CATTLE.

The season for Western range cattle has virtually closed and, according to what the commission men at the big markets say, the general run of price's have not been up to their expectations. The reasons given are that the cattle did, not get as fat as anticipated, on account of a scarcity of water and the ercrowding of the ranges and the failure of the corn crops in Nebraska, Induce of the corn crops in Nebraska, Iowa and parts of Kansas and Missouri, which resulted in a very poor demand for feeders. The Chicago dealers complain against what they term a discrimination at that city by the railroads in the 12 terminal charge, and say that the Eastern demand has mainly been supplied with mand has mainly been supplied with cattle hauled around and via Chicago for less freight in proport than to that market. Western range cattle reaching the market are beginning to show a decline in flesh, and not many more shipments are expected this year.

FOR SELF-PROTECTION. The cattlemen of New Mexico, constantly alive to their best interests, are continuing to organize for self protection, and that they are meeting with success through such organization needs no proof other than that their ns widen out and cover new fields. The following from the columns of the Stock Grower gives an idea of what they do and how they do it:

"There will be a meeting of the cattle and sheep men of Chaves, Eddy and Guadalupe counties at Roswell on the 20th inst. The object of this meeting is to form an association similar to the Southeastern Stock Growers' association, but mainly to devise ways and means to stop thieving and pay bounties on wolf and lion scalps; also to formulate plans and measures for the consideration of and passage by the next legislature, and when passed should contain clauses providing for their enforcement. There is a continual complaint from cattlemen generally that the present cattle laws are scarcely benefit to the cattlemen. They pay an inspection fee of 3 cents a head besides a general tax, and most all of them are of the opinion that the benefits derived at the present time do not justify the outlay—one cattleman informing us that, whereas, he got eighteen strays through the Kansas City inspector last year, he had not received returns from even one this year, notwithstanding the fact that he had received returns from sixteen head through the Texas association at the same point. The time is now at hand when all cattlemen of New Mexico should unite, either as county organizations, or as proposed by James E. Cree, of Lincoln county, form a territorial association, which is far better. The latter method would enable the cattlemen from every section to meet once or twice a year, discuss the requirements of each section, agree upon any line of action, and when the legislature meets be prepared and have committees there to carry out any needed reforms or further new measures. As the cattlemen pay the largest proportion of the taxes, they should owed to have such laws passed as will benefit them the most.'

FEEDERS IN THE MIDDLE STATES The middle of November generally finds the feeders of cattle with their and the number that they expect to prepare for the market ermined upon. It is probable that this year will prove an exception to this general rule. When farmers begin to husk their corn they will find in a great many cases that the quality is not what was anticipated. Owing the peculiar season, the corn in many sections is chaffy and not hard flinty enough to grade up very high in the markets. Such corn is well adapted to cattle feeding, and when low prices have to be accepted for it at tion on the part of those who have it market it through the cattle pens. There are plenty of thin cattle still available, and prices for such stock are comparatively low enough to tempt many to buy and feed them, even if It is a little later than usual.

More cattle are being fed now than cattlemen generally anticipated early in the season, the corn-growing districts of the Central and Eastern states having laid in liberal supplies during the past two or three months. Where the corn crop has been a failure on account of the drouth feeding will of course be light, but the feeding cattle from these sections have been transferred to districts where they can be made ready for the market in due season. If a correct estimate of the numof cattle now feeding and which will be fed this winter could be made all probability there would be but little hope for much advance in values

on account of a shortage. In this connection might also be are all well stocked up with cattle. tlemen interested in this line of feeding calculated upon the higher price for corn reducing the number of cattle fed and considered it an opportune time to utilize the still slops. The result is that many more cattle than usual will be fattened in this way, but they are not liable to come upon the market until late winter or early spring .- National Stockman.

THE CATTLE SUPPLY. "We have insisted many times that the slaughter of cattle at the western packing centers was much smaller this year than last and that 1893 in turn fell far behind previous years. This statement seemed improbable to many well informed men in the trade who have become accustomed to seeing the ord of one year easily beaten before the next twelve mothns has rolled around. That 1893 marked a decline from 1892 was easily explained away. It was claimed that 1892 was a phe-nomenal period and that 1893 being a panic year all kinds of production was diminished. Some persons have con-Some persons have contended that the establishment of immense packing plants on the Missouri river has worked a decline in the kill-ing of cattle at Chicago. All theories go down before the facts, however. We worse t have at hand the official statistics from stockyards at Chicago, Kansas City and South Omaha, which show a zette. decrease in the slaughter of beef cat-tle at the three points of 192,687 from the figures of 1893. Following are the

SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE.

Kansas City 736,219 Omaha 498,248

refuse to give this information, but tabulation of receipts show deficit of 74,847 cattle this year when

the Shoe and Leather Review, which shows a total deficit of 267,174 head of cattle slaughtered at the four big mar-kets is admissable of but one explanation. The reason of the shortage is that the cattle are not in the country. Statistics show that the number of cattle in the United States is in the neighborhood of a million short, as com-pared with a year ago, and nearly double that number short as compared with 1893. The same paper says: thorities admit that unless the winter is more than usually severe, next season will be a record breaker in Texas cattle receipts." Naturally, being a trade journal and interested in eping down the price of hides, Review would give space to such as-sertions. But in this instance it has shot wide of the mark, as the fact is, that no matter how severe or mild the winter may be, the supply of catfrom Texas will not be a record breaker for some years to come, as there is a genuine shortage in Texas eattle, and until the breeding-now beent, no material addition need be looked for in the receipts of cattle from thissta e.

EXPORT FIGURES.

Some quite interesting figures can be deduced from the summary statement of the imports and exports of the United States, a copy of which has just been received. In the matter of export of cattle from the year 1871, when 20,530 head were exported at a value of \$403,491, to the year ending June 30, 1894, when 359,278 head were exported, with the grand aggregate in value of \$33,461,922, there is shown the remarkable growth of a business to immense proportions in a short time. The increase of 1894, over the year ending June 30, 1893, shows a difference of \$7,429,494 in favor of 1894. Up until 1877, fresh beef was counted in as live cattle, and the remarkable growth is more noticeable from that time to the present, than before. In the export of fresh beef there is also shown a large increase, but the business in this product has not kept pace with the live/cattle export in-dustry. In 1887, the value of fresh beef exported to all points was \$4,552,-523, which has increased until in 1894 amounted to \$16,700,163, or about half the value of the live cattle ex-The points of fresh beef export show New York to be largely in the lead, with Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore following respectively. All other points of export do not show half the business for the year past of the lowest of these ports.

A TEXAN TALKS. "Raising young ones in the Nation pays big if you marry into the right tribe," said Cattleman W. L. Gatlin of

Abilene, Texas. Mr. Gatlin is at the Laclede with his interesting family, wife, Miss Bessle, a tall, graceful, good-looking girl of 18, clever and accomplished—a prairie flower—and his boy Leroy, 14, and a

"brick." Gatlin has the finest suite of yooms Manager Wes Austin can give. He has 1,000,000 acres only of ranch, and not quite 200,000 head of cattle. For two weeks, he will receive a train load of his own cattle daily. He is selling

Thursday his family will go to Philadelphia and will buy things in the same. Indians will never breed-out.' Mr. Gatlin sald "Squaw men mix some white blood into them, but the Indian sticks.

"There's money in raising pappooses, too. I know a white man, whose squaw and 11 children came in for \$265 per capita. He didn't get a cent him in theory. But he put the \$3,180 in his pocket and didn't give them a cent. Beides, he had the fun of raising the family, while it's work to raise cattle think what a fine pile he'd get if she'd been an Osage. There are \$18,000 apiece for the Osages. This is mostly in government bonds and he in common. It is the poorest of the tribes as to land.

"Civilize Indians? I suppose a few centuries would change them some. But young bucks and squaws go to colleges East, learn all the niceties of Christians and dance in full-dress clothes. Two days after they're back with their tribes ,off go the coats, trousers and dresses and the "gee-string" is resumed. In English you call it the breech clout. Tights are complete cos-tumes in comparison. Balet dancers are royally arrayed beside an Indian

maiden at home. "The Indians won't work till they have to. I've seen a family drive up 600 steers to the reservation and sell them. Then they draw them back for rations. There was about 50 in family, bucks, squaws and babies. They got three beeves a week.
"If Uncle Sam had good business

sense he would stake them with young cattle and implements and rations for a year. Put a white man in charge of every 30 to 50; make them work; shoot buck if they wouldn't; you'd only have to shoot one; they'd hustle after

"The express companies bother us by efusing to carry money into the Nation or adjacent territory. Most business is done by draft. Some money is necessary. Think of 3,000,000 bales cotton raised in Texas at \$40 a bale."-St. Louis Chronicle.

VALUE OF BLOOD IN FEEDING. I heard a story a short time ago that I always think of when the question of good bulls comes up. A man was having a sale on his farm and had pretty well cleaned up when a forlorn-looking thing was spied in a corner and on being asked what it was he replied: "Of that's a bull, but he's no good to sell; he'll do to breed." And such men as that make us ask, what shall we do to

be saved from the scrub? Where will the next generation get feeding steer that will not make them blush?—if so be that blushing will not be out of date in the twentieth century. Where has all the good blood gone is a question that every old-timer ask himself when he goes through the stock yards. Everybody says, "How much worse the average quality of the native cattle is than it was thirty years ago. writes Joseph Adams in Breeders' Ga-

As to whether a man would se feed a good steer or a scrub there is no more question than as to whether 'would a duck swim" or would that same man come in when it rained. Then why doesn't he feed the good one? Because he cannot find him, he says. And why cannot be find him? Because land has got so high that it does not pay to raise steers east of the Missouri. We are therefore forced to get much of our feeding stock from sections where calves are a means and not an end-that is, the developing of the dairy industry has resulted in breeding just for milk, and if some process could be invented by which milch cows could be ily as well as others, and also to save "freshened" without nature's present consequent loss in the quality of the compare with 1893." The above from unwieldly method the bawl of the calf. product from that milk.

would rarely be heard in the land and the feeding of steers would be another "lost art."

trary is true, and that is on the ranges of the West and Texas. For many years the ranchmen topped their with pure-bred or high-grade bulls, and so their cattle are much better quality than they were fifteen or twenty years ago. The ranges have been the main source of supply for the feeders of the Missouri valley for some years past. The question how to get better stock in other sections of the country must be settled by the buyer. He must refuse to buy scrub steers or must so discrimibreeder of the scrub will be forced to abandon his monstrosities and do the right thing because it pays better than

the wrong.
Why will he not stop to figure that the increased value of one season's get of a good bull will pay for the sire! How hot many a man who uses a scrub bull would get if you asked him to use a wooden plow, and yet he uses the woodenest kind of a wooden plow when

he breeds to a scrub bull.

Any one who has had to select feeders knows it takes a deal of time and trouble to get the right kind, but he knows that a good steer will eat no more than a scrub the same age, and will pay double in gain and value for what he does eat.

He costs more on the start but gains more, and when sold his quality will command competition when scrubs are totally neglected.

Let any one watch a salesman in our large markets on a dull trade and see which kind of stock has to be sacrificed. He will show two bunches of cattle equally fat and heavy to the same buy ers and the chances are that the well bred cattle get five bids to the others Everybody can see why it is except the man who owns the scrubs. Feed one load of good ones in place of two loads of others and double the money will be made. In my thirty odd years of intimate acquaintance with the business I have known twenty men to grow wealthy in selecting and fattening good cattle to one that made a liv-ing feeding scrubs.

Good bulls are so cheap that no one can afford to breed to a bad one. Good steers are wanted all the time. If there were enough to go round the scrubs would die of neglect. The man raises good stock generally stands high at home and is respected abroad, and finds that though the prophet may be without honor, honor is not without profit in his own country.

THE BENEFITS OF IRRIGATION. Cotton, Alfalfa, Canaigre and Pros

perity in the Pecos Valley. To be convinced that irrigation is the to spend a few days in and around Pe cos City and her healthy young sister, Barstow, just across the Pecos river. The Journal man met Col. Geo. E. Briggs, president of the Pioneer canal yesterday, and he states that they have about 2000 acres of land on the line of the canal in a fine state of cultivation, and have cotton which yields a bale to the acre. Of course he does not claim that all of it makes that yield, but that the'e is not much which will fall short

of three-quarters of a bale. Alfalfa is one of their principal crops and, in my humble opinion, is one of the best crops in Texas. It has the tejectionable features, and can be cut about five times in one year with a yield of one and a half tons per acre, and sells all the way from \$15 to \$20

per ton. Col. Briggs states that the canaigre plant will be extensively cultivated next year in the section of country covered by their canals. This plant is used for tanning purposes, containing as it does about 30 per/cent of tannic acid. It grows in the winter and as Col. Briggs aptly describes it, it is the lazy man's crop, as he can dig it once a year or twice a year, and get a pro-portionate growth. It can be dug, sliced and dried then shipped in bales, but Col. Briggs says that as soon as the crop will justify there will be a plant established either here or at Barstow, and that the extract will be tak-en from it and that it will sell in the old country for \$40 per ton. It is ex-cellent for the tanning of the finest leathers, but he did not think it would prove as satisfactory for sole leather as emlock or sumach.

The object of this letter is not the the pe that people will climb over each other in order to get here, but if any one wants to see something which will look like business, and desire a change,

they should come out and see.

There has probably been 100 bales of cotton raised in and around Pecos and Barstow this year, but as the picking is not over, no careful estimate can be

It is not only in the Pecos Valley that the benefits of irrigation have become not only apparent, but a necessity. Abilene and Colorado City are hard at work formulating plans for putting lines of canals in their counties. If all the land subject to irrigation on the Texas and Pacific should be so utilized that road would run through the garden spot of Texas. Pecos, Texas.

WHO IS THE EDITOR?

"I went into the office of a Texas editor last winter," says Mr. Fred Pelham, the Lyceum bureau man, "to see about some corections in the proof of a program I was having printed there. "This name, says I, 'is Bret Harte, not Bretlewaite.' 'All right,' answered the editor. But the name came back 'Brethart.' Again I undertook to explain. 'Bret is the first name and Harte is the second,' said I. 'Surely you have read his books and know about Bret Harte, the poet-author?' 'No,' said the editor, 'I never heard of him before in all my life, but then you can't expect the editor of a live dally in a busy town to have time to keep track of every jimcrow poet that bobs up!"—Chicago Record.

PURE WATER FOR COWS. It has been repeatedly asserted that if cows drank from pools of stagnant water the effect would be disastrous to the flavor and quality of butter and cheese, particularly the latter. For practical reasons therefore the should see to it that his cows drink only

But there are considerations of health involved. We believe that many a case of typhoid fever and other diseases of a kindred character, may be traced to the use of milk drawn from cows that have drank foul water. An outbreak of ty-phoid fever lately occurred at Ellis Junction, Wis., and the report says that the doctors in charge have tra it to the use of milk from cows that drank stagnant water. Every farmer whose farm contains such pools of water should fence them away from the cows for the protection of his own fam-

THE FARM.

To strike a general average, statis-tics show that every person in Texas pays \$7.60 a year to Northern markets for pork, and it also shows Texas to be a natural pork-raising state. If our state could put a tariff on hog meat of 50 cents per pound our people would plant hogs and let 4-cent cotton take a rest. Think of working thirteen mouths to raise a crop of catton which months to raise a crop of cotton which is only worth 4 cents when you can raise two crops of hogs in the same time with one-third the labor and onefourth the expense and always find a ready market at from 5 to 6 1-2 cents. Can you think? If not you are excused.-Exchange.

A convention of cotton growers will be held at Montgomery. Ala., on the 13th of this month. The object of this convention is to devise means to render cotton growing more profitable.
A convention of cotton growers might be held every day in the year and but one conclusion could be arrived at on this subject, and that would be for cotton growers to diversify their crops plant more corn and potatoes, raise more hogs and mules—in fact, for the planter to raise everything he needs himself, and everything he could sell. Cotton will never be until it is a part and not a whole of the crop in the cotton-growing region. Where tobacco is raised the tobacco growers raise as much corn, wheat, oats and other things as those who plant no tobacco and raise nothing but the cereals and vegetables, etc. That is the reason that tobacco growing has been so profitable; but if the tobacco producer had raised nothing else but tobacco his crop would hardly have sustained him. Raise everything you need first, and then let the cotton rop be planted in area according to the main needs of the cereals and vegetables, and it will become very profitable. This policy will do two things-make the farmer entirely independent, and reduce production, thereby en-hancing value—Austin Statesman.

FALL PLOWING. Next year's work can be materially advanced by doing as much plowing as we can in the fall. The teams are now at their best, and the stirring up of the soil now will be found an advantage, no matter what you intend to do with it next spring. The garespecially, should be thoroughly plowed and put in the best condition for early work. The early crops catch the biggest prices, and a little work now may save considerable time next spring. There is every indication of an only persistenly think so and work to

AIDS TO HOG KILLING. At butchering time the greatest diffi-

culty is usually experienced in elevating the carcass, whether it is beef or pork. By the use of a derrick, or tripod this heavy work may be done expeditiously by the aid of two men. Three poles about 14 feet in length, are bolted or chained together and set upon end. Two pulleys with ropes are attached, by which one man can three times his own weight, two men elevating a large beef with ease. At hog killing time a large barrel con taining the scalding water is placed at most directly under the pulleys. The and down in the scalding ther until the bristles are easily removed, then lowered to the platform adjoining, the end reversed and the bristles all re moved with but little trouble or heavy lifting, and no danger from the splas! ing of scalding water. When ready for hanging it is elevated by the rope and pulleys, and run off on a pole plac ed at right angles with the tripod and at the proper height. This contrivance will prove convenient for heavy lifting, and for loading or unloading boxes and barrels.—Orange Judd Farmer.

REFRACTORY ANIMALS. Any farmer is really unfortunate who possesses a balky horse, kicking cow, or breachy animal of any kind and the best way to get rid of the evil is to dispose of the beast, even if it is done at something of a sacrifice. Re-fractory cattle should be prepared for the shambles; refractory horses put upon tread powers if balky, and to city use if unruly. There is neither peace nor profit in keeping such, and the real aim of life should be to make the situation as comfortable as possible. Kicking cows are sometimes kept on the plea that they are good milk ers, but it is not a fit one, for a fatted cow will bring sufficient money in the market to purchase a good, kind milker any time, and the perplexity saved is worth the price again annually. A writer speaking on the subject says: I do not speak of this as a looker on, but from my own experience as a farmer and a dairyman, and I know that the husbandman never feels . happier concerning farm regulations than when he terminedly resolves that he will not

OLD AND NEW MEHODS.

have a balky, kicking or unruly and

mal upon the premises. - Farmers'

I have been thinking of the great difference between the methods of agriculture now and in the days of my boyhood. The old methods must give way to the new, and he who is too slow to grasp the changes and make the most of them will certainly fall out of

To illustrate, an acre of corn can now be planted, cared for and harvested for about one-fourth the cost of twentyfive years ago. Then the planting, ho ing and weeding was all done by hand, now it is all done by machines and as satisfactorily as formerly.

Then days were required to plant it after the ground was ready for the seed, now with the planter it can be done in as many hours and the fertilizer be applied at the same time. Then the hoe-ing and weeding required as long as the planting, now it can be done by the improved cultivators and weeders in an

The same applies, although "not 'in the same degree, to the sowing of grains and the planting and care of potatoes. These inventions are for the benefit of the farmer and the progresive man will make use of them .- R. H

CORN IS KING.

Corn is king and the king is high. Corn is king and the king is high.
The quicker you grasp the idea the
better you'll be off. There is now no
promise of a crop greater than 1,000,000,000 bushels. Last year there was
produced 1,000,000,000 bushels more and
had a big invisible supply to draw
upon. The crop and the reserved are
practically gone out of which we said practically gone, out of which we send abroad a little more than 62,000,000 bushels. Our export trade is more manding now, even if Mexico should not draw upon our markets, and the outlook promises that she will have to

do so, and it appears that corn has made an advance that will be well

If we used and shipped 1,600,000,000 ushels in addition to our big reserves last year using but a small quantity of wheat for feed, what will our home demands amount to this year? If we can

not supply them with corn, will not wheat do? It is a plain case. The feeding of wheat to live stock, which is now general throughout the southwest, permits of no conclusion save that wheat must sell higher than corn, or our surplus will be used as feed. Millions of bushels of wheat have already been fed to live stock, and the demand for low grade wheat increased daily with the price of corn. A natural result of this condition would be marked advance in wheat.-Implement Trade Journal.

GETTING RID OF SKUNKS. Are you troubled with skunks? If so, let me tell you how to get rid of them. under a part of my house. My sons shot several of them, at different times, but still they would come, and year after year we tried in vain to get rid of them. A friend to whom I mentioned the matter, replied: "Why, I can tell you how to get rid of those fellows. Set a steel trap where they go in (there was but one place where they could get in or out) and fasten a piece of small rope to the trap, some three or four rods in length; then drive stake in the ground a rod or two from the trap and fasten the other end

I did as he directed and sure enough the next morning the trap had disappeared-gone under the house. I took the rope from the stake and pulled on it gently, very soon I brought trap and skunk to light; the skunk had one leg fast in it. I led it away gently; it showed no sign whatever of fight, nor emitted any smell, but followed as quietly as would a lap dog. I took it some forty or fifty rods from the house and shot it. I brought the trap home and in the evening set it again, and caught another, and kept on until I had caught seven. Concluding I had caught them all, I stopped the hole where they got in and have not been troubled with any since.-Robert Shore

RYE FOR PASTURE.

I have believed for twenty-five years that most of us, in what is called "the West," did not sufficiently ap-preciate the value of rye as a late fall and early spring pasture crop. Where conditions are at all favorable it furnishes an astounding quantity of rich, succulent grazing just at a time of year when it is most relished and nost needed by all kinds of farm ani mals, even including poultry. It pleces out to great advantge other feed that may be scanty or poor, and while especially agreeable to all the stock it will make poorly nourished cows practically double their milk in quantity and quality. In fact, I have never a Kansas farmer so well fixed that a good piece of rye pasture wasn't a genuine bonanza to him, says F. D. Coburn in Home, Field and

There has never been a season in all the central west when something of that sort was more of a comfort to Its possessor than it will likely be within the next nine months. Hence I would say to every farmer who reads this. do not fall to sow and sow early (in fact just as soon as the ground can put in proper condition), a goodly acre of rye for pasture. Don't sow for grain, but for pasturage; make the most of it for grazing, and if eventually it also yields some grain worth harvesting, well and good. If you can't secure the seed readily, sow wheat just as you would the rye; if it is not a plump, high-grade article, that will cut but small figure, if sound. If of small or shrunken berry I would not sow less than five pecks to the acreif plump a bushel and a half would be none too much; at all events use a plenty, and don't be afraid of having too many acres. I haven't discovered anything that was a better regulator for the pigs, the colts, the calves, the cows or the old blind mare than a good bit of green rye or wheat. It is excellent in years of greatest abundance; in years when feed is scarce or poor it is simply indispensable eally a benfaction. Sow it with a drill or broadcast, as you think best but do a good job, as if you desired

success and meant to deserve it.

SEASONABLE THOUGHTS.

The completion of the gathering of the corn and cotton crop marks the division in the Texas farmers year's work. It is at this time of year that he takes a new hitch in his suspen-ders, runs up a column of figures to see where he has landed, what he show for the long laborious work put in, and concoct plans and scheme to make more money out of his com-ing year's work than he has out of this. With 4 cent cotton, cheap cotton seed, few hogs, horses a drug on the market, and but few cattle to dispose of, the Texas farmer can thank his lucky stars that he lives in a country wher the farming section is morally to make a crop of some kind, and profiting by this year's mistakes prepare to do better next time. And i he has the making of a successful farm er in him he will if he puts condition into thought, conclude something like With my corn and cotton gathered

I will begin fall plowing, and deter-mine just what division I will make mine just what division I will make for next year. How many acres I will put in cotton, corn, oats, wheat, rye and barley. Before spring comes I will saw and split all the stove wood I will need until lay-by time. My corn and grain is all in weather proof bins and I have good shelter for my stock and an abundance of rough feed to supplement the solid with. I have some good sows in farrow as well as a goodly number of fall pigs for my next year's meat supply, and in addition will have some to sell. I'm all right on the hog question. My fences must all be repaired, and the corners cleaned of weeds, as there is where the most of the seed comes from. What im-plements and machinery is not in use plements and machinery is not in use is properly sheltered as they last fully twice as long and need less repairing. I am provided with an abundant supply of good clear water for home and stock purposes. My stock need pure water fully as much as my family, and I have a cistern, possibly a well, besides a good big tank, where I store against the dry season. I have a few good sheep which pay for themselves by eating what nothing else on the farm will touch, and with their wool, farm will touch, and with their wool, and sale for mutton purposes make a and sale for mutton purposes make a right good filler when there is nothing else for sale. I have some good mares in foal by a better horse, and an abundance of work stock. I have as many good milch cows as I can keep, and besides supplying to home, have a little surplus to sell right along. My poultry yard more than pays for itself,

but if anybody thinks they do not need considerable attention in order to make them pay, I have not shared their ex-perience. All of this means a whole perience. All of this means a whole lot of work, and some pretty clever management, but with systematic effort it can be done, and with less labor for the systematic and with less labor for the systematic and with less labor for the systematic systematic and with less labor the systematic systematic systematics. than the city business man who puts in all the day and part of the night, and then frequently comes out at the wrong end of the horn."

And Texas Stock and Farm Journal wants to tall you that if you are a

wants to tell you that if you are a farmer, and are not surrounded by as many of the conditions enumerated above, as your circumstances will possibly allow, you are not a business farmer, and unless you make a change that will put you much nearer these conditions, you had better sell out for what you can get, and by hiring out to some man who is, learn some of the elements of farming as a business.

A COTTON CONVENTION.

The cotton convention called by Comthem. Some years ago some skunks missioner of Agriculture for Alabama concluded to make their headquarters D. H. Lane met at Montgomery, Ala., missioner of Agriculture for Alabama Tuesday, some 100 delegates being present, representing Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Florida and North Carolina. The object of the convention being devise means for improving the present depressed condition of the Southern farmer.

Commissioner Lane was chosen president and J. H. Wood secretary.

A resolution was submitted by the Southeast Alabama grange declaring that overproduction and financial stringency were the causes of the depressed condition of the cotton business and asking the co-operation of the Southern planters to raise less cotton. The resolution was taken up by the convention and discussed for an hour or more and referred to a committee

Considerable divergence of opinion was manifested regarding the cause of low prices for cotton. Letters were read from the assistant secretary of agriculture and the chief of the government weather bureau detailing nethods adopted and shortly to be introduced by that bureau in making accurate records of the cotton crop. The thanks of the convention were re-turned to these officials.

At the afternoon session the resolu-tions of the district grange were again discussed and finally were refrred to the committee on resolutions. Governor-elect Oates set forth his views upon the situation and as to

why the price of cotton cannot be affeeted -by monetary conditions in America so long as cotton is sold to foreigners and the price of cotton is fixed in Liverpool, A resolution was adopted that

convention urge upon congress the advisability of the United States building the Nicaragua canal, as that canal cotton to the mills of China and Japan A resolution was also adopted as the manufacture of raw cotton into yarns doubles its value, and turning

yarns into sheetings quadruples its value, many more factories should be established in the South. The Southern legislatures are urgently requested to encourage the establishment of such factories by exempting them from taxation for a period of ten years.

The second day's session of the convention was marked by the organization of an association national in its scope for the better protection of planters' interests. The com-mittee on statistics was instructed to

convention official statistics of cotton the prices, etc., for the last ten years. The president of the convention, Commissioner Lane of Alabama, read a statement showing by the census re-turns that resolutions on the part of the planters to restrict acreage have been followed by decreased outputs of cotton. The resolutions committee submitted a number of resolutions, all of which were adopted by the convention, regarding the following sub-

First-Decreased cotton acreage and increased production of cereals. Second-Greater attention to stock and cattle raising.

Third-Encouragement of cotton manufacturing in the South; exempting manufacturers from taxation for a period of ten years. a period of ten years.

Fourth—Encouragement of immigration; resolutions advise that large plantations be divided into small farms, and that the latter be rented to

oona fide home-seekers. Fifth—Recommendations that cotton be withheld from sale by farmers who that it be held for a rise, which reasonably may be expected if present heavy receipts are appreciably re-

Sixth-That the organization of the cotton planters' association of the United States of America be perfected, to meet at least twice a year, and to consist of four delegates from each congr. sional district in the cotton-gro ving states, and three delegates at large from each state appointed by governors of such states, irrespective arty-preference, said association to hold its meeting in Jackson, Miss., the second Wednesday in January,

Seventh-Cotton seed trusts con-Eighth-Congress petitioned to pass

the anti-option bill.
Ninth-Congress to be required to refund the cotton tax collected in 1866-67.

The convention then organized the new association by electing officers to serve until the January meeting as follows: Governor James Stone of Mississippi, president; Hon. O. J. Waddell of Georgia, and commissioner of agriculture for cotton-growing states, vice-president; Robert E. Eckberger of Alabama, secretary; Prof. James Smith of Ceorgia, treasurer.

The chairman of the convention was requested to issue an address to all business interests, asking co-operation in attaining the object of the association, and the butter which floats may

Resolved, that the honest conviction of this convention of cotton growers is that the estimates that are being sent out by the otion exchanges in reference to the crop are excessive, and it is the belief of this convention. based upon practical observation and best statistical information, that the prezent crop will not exceed 8,500,000

The price of the Breeders' Gazette, which is the standard breeders paper of this country, is \$2 per year. favorable arrangement with the pub-lishers of that execlient paper we are enabled to offer The Stock and Farm Journal and the Breeders' Gazette both twelve months for only Copy of Gazette may be seen at this e, or may be had by addressing the publishers at Chicago, Ill.

Look up the Stock Journal Watch advertisement. \$1.50 is a small sum to pay for a watch, but it gets one that

DAIRY.

THE HEIFER CALVES. Millions of cows are supported that dle indebted to their owners. Before a person concludes to raise a heifer calf for dairy-purposes he should have good assurances that, judging from the performance of its ancestors for generations back, the helfer will make generations back, the heifer will make a profitable cow. To grow heifer calves into cows without this assurance is inviting disaster. And as soon as the heifer becomes a cow she will be tested to learn whether or not she will make a profitable one. If not she should be beefed at the first opportunity; and so with all of one cows, old or young. It is dishonest to dispose of a poor cow for dairy purposes without first revealing her true character, and of course this would prevent her sale. The proper end of a poor cow's life is at the shambles and the sooner the better. Hay will be high again this winter, and it is now a seasonable time to stop and consider what horses and cows it would be economy to dispose of between this time and winter. The term "upfofitable live stock" hardly applies to sheep and pigs if they are sound and healthy for there is record. applies to sheep and pigs if they are sound and healthy, for there is money in them when in the hands of those who know how to handle them and how to exercise the knowledge. The right breeds and proper care here almost always result in profit.—Ex.

COW KINDNESS. Sometime ago, suspecting that the hired man was not treating our cows as he should. I undertook to do the milking myself. I found that one cow. a thoroughbred Jersey, began to lift one foot from the ground as soon as I began milking. I paid no attention to her save to occasionally stop and pet her, but she kept on and finally upset the pail. This she jumped as if to ward off a blow, but instead of the blow that she evidntly expected she got only kind words and more patting. got only kind words and more petting. This seemed to surprise her greatly. She turned her head and after giving She turned her head and after giving me a good look she began to lick my coat and kept it up until I had finished milking; and after a week or so I could go in her box stall and set the pail under her and milk her without any trouble. And to repay me for my kindness to her, when I went after the cows in the evening I had only to open the gate and call her, while the hired man had to walk after her and drive her to the stable. Now I do not believe there is one case in ten thousand where striking a cow does any good. where striking a cow does any good. Cows are not by nature vicious and even when they are made so by man them viciousness. Just look at the matter in a common sense light. A young helfer is brought to the stable young helfer is brought to the stable with her first calf. She naturally thinks it is a great event and is very much exched over it, when a man comes in with a rope and a pail and after tying her head so short that she can hardly see her calf, he begins to pull on her teats. They are, of course, more or less sore, and she resents it, and the only way she has of showing her resentment is by kicking, which she naturaly does. And then the owner begins to inquire for devices for kicking cows, never thinking that he kicking cows, never thinking that he has, or ought to have, if he runs a

BUTTER MAKING.

dairy, the remedy within himself-

While there are certain general rules laid down for the guidance of buttermakers, there is hardly any occupation which calls for the exercise of more judgment and skill on the part of the worker. Some unexpected difficulty is continually cropping up, and a little variation from the regular method is necessary to secure good results; a little more or less ripening of the cream, a little higher or lower temperature in churning, or in the water employed in washing the butter, etc., are points which good judgment and practice can alone decide. There are, however, many other troubles, the cause of which can be readily traced and the means for fature avoidance. and the means for future avoidance printed out. The most common and the most objectionable is perhaps : strong butter.

with is often caused by cream accumulating round the cream jar and decomposing in a short time so taint the whole body of cream with which it comes in contact.
Sweet cream takes longer to churn
than ripened cream. Cream is very apt to get too ripe in hot weather un-less great care is taken, when too ripe

The unpleasant flavor sometimes met

less great care is taken, when too ripe it is too sour, and becomes very diffi-cult to churn, while the flavor of the butter is not so good.

Butter churned at too high a tem perature is bound to come soft and slushy. It is full of buttermilk and generally has some casein. The plication of cold water will harden somewhat, but its quality is gone, is completely ruined for want of little thought to use the cold water be-fore the mischief was done by chilling the unchun ed cream. It is just here that the true value of the therm shown, and it is a costly mistake

for any butter-maker to attempt to

work without one. To make good butter it is necessary to churn often and not to let the cream stand after it has reached the proper condition. When ripening an occasional stirring will do much to prevent white specks in the butter. These speck show that the cream has ripened unevenly, the casein having adhered in c.ots. These clots can be kept out by straining the cream into

takining the object of the associated:

The following resolution was ted:

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tom, and the butter which floats may be carefully dipped out. The best and easiest way is to strain the cream.

It is in working the b tier that the skilled hand shows. The great danger lies in overworking. The butter should be carefully lifted out of the churn with a dipper placed on the worker and gently pressed flat, then folded over and pressed again. Two or three workings should suffice to remove the water. Much working breaks the grain and makes a greasy, shiny substance. Butter must never be touched stance. Butter must never be to with the hands in any stage of the making.

that the butter breaks into small crumbs the moment water touches it. The trouble lies in the fact that the cream has not been held at the proper temperature, or, in winter, that too cold water has been used in washing the butter. It is necessary to employ water, which is just cold enough to keep the particles from adhering. After the butter has been thoroughly washed a little warmer water may be added, the churn worked a few times so as to give the butter a softer consistency, after which it should be saited and finished before it has a chance to harden.—New York World. that the butter, breaks into small

HORSES AND MULES.

At last a use has been found for counties thousands of skinny range conies that are so cheap that in many natances they will not pay freight to arket. It is said that the state veterinarian of Wisconsin inoculated a horse, in three hours killed it, fed it to hogs smitten with cholera, and that —well, we haven't heard whether the hogs have improved sufficient to be sent to market yet. If this effort is successful, it will not only provide a cheap and sure remedy for hog cholera, but It will takened to the cholera, but it will enhance the value of horses. If a \$20 horse (you can get all you want \$120 a, dozen), will save the life of 100 \$10 hogs, it will be a business investment to inoculate the horse.-Dro-

FOR WORMS IN HORSES.

Try the following mixture for worms orses, says an exchange: Powdered sulphate iron, three ounces; tartar emetic, one ounce; powdered coriander seed, four ounces. Mix and give a teaspoonful twice each day in food. After the colts have taken the above for one week carefully, give each a pint of raw linseed oil, and when the effect passed away continue the powder and repeat the oil in two weeks. When a colt has colic from an accumulation of worms give the oil as above, followed by twenty drops nux vomica every half hour for two hours. This will cause them to make a hasty exit from the stomach and small intestines. Continue the nux vomica at intervals for a few days until the worms are expelled from the body.

HORSE NOTES.

As a general rule it is the most profitable to use mature sires and dams

in breeding. Among the best sellers in the market are express horses. These strong, compact, bulky-built horses, weighing from 1300 to 1400 pounds, have the from 1300 to 1400 pounds, have the quality and action that are in good demand for special purposes in the cities. The finer specimens of them

make stylish carriage horses. A colt four months old should be taught to eat oats and bran with the dam, then weaned. His ration after weaning may be three pounds cut clover hay, one pound good oats, three pounds wheat bran, one-fourth pound linseed meal. Moisten the cut clover, then mix all together and feed half morning and the other half at night.

Professor Latta of the Indiana agricultural college says corn fodder constitutes the principal coarse food for stock in that state, and has been the main ration for twenty years. He adds:
"I consider it the best food possible to procure, provided it is properly cured and liberally fed. I have never known a horse to have colic while corn fodder with grain was his food. It prevents constipation, so dangerous when upon dry feed. It is not a cheap food, because only the finer portions will be eaten. Itemay be cut in the cutting box, shredded, threshed or husked with the machine. The husking machine makes the finest fodder possible; next to that I prefer threshing. The princiadvantage to be gained in any of these ways is the convenience of handling. As a matter of economy, I feed it whole if plenty, and do not the animals to eating it too

FOOD FOR SICK HORSES.

F. T. McMahon, veterinary surgeon to the Chicago fire department, communicates to a contemporary an intersting article on the treatment of sick horses. After specifying the principal substances from which to select articles of diet for the sick horse, such as bran, carrots, oatmeal, linseed, etc., the writer continues:

"Bran stands decidedly foremost as the food most generally in use for the invalid horse; it acts as a laxative, is frequently tempting to the appetite, and easy of digestion. There is no part of the general treatment more universal than offering this substance as a change of food. Is the horse very weary and his power weakened in coninduce him to take warm bran mash, which comfortably distends the stomach and satisfies any craving for food, thereby enabling him to lay down and rest his enfeebled system until repose restores its wonted Does he show slight symptoms of cold or fever? A warm bran mash is a convenient plan for steaming, and consequently of soothing the irritable mucous membranes of the air passages; it is a substitute for the more stimulating diet he is accustomed to, and gently promotes the activity of the digestive apparatus; it is also a convenient medium for the partaking of certain simple remedies. A lower diet than that with which he is indulged when in full work is judicious, and

selected. Is it necessary to administer purgative medicine? A bran mash renders the bowels more susceptible of its action, and a smaller portion of the drug is therefore required to produce the desired effect, there is, at the same time, less risk of painful spasms accompanying the operation. Bran mashes may be given hot or cold-cold are perhaps quite as grateful to the horse; but the nibbling of the hot mash in catarrhal affections is particularly beneficial, from the necessary inhalation of

"Of all the roots with which horses are tempted the carrot, as a rule is favorite, and perhaps the most beneficial. It is said to be somewhat diuretic in its effects, and to exercise influence on the skin Certain it is that a sick horse may be coaxed into eating carrots when disinclined to partake of other nourishment, with the greatest beneficial results. For the ailing horse then, carrots are most valuable as an article of diet, and a few may be given with advantage to a horse in a healthy con-

"Oatmeal is extremely nutritious, and as a food for the convalescent horse is most valuable; the bruising process the grain has undergone breaks the husks and renders it more easily acted upon by the digestive organs. It is usually given in the form of gruel, and in that form it is one of the most essential articles of diet for the infirmary. It is also a ready for supplying the tired, thirsty horse with nourishment after exertion, when he returns to the stable.

"Linseed is decidedly to be included in the sick-diet roll. It is nutritious, and from its o agenious nature, soothing to the frequently irritable mucous mbrane of the alimentary canal, and ed in the treatment of sore throats. Nor is its bland effect local only; its teneral influence is particularly ob-servable in affections of the kidneys.

Oil

smoothes the fibres of leather inside so they st p easily on one another. Dry fibres cut each other apart; the leather cracks if not oiled with

Vacuum

Leather Oil.

won't mend broken leather, but will keep the way of received with each can.

The panellet free. "How to TAKE CARE of the can ever that send to the can be called the can be called the can ever the called the can ever the called the can ever the called the called

It may either be boiled, so as to form when cool a gelatinous mass, and then mixed with bran, or the liquid, after boiling, may be offered as a drink. "Grass, hay-tea, etc., are also very useful in the treatment of disease, and should be used in connection with

TOLD BY GEN. GORDON.

Gen, Gordon, who lectured at the Wheeling opera house Thursday evening, is not only eloquent and interesting on the platform, but even more so. perhaps, in conversation. At Major Mitchell's dinner table that day he en-tertained the guests present with a number of reminiscences that were not so much as touched upon in his lec-In response to a request from Judge Melvin he told of an experience he went through in the Shenandoah Valley at a time that Gen. Early ordered him to storm a Federal fort in their front. "I never was more indig-nant in my life," said Gen. Gordon, when I heard that order. knew it was a perfectly unnecessary thing to do, and explained to G.n. Early that we could accomplish our plan of campaign without slaughtering my command by this attempt to storm a strong position; a position that would fall of itself when we should make our proper movement. Early took no other notice of my explanation than to send me word that if I did not care to execute the order he would delegate its execution to someone else. You may guess this reply made me boil with fresh indignation. I felt it to be an insult, but inasmuch as it was my

place to obey his orders, regardless of consequences, I issued the necessary instruction for a movement at daylight next morning. I began, on my own account, making every prepara-tion for death, for I had a presenti-ment that I would this time meet my end. So I wrote a farewell letter to my vife, told her what to do about my affairs, handed over my watch and other personal effects to a friend, and then walked up and down my quarters waiting for day to break and my command to move. That was a so emn night to me, for I had this firm presentiment that it was my last night on earth. I felt almost as certain of this as a man condemned to death, and can now pretty well understand how a man feels when he is to be executed in a few hours. I always had in every battle in my life, a sense of the danger to which I was exposed. I never knew what it was to forget it: but this time I felt as I never had before that my time had come and no

mistake. "So at daylight I took up my line of march to my death, as I fully expected. On we went, closer and closer to the fort, until at last we were with close range of its guns. I wondered that they did not open on us, and every second I expected to see them belch forth shot and shell and play havoc in our ranks. On we went; eves were fixed on the guns and my mind excited to its highest tension with wonderment why they did not open fire. On we went until our advance struck the fort and rushed upon its defenses, when, to our amazement, we discovered that it had been evacuated and not a Federal was anywhere in sight, inside or out. You can imagine my sense of relief as I saw my boys in possession of the fort without so much as a scratch. So you see what a presentiment is worth. I have never much believed in them since that night.

Col. Robert McEldowney, who was present, referred to the attack on Fort Stedman at Petersburg, just before the close of the war (where, by the way, he was wounded), which attack was made by Gen. Gordon's command.
"Tell us about that, general," said genial Col. Bob, and so the general proceeded to answer another demand on him for experiences. (All the dining party agreed that they could listen to him for a week.) "That atten to him for a week.) "That attack," said the general, "was made in February, 1865, when we were in our last gasp and very desperate, Gen. Lee had sent for me in the nightafter midnight-to come to his quarters. It was a bitter cold night, and I set out on a gallop to get out of the intense cold as soon as possible. ccupied a little brick house in the environs of Petersburg, and as I opened the door of his room, after he had answered my knock, I found him standing by an open fireplace, resting his head on his arm on a high-up mantel,

and apparently in a deep and sad study over the situation.
"'I have sent for you,' said he, 'to look over these reports from our v rious commands. I have spent the night on them and on these maps,' pointing to a long table covered with papers, on which a light was burning. 'You will see,' said he, 'that they are very discouraging. The men have scarcely anything to eat. A single ration is made to supply six men, and the camps are full of sick and starved soldiers. Our horses are also dying for food, and when we lose a horse we practically ose his rider, for we can make no other disposition of him.' Of course, I was more or less familiar with the situation in my own command, but did not know

t was so bad in all the rest. "So I said to General Lee that of course the situation was very desperate and that I supposed we would have to do something very soon. 'Well.' said he, fixing his eyes very intently on me, what do you think we ought to do?" replied, 'One of three things, General right away. Either to make the best terms we can get from Grant, or to retreat and try to unite with General Johnston, or to fight. 'And which would you advise?' said he. 'I would first try a fight,' I replied. He meditatively marked, as if to try my earnestness in the matter (which was a habit of his), 'So you would advise fighting?' Yes,' I said, 'as a choice of three evils.' He had been to Richmond and laid the situation before Mr. Davis. I asked him what the president thought, 'Oh,' he remarked, 'he is pertinacious as to the idea of holding out longer and fighting further. And as for the members of congress, they do not know how to appreciate the situation at all. So I

suppose the only thing left for us is to fight, and I will let you arrange for an attack on Fort Stedman at once. "So I returned to my quarters and at once issued orders to that effect. were to get ready to move inside the Federal fortified area the next night, and as soon as we could see in the morning we were to attempt to surprise Fort Stedman. Well, we found many difficulties in our way when the time came. There were the abbatis that we had to cut through with our axmen, who went ahead of the com-mand to do this work. They succeeded pence is particularly to be recommending in cutting an opening into the area, and id in the treatment of sore throats. ness as rapidly as possible. A good deal of delay occurred as day was breaking, and a part of the command became bewildered as to its exact whereabouts, so much so that it soon became apparent that we were in danger of being cut to pieces, and retreat was inevitable. The retreat was dis-astrous. We lost 2000 men in getting out, and we realized that Grant's position was practically impregnable. Thus ended, I may say, one of our alternative plans for bettering cur position. As respects the others, it was the opinion of Mr. Davis that we could get as good terms, when the worst came to worst, or in other words, after we had exhausted ourselves to the uttermost. Therefore ,as you know, we finally pro ceeded with a further experiment in the way of retreat, with the conse

quences of which the world is familiar, and with all the details of which no-

PERSONAL.

W. L. Gatlin of Abilene was in Fort Worth Sunday.

Don Bell of Abilene was a visitor to this city Sunday.

C. W. and W. H. Mac, merchant, cattlemen of Abilene, were in Fort Worth Monday.

J. B. Caldwell and Berry Gatewood, cattle feeders of Ennis, were in Fort

Ramsay Bros. of Lampassas, Texas, offer some choice 3 and 4-year-old steers for sale in an advertisement in another L. Hearn, of Baird, spent several days

in Fort Worth last week. He says grass and water is plentiful, but cattle scarce in his section of the country. John B. Cavitt of Wheelock, Texas, offers some choice young mules and two good jacks for sale in another column. Write him for prices if con-

templating purchase. E. Fenlon, a Midland cattleman, was in Fort Worth Sunday, having stopped over on his way home from a trip to Tascosa, and other points in the northwestern part of the state.

F. Ellis, a prominent cattleman of Frio county, was in Fort Worth Saturday en route home from the Indian Territory. He reports an abund-ance of grass, plenty of water, and stock doing splendidly in his section of the state.

A. G. Fowler, proprietor of the Post poultry yards at Handley, this was a caller at the Journal office Saturday. Mr. Fowler is one of the test posted poulterers in Texas, and makes a nice income from the proceeds of his poultry business.

T. H. Cherryhomes, a Jack county cattleman. day and called at the Journal office He expresses himself as still having faith in cattle and will likely be in the market shortly for a bunch of steer yearlings for spring delivery.

Col. John Nesbitt, general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton rail road, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, and called on the Journal. Few railroad men are better or more favorably known arrong the cattlemen of Texas than Col. Nesbitt.

T. B. Holleran, the well known cattle feeder of Tarrant county, is now on the market for several hundred good steers. Parties having this class of cattle for sale can find a purchaser by addressing Mr. Holleran, whose home is Fort

W. C. Barham of the Minglewood stock farm of Gibson county, Tenn., sale in another column. Horsemen should look up what Mr. Barham has for sale at Cleburne, Texas, and consult his references before concluding

J. W. Corn, the Weatherford cattle feeder, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. He recently purchased a train load of 3 and 4-year-old steers from the Llano Cattle Co. Part of these cattle will be fed at Weatherford, the balance on Mr. Corn's farm on Bear Creek, in Parker D. F. White, manager of the Eddy-

Bissell Cattle company of Eddy, N. M., was in Fort Worth Monday night en route to Kansas City. Mr. White says that the grass in Eastern New Mexico is as fine as he ever saw it; cattle are fat and cattlemen correspondingly happy. C. Davis, a stockman and farmer

was in Fort Worth Saturday. Davis is disposing of his grade cattle and will devote his entire time to raising pure breeds. He favors shortwill likely take up that class for his future cattle raising. W. S. Mabry, land agent for the Houston and Texas Central railroad,

of Tecumseh, Callahan county, Texas,

was in Fort Worth Monday. He says the demand for land is rather on the increase in the state, and he looks for quite an amount of immigration to W. Morris, a well-to-do cattleman of Limestone county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Morris has re-

Sons 1000 3 and 4-year-old steers, which he will winter on his Wheeler county The Page woven wire fence company, one of the Journal's regular advertisers, is the subject of an interesting write-up, in a special edition of the Adrian Press, published in the city where the famous Page fencing is manufactured. Cuts of the plant, deer

park, etc., are shown, showing the

plant and grounds, to be on a large

scale. Col. J. W. Burgess, the short-horn breeder of this county, returned last week from Lexington, Ky. Col. Burgess owns one of the best fine stock farms in Kentucky, while his Blue Mound stock farm in this county, is perhaps one of the finest and best arranged in Texas. He understands his business thoroughly, consequently is making a big succes.

Harvey Wright, an old-time cattleman of Young county, but now a wellto-do citizen of Waco, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, Mr. Wright owns a good ranch on which he has about 1000 cattle at Iatan, Howard county. Wright has great faith in the future of the cattle business, as is evidenced by several purchases of she cattle recently made by him.

Anthony Blum, manager of the Durham Cattle company of Borden county, was in Fort Worth a few days ago en route to his home in the Panhandle. Mr. Blum has one of the best and purest bred herds in Texas. His cattle he says are doing well and Borden and adjoining counties are bountifully supplied with both grass and water.

G. W. Simpson, president of the stock yards at this point, came in from Boston Monday. He was accompanied by his son, C. W. Simpson, who is a director in the company of which his father is president. They both express themselves as being well pleased with the way their business here is doing, and think the outlook is very encouraging.

S. J. Wilm, a prominent stockman of Morgan, Bosque county, was in Fort Worth a few days ago. Mr Wilm, who is probably one of the best posted cattlemen in Central Tex-as, says that the number of cattle in his part of the state have decreased during the past two years fully 50 per cent, and that there will be, comparatively speaking, but very few cattle of any kind for sale in that section of the state next spring

F. M. Ramsay of San Saba county stockman and farmer, was a caller at the Journal office Thursday of last week. He was on his way home from a trip to the Indian territory, where he | reply,

disposed of a bunch of cattle he had near Purcell. He says that grass and water are scarce in that part of the country, and that cattle are not doing as well as in Texas. "Down where I live grass and water are in abundance, and cattle can run through in fine suppe

think there is a brighter future in the

S. P. Britt of Childress, Tex., shipped a car load of hogs to this market Wednesday, which were fattened on wheat. They were a fine lot of porkers and brought top figures. While here he bought a car load of light hogs which he shipped to Childress to feed. Mr. Britt is quite an enthusiast on the subject of wheat feeding, and says that hogs will fatten faster on soaked wheat than on corn. He expects to ship a good many more car loads to Fort Worth this fall, as he finds it

quite a profitable enterprise.

until next March without any tro

Geo. B. Loving & Son, the Fort Worth Live Stock Brokers, recently closed a sale of 8000 mixed stock cattle for Hutcheson & Baker, of Houston, to Carver & Atkinson, of Henrietta. The price paid was \$7.50 per head, and as the herd is an exceptionally well bred one, and has a large percentage of 1, 2, and 4-year-old steers, the deal is regarded as a remarkably favorable one for the purchasers. The same firm also report the sale of 900 extra large feeding steers for D. Waggoner & Son, at \$27 per head. These were bought by Cook, of Wolf City, and R. K. Erwin,

W. A. More, a prominent stock-man of Mineral Wells, Tex., was in in Fort Worth Wednesday, having in Fort worth wednesday, shipped a car of hogs in which he disposed of at a satisfactory price. "I have always raised hogs, and have found that if pays me very well. believe that next year will see a wonderful increase in the number negs in Texas, for the reason that the farmers have been brought to realize that it is necessary for them to raise something to live on. The low price of cotton this year will prove a blessing to Texas, as it will bring about a change in methods, which can not help but be of benefit to the farmers."

Thos. B. Lee, manager of the Texas Live Stock Commission company of Chicago, is stopping with his family at the Worth Hotel. Mr. Lee's many Texas friends will be glad to know that he will probably spend the greater part of the winter in this state. The Texas Live Stock Commission company handle Texas cattle and sheep exclusively. By hard and meritorious work they have built up a large business. They now have successful houses, each doing a splendid good business, in Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City. Texas shippers may consign their stock to this company with the assurance that they will not only get prompt returns, but also the market value of their stock.

It seems that the circular issued by Chairman Day of the Southwestern Traffic association, mention of which was made in these columns last week, is beginning to take effect. Colonel James A, Wilson, one of the best known and most popular men in his line in the state, is the first to get notice, but the Chicago and Alton, which road he has represented, recogmizing his ability, has promoted him, and what will be Texas' loss will be Colonel Wilson's and other state's gain. That gentleman is now general agent of the Chicago and Alton for the states of Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, and as far south as Jacksonville While disliking to part with him, Col. Wilson's many friends have been extending him hearty congratulations on his deserved promotion.

SLADE IN ARKANSAS.

He Finishes the Second Session of His School and Gets Chased Through Woods.

Sarber County, Ark., Nov. 7. Man born of woman is of few days and full of foolishness. Yea, in the morning he flourisheth like a green bay tree and when the evening is come he wilteth like a gourd vine after a frost. He sayeth unto himself, "I am a dandy," and behold a widow woman putteth a crimp in him.

Yea, verily. The second session of Sarber county high school and preparatory institute has ended. The whole blame school is fir ished for that matter.

I got held up by Bill Cook's gang Worth Wednesday. Mr. Morris has re-cently purchased from L. Hearn & pers the horse laugh when they had vainly turned my pockets wrong side cut. I slept with Indians who had snakes in their mocasins. One of them, a buck I believe, who was sleeping with me at one of the cosmopolitan hotels in the beautiful and bilitous Indian Territory arose one night from our downy couch of prairie weeds spread on the siats of a bedstead, under a dirty sheet and exciaimed in a a very agitated tone of voice,

There was more in the tone of voice he made use of than in the articulate sound he uttered. He pronounced the word very vehemently and accompanied it with a gesture which carried nim from our joint bed across the room to the door, knocking down a stove pipe also. "You seem to be restless tonight, John," I said with all the sang froid I carried in stock.

"see um snake!" he cried dancing around the stove, "see um monkey, whoop!" Here followed some more vocal expressions which our feeble language can not portray. "Really, John, you will distrub me if you keep on. Don't be a squaw; be a man and don't mind those little things," I said using up some more sang froid. "Me big Injun-me not 'fraid-me shoot um snake-shoot um monkeydam!

Suiting the action to the words, he seized his Winchester and began shooting under the stove, under the bed, through the bed, into the hall and through the celling. Me kill um! Waugh!" and here followed an exaggerated war dance, accompanied with six blood curdling war whoops to each

He quieted down a little, took his winchaster, went down stairs, remarking:
"Me brake store door open, git more cartridges, come back, shoot um up some more whole lot like h-l."

I didn't feel like sleeping much, any way, so I dressed myself and went down to the hotel office. "Hello!" said the genial clerk, "what you up this time o' night for?" "Oh, I'm a little restless tonightate too much supper, I believe—may be touch of insomnia."

"I never noticed whether there was any insomnia on the table or not—might have been. We git every thing in the market. Don't it agree with

"No, not always-believe I'm a little nervous tonight anyway—think I'll sit by the stove with you awhile." by the stove with you aware.
"Certainly; have a seat. Hope you'll sorter excuse that Injun if he made too much fuss. He's a very good In-jun when he's sober, which ain't often, but he's been drunk more'n a month an' I think he's sorter got the Jemes jams. I wouldn't er put you in bed with him, but it were the best I could do without breaking up the poker game in the other room. I don't much think he would have killed you—at least not intentionally." least not intentionally.
"Pray don't mention it," was my reply, "but I hardly think I will feel

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like going to bed again tonight, so you are at liberty to let the room again if

"Thanks. The stage driver will be in soon drunker than a loon. I'll put him in with the Injun, an' lock the door on 'em so that the other guests will not be bothered. We try to keep a hrst class hotel here." The stage driver goon came in the state predicted by the clerk, the clerk

did as he sald he would, and there was a sound of revelry by night." Well, I should rather think there was. Next morning I saw some men tearing up some goods boxes to make a coffin of they said. I didn't ask whos?

sad rites they were going to celebratewhether Injun or stage driver. After these and other thrilling ex-periences I felt a trifle tough, and came back here to teach the second session of my Sarber county school. rather hoped that the Widow Hinkles' bright and promising children would not attend this session, but they did. They came in smilingly and each one of them greeted me with some such familiar exclamation as: "Hello, dad," or "mornin' pap."

thought I scented trouble, and it turned out that my horoscope was in good working order. School hadn'd been "took in" long until Kate Hinkle approached me with book in hand and said, with an im-

pudent leer: "Dad, I jes ain't goin' to try to learn this ole spelfin' lesson. It's too dangnation hard." I reproved her mildly and sent her to her seat. Then Ellick came up and

"Pop, this are the derndest book I ever see. If you'ns want anybody to learn it, you'ns can jes learn it yourself, fer I don't give a cuss if school

keeps or not."
I repremanded him sharply, and he went sullenly to his seat. Then Tom came up and said:

"Governor, I'll be dad burned if I can work this old sum." "Thomas," said I, with great sternness, "you must speak to me with respect, or I shall certainly punish you."
"Well, old bald head, I can tell you If you don't marry my mam and furnish her grub, an' take care of her children as you promised to, this school ain't goin' to be worth

a durn-"No, ner it won't last longer'n a snow This last remark came from the door and looking in that direction I gazed

into the glaring eyes of dear Amanda and into the open end of her shotgun. She waved her hand beckoning to someone in her rear and shouted: Come on, parson. You'll be wantedeither to solemnize this blessed union or to fix up some obsequies fer this durn chump. I'm a lovin' an' adorin woman, but I'm not goin' to be mon-

keved with." Taking advantage of the diversion of her attention to the parson I pulled Tom between me and my ardent lover screwed the business end of a 45-six shooter in his ear and was just about to indulge in a defiant speech, when I felt something poke me in the ribs and heard "Ellick" say, "Throw up your hands, dad, or I'll pull the snap-per—we uns allers stand in with the ole woman," and, looking down, I found that it was the end of an old horse pistol I felt poking me in the

Then things began to happen with much suddenness. I dropped my 45, knocked "Ellick's" weapon to one side, and went out the agh the window, carrying the window frame with m wasn't trying to build any, and didn't need any window frames, but I carried this one along through the woods just off my system. As I went out through the window and through the brush there was a fulsilade of small arms in my rear, but I didn't stop to look after the casualties. When I was some distance from the school house and in a dense thicket I lay down behind a log to breath me in some more atmosphere, for my breath was all gone. While thus engaged I heard the under brush crack, and peering cautiously over the og I beheld Amanda holding her gun ready for execution, walking carefully, iptoeing, to look over brush, looking altogether just like she was expecting to flush a covey of game and intent on bagging some of it. I heard her

nutter:
"He's all me an' my poor little innocent children hev got to lean on an' protect us an' I'll have him if I hev to hoot one leg off to hold him." I believe that widow woman desires

NOW-THE TIME TO MAKE MONEY! Last month I cleared, after paying all

expenses, \$175.46; the month before, \$149.93, and have at the same time atfended to my regular business. I believe any one, anywhere, can do as well, as I have not a particularly good location and no experience. When have an article that every family wants, it is very easy selling it. It seems strange that a good, cheap Dish Washer was never before placed on the mar-ket. With the Climax, which sells at \$5, you can wash and dry the dishes for a family in two minutes, without putting the hands in water; as soon as people see the washer work, they want one, and that is why so much money can be made so quickly. For full particulars, address The Climax Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohlo. I feel convinced that any lady or gentleman, in any location, can make from \$5 to \$10 a day, as every family will very soon have a dish washer. Try it, and publish your experience for the benefit of others.

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weights in groceries, seeds, etc., will be a thing of the past, and the good housewife will be able to know in advance The scoop draws from 1-4 ounce to 30 just how many pounds of butter she is pounds, and the platform from two sending to town, how much each dress- ounces to 240 pounds, and are sealed ed fowl weighs. Besides this, there will with U. S. seal, so that absolute acbe no guess work in cookery. When she curacy may be depended upon. In wants a pound, she will know how to this scale, as in No. 1, the bearings get a pound and when a recipe calls for are all steel and connections all of a half or quarter of an ounce, she has quality of iron that is strong enough the means at hand of weighing it ex- to sustain many times the weighing actly.

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POULTRY.

Williams in Rural New Yorker says that if he had a large flock of hens that had symptoms of roup, he would at once clean the roosting places and sprinkle carbolic acid about the houses. Then he would give a feet of soft food once a day and put in it some ginger. Flocks of chickens often seem to have taken a little cold and cough and pip a little; but this wears off without their having roup. But if the birds have swelled heads and run at the nostrils, they have roup or will have it surely if not treated. that case, Mr. Williams would separate the worst ones, bathe the heads

the noistrils. SUCCESS WITH POULTRY. The greatest faults of beginners are overcrowding, overfeeding, careless and irregular feeding and lice. All these troubles, and particularly last, originate in ignorance of needs of fowls. It is impossible an inexperienced person to realize the difficulty of keeping down these para-sites. It is not too much to say that three-fourths of the failures to lay, diseases and deaths are directly at-

with camphorated oil and inject it in

tributable to them. The fight against lice muct never be lost sight of. There is a strong temptation to over there is a strong temptation to over-crowd, especially in winter, but it is a costly mistake. If you yield to it the birds wil not do well and will fall easy victims to disease, which, like the raging lion, is always prowling about seeking what chickens it may

Overfeding generally results from kindness of heart. That this is not ap-preciated by the birds is shown by their putting on an extra coat of fat instead of reciprocating with an increased egg output.
Careless and irregular feeding is another mistake. Chickens know quite

as well as men when their dinner hour has arrived, and neglect at such time creates an irritation of mind that checks egg production. All these are points which the average beginner fails to appreciate.

WHAT TO EXPECT.

Don't go into the poultry business thinking it is an easy way to make money. If you do you will soon wish you hadn't, for you will find you've nade the biggest mistake of your life. Lazy people may possibly get along as merchants or lawyers, though they will never climb to the top of the tree, but a lazy poultry keeper will make as big a failure as a lazy editor. Lots of work is necessary in the poultry business. This work largely consists of unflagging attention to what seems petty details but the lack of attention to which has been the chief cause of the many failures in the poultry business. They seem such little things to us that we are apt to forget that they are often more important than the big ones, as, occurring more free dently, their sum total is much Chicken existence, like man life, is made up mostly of these little things which, like all routine work, become utterly wearisome and trying unless you have brought liking to your task as well as a firm determination to triumph over all obstacles.

If you possess these qualifications start well equipped for your undertaking. Liking will soon give place to enthusiasm, and the latter will lift you over many a slough of despond on It will make quire that knowledge of the capabilities of each member of your flock which will lead to judiclous breeding and the rejection of the culls without hesitation. Difficulties and discouragements will disappear before the light of experience. Your flock will bea source of pride and you may confidently look forward to obtaining with congenial occupation greater profits than are to be found in any other branch of farming.

CUTILITY OF EGGS.

Eggs—good eggs—are a meal in themselves. Every element necessary to the support of man is contained within the limits of an egg shell, in the best proportions and in the most palatable form. Plain boiled, they are wholesome. The masters of French cookery, however, say that it is easy to dress them in more than 500 different ways, each method not only economical, but salutary in the highest degree. No honest appetite ever yet rejected an egg in some guise. It is nutriment in the most portable form and in the most concentrated shape.

Baird, Tex. and in the most concentrated shape. Whole nations of mankind rarely touch any other animal fod. Kings eat them plain as readily as do the humble tradesmen or peasantry—at all events, the kings we dined with did. Far more than fish (for it is a watery diet), eggs are the scholar's diet. They contain phosphorus, which is brain food, and sulphur, which per-forms a variety of functions in the sconomy. And they are the best of sconomy. And they are the best of tutriment for children, for in a compact form they contain everything any school in the South.

our agency.

flocks of not less than 1000.

that is necessary for the growth of the thful frame. Eggs are, however, only food—they are medicine also. youthful frame. The white is the most efficacious of nedies for burns, and the oil extractable from the yelk is regarded as an almost miraculous salve for cuts, bruises, and scratches. A raw egg swallowed in time will detach a fish bone in the throat; and the white of two eggs will render the deadly corrosive sublimate as harmless as a dose of calomel. They strengthen the consumptive, invigorate the feeble, and render the most susceptible all but proof against jaundice in its more malignant phase.-Exchange

FATTENING FOR MARKET. If you have not already fattened your surplus fowls for market, the quicker you get them in seasonable condition the better before the markets are ovestocked, as they usually are in place where they grew.

cold weather. Look over the stock carefully and select the number you wish for market; make a large slatted coop for every dozen, and run a partition in the center so there will six in each side. Put the coops in a comfortable shed or outhouse, where they will have plenty of light to eat nothing to disturb them. Get a wide board for the front of each coop and place sharp grit and small pieces of charcoal or charred corn where the birds can get it. If there

butcher's shop, get some coarse and bloody pieces; chop them up and put them in a boiler thre-fourths filled with separates from the bones, then in corn meal until it becomes like thick mush; season with salt and pepper and feed while agreeably warm. Allow the fowls half an hour or so to pick up the grit and charcoal, then darken the coop until the next feeding

is a slaughter house near by or

You can vary the feed to suit the appetite of the birds. One my boil the corn, another day make mush, and again boil some potatoes or roots with the mush, the object being to induce the birds to eat as much as possible. Keep the board clean, and have fresh water or mill for drink. The slaughter house offal and fresh bones from the butcher's shop, cooked with corn meal or ground barley, make the best and cheapest feed for fattening. It is best when putting up young birds for fattening to have them about the same age and size. They look and sell better in even lots. Three weeks of steady fattening will put the birds in good condition for the table; then the flesh will be tender and sweet.— Ohio Poultry Journal.

SOME QUESTIONS OF INTEREST. Editor Journal:

Poultry is beginning to show improvement since my last letter to the Stock and Farm Journal. I think we can begin to mate breeding pens by Januray 1, 1895. As far as I can learn poultry throughout the country is ing well at this writing. I visited the yards of a fancier at this place and found some fine fowls, and all in a very good shape. Another fancier between here and Albany, came in the other day from the fair; he has fine fowls also, and won I suppose his share of premiums. Can some of the fanciers tell why there was not a first prize awarded to White Plymouth Rocks at the last fair?

How many have had a successful season? What is the matter at the is there no fancier there that could drop a line now and then en poultry? Let's hear from all the fanciers in the state. I will ask a few questions. What has been the most successful treatment you have used to eradicate lice? What the most successful treatment you have used to eradicate the black flea? Which for

There is no cholera to amount to much in this section, mites and fleas being our greatest pests, together with the chinch; and say, when those chinches get a start they are just awful hard to get rid of. If some one knows a good remedy please give it to the editor for insertion in the

Market poultry will be liable to bring a good price from now until plished through the application of in-after the first of January, 1895, and I telligent methods of cultivation. We am in hopes it may be good the entire

hope all the fnciers will have a good year also. Come, neighbor farmers, improve your flocks. If you are not all able to have a flock of thoroughbred fowls, purchase a male or a setting of eggs, and you will find it beneficial. I hope our readers that at-

That old and solid school, the Fort Worth Business College, reports a attendance. The faculty is large attendance. The faculty is made up of experienced business men and women—all specialists in their line. It will pay our young people to write to Prof. Preuitt and receive a beautiful catalogue.

HORTICULTURE.

The real value of a garden cannot be known adequately by those who are not compelled to buy all garden products which they use. We some-times think lightly of our privileges. It is very different, indeed, to go out into the garden and pull up a dozen or two of radishes for table use from having to go to market and pay a high price for the same; and so it is with lettuce, carrots, green peas, and, inf act, every product that the garden-

When thus purchased they have not the freshness and fine taste which accompany vegetables and fruits which have been just brought in from the

A COMMON MISTAKE.

The mistake is often made of applying the water upon the surface, and it is made worse by the practice of giving each tree a pailful or so at a time and repeating it daily. One or even two pails of water thrown on the ground under a tree will at best only wet the soil to the depth of an inch or so, and as this does not carry it down to the roots little or no good will re-sult; in fact, it may lead to harm, as crust will form, particularly a heavy soil, and not only will the water that has been applied quickly evaporate, but the loss of the water already. soil will be hastened. If the application is frequently repeated it will result in making bad matters worse. Instead of applying five gal-lons every night for a week, had the same amount of water been applied at one time and the arrangements been such that it would soak into the roots, the tree would have been amply plied in all probability, and no further application would have been necessary for ten days or more.-American Gar-

THE FAMILY GARDEN. Much enjoyment and a great deal of healthful food can be obtained from the family fruit garden. The soil needs to be rich and well prepared. The best land on the farm is none too good for this purpose. It should be convenient to the house, and so laid out that cultivation could be nearly all done by horse power. It is surprising how much and how great a variety can be grown on a small garden when properly managed. It will furnish grapes, cherries and currants for a darly supply six months each year, and each kind will furnish a surplus in the height of its season. The indigestible pie and cake can be banished and tired mothers saved many hours of weary work. The family should have the best of everything the soil produces. Parents know and children understand, that where fruit has to be bought, very little is used. Choice, large, full ripe fruit from you own grounds will convince you that fine fruits are the chief of all the products of the earth; blessings designed to please the eye and gratify the tastes, to multiply our comforts and cultivate our social and moral condition. The culture of fruits indicates refinement. Their use as foods tends to a healthy, refined temperament, both of mind and body. Give the fruit garden a trial. The same care given to it as to the vegetable garden will produce asterishes. garden will produce astonishing results.—Nurseries and Orchard.

ORCHARD TREES.

Intelligent tree treatment is just as essential for our orchard trees as for the magnificent shade trees around our houses or in the streets, writes the editor of Farm and Homes. The popularity given to arboriculture during the last few years has had the effect of calling the public attention to the needs of trees, and there have sprung up in various parts of the country practical tree growers who are doing wor telligent methods of cultivation. We are at least getting symmetrically shaped shade trees, fine forest and timber trees, and even good fruit trees. One of the first essentials of good tree culture is to understand the general shape of the trees under culture. A pear tree does not take the shape of an apple, peach, or forest tree any more than a maple assumes the style growth of a horse chustnut, hickory, or beech. Consequently we cannot prune all trees alike. The growth of a Greening tree is very different from that of a Northern Spy, and the Seckle pear trees are entirely different in shape from the Sheldons or Anjous. We want well shaped fruit trees, but we do not want to deform them by pruning after some preconceived notion of our own. Given the natural shape of the tree, it is well then to stick as close to the general type as possible. That is, the shoots and branches that are abnormal should b clipped off while very young. It should never be neces-sary to cut off large limbs, for the

is that large limbs should be cut off, or need to be cut off, only when they have been broken accidentally, or twisted by the wind.

TRANSPLANTING TREES. If every needed preparation has been made and a tree is properly lifted and set, it can be removed successfully as long as the ground continues warm enough to insure the output of fresh rootlets in sufficient numbers to supply the water which is wasted from the trunk and branches by evaporation during the winter. But whether or not a tree will be likely to survive-that is, whether its chances of life barely outwelgh the dangers of death in the operation of removal—is not the ques-tion which an enterprising planter ought to discuss. He will not be satisfied with a tree simply because it has vitality enough left to put forth leaves. What he wants is a tree with an unshattered constitution, a vigorous life, a promise of longevity and conditions which insure its best development in size, in beauty and in characterictic

Small trees can be moved succesfully at any time of year by one who knows just how to do it. But in this latitude the transplanting of thres ought not to be postponed until as late as the midof November, Certainly, no tree ought to be transplanted after this date unless the ground has been thoroughly and intelligently prepared beforehand. If trees must be due or purchased now it is better to heel them in carefully and at once begin to pre-pare the place where they are to live permanently.-Garden and Forest,

THE HOTEL WORTH.

An Enterprise Which Reflects Great Credit on the City for Which it is Named, and Takes Rank With the Best in the Country. For a long time this city, one of the

best business points in Texas, was sadly behind in the matter of first-class hotel facilities, and until the hotel mentioned above was established there was a constant kick from the traveling public over the poor hotel accommodations they were compelled to put up with. The hotels that were here were as good as the buildings they were in would admit them to be, but at that they were, to say the least, poor. But now that condition has changed, for recognizing Fort Worth's importance, the Hotel Worth was built, and opened at a most oppor-tune time, just when the closing of the Pickwick and burning of the Arlington, made it imperative, that accommodations be provided for the vast number of strangers who daily come into Fort Worth. The gentleman who took charge of the new building which faces a block on Main street, determined that nothing should enter its walls but the best that money could buy, and as a result, the Hotel Worth is today second to no caravansary in the South in point of furnishings, service, and everything that goes in the make-up of a first-class, modern hotel, Every convenience and appointment of the Hotel Worth, is in accord with the most modern ideas in their separate lines, and the pro-prietor, Mr. W. P. Hardwick, has occasion to be proud of the flattering reception and enthusiastic indorsement his efforts have been accorded by the traveling public. Mr. Hardwick, has an extensive acquaintance among the stockmen of the country, extending from Montana to the Gulf, they will with but few exceptions stop with him when in Fort Worth. mention of Hotel Worth would not be complete without something about the bar, which in this instance is the most ornate in Texas. Done in white and gold, with large and expensive mirrors, the effect of which is heightened by brilliant electric lights, it presents the prettiest effect imaginable, and altogether is in keeping with the genice of the entire hotel. Fo Worth and Texas owes Mr. Hardwick a vote of thanks for the establishment of the Hotel Worth, and his patronage will without question bring him lucrative returns for his enter-prise and business sagacity.

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Texas Stock and Farm Johrn al

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Subscribers, Attention! Look at the address label on the figures opposite your name show the expiration of the time paid for. named.

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There have been more county fairs held in Texas this year than ever before, and without exception they have been successful. Too many such institutions cannot be held, and each county whose population warrants should determine now that next year they will have a fair. They pay, and pay well.

The following comparison by an exchange is a center shot: "The man who devotes a week to the advertisement of what he wishes to dispose of and then rails because he did not get great returns is like the boy who studied with a lawyer for two days and then came home and said 'The law ain't what it's cracked up to be. I'm sorry I learned át." "

The list of gin accidents grows longer each year at a rate that is appalling. Every day the press records the loss of limbs and oftimes lives from the cotton gin death traps. The invention of some method or appliance that would make accidents of this class impossible would be a public benefaction and productive of large pecuniary gain to the inventor.

The daily recurrence of atrocious outrages in the Indian Territory by banded outlaws is rapidly convincing the people that the admission of that blight spot on the map of the country to statehood is an imparative necessity. By making the Territory a state these outlaws can be speedily put down, and it should be done before settlers are invited to move in closer reach of these marauders.

The resolution passed by the cotton convention at Montgomery, Ala., urging Southern legislatures to encourage the establishment of cotton manufactories every legitimate means should be employed to secure them as early as possible.

The Cotton Palace at Waco, the crowning glory for the year 1894 of Texas' greatness, is attracting big crowds of sightseers, who attend and are convinced that the half has not yet been told of the state's resources. Everybody who has visited the exposition pronounce it a thing of matchless beauty, and advise everybody they see to be sure and go. The enterprising citizens of Waco deserve the thanks of all Texas for their patriotism.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal is the oldest paper of its class in Texas. Besides its already established large cirgulation, its growth for the past few months has been phenomenal, until now it can safely claim as much, if not more, bona fide paid-up circulation as any stock publication in the Southwest. Its constituency consists of the very best class of farmers and stockmen in Texas and adjoining territory, who buy what they need, and have the money to pay for it. Advertisers should stick a pin here, and write for rates.

The irrigation convention called to meet at San Antonio December 4, does not seem to attract the attention its importance deserves. If any meetings have been held any where in Texas to appoint representative men as delegates to this convention, no word of it has reached the Journal. It is but three weeks off, and if the Western counties, particularly, are alive to what is their best interests, they will lose no time in preparing to be represented at San Antonio. The county papers should take ths matter up, and incite action in the premises.

The Vicksburg board of trade and cotton exchange have issued a general call for a convention of all persons in the United States who are opposed to option gambling to meet November 20 interests of the stockmen, unqualified has invested in rangers. Apropos of in that city. If this convention succeeds in stirring up sufficient sentiment to cause the senate to pass the Hatch who will work for the good of the anti-option bil, it will do the country state and the interests of her children. a good service. The present condition of the bill is such that with a proper amount of pressure brought to bear on the senate by the friends of the bill in the agricultural states, it will doubtless pass and receive the signature of the president at the next meeting of congress. It passed the house by an overwhelming majority, and there can be but little doubt that a majority of the senate is opposed to stock gambling. With such a law properly enforced, the markets, and particularly the cotton market, would be controlled by the law of supply and demand, and less by conscienceless speculation.

The wheat planters of West and Northwest Texas are beginning to need rain. Sowing time is at hand, but at I

present the ground is too dry to admit of planting. However, there is yet considerable time in which planting can be done, and even if rain falls within the next month the acreage promises to be larger than ever before. The use that a big portion of the Panhandle wheat is being put to this year is in feeding it to hogs, and those who have been utilizing it this way, claim that it pays them well. If any branch of farming can be made to pay west of the 100th meridian in this state it will be stock farming, and not farming for the straight sale of farm products. The feed crops, especially small grain and sorghum, will come nearer making something in a dry year than will cotton and corn, inasmuch that they require less rain Journal sent to you. The small and mature in shorter time. With a diversity of these dry country feed crops and some good pure bred or high grade live stock, a fairly lucrative If you find you are delinquent, business can be expected in the West, please remit at once by postal note but the individual who expects to or money order. \$1 to pay for one make money out of straight farming year's subscription from the date with no side issues, will very certainly be disappointed.

> The meting at St. Louis within the week of representative citizens of Texas cities and managers of railroads and steamship lines, for the purpose of directing immigration to Texas seems to have been productive of plans, which if caried through, will result in no little good. One of the plans is to raise \$100,000 to be spent in such a way as will best promote immigration to Texas, and if once the tide is successfully turned this way, it will run good and strong for some time to come. Upon the treatment accorded the first arrivals will depend to a great extent the incoming of others. If thosewho first arrive are placed in the fertile, seasonable part of the state, where from surroundings they will be assured that they can do well in their avocations, others who will have their eyes on those already here can be easily influenced to come. There is plenty land and to spare, in Central Texas for all desirable immigrants that can or will come here for a good many years, and care should be taken in locating immigrants, for it is better to have none at all than to have numbers come to the state, try to farm in the droughty section, fail, and then go back to the older states and curse Texas from every housetop in the country. Such things as this has hurt Texas infinitely more than is imagined, and the stranger within our gates should be made to feel that he would like for all of his friends and neighbors to join him in this land of plenty and prosperity.

A NEEDED RELIEF.

by the present state land commissioner it is certain that his closing report will reduction of the lease and selling prices of state lands. His experience has proven conclusively that under the in the South, by exempting them from derives practically nothing from her fresh in their minds, feel a little tretaxation for a period of ten years, is a land, and that the stockmen are kept pldation, and are seeking opinions of move in the right direction. The future at a disadvantage on account of not what next year has in store; whether commercial greatness of the South is being able to either buy or lease the the losses of a few years ago will be largely in the building of factories and lands with the present preposterous rates of fease and sale. The fact that his recently elected successor halls from a part of the state where he has been an eye witness of the hardship worked to both the state and the people by the present law, is a sufficient guarantee that he will not only second the recommendation of the retiring commissioner, but will work for such a reduction that will not only benefit the cattlemen and sheepmen, but will result in an increased revenue to the state. As urged before in these columns, the placing of these lands on the market for lease and sale at about half the present figures, with long lease privileges, the stockmen could afford to fence and improve the lands tablished. Those interested can render | state. the incoming land commissioner valno small quota to the coffers of the tion. state in the way of taxes, one among

being passed, and to avoid contingen-

west and put in the hands of those

THE SITUATION. and certain fruits, the big crops of the country have been harvested. Prices are decidedly irregular, certain cereals, such as corn, oats and barley commanding fair to good figures, while rather more difficult to predict, for the wheat has not recovered from the oldtime level of depression, and cotton is state follow the range supply so closely selling at the lowest figures since be- as to allow the market but little time fore the war. Farmers in the North- to recover from its quota of rangers. west have been marketing their wheat | However, the outlook is encouraging. with about as much freedom as though | As noted above, there have been they were getting \$1 a bushel at the fewer cattle taken from the yards of farms instead of 35@40c. The move- the big markets to be fed, the price of ment of winter wheat has dropped off feed is much lower than for some time, largely, but accumulations at primary and the number being fed in the state, points are burdensome. The farmers from the best obtainable information is

husking to determine that the crop year. With the practically exhaustis spotted, with here and there good less supply of cotton seed feed stuff results, while throughout a large part in Texas, and the fine grass that of the belt the out-turn is no better than promised four to eight weeks up and put in shipping condition in ago. New corn is finding its way to shorter time than usual, which should market rather slowly, the weather hav- make the supply of feeders go on ing been unfavorable for curing and steadily through the late winter and grading. It is a difficult matter to know whether it is best to market home produce now or hold it, hoping for better prices later in the winter or next spring. In determining this the farmer must look at the situation broadly, must study the world's supplies as well as the local outlook and in that manner be able to, in a measure at least, forecast the future. The corn shortage will prove perhaps less serious than it might have been had farmers not husbanded their resources and used great care in feeding. When a short crop is talked, the matter is generally overdone, and the ultimate yield proves greater than popular estimates. While corn prices are relatively high, and while it may be well in many instances to market the grain rather than hold it or feed it, farmers should remember that there is profit in the judicious conversion of coarse grain and other fodders into live stock. Cotton is depressed in large measure because farmers are marketing the crop so rapidly. In such perishable stuff as potatoes and apples there has been a blg rush to market which has worked down the price not only for common to fair qualities, but also for the best grades. We are inclined to agree with those students of the times who regard the present basis of values for staples as abnormal, and look forward to the time when prices will

tend up again." The above well-written article, taken from Farm and Homes, covers the views urged by the Journal, except in the last paragraph, where it regards the present prices of farm staples as' abnormal and looks for the return of old values. It is rather of a condition than a theory that confronts the farmer present, and the existing status of value for the staples is fixed more by the law of supply and demand than for a good many years. The abnormal production of wheat and cotton has brought about a like condition in price, and it remains for the farmers to recoup their losses by intensive farming on a diversified basis. After all the lessons learned through the past year's experience should and no doubt will prove valuable not only to the farmers, but the world at large.

THE TEXAS CATTLE OUTLOOK.

The Western range shipping season is over, and with the exception of mond to Velasco. what might be termed "remnant shipments," the Texas season is in the From expressions and opinions made same condition. Naturally those who have money tied up in rangers and recommend in no uncertain tones the feeders, a great many of whom joined in the whirl of renewed activity in the cattle business and invested heavily, with a view to future advances, with conditions which now govern, the state the treacherous experience of the past return on the amount invested.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal takes the latter view, and gives as its reasons for its faith in that belief the

The marked shortage in the total number of cattle in America which, according to statistics, is about a million head, and which is clearly shown by the decrease in the number slaughtered at the four big markets as compared with last year. In round numbers up to recent date the deficit is 267,174, and that too with a fewer number taken out of the yards by feeders than for several years.

The almost total failure of the corn crop of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, to the extent that their taxable value leaves those heretofore important feedcould be doubled in a few years. A ing states out of the competition, as great deal of what is now arid land, they have rushed all of their cattle to hardly fit for grazing purposes, would market, and if they want to resume have a water supply developed, more the business next year to any extent fences would be built, and a generally they will naturally look to the Texas improved condition, resulting from a breeding grounds for their supply, feeling of permanancy, would be es- which of itself is favorable to this

The ranges of the Northwest cannot uable aid in his demands from the next | be looked to for an increased supply, legislature, if meetings will be held at as the receipts at the selling centers which resolutions on the line indicated show that the major part of the cattle above are passed, with instructions to have found their way to market, and representatives to use their efforts that section is not as well adapted to toward securing such reductions as are | breeding purposes, the rigors of the necessary. The extended reign of de- climate, militating against calves in no pression through which the stock in- small degree, as every cattleman terests of Texas have passed, and from knows. Then, too, from all reports, the which they have not yet recovered, range in the Northwest, is not as good renders it impossible for them to pay in comparison as the Texas range, and the present prices for land demanded what cattle are left over will not go by the state, and as they contribute into the winter in a favorable condi-

Then with these conditions existing the first duties of the next legislature it naturally follows that to Texas should be the enactment of a measure must the market look for its early of relief, such as will be indicated by supply, and the cattlemen who by the outgoing land commissioner's re- rough feeding, gets his cattle through port. Nothing but a short-sighted The winter so that they will fatten policy will prevent such a measure rapidly on the spring grass, and be ready for shipment in May or June, cles which may arise over the will and can expect a good profit on what he expresions should be made all over the rough feeding the opportunity of providing a goodly amount of cotton seed at present prices should not be overlooked, as in conjunction with the prevailing fine condition of the grass, cat; tle can be taken through the winter in "With the exception of corn, cotton excellent condition by the addition of small feeds of cotton seed, especially

during severe weather. As to what money there will be in cattle on feed at the present time, it is reason that the meal fed cattle of this

have made enough progress in corn- considerably less than that of last | shots into his body, finishing the work | catalogue,

clothes the ranges, cattle can be taken early spring months, when naturally the demand will be strong and conse-

quently stiffer prices prevailing. The export trade, which is growing stronger, demands a better grade of stuff than Texas usually has to offer, but with the supply in a measure cut off from the states which have usually supplied this demand, what Texas ships will have to suffice, which should should cause an upward trend in prices. This, too, will have a tendency to cause the feeders to mature cattle on other feed than cotton seed meal and hulls, so that they will stand the worry of a foreign trip with less shrinkage.

Taking everything into consideration-the general shortage, the fine range condition, the return of prosperity to the country at large, the increasing foreign demand for American beef products and live cattle, together with the small supply of feed in the heretofore fattening sections, it seems that nothing short of a Providential hindrance will prevent the Texas cattlemen from experiencing a reasonable return for money, time and labor invested in the old standbys.

SAMPLE OPINIONS. I like the paper very much.-L. Nel-

You paper fills the bill .- J. D. & C. H. Bell I think it the best paper in the country for farmers and stockmen. It is an encyclopedea on the questions of seiling and handling of all

that a farmer needs to know about .-I am much pleased with the Journal.—W. H. Cundiff.
I am pleased with the paper and

think it ought to be in the hands of every farmer and stockraiser.-Jas: W. McKenzie. I hope I will never miss a copy of the Journal. I consider it the best stock and farm paper published in the South or West.—C. J. Daniel.

NEWS NOTES.

The races at Taylor were very well attended, and successful.

It is rumored that Attorney-general Olney will retire from the cabinet.

The Plano roller flour mill is about impleted, and will be started up in a

Thirteen cases of smallpox have been discovered in one tenement district in New York.

The Brazos river is being surveyed

Four masked robbers looted the town of Shattuck, O. T., robbing the postoffice and stores.

A floor at Montreal, Canada, collapsed, killing two persons, and erely injuring others. The Arlington Inn at Fort Worth, one f the finest hotels in Texas, burned

down Sunday morning. The Limestone Fair and Stockraisers association opened at Groesbeeck Fri-

day, with a full attendance. The Comal county fair at New Braunfels, Tex., closed a two days

successful session Tuesday. The fall race meeting opened at San Antonio Manday with a good attend ance and a good card of races.

The remains of the late czar of Russia was buried at Moscow Saturday with imposing pomp and ceremony.

A twelve-year-old boy killed Deputy

Marshal Chocks in the Kiowa country Indian Territory, one day this week. The New Orleans labor troubles are at an end, and shipping has been re-

sumed by the steamship companies. The eighteenth annual session of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor convened in New Orleans Tues-

Alabama negroes are preparing to migrate to Liberia in large numbers. The first cargo of 500 will leave early

Hon. L. J. Story of Lockhart, Tex., has ben appointed state railroad missioner in place of Judge W. P. Mc-Lean, who has resigned. Wm. Sturges, the plaintiff in the

Sturges-Farwell litigation, famous over Nortwest Texas lands, dled at Oswego, N. Y. Monday. Work will begin at once on the \$50, 000 light house at the mouth of the Bra-

zos river, for which an appropriation was made in March, 1893. John M. Taylor, a blind man of Arkansas, pleaded guilty at Fort Smith,

Ark., to having received over \$17,000 in pensions fraudulently. The Japanese have been victorious in three recent engagements with the

and the Chinese emperor is preparing to flee from Pekin. President Cleveland has been asked by the Chinese government to mediate between China and Japan. If Japan will join in the request Mr. Cleveland

At a Pennsylvania 'possum bake a was substituted for the 'possum, and the participants have entered suit against the man who practiced the

fourth annual exhibition of the San Angelo Horticultural society was held in that city Tuesday, November 13, with a good attendance and quite an attractive display.

A passenger train on the Frisco was held up four miles east of Monette by two masked men Monday night, who secured several hundred dollors, and escaped with the booty.

It is announced that the federal gov ernment will ask the bankers of New York for another loan of \$50,000,000, and will issue gold bonds for that amount bearing 5 per cent interest.

A man supposed, from papers found on his person, to be E. D. Dupree, com-mitted suicide at Devers, Tex., one day last week, by laying his head on the track immediately in front of a train.

Three masked men held up the bank at Sylvan Grove, Kan., Monday, and in riding away with one of them was shot by the cashier. His companions seeing he was wounded, fired several

started by the cashler. rode away and escaped. The robber who was shot had \$1500 of the stolen money on his person

The Texas and Pacific railroad's big cotton wharf at New Orleans burned Monday evening. The entire wharf and 28,000 bales of cotton were totally consumed. The loss will reach \$1,000,-

The new steam warship of the American navy, the St. Louis, was launched at Philadelphia Monday, Mrs. Cleveland, wife of President Cleveland, christening it as it g.ided into the

A south bound train on the M., K. & T., was held up at Blackstone, I. T. Tuesday night by fifteen bandits, who failing to get any express money, relieved the passengers of their valu-

Terrible forest fires were raging in West Tennessee and Eastern Arkansas Saturday, causing the loss of much valuable property and timber lands, beides destroying several valuable plan-The Choctaw Indians are mobilizing

under arms with the avowed intention of avenging the death of Silan Lewis

who was executed for murder a short time since. The situation is said to be The Nebraska relief commission appointed by the governor to arrange for relief for drouth sufferers, has been organized, and is at work collecting and listributing funds. The situation is

said to be very grave. As a result of the late election in New York, the city of Brooklyn and New York suburbs will be consolidated into one, which will make New York the second largest city in the world, with a population of over 3,000,000.

A convention representative of all the states and cities of the Union has been called to meet in St. Louis December 11, to discuss and formulate a plan for the care of the homeless and indigent children found in all the cities of America.

Two members of the Cook gang looted he town of Lenaph in the Indian territory, robbing the postoffice and stores E. E. Melton tried to stop the bandits and was shot down. The bandits escaped unharmed in the direction of Coffeyville.

The horticultural fair at Sherman opened on the 8th inst., with a fine colection of horticultural and miscellane ous exhibits. A large attendance caused the exhibitors to feel very much encouraged over the interest taken in their work.

The inter-state anti-option convention will meet at Vicksburg on November 20. The object of the convention will be to prepare for the inaction of legislation to prevent speculation in future options, especially in the instance of cotton and grain.

A federal grand jury in Mississippi refused to indict the governor, treasurer and attorney in the matter printing the Mississippi state w rants, similar to United States currency and National bank notes, charged by Treasury Chief Hazen. as

The boundary commission, to estabish a fixed line between Texas and Mexico has arrived at Havanna, Tex. Col. Mills, who is at the head of the mmission, is trying to establish the old bed of the Rio Grande as the line, which, if done, will settle the question of the many cut-offs, or banks, on both

The bravery of Dan Phillips, an engineer on a Santa Fe passenger train, saved the lives of a number of people last Saturday night. By sticking to his register 1 in the National Saddle engine, when other trainmen jumped Horse Register No. 641; is from the for their lives, he succeeded in stopping his engine within a few feet of a burning bridge over a deep creek, which the train would have plunged.

The immigration meeting at St. Louis Monday, hold for the purpose of diverting immigration to Texas, was well attended, delegates having been present from Fort Worth, Dallas, Hous, Waco, Abilene, Wichita Falls, Taylor, Cleburne, Comanche, Brown-wood, Corsicana and Pecos Valley The purpose of the meeting was discussed at length and a committee appointed to adopt some plan and subt to the railroad companies of

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

CURING HAMS.

Here is a famous English recipe at ast 100 years old: For a ham weighing 14 pounds, one pound of brown sugar, one pound of salt, one ounce of saltpeter, one ounce of bay salt, two ounces of salt prunella, one-half ounce of pepper. Let the ham remain four weeks in this pickle, beating it every day. When the hams are taken out to be dried or smoked, take the pickle, boil and skim it, and when cold throw it over any sides of bacon you may have in a salting trough; it will greatly improve the bacon. A more modern recipe: For every 14 pounds of meat take one pound of common salt and bay salt mixed, one pound coarse sugar, one ounce saltpeter, one ounce black pepper-the whole mixed together, and sprinkle on the hams, which are to remain in the pickle six weeks, then to be smoke dried. If higher flavor is required, use juniper berries or garlic.-Exchange.

TEXAS TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE VIA ST. LOUIS.

The "Iron Mountain Route," always studying the comfort of its patrons, has established a combination system of Pullman and Wagner sleeping cars, running between all points in Texas and Chicago, without change, via the Wabash and Chicago and Chicago and Alton railroads. By this arrangement the greatest convenience is afforded the traveler, and adds to the just reputa tion which this route has gained of being the forefront in all improvements popular with the traveling public. For further in formation, apply to Jno. C. Lewis, Traveling Passenger Agent, Austin, Texas.

IT'S DANGEROUS GROUND that you stand on-with a cough or a cold, and your blood impure. Out of just these conditions comes consump-

You must do something. In the earlier stages of consumption, and in all the conditions that lead to it, Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a certain remedy. This scrofulous affection of the lungs, like every other form of scrofula, can be cured by it. In severe, lingering coughs, all bronchial throat, and lung affections, and every disease that can be reached through the blood, it is the only medicine so effec-tive that it can be guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your noney back. Nervous prostration and debility are conquered by it.

Don't fail to write to the Fort Worth Business College for their beautiful

A VOTE FOR TEXAS.

Fateful Effects of a Solitary Ballot in the Indiana Hills. Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 14.-Campaign literature is seldom as interest-

ing as a circular sent out last week by Chairman Taggart of the Democratic state central committee of Indiana, urging upon voters the importance of each ballot. After warning Democrats not to scratch congressional candidates because the next house may elect the president, the circular calis attention to a most remarkable instance, when, in 1884, a single vote cast in Switzerland county, Ind., caused the final admission of Texas into the Union.

David Kelso, the Democratic candidate for state senator in that county, was counsel, shortly before election for a young man accused of murdering a false friend who had betrayed him in a love affair. The prisoner, poor i was acquitted, and swore to do all in his power to repay his attorney On election day the young man lay in bed, suffering rom a fever, and against the protest of his physician had himself taken to the poll, two miles away. After voting for Kelso he was taken home and died. The official count gave

Kelso one majority.

It devolved on the legislature to which Kelso was elected to choose a United States senator. The Democrats had a meagre majority of the two branches. Tilman A. Howard, Whig, and Oliver Smith, Democrat, were the regular candidates. Kelso bolted the Democratic caucus and announced that he would not vote for Smith under any circumstances. He brought over to his side another Democrat named Hoover, and for many days and weeks the balloting went on, always with this re-

Howard 74, Smith 74, Hannigan Seventy-six votes were necessary to elect. Edward A. Hannigan was brilliant young lawyer and Kelso seected him as his candidate without consulting him in the beginning of the ong struggle. The greater the efforts to bring Kelso over to the Smith side the more stubborn he became. Finally he announced that the farce had to end, that he would cast his vote for the Whigs if the Democrats did not come to terms. The Democratic caucus was reconvened, and Hannigan was made the party candidate, and was elected United States Senator the following

day. A fierce controversy took place in the United States senate the next year over the admission of Texas into the Union. Her admission was finally secured by a majority of one vote, and that one was cast by Hannigan. Smith had previously promised that he would vote against admitting the state if he were elected. Thus the vote cast up in the wooded hills of Switzerland county by a dying man led up to the admis sion of Texas into the sisterhood of states. From this vote also resulted the war between the United States and

London, Nov. 7 .- A Mexican external loan of 6 per cent for 2,594.700 was issued here today at 6d. Mexican stocks were quoted at 70.

A Mexican Loan.

For Sale or Exchange. FEEDERS, ATTENTION.

We have for sale 500 head of mixed 3 and 4-year-old Steers. All Hereford and Durham grades. Address Ramsay Bros., Lampasas, Tex.

FOR SALE At Cleburne, Texas-A fine saddle stallion and standard-bred Jack. They are both extra fine animals, each 4 years old, guaranteed all right in every respect and offered for sale for no fault or blemish. The stallion is register 1 in the National Saddle very best saddle families, a beautiful black, 16 hands high, of superb style and form, and goes all the gaits. The jack is 14 1-2 hands high, standard, heavy bodied, and a fine breeder. For reference I give the names of people I have sold saddle stallions to in Texas: M. W. Cabaniss, Reagan; L. P. Byrd, Winkler; R. C. Spinks, Crockett. Go to Cleburne and see the stock. They are in the care of W. A. Browing in the barn of Mr. Wiley Bishop, county clerk of Johnson county, Texas. Or address me at Milam, Gibson county, Tenn.
W. C. BARHAM,

TAYLOR'S FUMA Carbon Bisulphide.

Minglewood Stock Farm.

For killing Prairie Dogs, Gophers and Rats, Insects in Grain, Seeds, Shipped in 50-1b cans by the etc. manufacturer. EDWARD R. TAYLOR,

Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR CATTLE FEFDERS. One thousand acre feed pasture for rert; big supply of water; four separate pastures; over 100 tons sorghum, in bundles; railroad switch in ture; splendid place to full feed or

rough cattle, near Baird.

JOHNSON GRASS SEED. For fresh, well-cleaned seed address W. H. STRATTON, Cleburne, Tex.

WEBB & WEBB,

Baird, Tex.

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

ing house and stock yards. S. M. SMITH, Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth,

FOR ALT

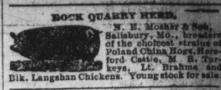
600 feeding steers; 4s, at \$18.00 and 500 3s at \$15.00. For full particulars address ARMITT WEST, Brownwood, Tex. BREEDERS DIRECTORY.

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

One hundred head of good, well-bred yearling and weanling mules. Also two Texas-raised, pure bred black lacks with white points. Stand 15 hands high, guaranteed in every way. One 2 and the other 7 years old. Address or call on JOHN B. CAVITT, Wheelock, Robertson County, Texas.

FOR SALE.

BREEDERS BIRECTORY.





30 SHROPSHIRE BAMS On hand and for sale after October 1, 1894.
Large size, fine quality. prices rock bot tom.
Send for new list, just ready. Carloads, both sexes, a specialty.
Largest and oldest flock in Wisconsin.
'your friends who keep

Send addresses of ten of your friends who keep heep and I will send you free a choice collection of stock pictures. Oregon, Wis, is on main line C. and N. W. Ry., four hours ride from chicago, I'll. A. O. FOX, Woodside Farm, Oregon, Wis. SHADE PARK STOCK FARM

SHADE PARK STOCK FARM

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Registered Poland China, Essex and Berkshire
wine. 100 head ready for immediate shipment.
The finest collection that ever graced our farms.
Can furnish any number not related. Nothing
but animals with individual merit and popular
eeding admitted into our herds. Come and
see our stock and be convinced, or write us. ELMWOOD POULTRY FARM, R. A. Corbett, Proprietor, Baird, Texas. The oldest es-Proprietor, Baird, Texas. 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 and White Leghorns, and Silver Spangled Himburgs. Engs for hatching, \$2 for 13; \$5 for 39. R. A. CORBETT.

Registered and Graded HEREFORD BULLS AND HEIFERS. PUR SEED BERKSHIRE HOGS

All from imported prize winners, -ALSO-MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. W. S. IKARD, - - Henrietta, Texas.

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

P. C. WELBORN, - Handley, Texas.

SAN GABRIEL STOCK FARM

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER, Props. GEORGETOWN, - - TEXAS. BREEDERS OF PURE BRED

Percherons and French Coach Stallions A fine list of which are for sale.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE-From the FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE—From the best strains of Light Brahn. .s., Black Langshires, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silvet Lace Wyandots, Brown Leghorns and S. Hamburgs. Fowls, \$1.50 to \$3 each, according to kind and qualities. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting. POLAND CHINA SWINE of the very best breeding. Pigs now ready to ship at \$10 each; \$15 per pair; \$25 per trio. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicted. R. A. Davis, M. rit, Texas.

W. H. PIERCE, DENTON, TEXAS,
Berkshire Swine. All stock eligible to record
in American B-rkshire Association. Correspondence solicited.

J. D. CALDWELL, Brownwood, Texas. Breeder of Short Horn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs

and Black Langshan Chickens.

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

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RHOME & POWELL. Proprietors. Breeders and Inporters of Pure Bred Hereford Harwood & Lebaron Bros.

Fentress, Texas. Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of bec5 breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.

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J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

FOR SALE.—Registered Hereford Bulls. One Car high-grade Hereford bulls; 100 high-grade Hereford cows and heiters. Also pure bred Poland China pigs. Prices to suit the times. Address, M. R. Kennedy, Taylor, Tex.

E. E. AXLINE,

Breeder and Shipper of Thorough-Bred Poland Chinas Of the best strains. Pigs for sale at reasonable prices. Oak Grove, Jackson county, Mo.

Mention this paper. TENNESSEE JERSEYS

World's Fair Blood.

Choice helfers, close up in blood to the "little big cow" of the World's Fair Romp's Princess 51185. Three young bulk, five months old, out of tested daughters of the great Coomassie King Koffee, Jr., 12317, sired by pura Stoke Pogis, St. Lambert bull. Splen-did individuals with gilt-edge pedigrees. Apply at once and state what

W. GETTYS, Ingleside Farm, Athens, Tenn. POST OAK POULTRY YARDS, Handley, Tex. A. G. Fowler, Prop.

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

ANSY PILL

GRAY HAIR.

Gray hair by no means shows a premature decay of the constitution. It is purely a local phenomenon, and may exist with great badily vigor. The spot where grayness begins differs with the individual. where grayless degins differs with the individual. As a rule, a woman's hair begins to change color at the temples at five and thirty, but a severe attack of neuralgia will whiten the hair over the part affected in a few-weeks. A very severe illness will also diminish the coloring matter. Gray hair in the coloring matter. Gray hair in most cases is very becoming, and when really well-dressed, has a very dis-tinguished appearance, especially if the face and coloring of the complexion be still young. The transition stage is very trying and no woman likes anding her first white hair, but when of delight in the "summer snow."

THE MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN. The fascinating, middle-aged woman is not looking for flattery. Either she has had enough of it, or she knows that men bestow it easily on all women alike, and she avoids it as some-thing ungenuine. The middle aged thing ungenuine. The middle aged woman's unselfishness is, indeed, 'adorable,' and the observing young woman's views is distorted when to her it appears 'sad.' The woman of mature years is good natured because she dares not be othewise. She has learned a lerson that all observing young women would do well to learn. namely, that a gentle nature and sweet disposition are not only among woman's most potent charms, but that they keep the possessor young and lovable long after the years count up to that time we call middle age.

A MAN'S POCKET.

"Men are fond of laughing at the little ways and whims of women," said our sprightly hostess, "but I wish some man would explain to me why he carries unimportant papers about with him for months, wearing them out in so

"I have often watched my husband carefully change the contents of coat or trousers pockets from one suit of clothes to another. Soiled, worn envelopes and folded papers are tenderly transferred, and for a long time I was impressed with the important opera-tion and drew a sigh of relief when the operation was over. One day my curiosity got the better of me, and I begged for a sight of those mysterious documents guarded with so much care.

"To please me my husband examined them. He found several unreceipted bills, some that had been paid and re ceipts filed; a note from a friend dated three months back, regretting that he didn't find him in his office when he called; one or two business cards of firms he had no recollection of knowing; several advertisement circulars: a playbill of last season's performance, preserved from some unforgotten temporary reason, and perhaps three really important papers among the whole lot. And I honestly believe if I had not prompted the investigation he would be treasuring those worthless bits of paper to this day under the impression that they were of value."—New York

TIMES CHANGE. Mrs. Helen Laughlin says: Not many

years ago people who lived in cities and even some in our smaller towns, looked with contempt and spoke with derision concerning those who lived on farms, delyed in the soil, planted orchards, raised corn as well as "Cain." and dwelt under their own sweet potato vine and cucumber tree. On circus days the young beaux and bells from the rural districts were as much objects of interest as the caged monkeys or the calliope, and when Jonathan and his best girl walked up to the re-freshment stand and ordered an ice cream with two spoons in it, they were of the population, while the newspa-pers from Boston to San Francisco held weekly picnics over the queer sayings and queerer doings of country folks who came to town on either business or pleasure. It is noticeable, how-ever, that new jokes about the rural classes are conspicuous by their ab-sence, and the "funny column" in the sence, and the "funny column" in the average newspaper is about the dullest part of it They need to be labeled in large type, "these 'cre air jokes." Nowadays people of ordinary sense and judgment do not pay any attention to these small flings at country ways and means and manners, know-

ing that in no sense whatever does it ing that in no sense whatever does it describe the farm, the farmer or the farmer's family. The tide of public opinion flows in a different direction, and it is really becoming quite fashionable to be a farmer; still more so to dabble in horticulture.

IRONING.

"No, I don't get very tired when I on." said an experienced laundress to a lady who was expressing sympathy at her hard work. "At least it's only my arms and shoulders that get tired. I don't mind

standing if I can have things my own way. I always have a cushion for my feet when I stand at the ironing board. It is made of a dozen thicknesses of old carpet lining covered with drugget. The lining is cut in squares and very loosely tacked together with long stitches. The drugget is cut of the required size, the edges are turned in and overhanded, then strong stitches are sewed through about every two inches over the surface of the cover. I have a little loop on two corners of the rug and hang it up by both loops. In this way it does not curl up and get out of shape, as it would if it were hung by one corner. I have another rug in front of my dish-washing table, inded, there are a number of them around the house, and when I have any work that requires standing, one of them invariably comes on to the floor under my

"If housekeepers realized how much of their strength could be saved by a few of these simple devices, they would not fail to provide them. I can stand at table as long as necessary ut feeling weariness if I pads to stand on. I think they might be a profitable article of trade. I have used them for years, and I can't see why they have not been generally introduced. They seem as necessary to me as holders and stove brushes."-N. Y.

THE HOT WATER BAG.

When the india rubber hot water bag is as irrexpensive ascit is at present, it becomes almost a duty to possess one. says a writer in Good Housekeeping. The water to fill them is always attainable, and the comfort of the pos-session will amply repay the expense. Frequently they relieve pain in a far simpler and more effectual manner than does any medicine. A bag placed on the side of the neuralgic face will cause the blood to flow to that part and brieg nourishment to the starving nerve. A fit of indigestion may be overcome in a similar manner. The weak heart may be assisted by a very scantily filled bag being placed under the left arm, against the side, In the summer hotel on a riny day it will make one quite fearless of the half-aired sheet and chilly bed and thereby ward off that attack of the "blues" which, cold, unseasonable was ther often produces.

Royal the Superior

Reserved the second sec

Baking Powder.

Office of the Health Commissioner,

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 21, 1893.

PHE conflicting publications about the bak-I ing powders caused me to ask City Chemist Dr. Sullivan for a report upon them. He has analyzed the principal brands sold in St. Louis, and reports that the Royal is the purest and greatest in leavening strength. This has induced the use of the Royal Baking Powder in my home, and it is found to give most complete satisfaction.

WM. N. BRENNAN, M. D.

Health Commissioner.

Office of City Chemist,

CITY HALL, ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25, 1892.

WM. N. BRENNAN, M. D., Health Commissioner, Sir: In compliance with your request, I have carefully analyzed baking powders on sale in this city, and report to you as follows: * * the Royal excels all others. It is the highest in strength, in fabrique a faultless arrangement of agents, pure and wholesome, free from adulteration with lime, ammonia or alum.

JAMES E. SULLIVAN, M. D., Chemist.

Royal is the only Baking Powder containing neither ammonia nor alum.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

drive. Many as are the blessings of the hot water bottle, it must not be forgotten that it is also a source of some danger. Always see that the stopper is absolutely tight, and never use it without a thick cover.

Many a painful burn has it given especially to an unconscious patient or to an old person. In old age, the circulation being weaker, the vitality be-comes low. A thick cover will keep the water longer warm as well as in-sure against burns. Filling the bag quite full will also cause the heat to be retained for a longer time, but will not be as comfortable as when half full. When not in use, the bag should be emptied.

GOVERNING TEMPER

Almost every human being is possessed of some infirmity of temper, and a mother's first care should be to observe in which particular her child's disposition requires to be subdued and calrected.

Obstinacy is perhaps the most difficult trait of all to overcome, as almost unlimited patience and the utmost tact and tenderness, are necessary to lead the little one in the right way. A stubborn child will never be conquered by harsh words or corporal punishment; the observed of all observers, and they as well might on try to drive a hope-were supposed to be a very fair sample lessly balky horse. Yet if such dispositions are not subdued in early childhood, they inevitably become worse with increasing age.

Occasionally one finds an otherwise noble nature ,after arriving at maturity making strenuous endeavors to overcome a faulty disposition, but such cases are unfortunately rare and the task a most painful one, and when weakness and old age come, too often the original faults of one's nature are relapsed into. This is not the case if failings are corrected in early youth.

It may easily be perceived then how important it is to overcome wrong ten-dencies, before they become fixed in the child's character.

The most important assistant in this

delicate and difficult task is frequently overlooked, and that is the little one himself. Wisely, gently, and with the utmost tact, reveal to him the weakness of his own nature; show him how necessary it is for his own good and that of others that such a fault be over-come; lead him to see that obstinacy, exhibitions of passion, selfishness, etc., almost inevitably bring their own punishment, and lastly teach him to have a noble pride in conquering the inherent evil of his disposition. Nver speaking unkindly or sarcas-

tically of a child's imperfect temper; such a course has the most baneful influence, and is cruel.

No little one is responsible for the

faults he brings into the world with him; often he suffers the more keenly for them because of former generations who failed to overcome them. Give him unlimited encouragement, show pride in every effort to conquer the temper, and be at all times tender and patient. This nay not always be an easy matter, but how can we expect our little ones, who are incapable of reasoning as we do, to subdue strong failings and trample ugly passions under foot if we who have arrived at

years of discretion, cannot restrain ourselves?-Housekeeper. SUGGESTIONS FOR MAMMA.

Of the convenient things I have made for my baby I will tell you first of my baby creeper. I cut a plain walst and cut the neck low and the armholes large so as to be easily put on. The skirt was twice the length of an ordinary dress, and in the hem at the bottom I run a piece of one half inch elastic the length of the child's waist measure. For my baby it was twenty-two inches. The waist is best if made double, suggests a Housekeepon over the ordinary dress, and the elastic band is stretched with the hands and put around the child's waist up beneath the skirt bands. The skirts

are all inside the creeper, and the limbs have full play.

In the kitchen my baby wears a little "overall" of blue denim put on over the usual diaper. It was made from a three-cornered piece of denim put on to a binding. The sharp corners were cut off from the two opposite corners, and buttons and button holes put on. Before putting on the binding it makes them fit better to take some little darts them fit better to take some little darts

At night I was much troubled to At night I was much troubled to keep baby's hands warm, as she per-sisted in throwing them over her head, and the room was cold after the steam went down. So I put on my thinking cap, and then made her a little figured jacket with long sleeves, and at the hand there was no opening. Vinen the room commenced to cool off would slip on the little jacket and Then again, carefu'ly concealed in its the little hards were as warm as toast. Companion for a long, cold country, the clothes off, and as she was too

small to wear the drawer nightgowns I didn't know what to do, but after a little thought I made a flannel skirt with a draw string at the bottom, and after she was asleep I would draw it up, and I knew she couldn't get out

It would be much better to make the nightgown in that way and not bother with the skirt, but the nightgowns were all made and I didn't want to get new ones. The skirt has to be made quite long, but is not to be very

THE OVEN.

Perhaps there is no one point in housekeeping which puzzles the beginner so much as the proper heat of the oven. It is said the oven is half the cake, and different articles require such varying degrees of heat that much practice is necessary to always succeed. Many cook books are very

indefinite on this question.

A French authority on cooking gives the following rules for testing the heat of an oven: "Try it with a piece of white paper; if too hot the paper will blacken or blaze up; if it turns dark yellow it is fit for bread and the heavier kinds of cake; if light yellow the oven is ready for sponge cake and the A small pan of water placed in the oven and filled as often as it becomes

dry, is also a great help. It prevents bread and cake from burning, even with a full oven and a very hot fire, saves nearly one-half of the labor in watching and turning the loaves, and prevents a thick, hard crust. It is usually filled with water from the teakettle, but if the oven seems too hot, throw out the hot water, fill with cold and put back. Use a pan ten inches slong, one inch wide and one inch deep. It is made by folding the tin at the ends and pounding lightly with the folds are so close that the until the folds are so close that the pan is water tight. A pan made with solder will not do, for with the best of care it will sometimes become dry, and the solder melt and run out. pan slips in beside a pan of bread, next the fire box, and takes very little room. Always have a holder to handle it with, and handle carefully when pouring in water after it has become dry or a bad scald will result.

FOR THE FARMER'S WIFE. A clever physician once prescribed a new and becoming dress as the best remedy he knew of for a nervous, careworn woman, says the Ladies' Home

History says that a cure was effected. At any rate, we know that there is much truth in the saying of the French that "a woman is just as old as she appears to be," and the woman who would keep young and strong must look young and strong.

There is another way in which the farmer's wife injures herself physically, and that is by drinking so much cold water when doing her work. She becomes overheated in the hot kitchen, baking, ironing or washing, and goes from that warm room into her cold dairy, where the temperature is several degrees lower, to cool off for a few moments, as she says. While resting there, she drinks a glass of cold water and then goes back to work. She goes from the stove to the cellar without a thought of the risk she is running. This, criminal carlessness on her part causes many of the rhemumatic fevers so prevalent upon our farms, and if it does nothing else it ruins the finest

No surface can be exposed to such extremes without injury, and a face that is first almost blistered with heat and then chilled with a current of cold air is apt to grow wrinkled and coarse, if it is not disfigured by eraptions. stead of doing so much work in the hot kitchen, the wide, cool piazzas, which, as a general thing, run around one side of the farm house, should be utilized for domestic purposes. The ironing and part o fthe baking can be done here very easily by using a small oil stove; and the vegetables will be quite as thoroughly prepared for/cooking if the housewife sits comfortably in the cool-est corner, instead of wearily bending over a table in a close room, made al-most unendurable by the heat from a

PEOPLE WHO FROWN. Dear Household .- Upon your kind invitation I will write. I want to talk upon various subjects, and I doubt

not but my poor little manuscript will be buried in the loathsome depths of ever-watchful waste basket. Life seems a queer thing to some of us; but now let us say here, it's not life; it's us. We think friends are not true, times are hard, husbands unkind, housekeeping hard, children ungrateful, and in general everything "goes ful, and in general everything "goes wrong." I know that at times this does seem so; but how often we see women forever fretting and sighing

over the "ways of the world." If you will just sit down and take a commonsense view of things, I'll wager you will not fret half so much.

will not fret half so much.

To begin with, don't expect too much of so-called "friends," who are mere acquaintances. Perhaps you tell them something and you have their promise that they'll "never breathe a word of it." Now don't you be surprised if in less than a month you find out she has not only "breathed" but told everything. Well, perhaps you promised someone that you would not tell, and you did; now is she less divine than you? Quit confiding, and you will be less disappointed in friends. less disappointed in friends.

Times are hard; but make the best

Don't expect men to be angels, for they are not; and of course they are not always goodness itself. Are you? Housekeeping is difficult to some people who do not carry it on by system, and of course it takes practice to make a perfect housekeeper. Make the children do their part, and make them do it well, and you will not only make them useful, but the work will be so

of it now, for they will certainly grow

much less for you.

Don't you know that you can get in a habit of finding fault till you can hardly say a good thing about anybody or anything else? A blessed thing is a smooth and serene brow and a

kind tongue in a woman, Now I know a young lady (in other respects a very sweet young girl) who wears a perpetual frown. She doesn't fret (in company), and I heard her say some of the sweetest, nicest things with that p. f. on her brow. I can't help but think she frets and frowns out she forgets to loosen those contracted brows, but she doesn't forget to leave her cross words at home

A PLEA FOR HOMES. Just why housekeeping and housework should be considered undignified labor-drudgery-something to be

avoided-is beyond comprehension. Housekeeping is an art, and really high art. The never-ceasing, neverending war with pots and pans, brooms and dust brushes, against ever en croaching dirt, is no harder work than the correct touch of music, or the artistic and harmonious blending of col-ors at the easel.

Each succeeding year homes are founded in boarding houses and hotels, and why? Alas! women shirk the re-sponsibilities of housekeeping—they are fraid of extra duties, additional cares, and are thereby letting slip from their

grasp influence and power.

Home is her palace, where she sits enthroned, husband and children, willing, loving and loyal subjects. The glittering, alluring baubles—dress reform, equal rights, etc., are slowly but surely attracting the attention of most women. 'Tis woman's emanci-

pation they say, and indeed it is her emancipation from the dear old life from all that is gentle, noble, sweet and true—from home. 'Tis her awakening! perhaps—in a hard, pitiless world of political strife. A woman's place is home, and a woman's work is at home to the fullest extent, and in the directions she sees fit, but let the elevating influences of home be about her alway. God gave to woman a gentle influence and exqusite tact, with which to use it, and more good can be done towards elevating man, and giving society a purer tone in the home circle, than all the political movements put together. "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world."

An artistic, well regulated home is the envy of all who are not so fortu-nately situated, and why not make every home bright and cheerful-a place of ease and comfort. It doesn't always require a mansion. Be home ever so humble, it lies within wo-man's power to make it beautiful and This is a reign of "fads," and would

it were the fad to have homes and keep house. How Mother Earth would beam, as the love and sunshine of the happy homes that dotted and dimpled her dear old face, went forth with their resistless and conquering forces, o'e the broad land. Realize, then, oh women, the dangers

of the hour, and your strength and power. Be up and doing for "One by one thy duties wait thee, Let thy whole strength go to each; Luminous the crown and holy, If thou set each gem with care.

LULA E. MCENTIRE-CLARK. (If there was more said and written anlong the line indicated by your letter than there is, it would have a tendency to at least keep the women of the country from forgetting that their rule from within the sacred walls of home is more potent for good than can be any other method. Kate Rawlins in last week's Journal had a well written and sensible article on practically the same subject, and it is with pleasure that all such articles as hers and yours are printed .- Ed.)

About that Sewing Machine, About this time of the year the good wife in many homes is wondering how in the world she can manage to get through this fall's sewing on the old sewing machine, which was such a worry last year while doing the heavy sewing for winter. The Journal would like to make a present of one of its machines to every woman in the land, but, as it cannot afford to do this, it has named a price, \$22 delivered anywhere, that comes more than half way These machines are made by a concern whose output is 500 machines per day and whose manager has had thirty years' experience in the sewing ma-chine business. Now if any of these good women will go to work and raise a club of thirty subscribers and send us the names at only one dollar each, we will return the compliment by mak-ing her a free present of the machine. Or, if after a good effort, so many sub scribers cannot be obtained, send fifteen names with one dollar each and \$10 extra and we will send the ma-We are not handling these chines to make money out of them. We want circulation, and we want our friends to help us get it. Go to work and raise a club.

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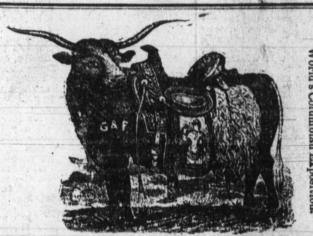
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SOUTHERN TEXAS

(Edited by R. R. Claridge, manager Parm Journal, Office. Room 5, over T. C. Frost & Co.'s bank, San Antonio.) Mr. Claridge is fully authorised to

rec ive subscriptions contract advertising and generally represent The Journal. All communications in connection with this department should be addressed to him.

A. Y. Walton, Jr., & Co., of San Antonio, the we known Devon breeders, sold last week to T. A. Coleman of San Antonio, 66 head of grade Devon cattle, male and female. They also sold to V. Weiss, of Bee county, 11 head of grade and 2 head of regit tered. Devon cattle. T. A. Coleman' bought a registered Devon bull from H. C. Peuffer of San Antonio, The Walton thoroughbred Devon herd is increasing, and it is the aim to dispose of 11 the grades and breed nothing but thorough-

The Daily Express says that what the Democratic party needs is a leader. To a man viewing the procession from up a tree or on a fence, it would seem that too much leader is mostly what is the matter with the old party.

Mr. J. B. McLellan, the Hayes county stockman and cattle feede., was a caller at the Journal office this week. Savs if he don't get a bunch of steers to suit him he will feed some sheep this ti.ne, Says that since his section went under fence the vild animals are increasing at a rapid rate.

John I. Claire, the Bee county stock-man, passed through town on his return from a visit to his children, who are in school at Austin. He recently sold 11,000 steers in the territory, which will be held over there this winter.

I was at the Taylor races Thursday! The racing was fine, but the attendance was light. The famous stallion, Joe Patchen, was on exhibition and met with an ovation. My old friends in the Taylor country seemed glad to see me, and I was glad to see them. But somehow I didn't have as much fun as I used to, when everybody turned out and made a pic-nic of the fair and stock show. Maybe it was because the dinners used to be free, and this time I had to pay for my dinner. And, by the way, it wasn't nearly so good a dinner as the ladies of the Taylor country used to serve, without money and without price, to rich and poor alike. Taylor has improved since my last visit, and among the most substantial impovements is a fine three-story bank building for the Taylor National bank.

Mr. J. H. Blackaller of Frio county is here. He says his big steers are knee deep in grass, and that for the first time there are a few chills loose in his section, as a result of the flood this fall.

Now that the election is over, maybe we can get somebody to talk business. Too many elections, and it seems that the less of principle at stake the more fuss is made.

Mr. John Shand, manager of the Cable ranch, that makes a specialt of thoroughbred polled Angus cattle, was in to see me this week. They recently imported a fine bull calf, which they put to suck a Texas cow, and have been treating the first case of fever that they have ever had in a calf under the same conditions, and they have handled many imported calves in that way. The only way in which Mr. Shand is able to account for the difference in this case is that the cow to which this calf was given was taken up out of the pasture, while hitherto the cows had been kept up and fed. They saved the calf this time, how

The commission men don't have so much to say in favor of the meat monopoly as they used to, since the latter began to buy so many cattle direct from the range, thereby shutting off the commission to the stock yards people. Another thing that may have operated to cool the ardor of the commission men was the bluff the Big Four made in the direction of new stock yards at Hammond, and which in the way of a bonus to induce them to remain in Chicago, it is said, cost the stock yards people about \$3,000,-000. In other words, it begins to look if the meat mongers have about made a finish of the growers and are turning their attention to their old allies and apologists, the commission men. And it moreover seems that the latter are dead onto the scheme. And it seems, moreover again, that they don't any more know what to do about it than do the growers. At any rate it has been some time since I heard one of them remark: "If it were not for the Big Four, who would buy not for the your cattle?"

The San Antonio Expres has made the discovery that in spite of the enormous quantity of Texas cotton, cattle and other stuff that is sold, Texas people are always hard up for cash, and when they want to borrow money, have to pay an enormous rate of interest and put up as collateral a good deal of the earth and the fullness thereof. The Express does not express it in exactly these words, but that is about the size of it, and it wants to know what becomes of all the money that comes in for all that is sold. Well, a great big end of it goes in 8 to 10 per cent interest to foreign loan companies, said interest being spent abroad where the money comes from. A good deal more of it goes North and East for truck that ought to be grown and manufactured in Texas. It don't leave much to be spent here. Can't the thing harder? Can't the Express ask some-

A correspondent of the Eagle Pass Guide thus delivers himself of some interesting practical information on iri-I notice in the newspapers that at the

present time great interest is being taken in the subject of irrigation in the Southwestern states. Irrigation is profitable in any country, and should be most profitable in a dry country like the Southwestern states. I have even seen land irrigated in England, with the result that it yearly produced two crops of hay, whereas the sur-rounding land did not give more than one. But people must not run away with the idea that any small stream will irrigate the large area that windagents and pump prospectuses them to suppose. The calcula-of the manufacturers of pumps wind-mills are based on the idea the amount of water pumped in weive hours should cover so many acres with an inch of water. For intanze, I have before me a prospectus hat says that a pump with a capacity 200 gallons per minute will cover we acres of land with water, one inch eep, in twelve hours; but it does not ay how they are going to put the wa-

agree that 200 gallons per minute do what is claimed, provided the one of the oldest and best anown makes on the market, and our name is make of the land to be irrigated. Take a full make of water, make a small hole in the bucket near the bottom, and when he bucket is empty you will find that the water has been absorbed by the

soil very close to the bucket. If you fill the bucket and make an inch hole it, you will find that more land will be irrigated with the same amount of water. Again, if you raise ridges of soil forming a square, 4 by 4 feet, and suddenly empty the bucket of water upon it you will irrigate a still larger surface and the water will be more evenly distributed. It is always best to hold the water of a small stream in a good tank, for one or two days, so as to obtain volume and weight to irrigate with. It has been found out by experience in Mexico that even large streams will irrigate one-third more, if the water is thus stored. In many cases large and expensive tanks have been made for this purpose. Thus the avail able water irrigates much more and all the watering was done in day light. There are various ways of irrigating land, but the mode that to my idea gives the best results is the following:

Supposing that the land to be irrigat-

ed slopes to the east; then make your beds or lots from north to south, with the ditches from which you irrigate parallel to and on the west side of the lots; the lots may have the length you desire, but the width must be determined according to the volume of the water; you then divide the lots into apartments by raising ridges of soil which extend from one side of the lot to the other, at right angles to the ditch the width of your apartment depends entirely on the size of the stream with which you irrigate. Having your apartment made, you place an obstruction in the ditch opposite to apartment No. 1, and through an opening in the side of the ditch you flood the apartment. The moment it is flooded you let the water advance to apartment No. 2, w'ich you irrigate in the same way, and so on. If your lot is too wide your apartments will be so long in flooding that, as in the case of the bucket with a small hole in it, the land near the entrance of the water will be moist to a depth of several feet, while the lower end of the apartment will be dry, owing to the water not having enough volume to push it so far, I may remark that my ideas on this subject are not mere theories; because I have now under my supervision five small farms that are irrigated from the same number of tanks, constructed within the present year, and supplied with water from insignificant springs. By this means they are now small but prosperous farms, where for hundreds of years the land bad lain in arid waste, the water being absorbed and evaporated in the immediate vicinity of the prosperous control of the land of t immediate vicinity of the springs.

The San Antonio Jockey Club races open today (Monday) under favorable auspices, including weather, crowd and entries. There are some famous racers on the ground including Joe Patchen and Dandy Jim. San Antonio is acquiring fame as a desirable locality for the wintering of race horses, and there is more talk about it of late than

Lieut. Healy of the Chicago police force, is down here with a sick friend, and has a lot of letters in his friend Col. W. L. Famblyn of the Union Stock Yards, to friends of the colonel in Tex-

Col. L. P. Williamson, the Independence, Mo., banker, is here looking af-ter his Texas land and cattle interests. His partner, Blair, of the ranch, met him here. He is well pleased with present conditions in Texas.

After this week, the Stock and Farm Journal office will be across the street from the Southern hotel, where friends of the Journal are cordially invited to call. We will be mixed up with a lot of old timers—John R. Blocker, John T. Lytle, Tom Coleman, Jess Pressnal, Ben Darlington, Bill Jennings and Uncle Bill Hunter, who will have their office with us. They are all sure win-ners, and so is the Journal. Drop in and see the gang. Will bring you luck.

Jim Chittim is here and says if the water holds out, we won't need any rain till January.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.-ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOL-LARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the

use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON.

(Seal.) Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken intern-Hall's Catarrn Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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

For the HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS to the OLD STATES the "COTTON BELT ROUTE" will sell tickets December 20, 21 and 22, 1894, at one fare for the round trip, limited good to return within 30 days from date of sale. All lines sell via the "Cotica Belt Route," the only line with double daily trains from Texas to Memphis and return without change.

Through cars will leave all prominent stations in Texas on the above dates to go through to Nashville, Chatta-nooga, Birmingham, Atlanta and other cities in the Old States. If you anticipate paying your friends

a holiday visit write to us and get the lowest rates and through connections A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas, S. G. WARNER, G. P A., Tyler, Texas.

When we sell a Stock Journal Sewing Machine we make nothing, hence we would rather have you raise us a club of subscribers and let us give you the machine, for we then get 32 constant readers who will stay with us year after year. Try it and see how easy it is to get subscribers for a live

Oh, Yes, Gentlemen!

paper.

Several good mesquite pastures to lease; a "snap" or two in ranches; can take some property in exchange; 4000 sheep, 2500 wethers in the lot. They are improved, and at 75 cents per head are the cheapest lot in the state. Come quick if you want them. Summe and winter resort hotel, with furniture; cottages, large grounds, etc., for sale or exchange for other good property. It is in Texas, and clear. A few choice cheap tracts of land suitable for colonization. Want to lease 250,000 acres of North Texas pasture; the more together the better. CLARIDGE & PAYNE,

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The Stock Journal Sewing Machine is one of the best machines made. It is one of the oldest and best

SWINE.

We feed all pigs and swine with litters steamed feed during cold weather, suc as ground rye (having no heat), ground corn and oats, wheat middlings and some bran. We give this twice each day and feed it warm, and know that it pays us to do so. In addition to the warm feed we keep a mixture of ground corn and oats with a little oilmeal added, and feed dry in a self-feeder where the pigs can go and eat as they feel inclined. We have found this a great help in making growth in winter, and by this treatment we can grow fall pigs fully as thrifty as we can spring pigs, says an authority.

I see a question asked if salt will kill hogs says a writer. Verily salty water will certainly kill them and do it quickly. I have three cases to report, one of my own, two of my near neighbors. I put up seven shoats to keep them from mischief and my wife put the water she soaked three mackeral in into the siop three days in succession. In four days the seven pigs were dead. They would live two or three hours and froth at the mouth. I cut them open. All were perfectly sound; no bad smell. The galls were dried up in all. Perhaps the potash stops the flow of the gall. A neighbor killed nine out of ten in a night with washings from brine. I clean all slops as I would to eat at table.

KEEP THE PIGS CLEAN. George T. Perkins of Saco, Me., asks the Practical Farmer if pigs kept on manure will make wholesome food, even if fed good grain. Mr. Terry says in reply that the meat might be entirely safe to eat after being well cooked, but he would prefer having a pig for his own use that was fed in a clover

field, or a nice, clean pen. There is no question but what filthiness is injurious to the pig. It has also een the cause of the cholera. Although that is a germ dis ease, gerins breed in filth, and the filth and improper diet of the hog weaken his vitality so he cannot ward off disease germs that would be harmless to a well fed, well kept animal.

We American people do abuse our lgs. Thousands are kept almost entirely on whey in cheese factory re-gions. In other places they are fed only corn, which is almost as one sided a ration as the whey. Other thousands have to root in the manure to get their living from the corn that has passed through the steers undigested. A pig will live in the most filthy quarters when he cannot help himself, but he would appreciate a clean, dry bed and pen. Mr. Terry says if he could not take as good care of pigs as of other nimals he would not keep any. It is time we were a little more humane in our treatment of piggy, particularly as we intend to eat him.

ABOUT ESSEX SWINE. This is one of the oldest English

breeds of swine Its merits have obtained for it a well deserved popularity in this country as well as in its native land. The modern Essex breed is the result of a cross of the original stock on the Neapolitan. It belongs to one of the so-called small breeds. Essex swine are black, or, rather ash-black in color; they have a short dished face, broad between the eyes erect, thin ears, full jowls, short. thick neck, body of medium length. broad, deep and straight, with heavy hams, bones fine, but sufficiently strong to support the body; hair fine and soft, but thin; no bristles; legs short and fine, but straight and sewide apart; hoofs erect.

When matured, the improved Essey will weigh from three to four hundred pounds. They mature early, are pro-lific and possess great vigor of constitution. They fatten easily, rang-well and, not being troubled with mange or sun-scald, are a peculiar valuable breed for the South Th. Essex are excellent as a cross, being sure to give quality and early maturi ty to any breed. When crossed upon or coarser swine they wil improve them almost beyond recogni tion. The objection urged against them is their tendency to fatten rap idily, which causes the carcasses to lack the desired proportion of lear meat. This objection can be largely overcome by limiting the amount o food and compelling exercise. Being good grazers, they should be allowed unrestricted run of pasturage and no corn or other fattening food until it is desired to finish them off. On th other hand, their tendency to fatten i a great recommendation where roast ing pigs are desired. The meat can be made fit for pork at any age, from month upward. In England these hog are marketed in great numbers when from five to eight months old, for light family pork, and for that pur pose there are none better.-New York World.

SWINE SCRAPS.

A slop barel on wheels is a handy thing around the hog pens. 'Oil meal is uite reasonable in pric this year. Try some of it for brood

sows if you have never done so. Keep the brood sows out of the feed lot. They have no business with the hogs that are being made ready for market.

Try to figure out how some of that straw that goes to waste every year may be used to make the hogs more comfortable. Clover hay cut in half or three-quar

ter inch lengths, mixed with meal of some kind, wet with boiling water and let stand a few hours, makes a cheap and wholesome feed for brood sows.

There is nothing like roots of som kind for the brood sows, but they should not be depended on too largely Some root enthusiasts overestimate their value, and are apt to neglect the grain ration. A "happy medium," is best in everything.

The best thing to hang the hogs on after being killed is a log chain stretched from one tree to another, at the right height. Hang the heavy hogs at the ends and the lighter ones in the middle, and the chain will sag enough to make them of the righ height. The man who sees a fortune in arti-

chokes as a pork producer is getting in his work again this fall. Most people who have tried them have been much disapointed in the results. They are of comparatively little value as food. although they may be useful under some circumstances. Better try them on a very small-scale if at all.

Butchering time is coming round again, and here is a suggestion for those who have an engine on the place Instead of heating the water to scale hogs in kettles, and transferring hogs in kettles, and transferring to scalding tank or barel just fill the scalding barrel, fire up the engine and then run the steam through the water in barrel. This will make the water as hot as needed, and it is no trouble to keep it exactly the right tempera-

Theo. Louis says that in response to recent advertising he has "received all of two hundred letters of inquiry. The singular feature of nine-tenths of these letters was that a coarse boned long hog, with good ham and shoulder, was asked for. Our hogs are too compact, too fine in bone. These letters were principally from farmers and feeders, says a writer in an exchange." This experience has been shared by other breeders. The tradency among

some breeds has been too much in the direction of compact, fine boned hogs, which have proven unsatisfactory in the hands of the common farmer who

wants big litters of good strong pigs. Breeding for the show ring ideal has been responsible for a good deal of this "excessive refinement." Rudy's Pile Suppository Is guaranteed to cure Piles and Con-

stipation, or money refunded." 50 cents per box. Send two stamps for circular and Free Sample to MARTIN RUDY, Registered Pharmacist, Lancaster, Pa. No postals answered. For sale by all first-class Druggists everywhere. H. W. Williams & Co., Wholesale Agents, Fort Worth, Tex.

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SAN FRANCISCO.



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Trains Daily between St. Louis St.
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The new night train on

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

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Limited Live Stock Express Trains now run-Chicago & Alton R. R.

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

Shippers should remember their old and reliable
friend. By calling on or writing either of the follow
ing stock agents, prompt information will be given
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Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.
JEROME HARRIS,
Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Texas.
JOHN R. WELSH,
Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago.
FRED D. LEEDS,
Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.
F. W BANGERT,
Live Stock Agent, Cational Stock Yards, Ill

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

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Daily Except Sunday.

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QUICKEST TIME

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THE ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY

Offers to live stock shippers the shortest route to

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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 General Live Stock Agent, Corner Main and Third, Fort Worth, Trass. All shipments handled with care. The nearest route by which to ship. Unexceiled in any particular. See that your stock is billed via the

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY THE COTTON BELT ROUTE.



NEW COTTON BELT TRAIN

To the Traveling Public.

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

Please Note the Following Schedule:

	1.50			
No. 2.	No. 4.		No. 3.	No. 1.
6 55 p m	7 45 a r	Lv WacoAr	8 05 p m	8 55 a m
200 pm	7 50 a 1	HillsboroAr	8 00 p m	12 05 pm
910 pm	10 05 a 1	LvAr	5 50 pm	6) a m
12 02 a m	1 00 pr	Lv Tyler	255 pm	3 25 a m
905 pm	9 20 a r	Lv Fort Worth Ar	6 30 p m	7 05 a m
11 08 pm	11 25 a r	LvAr	4 30 pm	5 03 a m
12 40 a m	12 58 pr	Lv GreenvilleAr	2 52 pm	3 27 a m
********	11 0a a 1	LvAr	4 45 pm	NOTE OF STREET
1 10 a m	1 55 p 1	LvAr	155 pm	250 am
3 35 a m	4 35 pr	LvAr	11 20 a m	12 05 a m
6 50 a m	7 35 pr	LvAr	8 15 a m	9 05 pm
	4 15 pr	Lv Shreveport Ar	11 25 a m	
10 18 a m	10 50 pr	1 LvAr	4 59 a m	5 35 pm
1 20 pm	1 35 a 1	Lv Pine Bluff Ar	212 a m	35 pm
5 35 pm	5 35 a 1	ArLv	10 25 pm	10 30 a m
8 45 p m	8 45 a 1	ArLv	7 00 pm	7 40 a m

These trains are full equipped with Through Coaches, Free Reclinig Chair Cars and Pullman Buffet Sleepers, between Fort Worth and Memphis and Waco and Memphis, without change.
The Cotton Belt route is the only line operating solid through trains without change between Texas and Memphis. We trust that this unexcelled train service will receive due appreciation at your hands by our receiving a good share of your patronage to the old states.

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

Southern Pacific Company, Morgan's Steamship Line,

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

DAILY Through Trains between New

Orleans, California and Oregon Points, with Pullman Buffet and Tourist Sleepers.

"Sunset Limited"

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

Through Bills of Lading via "Sunset Route" and Morgan Line of Steamers to and from New York, all points East and West. For information call on local agents or address

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Live stock express trains run daily over the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe from all points on their lines and from connecting lines in Texas and the Indian Territory, via Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and St., Louis and San Francisco Railways to the live stock markets of Chicago, Kansas City and St., Louis, making the early morning markets in each city. Our stock pens are the most improved and furnished with all conveniences for the comfort and good condition of stock entrusted to our care. We are equipped with the most

Improved Stock and Stable Cars

For sheep, we have unexcelled facilities. This season we built extensive sheep sheds and pens as Chillicothe, Ill., where sheep en route via our line from Texas can feed and rest and run into Chicago within is hours in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at these sheds is furnished at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a specialty of handling live stock, and can assence our patrous that we can give them as good facilities and as prompt as any other transportation company in this state. Route your stock via the Santa Fe route. For further information, apply to

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MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET. As predicted last week, the termination of the flurry occasioned by the election, marked a renewed amount of energy among the shippers, which has resulted in a creditable showing in point

The perfect weather, too, has made it an easy matter for local sellers to get their stuff to market, and they came in at quite a lively rate throughout the

The hog market showed a marked improvement in point of receipts, with prices from 10 to 20 cents higher than last week, and a stiff demand at the ad-

The price of cattle shows no marked change, but the supply and demand, both, were active and strong. Representative sales were about as

2012011	CATTLE.	
Head.	And the second	Aver. Price.
22		757\$1 60
-	HOGS.	254\$4 25
32	7.5	100 4:00
64		253 4 20
82		
61		266 4 50
86		223, 4 35
	SHEEP	FO 9.00
		mo 0 00

At the close of this report there were several car loads of hogs on the yards, the sale of which was made too late to be quoted. The commission men stationed at the yards express confidence in an increased supply from now on,

The following sales are reported by J. F. Butz & Co., commission men at the

yar	ds:	-	
	HOG		
Hea	d.	Ave. D	ock. Price.
83		. 231	\$4 20
29		. 162	3 90
70		. 245	80 4 20
32		. 253	80 4 30
46		284	4 25
70		. 149	80 4 05
63	***************	004	4 25
.17		. 238	4 00
9		. 173	3 80
112		. 240	4 25
2		. 260	4 00
7		. 200	3 95
6	A	. 230	4 05
6		. 240	3 95
6	***************************************	255	4 05
42			80 3 75
26		. 125	3 50
6		. 200	3 75
- 5		110	3 50
4		. 95	3 50
9			3 75
21.		222	4 20
11		164	4 00
54	*******************	. 212	4 00
55		. 177	3 75
15	*******************	. 133	3 75
40		Control of the Contro	
A -	CATT	Line.	Price.
Aes	id.		Tile.

 22 cows, average 760
 1 60

 2 bulls, average 735
 1 25

 7 stags, average 1050
 1 50

 calves, average 260..... 10 cows, average 928 1 65 17 cows, average 787 1 65 174 sheep, average 80, at 2c.

3 calves, average 260\$2 50

PERSONALS. Fanger Bros., A. B. Kearby, Hackett, ocal dealers, and J. C. Childs, Merit, iold hogs Wednesday of last week.
J. I Wright, B. W. Laughlin, W. S. Burnett, S. J. Christal and L. H. Colp, if the home market, and W. A. Stacey Copperl; G. W. Harmanson, Justin; E. Hutchins, Alvord, and Jot Smyth, Frandview, with hogs, and J. S. Philips and B. Dorsey, with cattle, were ellers on Thursday's market.

J. H. Young of Stephenville, and E. M. Daggett, of the local market, sold attle Friday, and C. S. Mitchell, Koperl, and B. H. Farrar, of Tarrant coun-

y, sold hogs.
B. H. Star, Grapevine; Blakenery, Latonia, and W. Boaz, J. C. Muse, L. N. Muse, J. Jameson, J. Model, R. E. Marson, E. A. Euless, T. S. Chafflin, nog dealers, sold hogs Saturday, and M. Marsh, J. I. Wright, E. M. Daggett

C. C. Slaughter shipped in eleven cars of cattle from Big Springs Tuesday, which he disposed of at satisfactory N. J. Logan, E. M. Daggett and Mel Maitz, local dealers, were in with tattle, Wm. Calex, of Seymour, sold theep Tuesday. B. Coff, Arneth, H. S. Elliston, Gulbur; W. G. Blackwell, D. W. Armstrong, M. M. Laughlin, J. M. Bex, local dealers, and J. D. Robinson, Strawn, and Ed Lynn, McGregor, were

in with hogs Tuesday. C. C. Slaughter, Big Springs, and J. L. Farmer, J. F. Reed, of Tarrant county, sold cattle Wednesday. H. G. Hen-Iricks and T. E. Whittington, Rogers; H Hulbert, Paul's Valley; Wm. Poe, Barrett; Sol Keck, Alvord: S. P. Britt, Childress; W. N. Moore, Mineral Wells; f. L. Farmer, B. F. Day, Smith; J. L. Robinson, W. B. Austin and L. Maier, of Tarrant county, sold hogs Wednes-

CHICAGO MARKET Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 14.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal: Cattle-Receipts, 21,000; common na-

cattle—Receipts, 21,000; common native killing steers, \$2,90@3.25; fair to medium, \$3,40@4.25; good to prime, \$4.50@5.85; extra prime, \$6.00@6.40; native cows, \$1.25@3.60. 2500 Western cows, \$1.90@2.60. Steers, \$2.50@4.50; Texas receipts, 2000. Market about the same as last week. Steers, \$2.70@ cows, \$1.65@3.25; bulk of calves,

Sheep-Receipts, 20,000. Market demoralized, considerably lower than last week. Good to best Texas mutton, \$2.40@2.80; common to fair, \$1.60@ Hogs-Receipts, 57,000; 15 to 20c lower. Heavys, \$4.45@4.90; lights, \$4.25@

TEXAS L. S. COM. CO.

St. Louis Live Stock. Louis, Nov. 14.—Cattle—Receipts shipments 1400; market steady, active, except common stock, lower; native; except common stock, lower; native steers, heavy, \$3.75@4.15; light and common \$2.50@3.45; cows \$1.65@2.20; Texas steers \$2.50@3.00; cows \$2.00.

Hogs-Receipts 1800; shipments 300; market active; best heavy \$4.65@4.70; fair to good heavy \$4.45@4.60; good light and mixed lots \$4.42 1-2@4.52 1-2; rough and common to fair light \$4.00@ Sheep—Receipts 3100; market slow, lower; native sheep \$2.50; lambs \$3.50.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City. Nov. 14.—Cattle—Reseipts 10,009; shipments 3200; market 5@ 10c lower Texas steers \$2.00@3.25; beef steers \$3.25@4.50; stockers and feeders

12.40@3.50.
Hogs—Receipts 9700; shipments 2000; bulk of sales at \$4.30@4.45; light \$4.15 \$4.35; pigs \$3.25@4.15.
Sheep—Receipts 4000; shipments 1100; itrong and higher; natives \$2.75@3.20; resterns \$2.50@3.25; stckers and feedurs \$2.00@2.60; lambs \$3.00@4.25.

HORSES.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City Stock Yard company's horse and mule department report the market during the past wek as being very satisfactory. Prices were lower on all classes, with only fair receipts and a light attendance of buyers. The recent election was the cause of a great many buyers and shippers work to clean up the debris preparatory to the erection of a larger and better equipped house, which will be done before which will be done before spring. In the meantime the firm changed; at 3 p. m. steady, unchanged; at 3 p. m. steady, 1-4@2-4 franc advance; closed steady at 2-4@2 franc advance; closed steady at 2-4@2 franc advance. Total sales, 25,000 bags.

The recent election was the cause of a great many buyers and shippers

remaining at home. Country buyers all lost money, and it was the same old story in regard to the medium grades of horses, you simply had to beg buyers to bid on them. Occasianally a smooth, trappy, good styled, nice acting mare or gelding would come into the ring and put a little life into the market, but even these sold much lower. Prospects for the coming week are a little better, buyers in the country must be very conservative or they will lose plenty of money from now on.

MULES.

MULES. Market about steady. Very little change in prices. Some little activity in 15 to 16 hand mules with quality. The dealers are pretty well cleaned out and are ready to stock up again.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 10, 1894. Texas Stock and Farm Journal. Lighter receipts of beef cattle and liberal receipts of poor to medium calves and yearlings for several days and the market for all classes of good fat cattle rules firmer. Good beeves, good fat cows and heifers are in light supply and steady at the advance. Rough old stock, slow sale. Good calves and fat yearlings are active at quotations. Hogs are firmer. No inquiry for sheep. The quotations are

on hand at close of sales: Beef cattle, 215; calves and yearlings, 325; hogs, 21; sheep, 580.

Texas and Western cattle—

od fat beeves, per pound gross, 2 3-4@3 1-4c. Common to fair beeves, 1 3-4@2 1-2c. Good fat cows and heifers, per pound

Common to fair cows, each, \$7.50@

Bulls, 1 1-4@1 3-4c. Good fat calves, each, \$7.50@8.50. Common to fair calves, each, \$4.50@ Good fat yearlings, each, \$9.50@11.00. Common to fair yearlings, each, \$5.50@8.50.

Good corn fed, per pound gross, Common to fair, per pound gross,

Ouachitas, 3 3-4@4 1-2c. Sheep—Good fat sheep, each, \$1.75@2.00. Common to fair, each, \$1.00@1.50. ALBERT MONTGOMERY.

CHICAGO LETTER. Chleago, Nov. 12. Texas Stock and Farm Journal. Only 6200 head of catle arrived at his market from Texas last week, against 19,500 for the same week last year. Slaughterers as usual had a large proportion but not as many as usual, so that quite a good many have been on the market each day. The steers are only medium to fair in quality and considering this fact sell reasonably well, but a better grade would bring a much better price. We don't anticipate, however, that there will be any improvement in this line will be any improvement in this line until the fed steers commence to come. We are informed that the remarkable low price of feed has well exhausted the supply of stock cattle in Texas and has incouraged an unexpected ex-pansion of the feeding business, which is limited only by the available supply of cattle. Twice as many Texas cattle could be readily used at this market as are now coming and as the season of Western cattle draws to a close the demand for Texans will be all the

greater. Therefore it looks as if by th time fed cattle begin to come the market would be in good shape, but there is a chance that too many cattle will be ready for market at the same time, which may not be the best for the trade. Prices have not changed materially durning the pest week, though the demand was good and offerings sold readily.

1	Actimes who asled move!	
-	Among the sales were:	e. Price.
1	74 bulls 958	
1	313 cows 704	4 1.95
1	127 cows 708	8 2.20
d	508 steers 840	2.50
4	314 gipprg	9 4.00
1	199 steems	6 2.80
1	66 calves 240	0 3.00
	28 calves	4 4.10
-	104 cows	0 2.10
	385 cows 4	0 2.10
1	480 steers 833	3 2.00
1	299 steers 984	4 2.85
1	80 calves164	4 3.75
	401 steers 791	1 2.20
	174 steers905	5 2.90
d	264 steers 892	2 2.70

105 steers 909 2.90 The reduction in the supply of sheep has imparted some animation to the trade, though no sooner was the improvement felt in the country than supplies became heavy again, and the tendency now is downward. The export demand is better again, but not enough to hold prices up when receipts are 15.000 to 20 000 per day. Very few Texas or Mexican sheep have arrived lately. Sheep sell at \$1@3.50; lambs, \$2@4.25.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO. OMAHA LETTER.

U. S. Yards, South Omaha, Nov. 10. Texas Stock and Farm Journal: The feature of the weak has been the decrease in cattle supplies. Both hogs and sheep show a marked increase over last week and the corresponding weeks of 1892 and 1893. The figures are as fol-

Ctle. Hogs. Sheep. Receipts this week....14,081 30,501 9486 Recipts last week.....23,078 26,803 5490 Same week last year...18,244 20,802 6824 Same week of 1892.....15,467 26,270 8168 The range season is about over, and the number of corned cattle to be marketed this year will undoubtedly be light. This is about the only reason assignable for the decrease of about 9000 cattle this week. This decrease in supplies, however, has been accompanied by a sharp advance in prices. On anything at all desirable in the killing line values are quotable all of 25c higher

than a week ago.

The demand has been good both for killing and shipping account, and buyers have not been able to fill their orders. Good fed native beeves have readily brought as high as \$5.40 and Western rangers that were only good sold for \$4.25. As buyers have been unable to get as many of the good cattle as they wanted, they have had to pay pretty stiff prices for the commoner kinds. All in all it has been a very satisfactory trade from the sellers' stand-

The market for cow stuff has followed the lead of steers and all grades of she stock are quotably 20c to 30c higher than last week. The common canning grades have shown perhaps more advance than the fat beef grades. Veal

Stockers and feeders have not been in very heavy supply, and as the demand has been good from all sources, prices are considerably stronger than a week ago. Buying has been free, and the close of the week finds fewer stock cattle in the pens than has been the case for some time.

The smoking ruins of the Hammond beef house had hardly time to cool before a large force of men was put to work to clean up the debris preparatory

Fair to good steers, 900 to 1200 lbs Poor to fair steers, 800 to 1200 lbs 2 75@3-75 Western steers Texas steers

Good to choice gows 2 40@3 25 Poor to medium cows 1 25@2 25 Fair to choice feeders..... 2 75@3 40 Bulls, oxen and stags...... 1 25@2 75 liberal, the market has firmed up un-der a good demand for all grades of killers, and prices are nominally 10c to 15c better than last week. Fair to choice wethers are quotable at \$2@2.90: common and stock sheep, \$1.25@2; fair to choice lambs, \$2.50@3.75. BRUCE McCULLOCH.

Liverpool Cotton. Liverpool, Nov. 14 .- Close: Spot cotton, fair demand; prices hardening; American middling, 3 12-32. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1000 were for speculation and export and included 9100 American. Receipts 26,000 bales, including 16,800 American Futures opened steady with a fair demand and closed steady.

American middling, L. M. C., 2 61-64d

American middling, L. M. C., 2 61-64d buyers; November and December, 2 61-64d buyers; December and January, 2 62-64d; January and February, 2 63-64d sellers; February and March, 3@3 1-64d; April, 3 2-64@3 3-64d; April and May, 3 4-64d buyers; May and June, 3 6-64d sellers; June and July, 3 8-64d buyers; July and August, 3 9-64@3 10-64d.

New York Cotton Recipts. New York, Nov. 14. Cotton-Dull: middling, 5 11-16; net receipts, 600; gross, 2744; forwarded, 676; sales, none; stock, 93,959. Total today Receipts, 55,903; exports

to Great Brifain, 24,137; to the continent, 25,388; stock, 1,042,432. Consolidated: Net receipts, 250,822; exports to Great Britain, 10,390; to France, 12,771; to the continent, 8239. Total since September 1: Net receipts, 2,857,585; exports to Great Brit-ain, 871,023; to France, 273,439; to the continent, 679,188.

New Orleans Cotton.

New Orleans, Nov. 14.-Cotton-Strong; sales, spot, 750; to arrive, 5650. Ordinary, 4 11-16c; good ordinary, 4 9-16e; low middling, 5 1-16e; good middling, 5 7-16c; middling fair, 6 1-4c nom-inal; fair middling, 7 1-4c; receipts, 21,218; exports to Great Britain, 21,800; continent, 13,896; stock, 356,598,

continent, 13,896; stock, 355,938,
Futures—Very steady; sales, 92,100.
November, 5.14 bid; December, 5.19@
5.20@January, 5.23@5.24; February, 5.28
@5.29; March, 5.33@5.31; April, 5.39@
5.40; May, 5.45@5.46; June, 5.54@5.52; July, 5.57@5.58; August, 5.61@5/63.

Kansas City Produce. Kansas City, Nov. 14.-Wheat-Higher; No. 2 hard, 50@51c; No. 2 red, 49@ 50c; rejected, 45c; sales by sample on change for Mississippi river; No. 2 hard, 57 1-4c; No. 2 red, 56c. Corn-Higher; No. 2 mixed, 42 3-4@ 42 7-8c; No. 2 white, 42 3-4@43c. Oats—Active; No. 2 mixed, 29 1-2@ 29 3-4c; No. 2 white, 33c. Rye-47c.
Butter-Firm; creamery,

dairy, 13@17c. Eggs-Strong; 17 1-2c. Receipts-Wheat, 11,000; corn, 7000. Shipments-Wheat, 600; corn, 6000.

New Orleans Cotton. New Orleans, Nov. 14.-Cotton-Firm; middling, 4 11-16; low middling, 4 13-16; good ordinary, 4 9-16; net receipts, 20, 891; gross, 21,218; exports to Great Britain, 2700; to the continent, 3986; sales, none; stock, 356,598.

Galveston Markets.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 14.-Cotton-Firm; middling, 5c; sales, 1134 bales; receipts, 12,795; exports, 49; stock, 212,-

Sugar and coffee-Unchanged.

Cotton Crop Estimates. Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 14.-Secretary Hester of the Memphis cotton exchange furnished the following figures to the Associated Press: Estimates of this year's Tennessee crop, 350,000 bales; Arkansas crop, 265,000 bales; Mississippi crop, 1,300,000 bales. The official fig ures for last year were; Tennessee. 275,000 bales; Arkansas, 275,000 bales; Mississippi, 960,000 bales.

St. Louis Cotton. St. Louis, Nov. 14.—Cotton—Firm; middling 5c: sales 2100 bales; shipments 7800 bales; receipts 7600; stocks 3800

PROVISION MARKETS.

New York Produce. New York. Nov. 14.-Wheat-Receipts, 1,091,900 bushels; exports, 71,700. bushels; sales, 12,370,000 bushels futures;

spot, none. Spot nominally steady. No. 2 red. store, 59 1-8c; No. 2 affoat, 60 3-8@50 5-

8c; No. 1 Northern, 69 3-8c delivered. No. 1 hard, 70 1-8c delivered. Options active and strong all day on good foreign buying, said to be due to Argentine crop report, excited covering by local shorts, higher cables, an unexpectedly heavy decrease in Bradstreet's European stocks. Closed be at 1 1-8c net advance. No. 2 red, January, 60 11-16@60 5-8c; closed, 60 5-8c;

February, 60 11-16@61 5-8c; closed, 61 5-8c; March closed 62 5-8c; May, 63 3-8@ 64c; closed,64c; November closed 59 1-8c; cember, 58 7-8@59 5-8c; closed, 59 5-8c. Hides-Steady.

Leather-Steady. Wool-Dull and weak. Pig iron dull; Scotch, \$19.00@20.00; American, \$10.00@13.00. Tin-Easy; straits,\$14.47 1-2@14.57 1-2; plates, dull. Lead-Firm; brokers prices, \$3.00; ex-

change price, \$3.12 1-2. Copper-Steady; brokers' price, \$9.50; exchange price, \$9.50 asked. Sales on change, 25 tons, February tin, \$14.50. Cotton seed oil—Firmer; prime crude, 25@25 1-2c; prime yellow, 29@30c. Coffee Options opened irregular with first call bids showing 15 points advance on September and others 5 lower to 5 higher. Ruled active and strong

on covering, following strong Havre cables, causing general advance of 10 @40 points, chiefly on near months, grades have shown perhaps more advance than the fat beef grades. Veal calves continue in good demand at strong prices, while buils, stags, etc., have developed considerable strength of late and are selling at materially higher prices.

points, chief of hear months, eased under realizing, closing barely steady at 5@10 points net advance. Sales, 79,000 bags, including November, \$14.00@14.05; December, \$13.15@13.30; have developed considerable strength of late and are selling at materially have asset under realizing, closing barely steady at 5@10 points net advance. Sales, 79,000 bags, including November, \$14.00@14.05; December, \$13.15@13.30; have developed considerable strength of late and are selling at materially have asset under realizing, closing barely steady at 5@10 points net advance. Sales, 79,000 bags, including November, \$14.00@14.05; December, \$13.15@13.30; have developed considerable strength of late and are selling at materially at 5@10 points net advance. Sales, 79,000 bags, including November, \$12.05@13.30; have developed considerable strength of late and are selling at materially at 5@10 points net advance. Sales, 79,000 bags, including November, \$12.05@13.30; have developed considerable strength of late and are selling at materially steady at 5@10 points net advance. Sales, 79,000 bags, including November, \$12.05@13.30; have developed considerable strength of late and are selling at materially at 5@10 points net advance. Sales, 79,000 bags, including November, \$12.05@13.30; have developed considerable strength of late and are selling at materially at 5@10 points net advance. Sales, 79,000 bags, including November, \$14.00@14.05; December, \$13.15@13.30; have developed considerable strength of late and are selling at materially at 5@10 points net advance.

11.90.
Spot coffee—Rio firm; No. 7, 15 1-2c; mild, steady; Cordova, 18 1-4@19c; sales, 1000 bags; Santos, Nos. 5 and 6, 15 1-2c and F; 750 bags, Santos, spot, 17 3-8c; recently 8000 mats inferior Pahang spot, 22 3-4@23 1-2c, and 25 tons Plaemburg, to arrive, private terms; by auction, 600 bags, Java, 19 1-8@20c; Santos, firm; good average Santos, no quotations; receipts, 54,000 bags; stock not given, Hamburg steady; prices, 1-4@3-4 pfennig advance; sales, 15,000 bags.

Havre opened steady at 1-2@1 1-4 franc advance; at 12 m., steady, un-

the United States, 2000 bags; cleared for Europe, 2000 bags; stock, 258,000 bags; cleared from Rio, November 10, 22,000 bags.

Warehouse deliveries from New York yesterday, 3260 bags; New York stock today, 173,344 bags; United States stock, 238,730 bags; afloat for the United States, 260,000 bags; total visible for the United States, 498,730 bags, against 482,-27 bags last year. Sugar-Raw, quiet; refined, steady.

St. Louis Prodace. St. Louis, Nov. 14.-Flour-Firm and

unchanged. Wheat-Advanced early 3-80 on buying, afterward going up 3-8@1-2c higher. With a slight up this continued to a close 1-2 above yesterday. No. 2 red,

cash and Nevember 52 1-4c: December 52 1-2c; May 57 7-8c. Corn-Followed wheat, clcsing 1-2e up, cash and November 45.5-8c; December 46.1-2c; May 47.1-2c.
Oats—Were strong; advanced 1-2@5-8c. No 2 cash 30.1-4c; November and December 29.7-8c; May 3°.3-4@32.7-8c.
Rye—No. 2 east side offered on call

Barley-Strong, higher; sales Minne sota fancy 59c; other sales 59@59c. Bran—Firm; 61@61 1-2c sacked east

Fiaxseed—Firm: \$1.42. Timothy Seed—\$4.85@5.25. Clover Seed—\$7.75@8.40. Hay-Prime to choice timothy \$9.00@

Butter-Quiet at recent advance, Eggs-Stendy: 16 1-20. Cornmeal -\$2 30@2.35. Cotton Ties-68c. Pagging-Unchanged

Provisions—Easier.
Pork—Standard mess jobbing \$12.50. ord-Prime steam \$6 95; T.05.

Dry Salt Meats—Loose shoulders \$5.50; longs \$6.37 1-2@6.50; ribs \$6.50@6.62 1-2; shorts \$6.87 1-2@7.00.

Bacon—Packel shoulders \$6.75; longs

\$6.37 1-2; rlbs \$7.37 1-2@7.50; shorts \$7.62 1-2@7.75. Receipts-Flour 3000; wheat 17,090; orn 22.000; oats 13,000 Shipments-Flour 6000: wheat 1000 corn 2000; oats 7000.

New Orleans Produce. New Orleans, Nov. 14 .- Hog products frmer; pork, \$13.37 1-2; dry salt shouldrs, \$5.50; sides, \$5.62 1-2; bacon, sides,

Hams-Choice sugar cured, \$9.75@ 10.25. Coffee-Rio, firm; ordinary to fair,

3-4@19 1-4c. Rice—Steady; ordinary to good, 3 1-2 @4 1-2c. 74 1-2c. Flour—Firmer; extra fancy, \$2.50@ .60; patents, \$2.75@2.85. Cornmeal—Easier, \$2.30.

Bran-Firm; 75@80c. Corne—Easier; No. 2. sales, mixed, and white, 51c. yellow, 52c. Hay-Quiet; prime, \$13.00@\$14.50. Sugar-Firm; open kettle, prime 11-16c; fair to fully fair, 2 9-16@2 5-8c;

common to good common, 2 1-4@2 5-8c; common to good common, 2 1-4@2 1-2c; centrifugal, plantation granulated, 3 1-16c@4c; choice white, 3 3-8@3 11-16c; off white, 3 1-2@3 9-16c; gray white, 3 1-4@3, 5-16c; choice yellow, clarified, 4c; second, 2@3 1-16c. Molasses—Open kettle active; fancy, 32c; choice, 30@31c; strictly prime, 28c; good prime, 26@27c; prime, 23@24c; good common to good fair, 21@22c; common, 18@19c; centrifugal, choice, 18c; good prime to strictly prime, 14@15c;

good fair to prime, 7@10c; good commor to fair, 3@6c: inferior to common, 4@5c Syrup-18@21c Liverpool Produce. Liverpool, Nov. 14 .- Beef firm; holders offer sparingly; extra India mess

67s 6d; prime mess, 56s 3d Hams-Firm; holders offer sparingly; short cut. 44s. Bacon—Holders offer sparingly. Cumberland cut, firm, 36s; short ribs, steady, 36s 6d; long clear, 45 pounds, steady, 35s 6d; long and short clear, 55 pounds, steady, 35s.

Shoulders firm at 29s 6d. Cheese steady; holders offer moderately; finest white and colored, 51s for September. Cotton seed oll easy at 198 9d.

LOCAL LARKETS.

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 15. Trade is gradually improving, but the warm weather is making impos-sible a full volume of winter business. Meats—Dry salt, clear, 7 1-2c; bacon, short clear, 8 1-2c; bacon, belles, 9 1-2c; dry salt ballies, 8 1-2c; medium hams, 11c; larfe hams, 10 1-2c; small hams, 12c; breakf ast bacon, 11c. Lard—Compound, 6 1-2c; pure leaf,

Sugar-Standard granulated, 4 15-16: powdered, bbls., 5 1-4c; powdered, half barrels 5 1-2c; cut loaf, bbls., 5 1-4c; cut loaf, half barrels, 5 1-2c; yellow

cut foat, fait barrels, 5 1-2c; yellow clarified, 4 1-4c.
Coffoe Arbuckle's Arisoa, 21 1-2c; Midland, 21 1-2c; Lion, 21 1-2c; Alaroma, 21 1-2c; French market, 21 1-2c; XXXX, Green coffee-By the sack, good, 19c:

21c; fancy, 22 1-2c; peaberry, old government Java, 27c; Mo-Common, 5c; prime, 6c; head, 7@7 1-2c.

Moiasses—Barrel lots, fancy sugarhouse, 45c; choice, per gallon, 36c;
fancy syrup, per gallon, 35 to 40c.
Salt fish—New mackerel, medium,
No. 1, half barrels, \$7.50; No. 2, 10-1b
net kits, \$1.10; medium, No. 1, 10-1b
net kits, \$1.25.

Pickles—Medium barrels, 6.50; medium, half barrel, \$3.65; small barrels,
7.50; small half barrels, \$4.25; 10-gallon kegs, \$2.40; 5-gallon kegs, \$1.50;
pints, 80c; quarts, per dozen, \$1.25; Molasses-Barrel lots, fancy sugar-

lon kegs, \$2.40; 5-gallon kegs, \$1.50; pints, 80c; quarts, per dozen, \$1.25; half gallon, per dozen, \$1.75; American, gallon, per dozen, \$2.25; Hexagon, gallon, \$5.50; imperial, gallon, \$6.75.

Cheese—Fancy, full cream, singles, 14 1-2c; choice full cream, 20 fbs. 14 3-4c; fancy full cream, young An.ericans,

Cordage—Sisal rope, half-inch basis, 7 1-2c; manilla rope, half-inch basis, 9c; cotton rope, all sizes, 11c; cotton twine, 15c; 5-ply jute twine, 17 1-2c.

Five bushel oat bags, 7c; corn sacks, La Platte, 4 1-2c; 9-ounce wheat sacks, 6 1-4c; 2 1-2 bushel 8-ounce corn sacks, 5c. Plour and Grain.

Wheat-No. 2, 53c; No. 3, 50c. Flour-Best patents, \$1.45 per 100 pounds; half patents, \$1.30; third grade, \$1.10; fourth grade, \$5; Northern patents, \$2.00.
Corn-New ear, local, wagon lots, 45c per bushel. Oats-Texas rust proof, car lots, £ o. b., Fort Worth, 32c; sacked, 34c.

Bran -Per 100 pounds, f. o. b., Fort Worth, 70c

Worth, 70c

Car lots, f. o. b., Fort Worth, best Forney, \$10; per ton; best upland, \$8.00; alfalfa, loose, local, \$7.00 per ton; prairie, local, per ton, \$6.50@ 7.00. Poultry and Eggs. Poultry—Old hers, per dozen, \$2.25@ 2.50; spring chickens, per dozen, \$2.40@ 2.75; roosters, per dozen, \$1.25; turkey hens, 50c; gobblers, 75c; geese, per dozen, \$3.00; ducks, per dozen \$2.00@

Eggs-Fresh, without case, 20c.

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Butter-Fresh country, 18@20c;choice creamery, 20@23c.
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits.
Vegetables-Cabbages, per lb., 2c;
potatoes, 80@85c per bushel; onlons, per potatoes, 80@85c per bushel; onlons, per pound, 2c; beets, per pound, 2c; to-matoes, per bushel, \$2.00; wax beans, one-half bushel baskets, 75c; cucumbers, 40c per dozen; celery, 40@50c per bushel, pumpkin yams, per bushel, 75c. bunch, pumpkin yams, per bushel, 75c Fruits—Lemons, fancy (360s) per box \$4@4.50; grapes, Concords, 4 basket; Florida oranges, \$2.75.

Northern apples, \$3.00 per barrel; bananas, \$1.75@2.50 per bunch.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14.-Wheat has ruled active and higher to-day. Foreign advices which were unusually strong when taking our yesterday's weakness into account, proved the factor early, while Bradstreet's report, which proved a surprise to the trade, showing but an increase of 1,700,000 bushels in the available stocks with a decrease of two and one-quarter million in Europe and affoat. A total of one-half million decrease in the world's visible. Wheat was the factor in the latter part of the session when the market ruled excited and may touch 61@61 1-8. Opening transactions were at 60 1-4@ 60- 3-80; buying was general, offerings Clearances from Atlantic ports for the day were light at but 150,000. Wheat and flour, while receipts in the northwest were fully up to estimate cars, but balance of news was bullish and with sentiment strongly in favor of higher prices, the market advanced with the above results. There is an improved export inquiry, 25 loads reported worked at our ports. There were also unfa-vorable reports of Argentine wheat

Corn has been dull but firm and prices have been helped some by wheat. There was some covering of near by futures, but trade in this cereal is very limited and prices have been confined within a range of 1-2c the entire session The weather is rather in favor of stead-

Oats have ruled fairly active, but without much change in prices. Sympathy is still very prominent in this market and prices at the close were a shade in holders' favor. Outsiders bought a little, while professionals sold.

Provisions—Hog product opened weak and lower on free selling by those who did the builing a few days since, though the heavy receipts of hogs proved depressing. It is generally expected receipts will be quite liberal the main-part of this month after which an enhancement of values may be safely

looked for. Yours truly, LAMSON BROS. & CO. Range of Prices at Chicago.

Open. High. Low. Close.
Wheat No. 2—
December ..55 1-4 56 1-8 55 1-4 56 1-8
May60 1-4 61 1-8 60 1-4 61 1-8 Corn No. 2— December ..50 1-4 51 1-8 50 1-4 51 May50 3-8 50 3-4 50 1-4 50 5-8 Oats-May32 3-8 32 3-4 32 3-8 32 3-4 January.... ..\$12.10 \$12.22 \$12.10 12.22 May\$12.45 \$12.22 \$12.10 12.22 Lard— January\$7.05 \$7.15 \$7.05 \$7.12 May \$7.20 \$7.27 \$7.20 \$7.27 R!bs—

Ribs—
January\$6.10 \$6.17 \$6.10 \$6.17
May......\$6.27 \$6.35 \$6.27 \$6.35
Cash Closing. Wheat, 55 5-8c. Corn, 51 5-8c. Oats, 28 7-8c. Lard, \$6.17.

Ribs, \$6.25. New York Dry Goods, New York Dry Goods.

New York, Nov. 14.—An Irregular demand called for many light assortments of goods for current wants, though many sales of importance resulted from deliveries on former engagements. Clothing woolens for spring shared in a very good description, and of all low to medium quantities the production is quietly distributed and buyers calling for more. Specialities in spring fabrics of either cotciaities in spring fabrics of either cot-ton or wools and woven and printed, were in good request. Printing cloths in better demand. Market firm at that

The American Shetland Pony club will hold its annual meeting in Chica-go, at the Grand Pacific hotel Monday; November 26, during the session of the great American Fat Stock, Horse and Poultry show.

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UPICN STOCK YARDS,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,

After a few weeks' rest the foreign markets for sheep have recuperated and are once more at a point where exporters can do business without material loss, and probably some gain. How long this state of affairs will last uncertain, for the chances are that the promise of some profit will induce heavy shipments, but markets will be glutted, and prices will again sink so low as to entail heavy losses. If this branch of the trade could be reduced to a regular and reasonable basis, if this spasmodic plan could be avoided, it would be much better for the Chi-cago market and the shipper, too. Some American sheep were recently sent to Paris, but, considering the expense, it is likely that the experiment did not pay very well.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

TIMES FOR SHEEP BETTER GROWERS

One of those who do not believe that the American sheep industry will go to ruin on account of free wool is Prof. Thomas Shaw, of Minnesota, who recently spoke as follows at a sheep breeders' meting:
"It is my conviction that even in

the face of free wool we can still grow sheep at a profit, if we grow the right kind. Yes, the right kind. That is a kind. Yes, the right kind. That is a large question. I cannot enter upon it now. Better days are at ha d. Amid gloom of the present we can see gleam of that brighter, better morning. Is it not folly, therefore, to decimiate and disband our flocks? Is It not a huge mistake? So strongly do I feel on this question, that if my voice could reach every flockmaster in the land, I would say to him, don't commit this folly. Men, like sheer, are good imitators; when a leader of a flock goes the others go; and because some flockmasters have disbanded their flocks, others are doing the same. Can none be found to rush along the line between the living and the dead sheep, to stay the upifted hand which is ready to destroy whole flocks of breeding sheep which this country cannot afford to do without? The day is near at hand when we would be glad to resurrect those breding sheep, which, for the past two years, we have been sacrificing in millions at the shrine of ill timed aprehension."

SHEEP ON THE FARM.

Fine wool sheep, as a rule, pay bear. but they are especially sensitive to storms, cold and wet. They need more nutritious food than the hardier kinds, or they will not stand the winter at Such breeds, therefore, are most profitable only under proper con-

All sheep do better upon a variety of food. When off pasture they need corn stalks, straw and hay in turns. If grain is fed give it at night. The starving process injures the quality as well as diminishes the quantity of flesh, and affects the wool in the same

It is said that Dorset ewes will face any dog and fight for their lambs. They are a prolific breed, often giving three lambs, are large and hardy, and are popular because of their qualities for both mutton and wool, as well as for this pugnacious courage with dogs. the first essentials in raising sheep is to have good sheep. This faccan not be too thoroughly impressed upon the farmer who keeps flocks for wool and mutton, if he would obtain a fair return for his labor and care.

The number of sheep received at the markets in the last decade was more than fourfold that received during the ten years previous; cattle doubled, while swine were about the same. There are not only more mouths to feed, but especially for mutton has there grown a great fondness.

Lambs, dropped in November, well fed until they reach 35 or 40 pounds, find a ready spring market near the larger cities, especially in the east Two or three months later the mothers are fettered, clipped and sold at a are fattened, clipped and sold at a good figure. The lambs will bring from \$5 to \$10 a piece. This should be profitable industry.—Exchange.

THE DEMAND FOR MUTTON.

Americans are fast learning that mutton is an excellent food—not the tough, lean, leathery meat of former days when the wool sheep predominated and flesh was only an unconsidered side isue, but the tender, juicy mutton which we are now raising in many sections. consumption of mutton has in-

creased threefold within the past decade and ought to increase fold within the next, for there is certainly room for an enormous expansion. There is no denying that our mutton used to be pretty poor stuff and deserved its bad reputation. Unfortunately the latter still clings to it in the minds of many people who would be surprised to learn that physicians prescribe it for patients instead of beef, which it outranks in

healthfulness and digestibility.
Carelessness of ignorance of the proper method of killing and skinning the sheep had also much to do with the popular disfavor, as it was responsible for the wooly and semitainted flavor which at times repelled even the most order mutton eaters. even the most ardent mutton eaters. This objection has now been removed, and tender, juicy meat, properly pre pared, is so commonly offered in the markets that prejudice must rapidly There is no doubt that the mutton

sheep has a great future before it. If, despite free trade and high rents, the English farmer can find money in the andustry, the American, with his unrivalled natural and political advantage, ought to be able to. It is not true that the English sheep raiser has any idea of going out of the business. The number of sneep in that country has declined, owing to last year's great drought, but at this au-tumn sales at the sheep fairs high prices have prevailed. A Lincoln ram was sold for \$760 and nineteen others of the same breeder averaged \$150 each. Another lot of twenty averaged \$140 each. At a Scotch ram sale one Border Leicester ram brought nearly \$600 and two others \$500 each. The same breeder sold thirty-two rams at

To be able to pay these prices farmers must not only have made money heretofore, but they must heretofore, but they must be satisfied that there is still some to be made and that it is to be obtained only by the use of the finest rams procurable. The importance of breeding only the best has been too much overlooked in America. We are only slowly realizing that it is quality rather than quantity that counts. While we may find that one good animal may cost more than two scrubs, it will also bring considerably more when marketed and meantime the greater. ted, and meantime the greater ex-nse of maintaining two animals ast be set off against the original

WOOL SITUATION.

WOOL SITUATION,
in Boston Advertiser of November in sizing up the wool situation ing other things says;
in expected advance in the cost of ign wools which was thought id follow the removal of the duty re exacted on imports into this itry has not panned out at all, now that the flurry of the change wer it looks as though it would be little difference in the markets

of the world whether this country exacted a duty on wool or not. This country is a large consumer of wool. but we also raise a large amount and ourwools naturally depend on the home consumption for a market. As yet manufacturers depend largely on domestic wools to run their mills, as outlide of the few of the finer wools outlde of the few of the finer wools which have been used here for years home manufacturers know little about the new kinds that are now available. By degrees they will probably get used to other kinds of wool, but at the same time, as long as the pro-duction of wool in this country holds up to its present quantity, our pur-chase of foreign supplies will natur-

ally be limited.

ally be limited.

With all of the flurry caused by the removal of the wool tariff practically passed away, the outlook for any higher prices for domestic wools is not very promising, and the trade have generally settled down to meet the situation as it is. Manufacturers are now more interested in the out-come of their competition with the mills of Europe than they are in speculating in wool, and there will probably be only a quiet call for supplies from now out, until the larger mills, who are at present stocked, are again forced to come in for supplies. Advices regarding the cost of wool abroad are not at all alike, some reports saying that this is the cheapest market of the world for American manufacturers to buy in, while others off r choice wools to be laid down here on this Australian clip, at prices 4 to 6c lower per scoured pound, than the wools can be bought for at present. There is certainly nothing apparent to induce any buying large lines at present, without the wool is needed to use at once, and it is by no means surprising, that those buyers who are in position to wait, are

There is yet quite a pusiners are in territory wook. But purchasers are confined more to smaller parcels than the case for a couple of There is yet quite a business doing has been the case for a couple of months past. The range quoted for choice fine medium wools is yet on the basis of 33@35c scoured, although lots not up in staple and condition have to go lower as to quality. For the best fine, about 34@36c is yet not out of the way to quote, although sales at these prices are few. Oregon wools remain quiet with the market about steady. Texas wools continue in quiet demand, with best 12-month growth spring on about the same basis as choice territory grades. California wools rule quiet with no material change in the market.

EVERY MAN Should be possessed of certain informa-

tion, without which millions contract pernicious and most destructive habits -habits which make young men per-manently aged, pale, haggard, listless, devoid of ambition, easily tired, languid, forgetful and incapable, fill madhouses and swell the lists of suicides, separate husbands and wives, bring untold sufferings to millions, even unto third and fourth genera-Parents, guardians and philanthropists can do no better service to the rising generation than to place in their hands the in-formation and warning contained in a little book carefully prepared by a staff of medical specialists, who have had vast experiece in dealing with the grave maladies hinted at and who feel that they owe it to humanity to warn the young of the land against certain destructive habits, which are far more prevalent than any layman can imagine, and which if persisted in gradually undermine the constitution and health and destroy the future happiness of the victim. Cut out this notice and enclose it to Dr. Hathaway, 1291-2 W. Commerce street, San Antonio, Texas, and the book will be sent free, se-cure from observation, in a plain sealed envelope.

AGE IMPROVES IT.

The Youth's Companion is soon to enter upon its sixty-ninth year of publication and as one says who has been a constant reader of its columns for more than thirty years, "It has steadily improved year by year." Its articles today cover the whole field of life and experience, furnishing a vast amount of valuable and entertaining reading of a character not found elsewhere, and of so great a variety that The Compaion interests alike each member of the family.

The prospectus for the volume of 1895 announces an unusual array of attractions; fourteen serial stories, a wealth of short stories, anecdotes, humorous sketches, adventures, science and home articles, timely editorials on all important questions, and more than two hundred original poems of the highest class.

Full Prospectus and specimen copies sent free on application. New scribers who send \$1.75 now will receive the paper free to January 1, 1895, and one year from that date. It comes every week. Finely illustrated.
THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

OUR SEWING MACHINE.

A Bank President's Testimony to Its Worth.

Kemp, Tex., Oct. 30, 1894 The Stock Journal Publishing Co, Fort Worth, Texas: Dear Sirs-Will say that I got the sewing machine and am well pleased with it. The machine gives perfect satisfaction in every respect. Will advise those wanting a machine as well as a good stock parer to correspond with you. Yours respectfully, W. C. MASON,

President Kemp Bank.

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

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

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

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

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

J. C. McCABE,

G. T. & P. A. Fort Worth, Texas.

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

It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Fiver" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of cars. The "Rock Island Route" is now

Cars.

Purchase your tickets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and get full value for your money.

J. C. McCABE, G. P. A.,

Fort Worth. Texas.

You do not need to spend, \$200 for a watch. A dollar and a half sent to the Stock Journal office, Fort Worth, Texas, will get a watch that is guaranteed to keep good time. See advertigament elsewhere in this name. We Give Them Away to Our Friends! FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS CO.

Stock Journal

To Be as Handsome, To Be as Durable, To Be as Light Running,

To Do as Great Variety of Work As any Sewing Machine Made.

Five Years Written Guarantee!

Fifteen Days' Trial Free!

FULL DESCRIPTION.

THE STOCK JOURNAL SEWING MACIUNE isone possessing great merit. The combination empodied in its construction is the result of 25 years' experience in manufacturing and selling machines. Nothing that is at all experience mental has been allowed to creep in, thus insuring to the buyer that the features of this machine are reliable and durable. The greatest care has been exercised in making the construction extremely simple, and yet the proper proportion of parts to give strength and easy running qualities have not been overlooked. It has an eccentric movement causing the shuttle to travel in a circular course, a noiseless double four motion drop feed, operated positively in a very simple yet unique manner, and it is the only feed motion ever invented where the movement of any of the parts does not exceed the length of the stitch. The advantage in this is striking, as wearing of the parts is almost entirely done away with. The length of the stitch is regulated by a thumb screw in front of the upright arm; a very convenient place for the operator and it can be regulated so as to make a very long or short stitch. The machine uses a double thread and makes a lock stitch. The upper thread is drawn into position without passing through any holes until the eye of the needle is reached. The upper thread is drawn into position without passing through any holes until the eye of the needle is reached. The upper thread is drawn into position without passing through any holes until the eye of the needle is reached. The upper thread is drawn into position without passing through any holes until the eye of the needle is reached. The upper thread is drawn into position without passing through any holes until the eye of the needle is reached. The upper thread is drawn into position without passing through any holes until the eye of the needle is reached. The upper thread is drawn into position without passing through any holes until the eye of the needle is reached. remove the goods without danger of bending or breaking the needle. The take-up handles the thread automatically and requires no change in sewing heavy goods with a long or short stitch. The shuttle is a marvel of simplicity, is self-threading, carries a very large bobbin and is made of the finest of steel. The needlebar is round with adjustable steel bearings packed above and below with felt, which retains the oil so that it does not run down and soil the The needle is self-setting with short blade and large shank, which gives the needle strength. The machine is fitted with a loose hand wheel which enables the operator towind the bobbin without running the machine and the work need not be removed, nor is it even necessary to unthread the machine, as, by removing the spool from the pin and replacing it with an extra spool, the bobbin can be again filled with thread. The automatic bobbin winder is so reliable that an imperfectly wound bobbin is impossible. The arm is high and correspondingly long, and gives plenty of room for handling all kinds of work. The head of the machine is firmly hinged to the table, and the bedplate is in-laid or counter-sunk into the wooden table. It rests on rubber cushious, which absorb all the jar and noise. All the parts subject to wear are made of the finest steel and carefully hardened and so fitted that the machine can be run at the highest speed without injury or danger of getting out of order. The general design of the machine is very pleasing, and great care has been taken to have the japanning and ornamentation of the highest character. The fly wheel, all of the bright parts, together with the under parts are polished and nickel plated. The material used in the cases is either black walnut or oak as desired, and the trimmings are all nickel-plated. The stand is light and graceful, yet so proportioned as to give it great strength. It is nicely finished throughout and both treadle and drive-wheel are hung on adjustable steel centers, and it is mounted on four nickel plated castors.

The attachments furnished with the Stock Journal Machine, are made of the best steel; highly polished and nickel plated and include the following: Ruffler, tucker, binder, underbraider, four hemmers of assorted widths, shirring plate, quilter, thread cutter, foot hemmer and feller. Each machine is also supplied with the following accessories One dozen needles, six bobbins, sewing guide, guide screw, oil can filled, large and small screw drivers, wrench, certifiate of warrantee good for five years, and fully illustrated instruction book.

There are four ways to get it. 1st. To any sending us \$22.00, we will send the Journal and this machine, paying all freight. 2nd. To any one sending us ten subscribers and ten dollars for same and fifteen dollars additional, \$25.00 in all, we will send the machine prepaid. 3d. To any one sending us 20 subscribers and \$20.00 to pay for same, and \$3.00 in addition we will send the machine prepaid. 4th. To any one sending us 32 subscribers and \$32.00 to pay for same, we will send the machine freight paid. NOTICE: All subscriptions must be paid in advance. You need not send them all in at one time, go to work and

send in as fast as you get them and you will be credited with them and when you get up the number, the machine will be sent as proposed. The above description tells all about the machine. We can add nothing to the description after saying that if after fifteen days trial it fails to do any work done by any family sewing machine you may return it to us and we will refund you every cent you have paid on it. Remember that we cannot send the machine C. O. D. for the reason that we pay cash in advance for them. If you have any doubt about us carrying out our contract you might inquire of any bank, Express Co.. or business man in Fort Worth. Sample machine may be seen at our office.

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STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas

CHICAGO ENG.CO

The Southern Pacific Sets the Pace, Fastest on Record. 2 1-2 days to Los Angeles, Cal.

3 1-4 days to San Francisco, Cal. Pacific will inaugurate their new train, "Sunget Limited," with a complement of Pullman's most luxuriously appointed cars, consisting of Composite cars "Golden Gate" and "El Capitain." each embracing baggage compart-ment, barber shop, bath room, cafe, smoking parlor and library, modern double drawing room sleepers "Paso Robles," "San Ardo," "San Lucas" and "San Vicente," dining cars "Del Monte" and "Castle Crags," gems of pa-latial perfection, in which meals will

be served a la carte. This magnificent train, vestibuled throughout, lighted with Pintsch gas system, the most perfect of modernly appointed passenger trains, will leave New Orleans once a week, every Thursday, at 8 a. m., reducing the time 60 hours, or 2 1-2 days, to Los Angeles, and 77 hours, or 3 1-4 days, to San

Connections will be made at New Oreans, Houston, Tex., San Antonio, Tex., Los Angeles and San Francisco, with all lines diverging.

Special attention is called to the fact

that the finest passenger service be-tween the Atlantic and Pacific oceans will thus be inaugurated by the "Sun-set Limited" over the famous Sunset

No extra charge whatever, will be made for passage on this train in addition to regular first-class unlimited, limited, single or round-trip tickets, beyond the regular Pullman charges for sleeping car accommodations, as charged on regular trains. For further information, circulars,

time tables, etc., apply to

J. S. SCHRIEVER, Traffic Manager, New Orleans, La. L. J. PARKS, A. G. P. & T. A., Houston, Ter S. F. B. MORSE, G. P. & T. A., New Orleans, La.

The International Route. The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

Double daily train service and Pullnan sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis; Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis, and between San Antonio, Austitn. Taylor and Dallas, via Hearne. As a live stock route to Northern

markets it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars or over will be taken through in soild trains and in the quickest possible time. Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis

market.
Facilities for feed, water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texarkana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis. For further information call on nearest same a ridress J. E. GALBRAITH.

G. F. and P. Agent, J. D. PRICE, A. G. P. A., Palestine, Tex.

Holiday excursions to all points in the Southeast will be sold over the Texas and Pacific railway, at one fare for the round trip, December 20, 21 and 22, 1894; limited for return passage to 30 days from date of sale. GASTON MESLIER, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

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

NOT A HUMBUG

An American Watch Sent Post paid, for \$1.50 and Guaranteed to Keep Perfect Time.



THREE-FOURTHS ACTUAL SIZE.

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

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

We will send you one postpaid for \$1.50, or watch, and Journal 12 months for \$2.00; or watch free for three subscribers to the Journal

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

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

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

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

Bill Your Cattle Privilege Fort Worth Market.

Write for Market Information.

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WE. SKINNER.

General Manager.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS,

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Consolidated in 1865.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World. The center of the business system, from which the food products and manufactures of every department of the live stock industry is distributed from.

Accommodating Capacity: 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs, 30,000 Sheep. 5000

The entire railway system of Middle and Western America centers here, rendering the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country. The capacity of the yards, the facilities for unloading, feeding and reshipping are unlimited. Packing houses located here, together with a large bank, capital and some one hundred different commission firms, who have had years of experience in the bush ess; also an army of Eastern bush insures this the best market in the whole country. This is Structy a Cash Market. Each shipper or owner is furnished with a separate yard or pen for the safe keeping, feeding and watering of his stock, with but one charge of yardage during the entire time his stock remains on the market. Buyers from all parts of the country are continually in this market for the purchase of stock cattle, stock hogs and sheep.

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET

The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

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

N. THAYER,

J. C. DENISON,

Asst. Sec. and Asst. Treas.

JOHN B. SHERMAN, GEO, T. WILLIAMS, Vice-Pres., Gen. Mgr. Secy, and Treas.

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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.

C. G. KNOX, Vice President

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THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

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, Str Louis, 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.

- A Strong Strong	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars '
Official Receipt for 1893	1,746,728 956,792	1.948,373 1,427,763	569,517 372,885		99,755
Sold to Feeders	249,017 360,237 1,566,046		71,284 15,200 458,869	AND	
C. F. MORSE, General Manager,	E. E.	RICHARD	SON, Sec	retary and	Treasurer.

E. RUST, Superintendent. H. P. CHILD. Ass't General Manager.

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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:	REPLACE.
Cattle.	Hogs, Sheep.	Horses.
1885114,163	130,867 18,985	1,950
1886144,457	390,187 40,195	3,028
1887235,723	1,011,706 1,283,600 158,503	3,202 5,035
1888 340,469	1,283,600 158,503 1,206,605 159,053	7,595
1889	1.673.314 156,485	6,318
1890	1.462.423 170,849	3.591
1892738,186	1,705,687 185,467	14,269
1992852.642	1,435,271 242,581	12,269

We Want 150.000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W.N. BABLUUN Lenetal main_of