lord has done his and the lamb is willing to

Texas medium, 8 to 12 months, 12 to 12 1-2c; Texas medium, 4 to 6 months, 11 to 11 1-2c; fine medium, 9 to 11c; fine. 8 to 12 months, 8 to 10c; fine. months, 7 to 9c; heavy and sandy,

This is the way the business is showing up in the St. Louis market this But in Texas, even these sorry figures are not being realized. By the time "heavy and sandy" lots get to St. Louis, pass through several middle men's hands and are sold at from 5 to 7 cents, it is worth withe for the man who owns the sheen that produced the stuff to in quire "where am I at?" And by the time he gets his share of the 12 to 12 1-2 cents for his 8 to 1: months medium lot he will be ready to write again to his congressmen.

Lots of sheep men in Texas were keen to "sell all, lock, stock and barrel" about the first of the year. A few of them succeeded in "getting rid of their sheep," and some are now awfully sorry. The fact is, in spite of disastrous legislation, national and state, the wool grower and sheep breeder still has a big fighting chance to win in the race for success in a business way. Of course it is not as it was back in the early eightier, when all a man had to do to get rich was to invest a few thousand dollars in sheep and them half attention. Now a floo sheep must have no end of proper care if the owner would have it pay him for keeping it. But with proper attention there is still meney in the

If your neighbor wool grower insist that he is tired of sheep and anxious to sell out, just watch him long enough to be sure he is sure enough sick of the business and then strike him for a trade. The time to buy, you should bear in mind, is when the other fellow wants to sell. You need have no fear of investing in good, clean sheep at of investing in good, clean sheep at this season of the year if you purchase from a badly disgruntled flockowner. Such men are not apt to expect or ask anything like the value of their sheep. It has more than once been noted i ese columns that of all the demor alizing stockmen, the disappointed sheep breeder and wool grower takes the lead, easy.

Referring to the wool market, Jas. McMillan & Co. of Minneapolis in their circular of the 1st say: The new wool has commenced to arrive and heavy receipts are looked for this month. There is no life nor de-

SHEEP, SHEEP. SHEEP-H. C. ABBOTT & CO., EXCLUSIVE SHEEP HOUSE. SHEEP COMMISSION MERCHANTS. If you are feeding sheep write to us; if you are going to ship our sheep write to us; for full particulars in regard to speep write to to us. Remember we handle sheep appropriate but sheep. H. C. ABBOTT & CO., Live Stock Exchange, Station A, Kansas

BROWN & ADAMS, Wool Commission Merchants.

207 and 209 Federal Street, samuel G. Adams Boston. **WOOL GROWERS** 

Should read the Wool and Hide Shipper, the highest authority on woof and sheep.

Sample copies free, Wool and Hide Shipper Publishing Comany Chicago, Illinois.

A. M. Lewis & Co., WOOL Commission House 141, 148 and 145 Kinste Street Established (858, Liberal Advances

Wilson bill is passed a large number of the remaining sheep will be killed off and those that hold their sheep will afterward get high prices for them for mutton purposes and make money, even though wool rules as low as at present; if the Wilson bill is not passed wool will undoubtedly do bet-Smith says he has gone out of sheep

mand. We wish we could report a better demand, but we cannot do so, and if anything it is harder to sell wool, although we have had good suc-

cess up to the present time in moving

most grades of our purchases. It looks as though the season's clip would have

to be bought and sold at very low prices. But there will be brighter

times for sheep for two reasons: if the

because there was no money in sheep Jones is still holding on to his old flock and has also invested in the Smith flock, and he says it pays to run a sheep ranch if one has good sheep. Smith thinks he is a No. 1 business man, but Jones, who don't claim to be anything extra that way, thinks le is not—to hurt. In fact, it is probable Jones is correct. Netwithstanding the sheep business has received more than its share of knock-downs during the past few years such men as Jones made more money handling good sheep than nine out of ten of the merchants or groceries. The Journal easily sees how the sheep and wool industry could be more productive to the ranch man. But the law makers of America seem to be dead set against it, and they can't be depended on to do much of any-thing to help it out. The individual sheep man though can help himself creatly by having only good stock and by giving to them the same close and intelligent attention he would give to their business if they were handling dry goods or groceries.

The Outlook for Wool. One of the leading Chicago wool mer-

chants says:
As the shearing season is fast As the shearing season is last approaching, it may be well to take a general review of the situation and so if there are any points that can be gathered that will be of use in future times. The close of the year 1892 saw the woollen industry of the United States in a more prosperous condition than it had been in a number of years. Eighteen hundred and ninety-three ushered in a season of doubt and uncertainty. Lower prices were talked of and expected, but the mony panic came on and prices slipped downward at a rate that was unforeseen, and the result was a most disastrous year for handlers

When the financial atmosphere had become clearer and, under ordinary conditions, an improvement sould be expected, the wool and woollen industries were still fettered and placed in an unsettled condition by tariff legislation. This is the position today, and what the outcome is to be depends entirely on the result of present legislation. It would seem as if the question of supply and demand the world over would to a greater extent than exer fix values. The American manufacturer, if he is able to run, will use home-grown wools, if adapted to his wants, if he can buy them in competition with wools grown elsewhere—and a strong point to be gained by the American wool grower gained by the American wool grower is to make his wool as attractive as possible. To do this means care and trouble, but it may mean the key-note to success or failure for the

The prospect for the coming season is still in doubt, but whatever it is we believe that Chicago can handle wool to as good advantage as any market.

Don't Use Sulphur. The American Cotton and Wool Reporter gives the following advice to its readers among the wool growers: In connection with our advice

wool growers concerning the prepara-tion of their clips for market, a word should be said in regard to the use of dips. Owing to the couraging times through which wool growers are passing, we fear there may be an inclination to economize in dipping by using the home-made sulphur dip. This is poor economy and every This is poor economy and every wool grower should be cautioned against employing it.

"A leading Texas wool buyer showed us this week letters from several wool growing sections of that state in which it was asserted sheep breeders were go-ing to buy little if any patent dip this year, but were going to use lime and sulphur. We hasten to say, don't do it! Don't, by any means, injure your wool which is already heavy this season and none too strongly grown, by employing sulphur dip. The wool trade and the wool manufacturers most emphatically condemn the use of sulphur in dipping

sheep. Though sulphur dip may be a sure preventative and curative of scab, though it may effectually remove ticks and other parasites from sheep, its use ory detrimental to the fleece. Sulscour and gives it a poor color. It introduces an acid that is not removed in the ordinary process of wool scouring and that is fatal to the dyeing of certain colors. There are many firstclass patent dips on the market which are cheap and will kill parasitic growth, which do not stain the wool and which, on the other hand, cure scab, act as a tonic to the skin and promote the growth of the wool. Employ these, by all means, rather than use sulphur dip.

"In offering this advice it is not our purpose to prompte the use of any special patent dips, but to extend to weal growers such counsel as is for their best interests.

#### SAN ANTONIO.

It has rained again, more or less, all over Southwestern Fexas, insuring good crops and abundant grass, and, as The crops and abundant grass, and, as The Journal readers may remember, I predicted just such a season. The trouble is that I seem to be acquiring no little fame as a weather prophet, and with the fate in mind of the San Antonio Daily Express in the role of a weather prognosticator, this is exactly what I therefore all a prognosticators. feared. And I therefore give notice here and now that the only reason on earth why I predicted a good season was because I thought it was about time for a good season. Se>?

I was out in the Uvalde country last week, and am glad to be able to re-port the country good and getting bet-ter. The last rain, that fell while I was out there, makes a good corn crop, and very little more rain will make the Stock of all kinds are getting fat, and the elongated visages that were wont to be turned skyward for rain signs have shortened visibly and are, moreover, wreathed with smiles. Given good crops and fat stock, Texas Given good crops and fat stock, Texas is just nearly enough outside the United States to fly high, in spite of the anarchists, big and little. By the way, Texas has no anarchists, big or little. Besides, it has The Journal for education and the chicken paper for amusement. In fact, since it rained the morning papers seem to be about the only real drawbacks. They will persist in trying to convince the outside world that Texas is not a safe place for the man with money.

A private letter from our old friend James L. Harris, for so many years connected with the Wabash railroad, states that he has severed his connection with the Wabash company, and has entered into a ten years' contract with the Texas Live Stock Commission company. His headquarters will be in Chicago. Jimmy has been a lively hussier for the Wabash and will have

a most valuable acquisition to the

Irrigable farm interests on the Leona river, in Uvalde and Zavalla counties seem to be flourishing, and the area reduced to irrigation has been considerably increased the last year or two. with the prospect that there will be still further increase the next year or two. Among those who contemplate improvements in that direction, is Capt. Pat Dolan, well known in Western Texas, and who owns a fine body of land on the Leona.

Some one has said that an occasional row of sorghum, planted through the cotton field will keep the boll worms off the cotton. Is there aything in it?

Col. Nic Bluntzer, of the Corpus Christi coast, has 800 acres in cotton upon which the bolls are as large as guines eggs, says the Corpus Caller, and that Col. B. expects to have the first bale this year. The Caller also reports the shipment of a car of new Irish potatoes and cantaloupes to Kansas City.

Col. George H. Hogan, the discov erer of Texas blue grass, sticks to it that it is the king of Texas grasses. Perhaps so, but if so, if Col. H. would only tell us how to get a patch of it big enough to amount to anything, he would confer a great favor upon his fellow grass cranks. I have tried it from the seed, as have others to my knowledge, without success. When I say seeds, I mean seed heads, because the latter were so feathery and intangible, figured from the seed stand-point, that I have a serious suspicion that the seeds, if there had ever been any, had disappeared before their fuzzi-ness, the blue grass tops, came into my possession. Anyhow, no results came from an interment of the fuzz. Some friends tried to propagate Col. Hogan's pet grass by transplanting the roots. This worked all right as far as it went, but the process seemed so slow that they became discouraged and jumped the job, one of them remarking that it would take ten years to get ten acres, but said he believed it would be worth \$100 an acre if he could ever get it. That it is a most valuable grass l have no doubt, but how to get it is the question. In fact, who ever did get enough of it to do them any good? I cuid tell you some very whiskered stories about my experience and that eral things grow in Texas where none grew before. And to own the blessed truth, sorghum and Johnson grass were about the only things that came to time in a way to encourage us, and of these the latter has been a source of these the latter has been a source of worriment ever since we got too much of a good thing. While recognizing its virtues, I am afraid of Johnson grass, and if I owned a place where it was absent I would not plant it theren just to show the people how easily I could get rid of it. If I had it I would make the most of it, but in view of the fact that sugar cane is

rid of it. With a majority in both houses of congress, and a free trade president, we don't seem to be able to modify the McKinley bill. We can't even put woo on the free list. While I hardly think the old man intended to be funny, John Sherman perpetrated a huge joke when he suggested that as the Republican he suggested that as the Republican and Democratic parties seem to have come together on the money question, and as well on the tariff question, why not appoint a joint commission to adjust a tariff schedule. Come to think of it, why not? Is it any wonder that old line Democrats are joining the "Pops" or taking to the woods?

just as good or better, if I did not have Johnson grass, as far as I can see at present, I would let it alone. It seems

hard that we should have to forego the benefits of two such splendid things as

Hogan's blue grass and Johnson's live

forever—the one because we can't get it and the other because we can't get

And so it turns out that the live stock fellows were guessing at the number of cattle their roads had hauled to the Territory from Texas. When we understand, too, that they were guessing in competition with each other, we are the better able to comprehend the extraordinary results of their guessing match. I am truly glad it was only guess-work. I am glad to have left the poor comfort of a belief that there may be a few head of cattle left in Texas.

I was on a ranch the other day through which meanders a stream with water holes, a quarter of a mile long, thirty feet deep in places, and wide enough for Capt. Shepard's big Austin lake steamer "Ben Hur" to turn 'round in. Bordering the stream are rich river bottoms a half mile wide, and several miles long. The owners want to sell this ranch for \$2 an acre. Some of these times a Californian will come along and buy it. Then in a few years the present owners will be holding their coat talk aside to be kicked for what might have been.

If you don't get your Journal regu larly, make a fuss about it. The publisher wants you to get every number, and so do 1. Therefore, if it fails to reach you, give us a chance to locate the reason.

The present generation of the kids seem to run to little, pointed toes, little cutaway "close," little three-cornered necks and dudeism generally. And if they don't quit smoking little cigarettes in a generation or two more they won't have sense enough to last them half a mile. I guess the women may as well begin to vote in order that they may learn how to run the country by the time that duty devolves upon them. But what will they do for husbands?

J. R. Hamilton, the Missouri mutton shipper, was here the other day on his way to Kerrville to make a shipment of good ones purchased from John Ford Kerrville county. The best string he has handled for some time he got from Duncan & Patterson of Valverde county. They averaged 91 pounds in Chicago.

Uncle Henry Clare, live stock agent of the Aransas Pass railroad, expresses surprise at the estimates of some re-garding the number of cattle in the Territory from Texas this season. He is very sure that south of a line from Hearne to Eagle Pass, not over 125,000 have gone.

It would afford me great pleasure to report some live stock trading. About the only movement in that line is the delivery of an occasional string subse-quently sold. Col. Bennett and the Messrs. Ike and Sol West leave for the Jackson county ranch this week to make a delivery of cattle. J. P. Hick-man is receiving cattle in Wharton county, purchased some weeks ago. I am hoping that the improvement ir the market lately may have the effect to stimulate trading. With a good export trade and very little meat, com-parative'y, canned last year, we ought to have a fair market, even in the face of other adverse conditions. Owing to the light canning operations last year, I have expected some improvement in the class of cattle that go into cans, and sincerely hope that the late increased demand for cows an 'helfers is an indication of an early realization of my expectations.

Who would decline to sign a petition to congress to adjourn and go home? By the way, ain't politics getting mixed, though? With A. W. Terrell of Texas turning gold-bug, and Tom Reed of Maine flirting with silver, what in the name of all that's funny may not barren. Why, they would not

ELECTRITE'S see for 1894 has been reduced to \$100 cash. Mares will be booked in the order of their positive engagement until book is full. COMAL, 2:26; fee, \$25 cash. LOMO ALTO FARM,

HENRY EXALL, Manager, Dallas, Texas.

## SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM

D. H. & J. W. Snyder, Props., Georgetown, Texas.

Breeders of Pure Bred Percheron and French Coach Stallions, a fine list of

Correspondence Solicited. ELMWOOD POULTRY FARM, R. A. Corbett, Prop.

Baird, Tex.

The oldest established poultry yard in Texas, and have won more first premiums than any breeder in the state. Breed the following standard breeds: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, White Minorcas, Brown White Leghorns and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Eggs for hatching, \$2 for 13; \$5 for 39.

R. A. CORBETT.

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

WANTED Stock cattle, horses or sheep to handle on shares, or will pasture large bunch at reasonable rates. Plenty good water and grass. Galloway bulls for sale. Can refer you to stockmen that you know. L. H. HALLAM, Mirage, Deaf Smith Co., Tex.

## A BARGAIN

FOR SOME ONE. A first-class stock of trotting horses to trade for good land or city property or will sell at one-half their value. Easy terms. Investigate this.
N. M. GAY,

Round Rock, Texas. DRS. WILKINS & WILKINS, THE PAINLESS DENTISTS. (Over Twenty Years Experience in Dentistry.)

Teeth Filed Without Pain, Teeth Extracted Without Pain, Teeth Without Plates, Teeth on Plates FORT WORTH and DALLAS, TEX.

#### DR. ALDRICH. SPECIALIST.

TREATS IMPOTENCY Sterility and all Nervous, Private, Chronic and Blood diseases.
STRICTURES treated without cutting or pain and Syphilis positively and

MEDICINE furnished in all cases.
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were Roger Q. Mills to declare for the McKinley tariff, John Sherman come out for the sub-treasury scheme, or Texas congressmen pay some attention to the interests of their constituents. A stockman who don't think much of

the "cow business on paper," remarked recently that owing to the freshness of the newspaper rellows, stockmen do not say more than about half that is accredited to them. This may be the reason that some of them get credit for being a good deal smarter than they really are.

As I have received no more marked copies, I take it for granted that Cole-man's Rural World knows when it man's Rural gets enough, and that such time has

Say! would you like to have me turn loose on the way the people are pulled and hauled around as witnesses and jurors by the courts, as well as the general cussedness that pervades the courthouses? About the only reason that I haven't "went off" before on this subject is because of a fear that I may be somewhat overloaded, and, there fore, liable to scatter a good deal. Just why the people put up with so much expense, loss of time and other inconvenience that might be saved to them by a little consideration of their inter-ests by the courts, is one of the unsolved mysteries, and especially as the people are supposed to be boss. George, will you give me room if I decide to turn loose my blunderbus? turn loose my blunderbus?
What a blessing are weeds to the

average West Texas farmer. If it were not for the weeds their crops would eceive no cultivation at all. Lots of them have no aim in plowing except to get rid of the weeds. I do not intend this as a joke. Mr. J. J. Reed, the well-known Bexar

county farmer, agrees with me that the peach tree disease known as "jel-lows" is very rare in Texas and eslows' is very rare in Texas and especially in Western Texas, and gives it as his opinion that other causes account for the unthrifty condition of somany peach orchards. For one thing, he says that peach trees require care and feed, to say nothing of cultivation, things that they do not receive to any considerable extent in Texas. Some years ago he planted a peach orchard, which grew and flourished, and the third year bore a fine crop of peaches. The next year the trees began to dwindle, and he had fears that he would lose them entirely. But he was feeding a large lot of hogs, which he turned into his peach orchard. The next spring he pruned orly and liberally and cultivated thoroughly. In the matters of thrifty trees and fine crops the result has been a revelation to him. Mr. Reed thinks it a mistake to try to raise other crops among the peach trees; that they need all the strength that is in the soil.

"Old Sol" and the bare earth of Western Texas work badly in combi-nation, and the ground ought to be covered with something. Even weeds are better than nothing. But don't understand that I would have you build a "brush shed" over it.

Why In It? That Heroules Gas and Gasoline En

gines are held by the public in so much higher estimation than other engines? The paties using these engines, and their name is legion, are the ones who can best answer this question. They well know the ease and promptness with which these engines are started and the very little care they r to keep them running month month with the most perfect satisfac month with the most perfect satisfac-tion. They run without a spark bat-tery, which is admitted to be unre-liable. The simple ignition tubes of the Hercules Engines are far better. Send for cetalogue. If you want sec-ond-hand engines of other makes at ond-hand engines of other makes at cheap raths we can supply you. We have a number taken in trade and can-not take any more until these are real-ized on. PALMER & REY TYPE FOUNDRY, 405-407 Sansome Street, San Francisco. The Scarff & O'Conner Co., Agents, Dallas, Tex.

The mas who will spend the most time, in harvest season, talking politics is generally the one who is of the least account to either himself, his neigh-bors or the got nment.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

## THE VALLEY FARM

On account of hard times and to restock we offer for sale: 20 registered Jersey heifers, 2 years 20 high grade Jersey heifers, 2 years

Registered heifers at \$90 to \$125 each.
Grade heifers at \$40 to \$60 each.
All acclimated Texas bred stock, and
all bred to first class registered bulls. Correspondence invited.

TERRELL, HARRIS & HANDIN, Proprietors, Terrell, Tex. THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE

COMPANY. (Limited.) Postoffice, Espuella, Dickens Co., Tex. FRED HORSBRUGH, Manager,



Have for sale two year old and yearling steers and heifers of their own raising, got by Shorthorn and Hereford bulls in the straight spur mark and Horses branded triangle

Registered and Graded HSREFORD BULLS

AND HEIFERS PURE BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS, all from imported prize winners; also

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. For sale by W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Texas.

## Hereford Bulls.

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Pure Bred HEREFORD BULLS Yearlings

this spring. They are in good condition and well bred. Have a few helfers also for sale. Will price these cattle reasonably.

> LEONARD & SMITH. Fayette, Missourt.

Hereford Park Stock Farm Rhame, Wise County, Texas,

RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors. Breeders and importers of pure bred REGISTERED HOLSTEIN, JERSEY

AND GALLOWAY BULLS. Bred by Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college. Address,

College Station, Tex. SHADE PARK STOCK FARM,

Kaufman, Texas. Registered Poland China, Essex and Berkshire swine. 100 head ready for immediate shipment. The finest col-lection that ever graced our farms. Can Nothing but animals with individual merit and popular breeding admitted into our herds. Come and see our stock

and be convinced, or write us. HARWOOD & LeBARON BROS.

Fentress, Tex. Berkshire swine and Jersey cattle of best breeding. Write us for pedigree

> WARRENTON STOCK FARM. Weatherford, Texas.

W. G. Buster, proprietor. Breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle. About 100 head on hand and for sale at all times. For further information address as above.

FOR SALE. I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey red swine, bred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

P. C. WELLBORN, Handley, Tex.

Blue Mound Blooded STOCK FARM. J. W. BURGESS, Fort Worth, Texas,

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

Proprietor.



AMOS W. HARRIS & SON, / Union County, Kentucky. Breeders of registered Duroc-Jersey Hogs. Also breeders of thoroughbree Brahma chickens. Stock from the best poultry yards in America.

P. O. Address, FLOURNOY, KY. J. H. BEAN, IOWA PARK, TEKAS. Breeders of the best strains of Aberdeen Angus cattle and Poland China hogs. Young stock for sale, Bulls

from one to three years old. For Sale-Registered Hereford Bulls. One car high-grade Hereford, b 100 high grade Hereford cows and hell ers. Also pure bred Poland China pigs. Prices to suit the times. Address.

M. R. KENNEDY, Tay'or, Texas.

Registered, Pure Bred HEREFORD BULLS

Bred and raised in Childress County, Texas. For terms, apply to U. S. WEDDY STON. Child . Texas.

Neches Poultry Farm and Kennels Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwes Registered Collie and Scotch Tarrier Degs. My Poultry, wen in 1891 one hundred and forty two prizes, at Dalins 1892 forty-one: also lawrest and best

one; also largest an display. To hands of customer won at fairs all over the state. Send two cent stamp for catalogue.

J. G. MeRHYNOLDS

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

IN HOOD AND ERATH.

A trip through Hood and Erath counties, along the line of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande railway is always pleasant, but when the general condition of the country is as good and flourishing as at present, such a trip is really refreshing to anyone.

The writer left here Monday at 11:40 and went over the Rio Grande 10ad as far as Bluff Dale. On the way down, pleasant, but when the genera

as far as Bluff Dale. On the way down, a number of farmers and stockmen living along the road, were met, and all were in the best of spirits over the encouraging prospects for good crops.

From Fort Worth to Granbury the fields show for themselves. Corn as high or higher than a man's head; wheat, etc., all in splendid condition, and from appearances ready to yield immense crops. At Granbury, the dinner station. I met a fast friend of the Journal, Mr. F. G. Lewis of Thorp's Springs, who is a farmer and stock man of prominence, and who knew me when I used to think I was having so much fun with the teachers at that great school, Add-Ran college. Mr. Lewis says Hood county was never in better shape and everyone is feeling good.

From Granbury to Bluff Dale, the same conditions exist, and a drive through the country around Bluff Dale convinced me that it's a great agricultural country. The only thing Erath county needs is lots of farmers—it has got the land and everything else.

If there's anyone who thinks that Texas has no fine, fat beef steers now ready for market, the Journal would invite them to come to Tarrant county, just west of Fort Worth along the line of the Texas and Pacific railroad, from Benbrook to Aledo. On either side of the track, can be seen large numbers of as fine beeves as can be found anywhere. The same can also be said of that country along on Mustang creek, to the northwest of the city, where the Fort Worth and Rio Grande railway crosses the creek on down the road to

Chapin switch.

On either of these roads at the placer referred to, are beef steers weighing from 1000 pounds up, fat, sleek and sassy; the very sight of which would make the mouth of an epicure water and when a poor, half-starved news-paper man looks at them—well, he gets awful hungry.

From Callahan County

Baird, Tex., June 6.—Our county has been blessed with an abundance of rain during the last 30 days and both farming and pastorial interests are in very fine condition. Corn will make in very fine condition. Corn will make a fair crop without any more rain, and with one rain about the 15th or 20th instant it will be extra heavy, 40 to 50 bushels per acre. Cotton, millet, sorghum and other feed crops and late gardens all good. Grass has not been better for ten years. Cattle and other stock getting fat very fast. The demand for cattle is increasing every day and a good deal of local trading is goin on. Horses very dull yet, good grown mares and horses are offered at \$17.50 to \$20, fat and well bred, and no buyers at that price even.

bred, and no buyers at that price even. Stock horses are \$10 to \$12 per head. What does the Journal think of the bicycle trade, and its effects on the demand and prices for horses. We saw a man pay \$85 cash for a bicycle here lately, when he could have bought a good unbroke horse for \$20 and got one putter as gentle and tractable as the puite as gentle and tractable as the bicycle seemed to be, for it bucked him off a dozen times before he learned its gaits and no bronco buster ever expects more than one or two telescopic circumlocutions in gentling one animal, and yet it is reported out here that cycles are being made and trained to carry double, a fellow and his girl on the same critter. It does look like the pony must go and that we West Texas people must rely on our rich cheap lands and fat cattle to pull us into wealth, health and happiness.

A. G. WEBB

Omaha Letter.

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, June 2.—The Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal: The following table shows receipts for the past week, mouth and five months with comparri-

	회에 가장 되었다. 하나 가는 것으로 만드려지 않는데 그렇게 그 있다.	Cattle.
	Receipts this week	13,646
į	Receipts last week	15,614
	Same week last year	14,572
i	Receipts for May	68,517
	Receipts for April	69,373
	Receipts for May, 1893	61,457
	Receipts past five months	319,840
2	Same five months 1893	355,007
	Same five months 1892	198,531
		Hogs.
	Receipts this week	55,163
	Receipts last week	49.303
	Same week last year	29.741
	Receipts for May	187.870
	Receipts for April	142,637
	Receipts for May, 1893	125.958
	Receipts past five months	713 745
	Same five months, 1893	522,445
	Same Wive months 1999	OTO TIO

re months, 1892..... 678,740 Receipts last week..... Same week last year..... 

MERCHANTS COMMISSION STOCK ш

ish & Neck

exporters to make matters intersting. Heavy cattle have shown more improvement perhaps than the lighter grades but fat Westerners have sold relatively better than other grades as in size, quality and weight they are strictly in style at present.

The improvement in fat cattle values caused a corresponding advance in feeder prices and desirable stock sold 10@20c better at the close than at the opening of the week. Local rains improved the demand very much but farmers are still complaining of dry weather and burned up pastures. Small grain has suffered from recent drouth and frosts but corn is reported as looking well everywhere. With anything like a good corn crop the demand for feeders this summer and fall will eclipse all previous records. Current cattle values are about as follows:

O' 'DOI' 15' Squago 1 200 fc 1400 https: 2006/115 Cattle values are about as follows:
01/1001/14. sql.0091 01 0011 's1001s oulld
Choice steers, 1200 to 1400 lbs... 3.90@4.15
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1150. 3.50@4.00
Grass steers, 800 to 1200 lbs... 2.75@3.40

Western steers.-.... 2.80@3.90 

 Western steers
 2.30@3.70

 Texas steers
 2.70@3.70

 Good to choice cows
 2.75@3.75

 Poor to medium cows
 1.25@2.50

 Fair to choice feeders
 2.90@3.40

 Poor to medium feeders
 2.00@2.80

 Bulls, oxen and stags
 1.50@3.25

 Veal calves
 2.00@4.75

packers are still counting on receiving a fair share of the Texas business this summer now that railroad rates have been in a measure equalized and complete arrangements have been made to care for all received.
BRUCE McCULLOCH.

Clothing Pests. One gallon of benzine to one ounce of One gallon of benzine to one ounce of carbolic acid is sure death to moths. But it cannot be used in delicate fabrics, and from its inflammable character must be used with great caution. A hand atomizer is the easiest way to apply it.

The fumes of burning camphor gum or sulphur will suffocate moth millers. It is a very disagreeable operation, but it is so effective that any room where they are known to be should be

where they are known to be should be fumigated this month. To do this with entire success remove the contents of trunks and wardrobes and hang on backs of chairs; close loors and windows; set a panful of water in the mid-dle of the room, at a safe distance from all the hangings and furniture; in this place a small iron pot, half filled with ashes and the camphor; for a room 15x18 feet use a piece as large as a wal-nut; saturate with alcohol and set the camphor on fire. It will burn flercely at first, but if proper precautions are observed there is no danger; leave the room as soon as you are satisfied that your furniture is in no danger of taking fire; allow the mass to burn itself out, which it will do in half an hour; open th windows and doors for an hour.

Moths prefer soiled to clean garments.

The first step toward the safety of garments before putting them away is to turn pockets inside out, beat all dust, saturate and clean with benzine, if necessary. Allow the clothes to hang in the sunlight for several hours. Moths hate the light. They work in

the dark. Bags of various sizes, made of seer-sucker and stitched with double seams, are safer receptacles of clothing than trunks and are fully equal to expensive

Seeing By Wire.

Professor Bell is very sanguine of the early success of his experiments in the transmission of light waves by wire in a manner similar to that in which the telephone now transmits sound waves. The problem will present no insurmountable difficulty if a diaphragm can be constructed that shall prove as sensitive to the vibrations of light as are the diaphragms in the transmitter and the diaphragms in the transmitter and of the telephone to the vibra. tions of sound. In as much as the un-dulations of light waves are enormously swifter than those of sound waves, however, the difficulty of finding a suf-ficient sensitive material is not a small

But the inventor expects very soon to perfect an instrument which will transperfect an instrument which will trans-mit images over great distances. The transmitting wire will receive the vi-brations of light communicated to it by the receiving diaphragm, and carry them to the diaphragm at the other end of the line, where they will pro-duce the effect necessary to convey the impressions to the human vision. The ability to "see through a millstone" ability to "see through a millstone" was once upon a time considered a was once upon a time considered a remarkable accomplishment; but it will be reckoned as of small account when in addition to hearing and writing by wire, as we now do by the 'phone and the electric telegraph, we shall also be able to see by wire through acres of houses, and perhaps from Philadelphia to Chicago, or even further, - Philadelphia Record.

An Oriental Jewess.

A nation with a historic antiquity reaching to the Patriarch Abraham, a people who claim every land as their ewn, a race which has made its mark not only as the greatest in the finan-cial world, but which points to names written high on the rell of fame as musicians, authors, painters, sculptors and statesmen. In everything where the brain can be made to supply revenue rather than the labor of the hands, there you will find the Jows, a type distinct from any other, modified in stature and complexion by environment, but whether under the burning sun of the troples or in the chilly northland, east or west, north or south, diguised by no change of costume, the descendant of Araham is the same in roligion, in rapial type

is the same in roligion, in racial type and in commercial activity.

Oppressed for hundreds of years, resecuted and in exila, forbidden to own the land or till it, they drew closer together and achieved supremacy as traders, the only occupation open to them. A portrait shows Rebecca Meise Alithensii, an extremely handsome woman of the Oriental type of Hebrews. She was born in Constantinople and is a fair type of Turkish beauty, while her costume gives an exact idea of the rich, picturesque garb of that nation.

Care of a Siok Room.

A sick room that needs cleaning can be made fresh and sweet without cleaning and without dust, by wiping everything in it with a cloth wrung out of warm water in which there are a few drops of ammonia. The rugs and draperies, though there should not be any in the room, the doctors tell us, may be put upon the line for a thorough airing and wiped in the same way.

thorough airing and wiped in the same way.

The feather duster, which should be banished because it does no real good anywhere except to stir up and redistribute the dust, is especially out of place in the sick room, where there may be, and doubtless often are, germs of disease in the innocent-looking dust. If the patient is in a nervous state a scream may be placed in front of the bed while the freshening soes on. If the room can only be heated by a stove the nise of putting in coal can be deadened by wrapping the coal in paper before putting on the fire and putting on the paper as well as the coal.

MARKETS.

MARKETS BY WIRE.

Live Stock Markets.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 1500; shipments, 800; market active and 10@15c higher generally; na-

tive siteers, 1200 to 1400 pounds, \$4.25@ 4.45; 1000 to 1200 pounds, \$3.75@4.10; cows, \$3.25; heifers, \$3.10; calves, \$4.00 @4.25; Texas steers, 1000 to 1200 pounds, \$3.56@4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 8000; shipments, 900; maket 5c lower; good heavy, \$4.75; good light, \$4.60@4.65; bulk of sales, \$4.55@4.60; common light and rough mixed, \$4.30@4.45; rough light and pigs, \$3.75@4.30.

Sheen—Receipts, 4100; shipments, 500;

Sheep—Receipts, 4100; shipments, 500; market 25c lower; Texans, \$3.30; native, \$3.25; stockers, \$1.50@1.75; lambs \$3.75.

Kansas City, Mo., June 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 3300; shipments, 1500; market strong to 10c higher; Texas steers, \$2.55@3.65; Texas cows, \$2.20@3.10; beef steers, \$3.35@4.65; native cows, \$1.25@3.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.65; bulls, \$2.10@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,900; shipments, 2.—500; heavies steady; others weak; bulk of sales, \$4.50@4.60; heavies, \$4.50@4.60; packers, \$4.50@4.60; pigs, \$4.35@4.45.

pigs, \$4.35@4.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 1000; shipments, 1000; market steady.

market steady.

Horse and Mule Market.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stockyards horse and mule department, report the supply as showing a little falling off in numbers on account of farmers being busy, but to the surprise of all the demand was as strong as at any time divine. was as strong as at any time during the month, more buyers being on the market. The class of stock offered was very good, and anything in the shape of a driver, roadster, nice team or good actor sold fully up to the price of last month. The Southern trade is holding out longer this season than usual. It is expected that the demand will continue good for anything in the way of a nice horse for at least thirty way of a nice horse for at least thirty days yet. Draft horses are about the least in demand at present.

Mules—Market fairly active. Mules
16 1-2 to 16 hands are the most sought

after: Small, thin, pluggy stock is a

Chicago, June 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; shipments, 4000; market 10@15c higher; prime to extra native steers, \$4.70@4.90; medium, \$4.25@4.50; others, \$3.90@4.25; Texans, \$3.10@3.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 31,000; shipments, 9000; prime heavy steady; light and light mixed lower; rough heavy, \$4.25@4.50; light packers and mixed, \$4.65@4.50; prime heavy and butchers weights, \$4.50@4.95; assorted light, \$4.60

Maro.

Hogs. @4.70. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 13,000; market slow and lower; top sheep, \$3.90@4.25; top lambs, \$4.80@5.00.

New York, June 6.-Beeves-Receipts, 1900 head; on sale, 39 cars; market active, 15c per 100 pounds higher; native steers, good to prime, \$4.65@4.75 per 100 pounds; medium to fair, \$4.55@4.60; inferior to ordinary, \$4.00@4.35; stags and oxen, \$3.50@4.00; bulls, common to choice, \$2.25@3.00; dry cows, prime, \$1.60 @3.50; European cables quote American steers at 10@11 1-2c per pound dressed weights; refrigerator beef, 7 1-2@8 1-4c pound; exports today, 4116 quarters

of beef.

Calves—Receipts, 5337 head; market slow; 1-8@1-4c per pound lower on yeals; buttermilk calves steady; veals, choice, \$5.37 1-2@5.50 per 100 pounds; common to prime, \$3.50@5.25; inferior to good buttermilk calves, \$2.50@3.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 14,262 head; on sale 53 cars; market a shade firmer; sheep, poor to prime, \$3.00\( \pi 4.50 \) per 100 pounds; Southern lambs, very poor to choice, \$4.25\( \pi 6.25 \). Hogs-Receipts, 10,400 head; market

weak; top hogs, \$5.25 per 100 pounds. Grala Market.

Galvesten, Tex., June 6.-The followin bulk (Galveston inspection). Followm our (Galveston inspection). Following are teday's quotations:

Wheat—No. 2, red winter, 62c, No. 3
Mediterranean 62c, No. 3 do 59c, No. 3
red winter 59c, No. 4 do 56c, No. 4 Mediterranean 56c

Corn—Mixed No. 2 Texas and Territory 45c, yellow do 46c, white do 47c.
Rye—Texas, Colorado or Kansas No.
2 nominal, No. 3 nominal. Oats-Texas No. 2 30&31c; No. 3 38c Western white, none.

Chicago, June 6.-Wheat rushed up at a dizzy gait today, finishing at 3 1-8c gain. Extremely bullish crop reports scared shorts and their frantic endeavors to recover resulted in an unusually active trade. Corn closed 3-4c higher; oats 2 5-8c higher, and provisions at a slight advance,

New York, June 6 .- Wheat-Receipts, \$1,100 bushels; exports, \$1,100 bushels; sales, 12,550,000 bushels; futures, 26,000 bushels; spot market strong; No. 2 red, store and elevator, 60 3-8c; affoat, 61 5-8c; ungraded red, 60 3-40 delivered; options very active and strong all day on a stampede of the shorts, owing to the frost in parts of the wheat belt last night and the belief that the crops have suffered a good deal. Foreign houses bought and the markets abroad were strong. The close here was very strong at 2 3-4@2 7-80 net advance. August, 60 7-8@62 5-8c, closed at 62 1-2c; September, 61 1-16@64c, closed at 63 3-4c; December, 65 1-8@67 3-8c, €losed 67 1-2c.

Galveston, Tex., June 6 .- Receipts today: None.

Receipts—This day 61,387, this week 534,820, this season 7,757,907, last season Shipments—This day 8800, this week 274,030, this season 6,228,088, last season 4,122,255.

son 4,122,255.
Sales—This day 8800, this week 48,805, this season 890,982, last season 243,900.
Stock—This day 1,534,827; last season 1,774,343.
Spring: Fine, this day 8 1-2@10c, yesterday 8 1-2@10c.
Medium, today 9 1-2@10o, yesterday

Six and Eight Months' Clip— Fine—Today 8@9c, yesterday 8@9c. Medium—Today 8@10c, yesterday 8

Mexican Improved—Today 7 1-2@9c, yesterday 7 1-2@9c. Mexican Carpet—Today 7@8c, yestermexican Carpet—Today 1@8c, yester-day 7@8c.
St. Louis, Mo., June 6.—Wool very strong at good demand, but quotations not changed.

Galveston, Tex., June 6.—Cotton—Middling, 7 1-16c; sales, 229 bales, receipts, 228 bales; export, none; stock, 20,508 bales. Liverpool, June 6.-The spot market

closed steady, Sales, 10,000. Ordinary, 3 5-8; good ordinary, 3 12-16; low middling, 3 15-16; middling, 4 1-16; good millding, 4 3-16; middling fair, 4 1-2.

New York, June 6.—The spot market closed firm. Sales, 572. Orodinary 6 3-16; good ordinary, 6 1-4; low middling, 6 15-16; middling, 7 3-8; good middling, 7 7-16; middling fair, 8 1-8.

New Orleans, June 6.—The spot market closed firm. Sales, 1100. Ordinary,

CHICAGO MARKET BY WIRE.

Special Telegram From the Texas Live Stock Commission Co. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 7. Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; active and higher; best natives 30c higher this week; medium and common 15c higher; Texas common and medium unchanged; best Texas steers 30c higher for week; native canners, \$1.75 to 2.10; butchers' cows and helfers, \$2.50 to \$3.50; dressed beef, steers, \$3.80 to \$4.50; export, \$4.25 to \$5.10; Texas steers, grass, \$2.40 to \$2.90; fed, \$3 to \$4.45; grass cows, \$1.75 to \$2.

Hogs—Receipts, 35,000; 5c lower except on prime heavy: light, \$4.55 to \$4.65; heavy, \$4.70 to \$4.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; market demoralized; prices 1-4c lower for the week. Good to prime Texas mutton, \$3.25 to \$3.60; medium to fair, \$2.50 to \$3.00; thin stuff, \$1.25 to \$2.00.

Money Market.

New York, June 6.—Money on call easy at 1 per cent; last loan 1, closed at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4 1-2 per cent. Sterling exchange, dull and steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.88 3-4 for demand and at \$4.87 1-2 for sixty days. Posted rates, \$4.88 1-2@4.90. Commercial bills, \$4.86 1-2. Bar silver, 62 1-4. Silver certificates, 64@65. Mexican dollars, 51 3-8. 6 1-16; good ordinary, 6 9-16; low middling, 6 7-8; middling, 7 1-8; good middling, 7 7-16; middling fair, 7 15-16. New York, June 6.-Money on call

Fort Worth, Tex., June 7, 1894. Office of James H. Campbell & Co. Live Stock Commission Merchants, Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex. The offerings at this market for the past week have been liberal and demand fairly good for medium to good cows. There has been but few steers offered with light demand. Cows range in price from \$1.65 to \$2.00. Steers range in price from \$2.50 to \$3.00.

There is a strong demand for well fatted hogs weighing 150 pounds and over. There has been a slight advance this week and sales run from \$4.30 to \$4.50 for all desirable hogs. Light hogs are worth from \$3.00 to \$3.25.

The following are the sales made by us during the week:

us during the week:

5	232	\$4.40
1	240	4.00
9	185	4.45
3	870	4.45
33	190	4.55
3	843	4.45
1	300	4.20
1	260	4.00
89	198	4.40
1	100	8.00
	177	4.00
	117	8.25
2	300	4.10
2 1	260	4.10
	221	4.50
	250	4.15
	192	4.40
2 4	120	3.00
7	214	4.20
	370	4.25
58	20	4,40
7	125	1 3.00
· Cattle	Vers co	Price
	verage.	Price.
6 cows	765	\$1.80
6 cows	765 715	\$1.80 2.50
6 cows	765 715 1020	\$1.80 2.50 1.75
6 cows	765 715 1020 1244	2.50 2.50 1.75 1.50
6 cows 28 steers 1 bull 5 bulls 1 bull	765 715 1020 1244 1190	\$1.80 2.50 1.75 1.50 1.60
6 cows 28 steers 1 bull 5 bulls 1 bull 1 cow	765 715 1020 1244 1190 970	1.80 2.50 1.75 1.50 1.60 2.00
6 cows 28 steers 1 bull 5 bulls 1 bull 1 cow	765 715 1020 1244 1190 970 837	1.80 2.50 1.75 1.50 2.00 1.85
6 cows 28 steers 1 bull 5 bulls 1 bull 1 cow 1 cow 1 cows	765 715 1020 1244 1190 970 837 714	1.80 2.50 1.75 1.50 1.60 2.00 1.85 1.85
6 cows 28 steers 1 bull 5 bulls 1 bull 1 cow 10 cow 10 cows 4 cows	765 715 1020 1244 1190 970 837 714 787	\$1.80 2.50 1.75 1.50 2.00 1.85 1.85
6 cows	765 715 1020 1244 1190 970 837 714 787 805	\$1.80 2.50 1.75 1.50 2.00 1.85 1.85 1.50
6 cows 28 steers 1 bull 5 bulls 1 bull 1 cew 2 19 sows 5 cows 4 cows 4 cows 1 cow 1 cow 1	765 715 1020 1244 1190 970 837 714 787 805	\$1.80 2.50 1.75 1.50 2.00 1.85 1.85 1.66 2.00
6 cows 28 steers 1 bull 5 bulls 1 bull 1 cow 1 cows 4 cows 4 cows 1 cow 1 cows	765 715 1020 1244 1190 970 837 714 787 805 1130 797	\$1.80 2.50 1.75 1.50 2.00 1.85 1.85 1.50 1.65 2.00 1.85
6 cows 28 steers 1 bull 5 bulls 1 bull 1 cow 19 cows 4 cows 4 cows 1 cow 19 cows 5 dows 4 cows 1 bow 19 cows 1 bow 19 cows 1 bow 19 cows 1 bulls	765 715 1020 1244 1190 970 837 714 787 805 1130 797	\$1.80 2.50 1.75 1.50 2.00 1.85 1.85 1.50 1.65 2.00 1.85
6 cows 28 steers 1 bull 5 bulls 1 bull 1 cow 19 cows 5 cows 4 cows 4 cows 1 cow 19 cows 1 cow 19 cows 1 cow	765 715 1020 1244 1190 970 837 714 787 805 1130 797 1300 810	\$1.80 2.50 1.75 1.50 2.00 2.00 1.85 1.66 2.00 1.85
6 cows 28 steers 1 bull 5 bulls 1 bull 1 cew 1 cows 5 cows 4 cows 4 cows 1 cow 1 cow 1 cow 1 cow 1 cow 4 cows 1 cow 1 cow 4 cows 1 cow 1 cow 4 cows 1 cow 1 cow 1 cow 1 cow 1 cow 1 cow	765 715 1020 1244 1190 970 837 714 787 805 1130 797 1300 810 880	\$1.80 2.50 1.75 1.50 2.00 1.85 1.85 1.66 2.00 1.85 1.40
6 cows 28 steers 1 bull 5 bulls 1 bull 1 cow 19 cows 5 cows 4 cows 4 cows 1 cow 19 cows 1 cow 19 cows 1 cow	765 715 1020 1244 1190 970 837 714 787 805 1130 797 1300 810	\$1.80 2.50 1.75 1.50 2.00 2.00 1.85 1.66 2.00 1.85
	9 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	9

THE MASCULINE GIRL.

Changes Wrought by the Adoption of Male Attire.

Ladies who affect masculine shirts, short cropped hair, felt hats, stand-up collars and the other articles of wearing attire usually the property of the other sex, must not complain if they occasionally suffer inconveniences and disconcerting mistakes occur. An in-stance of the kind comes from Man-chester. At the Victoria station a porter was accosted by the occupant of a first-class carriage with the inquiry:
"How long will this train wait?"
The individual addressing him was

arrayed in a felt hat, ulster coat cravat and wore closely cropped hair, and the porter, naturally imagining a male passenger was seated in the carriage, replied:
"You'll just have time to get a drink,

"You'll just have time to get a drink, sir; but you'll have to look sharp."
The woing lady, for such the masculinely attired one was, blushed considerably at the unpleasant imputation of unfeminine bibulous propensities thus cast upon her, but her fellow passengers, as may be imagined, seemed rather to enjoy her embarrassment.

SPORTING NOTES.

Friends of Eddie Pierce are anxious to have him go against the "Kentucky Rosebud" in a finish contest. The Logan base ball club of Germantown won every game it played this season, with the exception of two.

C. J. Moriarity met Ed Meyers of Denver in the People's theater, Wilmington, Saturday night, and won in four rounds. Meyers had slightly the advantage at the start, but in the fourth round Moriarity forced the fighting and knocked Meyers out by a right-

fourth round anniarity forcets ing and knocked Meyers out by a right-hand blow on the jaw.

The "Kentucky Rosebud," who is matched to meet George Dixon on June 29 at Boston, will start to train for the contest this week. The programme is a good one, and a big night's sport for the lovers of boxing should result. A special feature will be the wrestling match between Benny Jones and Emil Beck. There will be four-round boxing bouts between Tom Moriarity and Mike Coyle; Frank Wondo, the Indian puglist, of Norfolk, Va., and the Cuban Wonder; Charles Farren, and an unknown, and the wind-up between Benny Peterson and Walter Edgerton, the "Kentucky Rosebud." Clog dancing, club swinging and atheletic exercises will fill in between the settos.

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AT CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY OR FORT WORTH TEXAS We Want Your Hogs at Fort Worth,

Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth Write to us at any of our Houses.

SHORTEST ROUTE. BEST ROADBED. QUICKEST TIME

COTTON BELT ROUTE.

THE ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY

Offers to live stock shippers the shortest route to

St. Louis, Chicago and Memphis,

The COTTON BELT ROUTE is, by actual measurement, considerably the shortest line from Fort Worth to Texarkana, and is now prepared to handle live stock shipments with all possible dispatch. Write to or call on.

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All shipments handled with care. The nearest route by which to ship.
Unexcelled in any particular. See that your stock is billed via the

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY THE COTTON BELT ROUTE.

DR. FRANK GRAY,

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

NOTICE TO STOCK RAISERS:

HOGS That are produced in this vicinity.

They will purchase for slaughter

SHIP YOUR STOCK TO THE FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS.

#### PERSONAL.

Col. H. M. Valle, of Independence, Mo., well known in Texas, died at his home, June 4. The Kansas City Tele-gram says: Death was due to a stroke gram says: Death was due to a stroke of paralysis received two weeks ago while engaged in looking after his vast estate in Independence. He was a man always prominent through his business sagacity and amassed a great fortune. He gained national prominence in Star Route trials; for a long time held the contract for carrying the mail from Kansas City to Santa. Feeside other enormous contracts of a eside other enormous contracts of a of money while engaged in the cattle business, buying thousands of cattle of money while engaged to cattle' business, buying thousands of cattle' in Texas during the palmy days of the trade and shipping them to Missouri. For the past dozen years he has managed, while engaged in the cattle business in the Strip, vast cattle interests in the Cherokee Strip.

Harrison's order to move off made him and his associate lose vast amounts of

and his associate lose vast amounts of money. From the Strip he went to Texas, where he held an interest with Williamson and others in a ranch of many thousand acres. Mr. Vaile always expended his money in Jackson county, and was one of the largest land owners in the county. He took great delight in the breeding of cattle and enjoyed the distinction of owning one of the finest herds of Shorthorns in the state. He was liberal in his riffs and no charitable cause was refused his generous hand. His handsome residence at Indpendence is one of the finest in the West, and the lawns surrounding it are famed for their beauty. He had two sisters living, beauty. He had two sisters living, both of them married and residents of New York state. He had two brothers, but both are dead.

H. M. Stonebreaker, a well known man in Texas, is representing the Kansas City commission house of R. K. Campbell & Co. Mr. Stonebreaker has been in the live stock center for several days.

Col. J. E. Pennington, live stock agent of the Gulf, Colorado and San-ta Fe, went to Gainesville last night. The colonel is a hustler, always on the go, and ever the same obliging and accommodating gentleman.

L. W. Krake was out of town yester-day. No one knew just where he was, but dollars to dimes he's making business for St. Louis.

Page Harris, live stock agent of the Page Harris, live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific, says cattle are not moving from the West now. A good many sheep are now about ready for market. The recent rains in the West have been good, as long as they lasted, but they didn't last long enough.

Charley French told The Journal man yesterday that the Evans-Snider-Buel company was still doing business unin-

company was still doing business unin-terruptedly at the old stand. Uncle-Bill was out hustling, Waymos in St. I Dute, and he was keepling by eye on the gun round about Fort Worth.

J. M. Chittino, a prominent and well-to-do stockman of San Antonio, was here Saturday en route to the Indian Territory, where he is pasturing a large string of cattle. Mr. Chittino is of the opinion that cattle throughout Southern Texas have decreased fully 40 per cent during the past three years. In Duval and a few other southern counties where cattle were plentiful a few years ago, they are now all gone. Most of them having died of starvation during the recent long drouth. Mr. Chittino thinks that it will require several months, possibly years, of good seasons to put the range of southern Texas again in good condition. That section which has usually furnished thousands of fat beef will not have anything good enough to go on the market this year. Up to the time Mr. Chittino left home the drouth was still prevailing in Duval county.

W. R. McIntyre, the well known catday. Mr. McIntyre, the well known cat-tleman of Dallas, was in the city Fri-day. Mr. McIntyre was retunring from his pasture on the Rock Island, in the Comanche reservation. Says they have had an abundance of rain and grass is fine and cattle would take on flesh very rapidly but for the flies. These pests have again put in their appearance with increased numbers and renewed energy. Mr. McIntyre is of the opinion that the "horn fly" has come to stay and that it will in future be a serious drawback to fattening cattle in summer time.

J. B. Wilson of Dallas was here Friday. He was returning home from the Comanche reservation where he is pasturing several thousand steers. He reports lots of rain, plenty of grass, and an abundance of files, but says cattle are doing well. Mr. Wilson had some fed cattle on the market last week that brought \$4.30.

Geo. C. Gray, formerly of Midland, but now ranching in the Panhandle near Clarendon, was here Saturday. Mr. Gray was forced to move his cattle from the Midland country early in the spring on account of the drouth. While the change at that particular time necessitated considerable loss yet his cattle are now doing well, and will in all probability soon fatten in their new

M. (Doc) Harrold of Fort Worth, one of our largest cattle dealers and feeders says: "Any"set of men who can't guess within \$20 a head of what a \$20 Texas steer will bring ninety days hence ought to quit the business and try their hands at something else." "Doc" went into the feeding business pretty extensively last fall, and like all other feeders, got worsted and is a little

John H. Belcher, the Henrietta cattle dealer and feeder, was here this week. He thinks the boys have caught it rather hard of late, but still has great faith in the future of the cattle business..

Jot J. Smith of Itaska, one of the largest and most successful cattle feeders in the state, was here Monday.

P. O. Dunlap of Alice sends the Journal one dollar to renew his subscription and says: "As an agricultural and live stock paper I consider the Journal second to none."

Capt. W. R. Moore, manager of the Ardmore oil mill, came down Wednesday morning and spent a few days in the city. Capt. Moore reports an abun-dance of rain throughout the Territory and says grass is excellent and cattle are doing fine.

Willis McAuley came up Wednesday from Runnels county and went on it his Territory pastures that night. He says his part of Texas has had rain and grass is fairly good.

George Simmons went to the Territory Wednesday night and from there will make a trip to Kansas City, returning here in about ten days. George says the Territory was never in better shape than now.

Hon, T. J. Martin of Midland, mem-Hon. T. J. Martin of Midland, member of the live stock sanitary commission and a prominent West Texas cattleman, was here a few days this week. Speaking about the Midland country Mr. Martin said: "We have practically had no rain for more than a year and grass has consequently been very scarce; in fact, for six months or more we have had no grass and cattle have suffered a great deal. Of late we have had some rain, but not near enough days will grow some now wen with-

out more rain, but to make it good, we need lots of rain; in fact, we can't well get along without it. Midland has got a black eye now, but a few good rains will change things back to where they used to be."

Ed Fenion of Midland, manager for the Bronson cattle company, was here Wednesday. He says his country has had some fairly good rains, but needs

"Col. J. Nesbitt, general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton, attended the annual meeting of the Alvarado cotton seed oil mill company held in this city on Wednesday. The colonel is largely interested in the above named company. Is an old feeder himself and always takes a lively interest in matters of this kind. Col. Nesbitt is a great friend to Texas and Texas stockmen, but like many others thinks the methods of feeding in Texas might be improved. For in-stance he believes it is bad policy to stance he believes it is bad pone, the feed cattle in feed pens where they are compelled to stand at all times day or the belies. He night in mud up to their bellies. He believes in having good stock to begin with, and then in feeding in a careful, systematic and economical manner. The colonel says that if Texas raises as good corn crop as the prospects now seem to indicate, that more corn will be fed to cattle this winter than ever before. He thinks that corn at 25 cents a bushel is cheaper feed than cotton seed meal at \$10 per ton. The last named figure will, in the colonel's opinion, be the ruling price for meal this fall.

E. B. Carver, the Texas manager for Cassidy Bros. & Co. of St. Louis, was here yesterday. Mr. Carver is feeling a little encouraged at the improved condition of the market, and thinks it will make still greater improvement in the near future. He is also of the opinion that cattle as a rule will get very good in Texas this year.

J. W. Corn, who made a "barrel of money" feeding cattle at Weatherford last winter, was in Fort Worth several days last week. He still has eight or ten of those fine high grade black muley bulls. Anyone wanting to buy such animals should correspond with Mr. Corn. His postoffice is Weatherford.

"Doc" Riddle of Alvarado returned from Chicago Tuesday. He thinks the market will run a little better in future, but that there can be no material improvement until the strikes are ended and the laboring men throughout the country again have employment.

Dorr Clark, of the well-known firm of Clark & Plumb, spent several days in the city this week. These gentlemen have large ranch interests both in Texas and Montana. They also owr about 60,000 acres of very fine agricultural land in Archer county.

Col. A. W. Roberts of Brownsville, Tenn., was in the city Monday. Col Roberts is one of the original charter nembers and a large shareholder in the Pitchfork Cattle Company of King and Dickens counties, of which Mr. D. B. Gardner of this city, is manager. Col Roberts says his company's range has for two yeras, and until a few mo for two yeras, and until a few monlago, suffered from drouth, but that prior to that time they have never had any trouble on acount of drouth or scarcity of either grass or water. The remarkable part of the colonel's statement is that his company has always, made money. He attributes their success to the good markable part of the grass of th cess to the good management of their head man, Mr. D. B. Gardner, who, he thinks, is one of the best ranch managers in the state

Frank Weaver, the well-known Fort Worth cattleman, had 95 head of fine 980-pound steers on the St ket a few days since. They brought in the neighborhood of \$3.50 per 100 pounds.

J. F. Butz & Co., ommmission merchants, Fort Worth, sold Wednesday 125 head of fine beef steers to George Beggs and Ed Farmer. The cattle were fed by Dick Boaz of this county, and Farmer gave about 3 centre for them. They went to Chlore very learner to the county of the county of the county went to Chlore very learner to the county of the county went to Chlore very learner to the county of t them. They went to Chicago yester

C. W. Merchant and James H. Parawere here last night en route to the Indian Territory. These gentlement have 5000 steers on pasture in the Territory and a like number in Kansas. They say their cattle are doing well and will, they think, make good beef in a short time.

E. T. Cramer, a prominent ranchment Tom Green county, was here last urea lastice de

Charles Lecnard Ware, general live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver, is again making his home at Henrietta, but necessarily spends a good part of his time in Fort Worth.

A. J. Lang, the Sweetwater cattleman, came down from Amarillo yester-day. He recently delivered his 2-year-old steers to the Standard Cattle company of Wyoming at the above named place. Mr. Long also has about 1000 2-year-old steers that are being pas-tured by J. D. Jeffries near Clarendon.

The Alyarado Cotton Seed Oil Mill The Alyarado Cotton seed Oil Mill company had its regular annual meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year in this city on Wednesday of this week. The officers elected for the current year were: Winfield Scott, Fort Worth, president; W. L. Tamblyn, of Chicago, vice-president; C. Van Ordstrand, of Fort Worth, secretary and E. B. Harrold, of this city, treasurer. These four gentlemen and Mr. H. Z. Herrick of Chicago constitute the directory for the ensuing year.

A. V. Carter, outside manager for Nelse Morris, was in the city yester-day. Mr. Carter was returning from Mr. Morris' ranch, near Midland, and the plains, where he recently installed A. A. (Gus) Hartgrove as ranch manager, vice Mr. Ed W. Rannells, who recently resigned. On this ranch Mr. Morris has under fence about 350,000 acres of land, on which he grazes from 15,000 to 30,000 cattle. On account of 15,000 to 30,000 cattle. On account of the severe drouth that has prevailed in that country for the past year or two that country for the past year or two the herd has been cut down to the first named number. Mr. Carter reports an abundance of rain in that section re-cently. He says the lakes are all full of water now, and that the ground will soon he covered with a fire country. soon be covered with a fine coat

A. H. Tandy, the wel known banker and stockman of Haskell, was here Monday. He reports plenty of rain and grass growing rapidly in his section, says cattle will soon begin to fatten rapidly, and the few that are left ought to do well in future. He thinks the number of cattle in Haskell and adjoining counfies has been reduced fully one-third during the past three years.

W. E. Rayner, of Rayner, Stonewall county, was in the city Wednesday. He says his part of the moral vineyard has been blessed with plenty of rains and the country is now in good condition.

R. K. Wylie of Runnells county was

J. W. Field, a well to do stockman of Dallas, was in Fort Worth yester-day. Mr. Field is state agent for the

Stewart & Omstreet of St. Louis, for whom he is doing a good business.

W. Wilson, a prominent cattle feeder of Dallas, was here yesterday.

E. A. Hearn, formerly of Baird, but now of Roswell, N. M., is in the city, Mr. Hearn says cattle in the Roswell

Col. W. L. Tamblyn, the well known live stock commission merchant of Chi-cago, was here Wednesday. Col. Tamblyn says he never saw Texas in a more flourishing condition than it is now. He predicts a prosperous era for the farmers and stockmen of the state.

G. H. Connell, the cotton seed mill man of Dublin, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Poole's Palavers.

Greenville, Hunt Co. Tex., June 6, 1894. Editors Live Stock and Farm Journal: Dear Sirs—My first stop after leaving Fort Worth was Grapevine, Tarrant county. It was raining, and I found crops very promising in that locality. My next stop was Plano, Collin county. Old Collin is the banner county for farming, hogs, fine mules and good horses. Plano is half-way between Dalhorses. Plano is half-way between Dal-las and McKinney, on the Houston, Texas Central and Cotton Belt. The click of the reaper could be heard on all sides. Wheat harvest is in full blast all over the country. I spent five days in Collin. Corn, oals, wheat and cotton are simply immense. I don't think I ever beheld such crops growing.

I met a great many farmers, and one and all expressed the opinion that wheat would average twenty-five bushels per agree oats seventy-five bushels.

els per acre, oats seventy-five bushels per acre, and cotton is clear of weeds-and growing rapidly, though the acre-age of cotton is not so large as usual. I never saw such prospects for corn in Texas. This rain insures a large vield.

I am glad to note that the Collin county farmers are turning their attention to the raising of hogs. I saw some as fine hogs there as I ever saw raised in Missouri, and I noticed the farmers drove first-rate mule teams—as a rule fat and sleek—and in addition to fine mules, I noticed quite a number of "jam-up" good driving horses. Old Collin claims to be raising some of the finest horses in Texas. The farmers seem to be thrifty, out of debt and happy happy.

Leaving Plano, my next stop was at Wiley. Here we found crops equal to the neighborhood of Plano. Here we spent the Sabbath and rested as the good book directs. Politics red-hot. Of course each candidate for governor has his supporters in each town and neigh-borhood. I find Regan, Culber-son and Lanham's strength about the same in this county. If any difference, I think Lanham's chances the best. I next pulled up at Nevada, Collin county, which is eighteen miles from this place. It is a nice little burg of

this place. It is a nice little burg of about 800 inhabitants. Here I met my old-time friend W. P., or as the boys all call him, "Dick" Harris. He owns a beautiful farm of 450 acres adjoining the town. "Dick" is a wide-awake farmer and stock raiser. By the way, he has a fine lot of Shorthorn cattle; has been raising that class of cattle, for been raising that class of cattle, has been raising that class of cattle for many years. With a merry twinkle in his eye, said he, "when I put them fel-lows on the scales they will pan out something for my trouble and feed." I spent the night with him, and we had many hearty laughs over our tramps together of long years ago. His daughter, Miss Nora, made the welkin ring with some choice music on the piano, of which I am very fond. It is hard for me to divert my mind from that old country ham, which we ate, of his own raising. His good wife has some of the finest turkeys I ever saw. They are of the Bronze tribe, and will weigh, when grown 40 to 50 pouries. when grown, 40 to 50 pounds.

I met also one of my kinsmen, G. W. Pool a North Carolinian, by bigth, Mr.
Pool was shipping out a lot of fat
cattle to the Fort Worth packery. I
found him to be a pushing young gen-

tleman, full of pluck and vim. Now, here I am at Greenville, the county seat of Hunt county. It is a nice little city, about 8000 inhabitants. It has four railroads and another in It has four railroads and another in contemplation. It is quite a busy city, and commands a big trade. We had a big rain here last night. This is in the black waxy belt of Texas. It can't be surpassed for farming, but oh, how it sticks when it is wet. It would bog a buzzard's shadow. There was a heavy wind in advance of the rain last night. A number of people concluded it was a cyclone coming. I think many of them for years, I bid you adjeu until next week.

C. C. POOLE,

Only Beecham's Pills cure constipa-

The Cherokees Happy.

Tahlequah, I. T., May 30.—The payment of the \$6,500,000 to the Cherokees takes place June 4, and many are gathering in from all parts. Horse and mule men are here from Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. The Kansas men sold their horses one year age and are here now to collect the pay. Some few are selling on a few days' time, but most of them are waiting until the Indian gets his money. Missouri and Arkansas men buy and ship from Kansas City, Mo.

It has been very dry for a month, but a heavy rain is falling today.

From reports received from all parts From reports received from all parts of the state it appears that abundant rains have fallen everywhere during the past week or ten days, excepting possibly, Duyal county and a small scope of the adjoining territory and possibly a part of Presidio county and a portion of the adjoining territory. The Journal has not been favored with reports from these localities accorded. reports from these localities, consequently can not say definitely but trusts that they too have been fortunate enough to have secured good rains while they have been going the rounds.

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

CHEAP RAILROAD TICKETS

To Little Rock, Ark.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Asbury Park, N. Y., and Toronto, Canada, via the "Cotton Belt Route."

On July 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, account "United Brothers of Friendship and Sisters of the Mysterious Ten," meeting tickets will be sold to Little Rock, Ark., and return at one fare for the round trip, good to return July 30.

On June 17, 18 and 19, account of T. P. A. meeting, round trip tickets will be sold to Chicago at one fare, limited good to return within fifteen days from date of sale, tickets to be sold at Chicago to Milwaukee and return at rate of fare and one-third or \$3.40 on the certificate plan.

On July 6 and 7, account National Education association meeting, tickets will be sold to Asbury Park, N. Y., and return at rate of one fare for the round trip plus \$2, ilmited good to return July 31. July 31.
On July 16 and 17, account Baptist Young People's union meeting, tickets will be sold to Toronto, Canada, and return at rate of one fare for the round trip, good to return July 31, with the privilege of extension to September 15 by depositing with the joint agent at Toronto. For further information address,

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

beefsteak and fried apples for

For Sale or Exchange.

FOR SALE

At a Bargain for Cash or Exchange for Land. Make Me an Offer.

Three head of standard and fashionably bred trotting stock.

Brood mare, "Nannie L." bay color, foaled 1878, now bred and prepaid to Earl, record 2 23 3-4; sire Messenger Duroc 106, sire of 21 in 2:30 list and sire of dams of 23 in 2:30 list; first dam Mary Sanford by Boy Hambletonian.

Cevium bay mare foaled July 23 1891

Ceylon bay mare, foaled July 23, 1891, sire Kentucky Wilkes, 1854, record, 2:21 1-4, son of Geo. Wilkes; first dam Nannie L. by Messenger Duroc 106. See above.

sire Madison Wilkes 1331, record 2:28 1-2 (full brother of Kentucky Wilkes), son of Geo. Wilkes: first dam Nannie L. by Messenger Duroc 106. Kentucky Wilkes, Madison Wilkes and Earl are sires of quite a number of 2:30 performers. The above mare and fillies are now in Kentucky and are guaranteed sound and choice in-

Yearling filly, foaled 1893, not named,

H. W MEISNER, Care Empire Oil Co. TEMPLE, TEX.

dividends. Address

PASTURE TO LEASE. The Dixon Creek pasture, close to Panhandle City; 107,500 acres, Heavy rains fallen lately. Apply to J. C. PAUL, Panhandle City, Tex.

FASTURE FOR LEASE. I will take for pasture as many as 10,000 head of cattle, steers preferred, or will lease a 100,000 acre subdivision If cattle are taken for pasture will give the best of attention; guarantee an abundance of good range and water; canadian or Red river runs the full length of the range. Will deliver cattle at any accessible railroad point. This range is within 60 miles of Clayton and 70 miles of Springer. Splendid winter-protection. For prices and further information address Arthur Tisdall, Mgr. Bell ranch, San Miguel county, N. M.

PASTURE FOR LEASE. I have for lease cheap a 60,000 acre pasture in King and Stonewall counties. Plenty of water and good fence. H. H. HALSELL, Decatur, Texas

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. 480 acres of good land in the Pecos 400 valley for sale cheap, or will trade for sheep or cattle. J. O. CAMERON. Eddy, N. M.

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

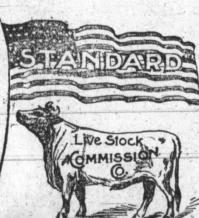
Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

CATTLE WANTED. We want 10,000 cattle to range in N county, O. T., by the year. 2000 head of yearlings and twos on

1000 cows to breed from on shares for a number of years. Place Fond Us Propositions

We also want 300 head of one and two year old colts to raise to maturity on shares. Send propositions stating breed of stock. THE ALV. INCORPOR-TED CATTLE CO.

A Na O unty M, O. T.



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

STANDARD LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY Room 173, New Exchange building, U. S. Stock Yards, Chicago, Illu W. A. SANSOM, Manager, formerly of

Make It a Point

Alvarado, Texas.

To read our advertisement each week or you may miss something that would interest you. If you would like to have our circular about "Texas and the Great Southwest" write for it. If you want to buy, sell or exchange live stock or real estate of any kind of the work your wants.

you want to buy, sell or exchange live stock or real estate of any kind let us know your wants.

Pasture and Butchering Outfit.

2200 acres adjoining military reservation at Fort Clark, Texas; 500 acres agricultural land and all fine grass land. Fenced. Splended well, with Eclipse wind mill; 5000 galions; cypress tank and large dirt tank. Good ranch house and out-houses, and a thoroughly equipped slaughtering outfit; the only one in that section. The military force at Fort Clark is being very largely increased — other posts being abandoned and troops concentrated there, which will make the pasturage and butchering facilities of this place very valuable, as the meat supply for the military force of about 800men, to say nothing of the town of Bracket, which adjoins the post, will be quite an item. This property under the conditions which now exist has rented at from \$75.00 to \$80.00 per month.

CHARIDGE & PAYNE.

San Antonio, Tex.

At College Station.

During the past week the com-mencement exercises of the Agricultur-al and Mechanical college have been in progress and the reports of same sent to the Dallas News are very in-teresting and full. The following is

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

# National Stock Yards

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

# THE KANSAS CITY STOCK

Are the most complete and commodious in the West and second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further East. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here is in better condition and has less shrinkage, having been shipped a shorter distance; and also to there being located at these yards eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 9000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 4000 sheep. There are in regular attendance sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Chicago, Omaha, St. Lowis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston and the Export trade to Europe. All the eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards

100	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1893			569,517 872,385 71,284		93,758
old to Shippersotal Sold in Kansas City	360,237 1,566,046	510,469 <b>1,948,357</b>	15,200 <b>458,869</b>		

C. F. MORSE, General Manager, E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer, H. P. CHILD; Ass't General Manager. E. RUST, Superintendent.

JOHN A. McSHANE, Pres. W. A. PAXTON, Vice-Pres.

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UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

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

RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

· 1700 316 18 18 2	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1885	114,163	130,867	18,985	1,950
1886	144,457	390,187	40,195	3,028
1887		1,011,706	76,014	3,202
1888	340,469	1,283,600	158,503	5,035
1889	467,340	1,206,695	159,053	7,595
1890		1,673,314	156,185	5,318
1891	593,044	1,462,423	- 170,849	8,592
1892	738,186	1,705,687	185,457	14,269
1893	852,642	1,435,271	242,581	12,269

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

Hardware, Stoves and Queensware, Jewell Gasoline Stoves and Ranges. Builder's Hardware a Specialty, Ice Cream Freezers and Refrigerators, lee Cream Tools, Picks, Etc.

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# WOOD & EDWARDS,

Hat Manufacturers and Repairers No. 344% Main St., DALLAS, TEX. Silk, Derby and Stetsen hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work guaranteed fir class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended

DR. S. G. ROBINSON, Veterinary Surgeon. Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada. All diseases of Domesticated Animals treated on Modern Principles. Office at Nielsen's Drug Store, 503 Main Street, HOUSTON, TEX.



ACENTS WANTED In every town and county in the West to sell the Kirkwood Steel Wind Mills And Steel Towers. These Mills are substantial ly built and we guarantee them to be an powerful as any mill made and are especially adapted for

IRRIGATING PURPOSES,

as they run in very light winds. Send for prices and circulars. Manufactured be KIKK WOOD WIND ENGINE CO., Arkansas City, Kan. JAMES R. ROBINSON. AUTHUR SPRINGER

ROBINSON & SPRINGER.

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SAM. J. HUNTER. SETH W. STEWART. IRBY DUNKLIN HUNTER, STEWART & DUNKLIN,

Attorneys-at-Law, 500 Main Street, over State Nat'l Bank, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. Practice only vil business; and in all the District and Superior Courts of the State and Federal Courts.

taken from the report of the first day's exercises, and is not only a good story; but also tells some things of which exercises, and is not only a good story; but also tells some things of which many people are ignorant:

A general discussion of the Agricultural and Mechanical college then ensued, Gen. Ross explaining how the institution had become practically self-sustaining, everything consumed here being made on the ground by the students themselves. They make those own lights, having a fine electric plant and all the ice consumed is made here. They have a steam laundry and wash their own clothes as well as it can be done anywhere. They raise their own meat, grow their own vegetables and raise their own bread. In fact, everything consumed is made here and the students do the work. A funny incident happened some time back. A legislative committee, whose members were afflicted with an economical pair after seeing the thorough equipments here, visited the creamery. There the saw a number of boys, attired in rough laborars' garb, hard at work. The

committee immediately arrived at the conclusion that these young men were farmers' boys who were employed to do the work, and one member thought the employment of labor must be expensive enough to make his hair curl.

"What do you have to pay these young men for their services?" he inequired of Gen. Ross.

quired of Gen. Ross.

With a merry twinkle in his dark gray eye, Gen. Ross said: "You don't know who those boys are, do you't Well, I will tell you. That young man there wearing overalls and scrubbing the floor is Bill Burgess' boy. That young fellow separating the cream from the milk is Reagan's son," and he proceeded to name other students. The committee could hardly believe it until the boys were called up and stated what their names were. Then the economic sovereigns had nothing more to say.

Scarfs and drapes are out of style Use china silk or the cotton crap cloths to drape the mantle for sume