

# Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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## CATTLE.

Fine stock breeders in Texas all report large sales and satisfactory prices for the past season.

The receipts and shipments at Amarillo, the largest original shipping point in Texas or in the United States, are up to the average this year, possibly above the average. The actual sales, however, are less than usual, most of the cattle now being driven there having been contracted for some time back.

The chief difference in the contour of the body of the leading beef breeds of cattle is distinguished from the scrub, or even the dairy breeds, in the straight broad back and well sprung ribs, fully rounded, giving a heavy loin and rib, with the lower parts correspondingly decreased. It is a common rule that the body of a beef animal looking as it sidewise should have a square appearance.

The Live Stock Indicator says that "the demand for improved bulls of the beef breeds has been very large in Texas and is a very considerable factor in causing the scarcity of good beef bulls which is coming to be felt throughout the entire country. The Texas cattlemen does not hesitate to pay good prices and he is satisfied only with the best; indeed, he wants no other, for he is beginning to realize how wide is the distance between the range steer and the high grade native, and he is learning by experience the difference in the profitability of the two."

Texas has been drawn upon for all the young cattle she could spare by feeders in Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. California has no surplus; Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado are short; Utah has had some to sell, but not many; Idaho and Nevada have no surplus. Oregon and Washington are lightly supplied and Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas will not have as many cattle to ship or put on the ranges as last year. The southeastern states haven't enough cattle to supply them in beef. There is unquestionably a great shortage in cattle, young and old, and of all kinds. And yet we run up against some one every once in a while (generally some man who wants to buy cattle) who complains that the Journal is altogether too bullish. The Journal is beginning to think now that it has not been bullish enough, all things considered.

## NATURAL HABITS OF CATTLE.

It is easy to see that cattle are at home in a moist and wooded country. The feral cattle of Texas and Australia never, from choice, stray far from the woods. Out on the Western ranches there are, of course, few trees, and the beasts thrive fairly well; but for all that, the conditions of their life are artificial and are not such as they would select if free to choose their own dwelling place. All cattle love to stand knee deep in water and under the shadow of trees. Their heads are carried low, even when they are startled, so that they can see under the spreading branches of the forest. Compare the habitual position of a cow with that of the heads of the hogs, pronghorn or guanaco, which live in the open and have to watch the horizon for the approach of enemies. Then the split hoofs of the cattle are wonderfully adapted for progress over soft ground. In galloping through hogs or deep mud an ox or a buffalo will easily distance a swift horse. Their toes spread wide, and so they do not sink in so far as the solid-hoofed animal. What is even more important, the open cleft between the hoofs allows the mud to enter the hole in the mud as the hoof is withdrawn, whereas a horse's hoof sticks like a "sucker," owing to the partial vacuum below it, and can only be dragged out by a great muscular effort. Mounted hunters have been overtaken and killed by buffalo—African and Indian—owing to this fact.—North American Review.

## ABOUT CATTLE FEEDING.

It is getting common now that the cattle business is flourishing, to hear and read arguments and advice to the effect that our stockmen should not only raise, but also fatten and prepare for market, their own steers, instead of letting the Kansas or Montana man perform the latter part and reap some of the profits. Like most everything else, there are two sides to this question, and while the Journal has repeatedly advocated and expects to do so again, home feeding to a certain extent, it does not go to the length of those who seem to be satisfied with nothing less than a total subversion of present conditions. The argument used in the sections where corn is not raised, milo maize and kafir corn can be substituted, ground, and fed with sorghum and other roughness. The Journal wants to see stockfarmers especially try this plan; they have the teams and fields and can with a little bunch of cattle easily feed one or more carloads, especially where cotton seed meal is obtainable. But on the large ranches, from whence is obtained the biggest portion of Texas steers, and which are located outside of the agricultural belt, grain fattening for market is not practicable without total subversion of all existing conditions, and even then it is questionable if, with them, it would be profitable. The large ranch owners have ample means and facilities for trial, and doubtless would have experimented long ago if they thought it worth while. Another point the total home-feed advocates seem to have overlooked is that cattle feeders sometimes lose heavily, and many contend that year in and year out the average cattle feeder loses money. The arguments for home feeding seem predicated on the theory that it is an invariably winning game, which is not the case. Fattening cattle on cotton seed meal and hulls with corn and sorghum mixed in will be practiced more and more every year in Texas, as will also feeding on milo maize and kindred grain. We hope and look for advancement among our people in this direction, but never expect to see the total subversion of conditions that seem to be expected by

## THE FARM.

Too much hurry does nothing well.

Ten hours per day in enough in the long run.

Aim for best results, whether the way thereto be new or old.

The best profit of the farm is what it furnishes the family.

The eleventh commandment for the farm in June is, destroy weeds.

The farmer who most deserves sympathy is the city greenhorn who with small capital buys a large but poor and rocky farm. He has an almost hopeless uphill fight before him.

The mind of a child is clean. Bad language and profanity will stain it as mud stains a white garment. Allow none but decent men to work on your farm.

Fancy food is not for the practical man. A pampered stomach makes beggars and invalids. After all, the best luxuries are the simplest; those right from the farm and garden.

There are farms which are year after year almost barren of fruits or vegetables, yet an eighth of an acre for garden and a half acre in selected fruits will supply a large family abundantly with fresh vegetables and fruit. Why are men so short sighted?

The chief reason for rotation of crops is that land may recuperate; but one serious objection to planting the same crop is that the insects and diseases affecting the crop attack it each succeeding year with increased force.

We have lots of rainy weather in Texas lately, but farmers should not take a rest on that account. The thrifty manager will find plenty of work which he will lay by specially for rainy days. Repairing and oiling harness, sharpening axes and hoes, painting tools and implements doing odd jobs round the house in the way of fixing and general repairing. There are a thousand other little odds and ends can be found for wet weather work.

The South Carolina agricultural experiment station in a recent bulletin says: "The cotton farmer, who sells a ton of cotton for \$7, sees as much fertility taken off the farm as a dairyman who sells twenty-five tons of butter for \$400 per ton; while the dairyman who buys a ton of cotton seed meal for his cows brings to the farm as much fertility as he will drive off in the shape of live hogs that will bring him \$400—and the manure of the hogs, as well as that of the cows, will remain behind."

Though the farmer may not want to plow deep for spring crops, he always likes to have soil as deep as possible. It is an advantage to topdress even though only poor soil is used to do it with. We have known the soil dug from deep wells and spread over adjoining land to greatly help the soil after a year or two. The subsoil was rich in mineral fertility, though, of course it had a little or no vegetable matter. After it had been exposed to frost one or two winters it produced good small grain crops, though manure was needed for corn, potatoes and other hood crops were planted on it.—American Cultivator.

It is the rapid alternation from cold to heat from dry to moist that makes posts decay so rapidly. This is, of course, the case with the soil, through which the air rapidly percolates, while in the heavy soil the air does not enter. The best preservative for posts in any kind of soil is to thoroughly dry them and then char their surface. After rubbing off the flakes of coal dip the charred ends in oil, taking care that both the charring and oiling come up above the point where the posts enter the soil. Posts treated thus have been found sound after fifteen or twenty years, when without this treatment they would have rotted at the junction with the ground after eight or ten years' service.

## SECOND CROP OF POTATOES.

Yellow spring crop as soon as vines show dig and before the vines die. Soon as they are in a shady, airy, light place to dry the sap out, such as in or under the house, or under shade trees, where the rain water will not stand about them. The seed should have six weeks time to dry out before planting. Prepare the land the same as for turnips (but put no manure in the drill) and the time for planting same, which is the return of cool nights, after mid summer heat. These cool nights come in the northern part of the cotton belt the last of July and first of August, further south later; in the extreme south, the middle or last of September. Cultivate shallow the same as in the spring crop. Always cut every tuber, regardless of size, one-quarter from bloom to stem ends. This divides the excess of eyes in the bloom end and requires no skill, consequently the potatoes can be cut as when the eyes must be looked for. Plant the same as in the spring crop, except plant lower and press the dirt on the seed with a log or plank, drag or roller if dry. If season is in the land, leave the ridges so no water will stand around them. Stagnant water or soggy soil will surely rot them. If wanted for table use, leave in the ground until just before freezing weather then dig and put up without drying, the same as sweet potatoes. But if for seed for fall or spring crop always dig before vines die or are killed by frost, and dry out as much as possible before planting. The dryer the quicker they will come up and the less liable to rot. These instructions, strictly adhered to insure success.—Kerr's, Ark. JEFF WELBORN.

## HORSES AND MULES.

Consul Taney at Belfast, Ireland, reports to the State department the sale there at Auction last month of twenty-six Kentucky horses at prices ranging from \$300 to \$600 each. The sale attracted several thousand spectators.

This is the time of year when the colts come along, and they are a pretty sight, gamboling up and down, while the sedate old mares feed. But they do not seem so cunning when they go prancing off over the lawn or down a lane, stubbornly refusing to follow the mother as they will when two or three weeks old. They should be halter broken as early as possible, and this is easily accomplished with a little coaxing and petting.

The English derby run June 2nd was won by J. Gubbins' brown colt, Galte More by Kendall out of Morganette. Lord Roseberry's Velasquez was second. The stakes were 6000 sovereigns or \$30,000 American money. Galte More who also recently won the 2000 guineas at Newmarket was bred in Ireland, owned by an Irishman, and is the first Irish bred horse that has ever won the derby. His success, in view of his previous victories was expected, and the natives of the Emerald Isle attended in immense numbers to see their favorite win.

When are the American importations likely to give out? Is a question which is puzzling many breeders on this side, who were told that it would not last, says an English paper. The first horses which came were mostly ripe workers, which had been forced off the street railways of American towns to the extent of 80 per cent of the whole traffic in five years by overhead electric haulage; but the consignments of last summer were chiefly young raw geldings and fillies, not fit for British work. These younger classes of stock, it is said, we are likely to have for some time to come, and it is to be hoped that if they are branded and marked, their actual date of their landing will be made plain and distinct. Some of those engaged say that it will pay them to land five-year-old vanners of superior quality for 25. We shall have to see that their age has been arrived at legitimately.

The best information available from detached communities here and there all over the United States, as well as from general intelligence on the subject, is to the effect that the proportion of good horses and mules in the population of the country has seldom, if ever, been as low as it is now. The discouraging conditions surrounding the horse markets everywhere have had the natural effect of turning stockmen away from the growing of good horses, until the result alluded to is so plainly manifest as to admit of no question. What may be expected as the legitimate result? Many things have occurred to reduce the demand for horses for purposes of transport and other industries, but we fail to read the signs aright if the tendency, despite all this, is not toward a situation in which the demand for good horses will exceed the supply. That does not mean, at hand, but it certainly should be coming.—Stockman, Farmer and Feeder.

## A HORSE'S TEETH.

Every horse has six teeth above and below. Before three years of age he sheds his middle teeth. At 3 he sheds one more on either side of the central teeth. At four he sheds the two corner and last of the fore teeth. Between 4 and 5 the horse cuts the upper tusks. At 5 will cut the upper tusks, at which time his mouth will be complete. At 6 years the grooves clear, hollows begin to fill up a little. At 7 the grooves will be well filled up, except the corner teeth, leaving little brown spots where the dark brown hollows formerly were. At 8 the whole of the hollows and grooves are filled up. At 9 there is very often seen a small bill to the outside corner teeth, the point of the tusk is worn off, and the part that was concave begins to fill up and become rounding. The squares of the central teeth begin to disappear, and the grooves leave them small and narrow at the top.

## WATER THE HORSES.

Now is the time that many a poor horse must suffer. Hard work and not even enough water. Many do not water their stock of any kind enough. Some water three times a day, which is not half enough. A horse, especially at work, will drink five or six times a day. Those poor horses with "ribs sticking out" may get enough corn but not enough water. What induced me to write this just now is, I had a young man handling manure for me with his own team. He watered them before feeding at noon. They had drank at 9 a. m. It was a hot day. He got done at noon and started for home to plow for himself. He led one horse to the wagon to hitch up; the other went straight to the water trough and drank heartily. I asked him why he did not water the other horse. He said he did not let them drink only before meals at noon. I remonstrated and told him to unhitch and let him drink with the other, which had his head down in the trough, drinking the fresh drawn water. I told him to unbuckle the croopers so it did not draw the collar against the throat. In short, they had their fill. This proves that they were dry. After eating a big feed of corn. He would have plowed till supper time and let them drink while hot and very dry. Any careful teamster will see the danger of such treatment. This instance is not an exception, but I think it is the general rule. Cattle do not drink so often; twice a day will satisfy them generally. Not so with fowls. They will drink about forty times a day. There is much suffering among fowls on farms where there is no running water. They consequently get the cholera and die; chickens in particular are much neglected. Their water pans are too often dry.—Cor. Indiana Farmer.

## SHEEP AND GOATS.

The general impression in well formed circles at Washington is that whether wet get ad valorem or specific duties on wool, the tariff will be moderate, demand is good and the prospect of high tariff and low duties advocated by the friends of protection.

A sale of American sheep, cross-bred Merinos was held in London last week. The number was 2000 yearlings which realized £128 to £117.0 each, or from 75d to 8d per pound. The remainder were wethers which brought from £14.0 to £22.5 each, or an equivalent of 7d to 7½ per pound. A penny equals two cents of our money.

A small flock of sheep is a satisfactory moving machine on a dairy farm. They go admirably with Jersey cows, or, rather, they follow Jersey cows with profit to the pasture. Sheep fertilize a pasture more evenly than cattle or horses, and do not tear up grass like young hogs. They are fond of most young weeds and so keep them cropped down.

Under no conditions allow your lambs to stop growing. Everything depends on their being kept thrifty. The first year of a young lamb's life is the most important. The little fellow has to be well cared for. A sudden check at that time will never be overcome. A lamb, stunted in its growth, will never make a big sheep.

The sheep business in Texas is apparently in a very healthy condition, and demand is good and the supply by no means excessive. The Journal does not quite go to the length of urging every farmer in the country to handle sheep, there being many so situated that it is impossible or unsuitable for them to do so. Drought and many other conditions may render the keeping of sheep undesirable, but where it can be done, there is nothing that pays better for the investment than a nice little bunch of well graded sheep.

The first requisite for sheep the year through is a liberal supply of food. Plenty of grass must be within easy reach of the flock, and the opportunity must not be wanting for each animal to have access to it at all proper feeding hours. If a variety can be afforded by a change from one pasture to another, in the absence of a wide outside range, good results will be obtained. Sheep relish water, and a full and regular supply is necessary to their comfort and thrift. The best source is a good running stream. Salt will be taken with avidity by sheep while on grass.

The American Sheep Breeder says: "The retro-active or emergency clause in the tariff bill which has been passed by the lower house has neither appreciably checked the purpose and importation of foreign wool nor materially strengthened prices at home as was quite generally expected, and for the good reason that both importers and home dealers doubted the ability of the government to execute a retro-active measure. This feature of the house tariff bill will undoubtedly be eliminated by the Senate, and much to the regret of all true friends of an effective wool tariff."

## ALL ABOUT ANGORAS.

The following interesting and instructive article, in response to the Journal's invitation, is from the pen of the worthy and progressive postmaster at Tiger Hill, who is a well known and successful breeder of these good animals. I find that a good many people are now going into the Angora business. A little advice for new beginners might be of value. Whoever has no rough, rocky, hilly and brushy range with good running water and various kinds of herbs, should not go into this business, except perhaps with only a trio of these beautiful animals. Of course, a few can be kept anywhere, as they will do well on any kind of feed that sheep or cows will eat. As these goats generally bring only one kid in a year, they generally have more milk than the kid needs, and as their milk is especially useful for invalids or a motherless child, or for coffee or tea milk. Where they cannot get out on brushy range, you should give them some kind of green, juicy food, such as is good for milk cows. A few twigs of such trees whose leaves are not poisonous are a valuable addition to good hay, wheat oats or other feed. It is best to keep them in a pasture, enclosed with a good dog-proof fence. These animals love a pretty large rough range, so they can run and play and climb at pleasure. When Angora muttons are butchered, it should be done at a time when they have a nice long-haired, glossy fleece, so that the pelt is valuable. I have been dressing these pelts for many years in different ways and find that the following simple way is about as good as any: As soon as the skin is taken off the mutton, I spread the skin on a horizontal platform (flesh side up) and sprinkle fine salt on the skin 1-16 to 1-8 of an inch thick (Louisiana rock salt is best) and leave it laying in this way for eight or ten hours; then wash the hide or skin in clean water, filling a large tub full of clean water three times, or until it remains nearly clear; then stretch the skin tightly in a horizontal position in an open frame so that the wet hair hangs straight down and can drip out and dry. As soon as you have it stretched, spread kerosene, linseed oil, clean fresh lard, and soft soap all well mixed, in equal parts, on the skin and repeat this wherever the skin should be kept dry, keeping this up for about a week; then scrape all off clean and rub the skin until it is perfectly soft. Nicely dressed skins I have been selling at from three to five dollars each. I butcher and sell a good many Angora muttons every year at 5 and 6 cents per pound. For my mohair I get from 30 to 45 cents per pound. It takes a pretty good flock to average four pounds per head. H. T. FUCHS, Tiger Hill, Barnett Co., Texas.

## SWINE.

The American Swineherd says: "The prospect for good prices of swine the coming season is very promising. Short crop of pigs and increased consumption. Both work one way in favor of better prices."

One of the reasons why diseases in swine cause greater loss than that with any other class of animals is because of unnatural and detrimental conditions. They are compelled to slake thirst in stagnant pools, and sleep and eat in filthy quarters, or no quarters at all. Even the stench of many hog pens is a menace.

The following is the prescription of Dr. Salmon, of the Government Bureau of Animal Industry, for the cure of hog cholera: Wood charcoal, 1 part; sulphur, 1 part; salt, 2 parts; bicarbonate of sodium, 2 parts; sodium hyposulphite, 2 parts; sodium sulphate, 1 part; antimony sulphide, 1 part. Ten parts in all. Pulverize and mix thoroughly. Dissolve one quart of water for each 200 pounds of hog once a day.

Our local commission men are just now very properly urging the farmers not to sacrifice their stock hogs, but rather to keep them over and fatten on the incoming crop. While a bountiful corn crop is not a certainty, prospects are first rate in that direction, and the rainfall this spring is so abundant that there should be no trouble in raising the greatest abundance of green stuff of all kinds with which the hogs can be brought along and kept in good growing order till time to put up in the pen for fattening.

A breeder of Tamworth hogs thus describes them in the American Swineherd: "The Tamworths are a red hog—usually a beautiful cherry red until a year old, after which they generally get darker. They have long, straight bodies, very deep sides, good hams, well let down; strong bone and stand straight on their feet. They are good feeders, and when kept till matured, grow very large and always retain their activity. The sows are prolific and are the best of mothers, always being very quiet and good milkers. The boars are very prepotent, good servers and active. The half-bred pigs are very much sought after by our hog buyers and are always liked by the packers as making first-edged bacon for the English market."

## COB-COAL FOR HOGS.

There are many farmers who fail to make a success of making coal from corn cobs, and therefore the following explicit directions are given: Save the cobs and store them in a dry place, to be burned when time permits. Aside from the good care we give our pigs we attribute much of their general health to the condition, prescribed herewith, which seems to keep their digestive apparatus in a healthy condition.

One who raises from 100 to 150 pigs should aim to save at least 200 bushels of corn cobs for charcoal. Make a pile 4 to 5 feet deep, 12 to 18 inches in diameter at bottom, 4 to 5 feet on top. Have a sheet iron cover made large enough to cover the pit and project six inches over the edge. Start a fire in the bottom with shavings, and let by degrees a bushel of cobs, and let them get well aglow. Then add three to four bushels more, and when well on fire add more, and so on, until the pit is rounding full. If they burn faster on one side than on the other lift the side that is burning least with a pole. If you have an old iron rod long enough, lay it over the center of hole so as to keep the sheet iron from sagging. When all the cobs are well aglow, even blazing freely, cover the hole with sheet iron and seal the edges with earth, air tight, and leave it until the next morning, when the charcoal can be taken out, and if the job was well done there will be nine to twelve bushels.—Theo. Louis in Farm, Stock and Home.

## RAISE MORE HOGS.

When twenty million dollars is paid out for hog products alone in Texas, is it not about time the stockmen of this state were giving this branch of stock raising more attention, especially as all cattlemen that feed corn need hogs to clean the waste up after their cattle, and in the first place will say that the best stock is none to good. It does not require as much feed to make the same number of pounds as it does with scrubs, as a certain per cent has to be fed to sustain life before there is any gain, so the quicker a hog can be made to weigh enough for the butcher the more profit there is to the man that raised him. In fact, the second hundred pounds next to the last and when a hog gets to 600 pounds it takes so much to sustain life there is no profit in feeding him unless pork is very high and feed very low. Grass and green feed with the hogman as with cattlemen is the cheapest and healthiest feed known, the difference is that hogs require some grain all the time to keep them growing and gentle, but do not need to be fed all the grain they will eat, in fact it is best not to feed too much corn until they are ready to be fattened for market, and at this time nothing is superior to corn as a fattening material. When hogs are 2½ cents gross it pays 20 cents per bushel for corn when fed to hogs alone, but when first fed to cattle and let the hogs clean up after them it costs a great amount less to make pork. Besides they make a lot of very valuable manure on the farm that is valuable for several years. The farmer that raises hogs, butchers them at home if necessary, sells his lard and sausage, and makes bacon out of the remainder and sells it to his neighbors is the prosperous one, besides if this amount of money can be kept in the state it is about \$500 per capita. Texas is fast moving in this direction and in a few years will be one of the foremost states in the Union; best wishes for Texas Stock and Farm Journal, one of the best stock journals in the south. W. H. PIERCE, Denton Texas.

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OUTSIDE MARKETS.

GALVESTON MARKET.

Galveston, Tex., June 5.—Present quotations: Beavers choice, per lb. gross, \$2.50@2.75; common, per lb. gross, \$2.00@2.25; cows, choice, per lb. gross, \$2.25@2.50; common, per head, \$10@12; yearlings, choice, per lb. gross, \$2.50@2.75; common, per lb. gross, \$2.00@2.25; calves, choice, per lb. gross, \$4.00@4.50; common, per lb. gross, \$3.00@3.50; sheep, choice, per lb. gross, \$3.50@4.00; common, per head, \$1.50@2.00.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

Stockyards, Kansas City, Mo., June 8.—Cattle receipts were 9500; the market was slow but steady. Texas steers ranging from \$2.50@4.45, do cows \$2.55@4.00, native steers from \$3.00@3.25, native cows and heifers from \$2.00@4.15, stockers and feeders from \$2.25@4.45, bulls from \$2.90@3.50. In hogs receipts were 7000; the market was weak to 50 lower; the bulk of sales ranging from 3.37 1/2, packers from \$3.20@3.35, mixed from \$3.25@3.40, lights from \$3.25@3.40, yorkers from \$3.37 1/2@3.40, pigs from \$1.75@2.20. Sheep receipts were 3000; the market was steady, lambs ranging from \$3.75@5.25, muttoms from \$2.80@4.25.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

National Stockyards, St. Louis, June 8.—Cattle receipts were 5000, shipments 200. The market was steady for best grades, choice to fancy export steers ranging from \$5.00@5.15, fair to good native shipping steers from \$4.00@4.55, bulk of sales from \$4.25@4.65; light steers from \$3.50@4.30, \$4.00@4.25, stockers and feeders, bulk from \$2.75@4.35, bulk from \$3.35@4.30; cows and heifers from \$1.75@4.25; Texas and Indian steers, fed, from \$3.60@4.50, grass from \$3.00@4.10; cows and heifers from \$2.25@3.80. Hogs: Receipts were 3000, shipments 4000; the market was steady to strong, light ranging from \$3.25@3.40, mixed from \$3.25@3.45, heavy from \$3.20@3.50. Sheep: Receipts were 8000, shipments 1000. The market was steady; native muttoms ranging from \$3.25@4.25, culls and bucks ranging from \$2.00@3.25, Texas sheep from \$3.40@4.15, lambs from \$4.25@6.00.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill., June 8.—At Chicago all the good cattle were wanted at strong prices, and the others were fairly active and about steady. An exceptional choice lot of black cattle from Iowa was sold for \$5.30, the highest price paid in a long time. Sales of native beef steers were at an extreme range of \$4.00@5.30, but the proportion of choice heaves was small and cattle sold chiefly from \$4.40@4.50. Good to choice feeders were from \$4.00@4.40, and there was a limited demand for stockers from \$3.50@3.80. Fat cows and heifers sold very well, but grassers were more numerous and sold badly. Texas cattle were plenty and fairly active at steady prices. There was an excellent demand for hogs and prices were mostly steady at about last Saturday's closing figures. Sales were at an extreme range of from \$3.20@3.57 1/2, the bulk selling from \$3.45@3.55. Inferior light southwestern pigs were offered in considerable numbers and a drove of 120 head at averaged 130 pounds brought \$2.00. In the sheep pens offerings consisted largely of lambs and sales were slow from \$3.25@5.00 for shorn stocks and from \$3.25@5.45 for wooled Colorado. The market for spring lambs was about 25c lower with slow sales. \$4.00@4.90; shorn sold slowly from \$2.50@3.00 for the poorest to \$4.75@5.00 for prime to extra natives. The bulk of the sheep sold from \$3.50@4.50, fat natives being scarce. Receipts of cattle were 19,000 head, hogs 43,000, sheep 17,000.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Shipments of peaches and blackberries from Denton commenced last week. Corvill county sheepmen sold 40,000 pounds of wool last week at Gatesville. Price 10 cents. Bertram, Texas, received about 100,000 pounds of wool last week. Prices paid 10 to 10 1/2 cents. Heavy hail storm west of Weatherford on 1st inst., with stones stated to be as large as hen eggs. Plainview is talking of holding a fine stock show at the confederate reunion at that place next August. At Washington on 3d inst. the house passed an act appropriating \$10,000 for the El Paso flood sufferers. A bill passed the senate 3d inst. appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a public building at San Angelo. Trent & Lindsey of Eskota bought last week 225 head of cows, yearlings and twos of J. V. Cunningham of Abilene at \$15 round. Colorado Spokesman: Colorado receives here from abroad over 40,000 pounds of bacon per month. Just think of it—40,000 pounds per month. Why not set in and raise the hogs here and eat our own bacon? We can do it. A stalk of cotton measuring twenty-two inches in height and containing fifteen well-grown squares was exhibited in Clarksville on June 1. It was raised on the farm of Capt. J. B. Donahoe. A heavy rain and hail storm occurred in Fort Worth, and the section of country tributary thereto on Tuesday evening. Heavy rains were reported on the Denver road also. No serious damage to grain crops reported. The East Texas Horticultural Society of Tyler, organized a few days ago, made its initial shipment consisting of a mixed car of fruit and vegetables in a refrigerator car to Kansas City on the 1st inst.

Granbury News: Corn is silking and tasseling and plums and peaches are ripe, oats are unsurpassed, and "every prospect pleases."

Burnet Bulletin: Wool is coming into town rapidly up to Monday noon, only about 37,000 pounds had been received. Price paid is 10 cents.

Tarrant county has produced a wonderfully good crop of fruit and vegetables. It reports the country over-run with peaches and blackberries, and being daily shipped from Fort Worth.

Rock Springs Rustler: Jim Rose bought of J. L. Barnes & Co. this week 356 head of two and three-year-old steers at \$16.75 per head; and 350 cows at \$12 per head for dry cows and \$10 for cows and calves.

Denton County Blooded Stock and Fair association meeting is to be held Sept. 22, 23, 24 and 25. Catalogues containing prize lists and all other information are now out and can be had from J. W. Medline, manager, Denton, Texas.

What was formerly known as the San Simon Cattle Co. is now known as the San Simon Cattle and Canal Co. They have extensive interests in the San Simon valley, Cochis county, Arizona, as well as in New Mexico, and the territory.

Charbon has reappeared near Sabine Pass and Gov. Culberson has been petitioned to re-establish stock quarantine with Taylor's Bayou as north boundary. That disease played havoc last year in that country and in southwest Louisiana.

The Cheyenne Indians in Southern Montana got on the war path last week near the Lawe Deer Agency. The trouble was caused by the killing of two white herders, whose deaths were avenged by the cattlemen. United States troops were called on.

Wills Point Chronicle: Although the acreage is nothing like it was last year, the oat crop is said to surpass anything seen around here in several years. The hay will be nothing extra this year, owing to the injury done by the drought last year. However, it will furnish some business.

Receipts of live stock for the months of May, 1896, and May, 1897, at the Union Stockyards, Chicago, were as follows: May, 1896: Cattle, 206,030; calves, 20,744; hogs, 660,113; sheep, 301,924; horses, 11,252. May, 1897: Cattle, 200,468; calves, 15,567; sheep, 729,748; horses, 268,790.

Tasca has organized a Cotton Choppers' association to assist farmers in cases of sickness or distress. On June 1st about sixty of the number went to the farm of J. C. Gilbreath, who with his family had been sick for some time. They carried their hoes and dinners, and by night had his entire crop hoed out.

Canadian Record: C. C. Patton, of Emporia, Kansas, is here this week shipping out several cars of cattle purchased from Bar CC company. He has also bought 500 yearling steers of Wheeler county. Price \$15 a head, delivery first of November.

Williamson County Sun: Mr. Will Leake received the \$350 cash premium for his services at a cotton buyer at Georgetown, having bought 7000 out of 11,000 bales sold here. His record as a hustler was the best of all the agents employed by Mr. Heard, whose purchases in the state amounted to nearly 300,000 bales.

In the Chicago terminal charge case, before the interstate commerce commission Saturday, the testimony of John R. Sherman, vice president and general manager of the Union Stockyards, was taken in conclusion, after which the complainants were given sixty days to close the case with briefs and the defendants thirty days more for another.

Brownwood Bulletin: W. F. Mauldin has shown the Bulletin four charming Japanese plum clusters, grown on the farm of S. F. McBurney, near Zephyr. The varieties embrace the Burbank, Norman, Botan, and Hatanoko. They are splendid specimens of Brown county fruit culture, and fully attest to the admirable qualities of Brown county soil for fruit bearing.

Brenham Weekly Press: Farmers from nearly every section of the county report the cotton plant greatly damaged by lice and a small bug of an unknown species which sucks the sap out of the tender plant and soon kills it. Many farmers have been compelled to plant over. Corn, however, is said to be better than it has been at this season for many years.

Greenville Banner: The total acreage of Texas in cotton this year is estimated at 7,433,946 acres, which is an increase of a little more than 9 1/2 per cent over 1896, and the largest in the history of the state. It is not too late to get in some extra corn. It may be needed in next year's crop and if low cotton prices prevail this winter corn in the crib will come in very conveniently.

Sweetwater Review: John Cunningham of Abilene, sold his 225 head of stock cattle in the Buntan pasture to F. A. Lindsey this week. Price \$15. W. E. Barrow traded Eastern cattle to Mr. Blasingame for horses. Head for head was the trade. A. J. Long returned from the Panhandle this week. He reports the country over-run with cattle buyers and that they are offering fair prices, but are not being able to get cattle there.

Texas Panhandle: Dave Lard sold his one and two year old steers to a Kansas man this week at \$20 and \$25 a head. They are one of the highest graded bunches in this country. Archer Dispatch: Fritz Mullinger, from the Salt Creek country, was in the city Tuesday. Fritz is one of Archer county's famous gardeners. He brought in and placed on exhibit a giant cauliflower which measures 18 inches in diameter and weighs 2 1/2 pounds when stripped of leaves.

Matagorda Breeze: Frank Hawkins returned yesterday from El Campo, where he had delivered about 900 ewes and twos. At the same time J. T. Ser-

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Hamilton Herald: Mr. Stokes of Sonora, bought 3500 head of sheep from local parties at \$1.25 to \$1.75 each. Stephen Couch from Crockett county, formerly of this county, is visiting here after an absence of about ten years. He went out with a few hundred head of sheep, and is now the owner of about 7000 head and 12,000 acres of land. He is wanting to buy some more. Eldridge & Field of Lampasas, bought sheep for Le Min county, paying \$1.75 to \$2.00 for the best class of shorn muttoms. Hamilton county is rapidly losing her sheep herds, and her taxable values in that line are diminishing. The outlook for good crops is at present exceedingly promising. People generally should not be lulled by good crop times they should lay by enough in store to tide them over in times of adversity. By so doing many hardships could be avoided.

San Angelo Enterprise: D. B. Holley of Miami county, sold 81 stock cattle to Lum Hudson of Coke county, at \$10.50. G. B. Ketchum bought the entire herd of cattle from F. Bohne of South Concho at \$17.20. Jim Johnson sold to S. V. Hill of Kansas City, 300 head of mixed cattle at \$15 for yearlings, \$18 for twos, and \$22 for three-year-olds. O. T. Word bought from Ireland of Seury county, 800 grown sheep at \$2 and 400 lambs at 50 cents. Sam Ogelsby sold 500 muttoms to Jim Hamilton at \$2.25. P. James of Sonora, sold 250 young wethers to G. F. Sharp at \$1.90. D. B. Cusenbary sold to J. Frank Cochran of Sherman, 1400 mixed sheep at \$2.10. Bedford Bros. of Maverick, bought in Kibbie county, 800 sheep at \$2.50. James Patterson of Kibbie county, sold to R. Hamilton 1400 muttoms at \$2.50. They averaged about 88 pounds. Theodore Bjorkman received yesterday 400 head of Eastern Texas stock cattle bought recently from Nat Oaten at \$10 round. Ed Mey of Middle Concho was in yesterday and leased 5400 acres of Tom Green county school land on South Concho. Campbell & Richardson bought yesterday from Ben Casenbary 2800 muttoms at \$2.50. Ben Casenbary sold yesterday to Mass Sharp 600 muttoms at \$2, and 600 at \$1.85.

SOME TEXAS SALES LAST WEEK. Al. Smith—F. B. Womack 897b steers \$3.85; R. B. Smith 220b, \$4.50; 892b, \$4.05; 857b, \$3.90; and 650b heifers, \$3.80; Morris & Marshall 821b cows, \$3.15, and 946b steers, \$3.65; J. T. Goforth 968b, \$3.35; J. H. Jennings 1008b, \$4.00; Willis McCauley, calves \$3 each; B. W. Hamilton 922b steers, \$3.60, and 1090b, \$3.85—Manly & Co., 87, 88 and 89b sheep at \$3.90; Houston & Pollard, 1086 and 1130b steers, \$3.70, 986b, \$3.75; J. L. Townley, 1052b, \$4.00; L. Felker, 1080 b, \$3.70; J. T. True, 1094b, \$4.00; W. Billingsley, 908 b, \$3.10; Wm. Arnold, 962b steers, \$3.70, 809b cows, \$3.00, and 780b cows and heifers, \$2.75; Wooten & Hackett, 1025b steers, \$3.85; J. R. Gilliland, 1084b, \$4.00, and 987b, \$3.75; J. K. Quinn, 931b, \$3.60, and 806b, \$3.40; L. C. Cobb, 1069 and 1045b, \$4.00, and 1092b, \$4.20; S. M. Herd, 903b, \$3.70; P. Herndon, 915b, \$3.70; Price Henry, 770b sheep, \$3.60; Lander & Morley, 81 to 103b sheep, \$3.80; W. J. Fayant, 75b sheep, \$3.40; Tadlock and McCormick, 845b steers, \$3.50; J. A. Ramson, 1049b, \$3.85, and 977b, \$3.70; M. S. Scott and S. H. Scott, 770 and 857b cows, \$2.40 and \$2.85, and steers, \$3.40; G. Long, 101b cow, \$3.50; Price and Nall, 762b cows, \$3.25; G. F. Carney, 1150b steers, \$4.40; J. D. Eldridge, 875b, \$3.60; H. Hoerster, muttoms, \$2.50; A. J. Culpepper, 939b, 930b, Land and Cattle Co., 960b steers, \$3.80; M. Hoffman, 803b cow, \$3.10, and 872b cows, \$3.40; Otto Schauer, 74b sheep, \$3.75; R. S. Hodges, 1046b oxen, \$3.00, and 864b steers, \$3.40; G. W. Haynes, 879b cows, \$3.50; Blalock, 731b, \$3.50; W. Hovankamp, 1097b, \$3.90, and 871b, \$3.60; J. M. Coffin, 929b, \$3.75; A. H. Preece, calves, \$8.50 each, and 762b cows, \$3.20; C. D. Kemp, 1009b steers, \$3.80; A. J. Culpepper, 939b, 930b, Land and Cattle Co., 960b steers, \$3.80; Roberts & Berry, 1004b, \$3.70, and 908b, \$3.65; J. M. Pannell, 800b, \$3.65, and 1000b, \$3.85; E. Moorehouse, 766b, \$3.50, and W. T. Nash, 560b cows and heifers, \$2.90; J. C. Tompkins, 712b steers, \$3.50; W. H. Linham Bro., 864b steers, \$3.80; A. M. Alkin, 851b, \$3.65, and 770b cows, \$2.90; K. D. Orr, cows, \$3.12 1/2, and light steers, \$3.40; D. Browder, 1109b steers, \$4.15; J. M. Frost, calves, \$3.25; J. C. Stovall, 805b, \$3.50, and 85b sheep, \$2.75; Austin & Traylor, 727b cows, \$2.60, and 846b steers, \$3.40; Wm. Freeman, 888b steers, \$3.75; G. W. Haynes, 900b steers, \$3.80; H. McKenzie & Co., sheep, \$3.70, and \$3.75; Jackson, 805b, \$3.50, and 85b steers, \$3.50, and 996b steers, \$4.10; M. Huffaker, 860b cows, \$3.15; W. H. Eddleman, 920b steers, \$3.60; S. M. Parsons, 886b, \$3.70. At Kansas City—C. M. Dillon, 993b steers, \$3.60; 900b, \$3.65; James E. Rose, 918b, \$3.45; A. C. Miller, 959b, \$3.50, and 890b cows, \$3.00; Lang & Co., 703b cows, \$2.55, 1027b, \$3.40, and 1106b bulls, \$2.50; Honea & Ferguson, 832b steers, \$3.55; J. C. Stripling, 108b, \$2.90; W. H. White, 1027b, \$3.85; A. J. Nance, 966b, \$3.70; Baidich & Fowler, 1095b, \$3.90, and 1326b, \$4.00; J. H. Bounds, 1070b, \$3.65, and 885b, \$3.25; A. J. Nance, 960b, \$3.40, and 1295b, \$4.00; J. R. Sullivan, 1031b, \$3.45; 763b cows, \$2.50, and 1121b calves, \$6.60 each; J. H. Tuttle, 645b cows, \$2.60; L. C. Penwell, 857b cows, \$2.90, and 779b, \$2.65; Wallace & Black, 875b steers, \$3.40, 916b cows, \$2.55, and 1065b bulls, \$2.55; Burns & Co., 800b, \$3.50, and 1126b, \$3.90; 912b cows, \$3.90; Chesire Improvement Co., 763b steers, \$3.25, and 844b, \$3.20; V. Herdard, 1017b, \$3.90; J. D. Sugg & Bro., 836b, \$3.10, and 924b, \$3.60; H. B. & E. Johnson, 840b, \$3.55, and 1126b, \$3.90; South & Hunnigan, 773b cows, \$2.70, and 1055b oxen, \$3.00; T. W. Herrellson, 386b heifers, \$2.65, and 120b calves, \$7.00 each; G. D. Sleeper, 744b cows, \$2.55, and 751b calves, \$7.50 each; W. L. Green, 896b steers, 1095b, \$3.65, 682b heifers, \$3.20, and 1200b steers, \$3.25; W. R. Smith, 1180b steers, \$4.15, and 1365b steers, \$3.00; A. A. Huffstuter, 952b steers, \$3.25; J. L. Love, 825b, \$3.50, and 825b, \$3.90; 942b, \$3.50; W. S. Thompson, 861b, \$3.00; Walker Bros. & Campbell, 757b cows, \$2.75, and 229b calves, \$9.25 each; G. D. & J. D. Oaks, 754b cows, \$2.65, and 187b calves, \$7.50 each; 84b, \$2.55; J. M. Justis, \$2.92 1/2; 482b heifers, \$2.65, and 193b calves, \$8.00 each; L. Rogers, 971b cows, \$2.85, and 1293b stags, \$2.55; Keeler and Gutlohe, 1337b steers, \$4.50; Moore & Stevens, 1077b steers, \$3.50, and 860b cows, \$2.75; G. W. G. 940b, 1091b steers, \$3.85, and 964b, \$3.65; F. A. Utiger, 1165b, \$3.85; Miller & Spaulding, 1031b, \$3.75; Barclay, Wilson & Co., 1038b, \$3.65, and 780b cows, \$2.85; J. G. Childers, 1026b, \$3.75; W. Greer, Washington, 940b, \$2.60, and 797b cows, \$2.75; R. P. Etter, 648b cows, \$2.55, 795b cows, \$3.00, and 250b calves, \$8.50 each; J. H. Jones, 392b heifers, \$2.60; J. Ely, 890b cows, \$2.75, 925b cows, \$3.15, and 106b bulls, \$2.50; W. S. Thomas, cow, \$9.00; calves, \$3.05, and 180b calves, \$8.00 each. At Chicago—J. F. Dubose, \$4.75@5 per 100lbs for 214@220lb C. H. with six head of each load at \$3. C. H. Anderson, 99b@105b steers, \$4.15. M. E. North, \$3.91 1/2 lbs, \$2.65@2.67. M. E. North & B., 869 lbs, \$3.65; J. J. Stubb, 807 lbs, \$3.55; C. S. Koepfer, 747 lbs, \$3.50; W. E. Bonner, \$32@870 lbs, \$3.55@3.65; J. F. Briskin, 970 lbs, \$4.05; J. W. Wilson, 917@1025 lbs, \$3.85; J. M. Justis, 876 lbs, \$3.80@4.15, with 618b steers and heifers, \$3.05; J. L. Bennett, 1091 lbs, \$3.25; J. B. Brothers, 688@838 lbs, \$4.05; W. B. Dorsey, 481@820b cows, \$2.50@2.90; D. R. McCade, 940 lbs, \$2.55; W. W. J. Metter, 980 lbs, \$3.75; J. C. Patterson, 1224 lbs, \$4.12 1/2, 958 lbs, \$3.60, 980@1079 lbs, \$3.85; D. C. Hill, 912 lbs, \$3.85, and 907 lbs, \$3.65; C. W. Merchant, 825 lbs, \$3.50; R. G. Almore, 920 lbs, \$3.70; 818@825 lbs, \$3.80; 84 lbs, \$4.25; John O. Wood & Son, 1264 lbs, \$4.50; C. Forrest, 1026 lbs, \$3.80; Emka Co., 1098 lbs, \$4.40; W. H. Getzendaner, 1182 lbs, \$4.30; Stevens & B., 208@205b calves, \$3.60@3.75; Bezga & Smith, 1290 lbs, \$4.55; Farmer & Co., 1101 lbs, \$4.35; E. D. Farmer, 1233 lbs, \$4.40; Geo. Beggs, 1086 lbs, \$4.25; Geo. Beggs, 940@1290 lbs, \$4.20 4.55, with 918@1082b heifers, \$4.00@4.45; E. D. Farmer, 1146@1205 lbs, \$4.00@4.15; Fidler & Simpson, 876@1120 lbs, \$3.90@4.20; F. O. Fidler, 1040 lbs, \$4.25; E. D. Farmer, 1203 lbs, \$4.60; 1228 lbs, \$4.50; Geo. Beggs, 1005 @1183 lbs, \$4.30@4.35. Some 733b cows sold at \$2.70. The D. J. Howard cattle sale as follows: 992@1023b oxen, \$2.75; stags, 1140 lbs, \$2.60; calves, 123 lbs, \$5.10, and 222 lbs, \$3.60, with 929b steers at \$3.80, and 1124b steers, \$3.75.

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Amarillo Champion: On Wednesday morning Miner & Ware began branding 1300 head of mixed steers purchased from Thos. Carson at \$16, \$20 and \$24. They have been placed in the North Sanborn pasture. Wool is being brought in at a lively rate this week. Mrs. James Carter of Diamond has 15,000 pounds stored. G. H. Hay of Tulla has 8000 pounds. Mr. Cutter of Crosby county 10,000, and almost the same amount will be brought in by him this week. So far as heard from, the receipts will be double that of last year and the price is also down. Sheepmen are happy for prosperity has at last struck them, and scores of men who went out of the business are now trying to get in again.

San Angelo Press: J. B. and J. E. Dale received last week the 1000 head of stock cattle bought from Gannon Bros., of Schleicher county, and they are now eating Twin Mountain ranch grass. They will stock up with Durham bulls for which they are in the market, and Major Dale, from long experience as a feeder, gives it as his opinion that steers from Durham stack up the best. He thinks that Herefords, unless kept straight, soon lose their valuable characteristics, and though they may be better "rustlers," Durhams pay better for the attention and feed given them. The Messrs. Dale selected this ranch convenient to San Angelo, as they expect to ship in considerable feed for their own use, being largely interested in oil mills. They also have live stock interests on Red River.

Hamilton Herald: Mr. Stokes of Sonora, bought 3500 head of sheep from local parties at \$1.25 to \$1.75 each. Stephen Couch from Crockett county, formerly of this county, is visiting here after an absence of about ten years. He went out with a few hundred head of sheep, and is now the owner of about 7000 head and 12,000 acres of land. He is wanting to buy some more. Eldridge & Field of Lampasas, bought sheep for Le Min county, paying \$1.75 to \$2.00 for the best class of shorn muttoms. Hamilton county is rapidly losing her sheep herds, and her taxable values in that line are diminishing. The outlook for good crops is at present exceedingly promising. People generally should not be lulled by good crop times they should lay by enough in store to tide them over in times of adversity. By so doing many hardships could be avoided.

San Angelo Enterprise: D. B. Holley of Miami county, sold 81 stock cattle to Lum Hudson of Coke county, at \$10.50. G. B. Ketchum bought the entire herd of cattle from F. Bohne of South Concho at \$17.20. Jim Johnson sold to S. V. Hill of Kansas City, 300 head of mixed cattle at \$15 for yearlings, \$18 for twos, and \$22 for three-year-olds. O. T. Word bought from Ireland of Seury county, 800 grown sheep at \$2 and 400 lambs at 50 cents. Sam Ogelsby sold 500 muttoms to Jim Hamilton at \$2.25. P. James of Sonora, sold 250 young wethers to G. F. Sharp at \$1.90. D. B. Cusenbary sold to J. Frank Cochran of Sherman, 1400 mixed sheep at \$2.10. Bedford Bros. of Maverick, bought in Kibbie county, 800 sheep at \$2.50. James Patterson of Kibbie county, sold to R. Hamilton 1400 muttoms at \$2.50. They averaged about 88 pounds. Theodore Bjorkman received yesterday 400 head of Eastern Texas stock cattle bought recently from Nat Oaten at \$10 round. Ed Mey of Middle Concho was in yesterday and leased 5400 acres of Tom Green county school land on South Concho. Campbell & Richardson bought yesterday from Ben Casenbary 2800 muttoms at \$2.50. Ben Casenbary sold yesterday to Mass Sharp 600 muttoms at \$2, and 600 at \$1.85.

SOME TEXAS SALES LAST WEEK. Al. Smith—F. B. Womack 897b steers \$3.85; R. B. Smith 220b, \$4.50; 892b, \$4.05; 857b, \$3.90; and 650b heifers, \$3.80; Morris & Marshall 821b cows, \$3.15, and 946b steers, \$3.65; J. T. Goforth 968b, \$3.35; J. H. Jennings 1008b, \$4.00; Willis McCauley, calves \$3 each; B. W. Hamilton 922b steers, \$3.60, and 1090b, \$3.85—Manly & Co., 87, 88 and 89b sheep at \$3.90; Houston & Pollard, 1086 and 1130b steers, \$3.70, 986b, \$3.75; J. L. Townley, 1052b, \$4.00; L. Felker, 1080 b, \$3.70; J. T. True, 1094b, \$4.00; W. Billingsley, 908 b, \$3.10; Wm. Arnold, 962b steers, \$3.70, 809b cows, \$3.00, and 780b cows and heifers, \$2.75; Wooten & Hackett, 1025b steers, \$3.85; J. R. Gilliland, 1084b, \$4.00, and 987b, \$3.75; J. K. Quinn, 931b, \$3.60, and 806b, \$3.40; L. C. Cobb, 1069 and 1045b, \$4.00, and 1092b, \$4.20; S. M. Herd, 903b, \$3.70; P. Herndon, 915b, \$3.70; Price Henry, 770b sheep, \$3.60; Lander & Morley, 81 to 103b sheep, \$3.80; W. J. Fayant, 75b sheep, \$3.40; Tadlock and McCormick, 845b steers, \$3.50; J. A. Ramson, 1049b, \$3.85, and 977b, \$3.70; M.



HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 814 Mason street, Fort Worth, Tex. Correspondents are kindly requested to write only on one side of each page. Please do not forget this.

A WOMAN'S WAY.

I took my worshipped one to see Camille—the play that so attracts—Intending, incidentally, To breathe my love between the acts.

But, from the moment Armand stopped Upon the stage, her earnest eyes Their yearning gaze upon him kept With furive tears and stifled sighs.

And each time that the drop-scene dropped Until it rose again, her talk Was all of him; she never stopped, About his smile, his voice, his walk.

Camille, she thought, might prettier be, But he was splendid, noble, great. "Oh, I could love him!" This, to me Who trembled for my own sad fate.

Strange! that the mimic love, tried And tortured, thus should give her pain, While the real lover, at her side, Ignored and silent, showed his cane.

—Madeline S. Bridges.

TO HOUSEHOLD.

The members and readers will be delighted to read a description of her picnic makes us wish this rain would stop that we might go to the woods for a day's rest and pleasure. Grandma's experienced views are worth much to us. You young readers remember this when we read in her letter, "If we love only we miss the sweetness of life."

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Merry Maud says many good things of our Purple Pansy which she will doubtless appreciate. Purple Pansy also has something to say to Man this week on the city and country girl question. Purple Pansy. It gives me pleasure this week to add to the Household's interest by publishing a good long letter from Alamo, in which he answers your questions of long ago and saves you the humiliation of recalling what I had said of him as a manly man and his gallant attitude toward women. He was about to pass out of my good graces, but this letter re-establishes him on his old footing. His letter will be read with interest and interest and tones for his long silence and had matters toward Purple Pansy. Yes, Alamo, you may take issue with me if I have said something you can not not only read, but defend my opinion and explain my attitude. I will be pleased to hear from Alamo again and soon. Purple Pansy and Alamo must have some spiritual, intuitive, or whatever you may call it, relation. A letter from one always followed by a letter from the other.

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"I have found it all that is claimed for it." —P. CHENEY, Sup. Stables, U. S. Express Co., Philadelphia.

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"I have been using it some time. A few applications cured all my galls and mange." —A. KIRKIN, Sup. Pac. Express Co., Dallas, Tex.

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THE "MAYWOOD" BICYCLE

THE DOUBLE DIAMOND FRAME STRONGEST WHEEL ON EARTH. THIS COMPLETE BICYCLE \$27 AND COUPON



Patents Feb. 24, 1891; Oct. 1, 1893; Jan. 21, 1895; Jan. 21, 1896. The "Maywood" is the strongest and lightest bicycle ever made. Adapted for all kinds of roads and riders. Made of material that is solid, tough and light, simple in construction, easily taken apart and put together, has few parts, is of such a sturdy construction that its parts will hold together even in an accident, no hollow tubing to crush in at every contact, a frame that cannot be broken, so simple that its adjusting parts are as its connecting parts; a one-piece crank instead of a dozen parts; always ready to get ready to ride; a bicycle mechanism complete, built to build a frame without brazing joints and tubing, as all know that tubular frames sometimes break and fracture at brazing joints, and tubes which are welded in place are not so strong as brass nipples. HUBS—Large barrel pattern; made from the best quality cold-drawn seamless steel, with patent rim and spokes directly over both bearings. "Tiger" single tube, "North American" or "Boston" double tube, or some other first-class tube, fully guaranteed. WHEELS—28-inch front and rear wheels, with 32 spokes, and 20-inch "Tiger" or "Pneumatic" tires, fully guaranteed. SADDLE—Our own style, high grade, with leather seat, including wheels, crank axle, steering head and pedals. CRANK SHAFT BEARINGS—Are fitted with our special ball cases, which are interlocked and support each other. CHAINS—Humber block pattern, high grade hardened centers, rear adjustment. CRANKS—Our celebrated one-piece crank, fully protected by patents, no cotter pins. SPROCKET—Made from best quality refined steel, nicely finished and hardened; rear sprocket detachable, front sprocket secured by cotter axle. REAR—Shortest, lightest, most durable, directly over both bearings. HANDLE BAR—Reversible, readily changed to either road or drooped pattern, best cork or composition cork handles, latest style of English tips. FINISH—Finished in black, with bright chrome plated. Each bicycle complete with full pump, wrench and other accessories. GUARANTEE—Black "Maywood" bicycles are guaranteed for one year. Consider your "Maywood" wheel the strongest and safest bicycle made for hard riding and rough roads, such as we have in this country. They are also light running and easy to adjust. The mechanical simplicity of this bicycle construction, and with the improvements I understand they are to have this year, it will be the best wheel ever made.

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When this tube gets inflamed, it is called Catarrh of the Ear, and can be taken out, unless the inflammation is of a chronic nature, and the ear is in normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever, and the ear will never be restored, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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CYCLONIC ATTACK ON "MAN."

Dear Household: For some time I have been very much interested in the Household's contributors, and ask you to kindly permit me more within the golden oracle. As Mrs. B. has said that the Household gives courage, and not temerity, I will put up with my own and enter royally upon my purpose.

The Household in my opinion, is a great benefit to the young authors who aspire to see their lines in print. We can commence our literary writing and gradually improve our style, and we can demand the graces of some great editor. I very much enjoy reading all the young people's stories and letters, especially the ones concerning the old and the new, and the old and the new.

Hoping the Household much joy and success, I still am a blue-eyed lassie, signing as, sincerely yours, MERRY MAUD, Commerce, Texas.

ROBERTS COUNTY.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: We have had plenty of rain all over this part of the Panhandle; grass fine; cattle improving very fast. Farming delayed somewhat on account of being too wet, but there will be an increased acreage over last year of millet, sorghum, milo, maize, kafir, corn, etc. No cotton planted; very little corn; fruit crop good.

Miami, Texas. PERRY LE FORES.

ARCHER COUNTY ITEMS.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal: We are strictly in the push in Archer this year. The good and we could ask for, grass fine, cattle getting fat, and everybody wearing a pleasant smile. I am offering to meet R. M. Collins at Holiday Station with team, bring him to Archer and over the county generally, free of cost, and pay his hotel bill for a write up of our town and county in the Journal. I assure him we don't all meet at the depot to see the train every evening, as he says they do at Beville and Abilene. Success to the Journal.

Archer City, Texas. SANFORD WILSON. (Our correspondent will be in that section of the country in a few days, and will, no doubt, be glad to avail himself of Mr. Wilson's kindness.)

Deafness Cannot be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the eye by any other way to cure deafness, and that is by continuous use of the Fisk method, which is the only method of curing the inflamed condition of the mucous membrane of the ear. When this tube gets inflamed, it is called Catarrh of the Ear, and can be taken out, unless the inflammation is of a chronic nature, and the ear is in normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever, and the ear will never be restored, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give you \$100.00 for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. W. H. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Caution—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's eye water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper, and use other genuine.

SAN ANTONIO.

Sau Antonio office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Garza Building, 216 Main Plaza, where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

SAN ANTONIO TIME TABLE

Sau Antonio & Aransas Pass. Saturday and Sunday at 2:45 p. m.; Sunday at 8:30 a. m.; Saturday 4:30 p. m. Arrive daily except Sunday at 10:45 a. m.; Sunday at 6:30 p. m.

For Houston, Cuero and Waco, leaves daily at 8:00 a. m.; arrives at 8:30 p. m. For Houston, Corpus Christi and Alton, leaves at 1:00 p. m.; arrives at 1:30 p. m.

Southern Pacific. EAST—Leaves at 12:10 p. m. and 9:30 p. m.; arrives at 11:35 a. m. and 4:25 p. m.

International & Great Northern. NORTH—Leaves at 9:20 a. m. and 9 p. m.; arrives at 9:00 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas. Leaves for Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago at 9:20 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.

Sau Antonio & Gulf Shore. Train leaves Sau Antonio for Martinez, Sanders, Adkins, Lavender and Georgetown Springs at 8:00 a. m., daily except Sunday.

June 5.—The business thus far at the union stock yards indicate that June will show a marked improvement over May. The horse market for the past week shows very little, if any, improvement over last week and beyond a shipment of horses to Arkansas and Georgia, no great things have been done.

Beovers, choice shipping, \$2.50@3.00; beovers, common to fair, \$2.00@2.25; best cows, \$2.25@2.50; common cows, each, \$1.00@1.30; yearlings, \$2.25@2.50; spring calves, \$3.00@3.25; dairy cows, each, \$15.00@35.00; sheep, \$2.50@3.00; bulls, \$1.25@1.75; hogs, \$3.00@4.00.

T. J. Buckley, the Enclinal cowman, is in town.

D. W. McKee, a prominent cattleman of Laclede county, is in the city.

Jno. I. Clark was in from Beville to talk to the boys again this week.

Capt. W. L. Crawford of Dilley, came in Friday and is stopping at the Southern.

R. M. Zennett returned from his trip to Cuero, Laredo and other points Tuesday.

Capt. J. F. Scott of Alice, the well known stockman, is a guest at the Southern.

J. M. Doble, the well known cowman of Lagarto, was in town this week for a few days.

W. T. Anderson, a cattleman of Rock Springs, spent a day or two at quarters this week.

A. P. Rachal, the Bee county cattleman, is up from Beville, spending a few days with us.

Capt. M. A. Withers of Lockhart, a prominent cattleman of that place, was in the city this week.

Jot Gunter of Dallas, was in San Antonio a day or so this week looking after his stock interests down here.

J. D. Moore of Beville, the energetic cattleman, was doing the cattlemen's headquarters around the Southern this week.

S. J. Whitsett, the well known stockman of Campbellton, accompanied by Mrs. Whitsett, is in the city, the guests of the Southern.

J. I. Clare is in from Beville since the rains and says that while they have had heavy rains down there lately that he does not think crops were injured materially.

The San Antonio and Aransas Pass railroad has in contemplation an increase of its telegraphic facilities between San Antonio and Yoakum by adding another copper wire to its line.

Walter Daly (Fayther O'Daly), the San Antonio representative of Evans Snider-Buel Co., made a trip to Beville this week and is now in Eagle Pass looking after the interests of his house there.

Jno. Dyer, a member of the Lone Star Commission Co., with offices at Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, came down this (Saturday) morning, dined at the Southern, and hied himself down to Beville.

"Uncle" Henry Clare, general livestock agent of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railroad, is building new stockyards at Beville, as the former old yards have proven inadequate for the purposes of that road. The "Sap" always looks after the interests of its patrons.

The L. and G. N. announces reduced rates to Greenville, Tex., June 14, on account of Cumberland Presbyterian church meeting; to Sherman, June 15, on account of North Texas Medical association; to Gainesville, June 15, on account of meeting of colored Masons; to Monroe, La., June 9 and 10, on account of annual shooting tournament.

Capt. G. F. Hinds of Pearsall, a member of the mercantile firm of Beavers & Hinds of that place, was a pleasant visitor at the Journal's headquarters this week. Capt. H. and his firm are also extensive cattle owners, with ranches in Atascosa and Frio counties. He appreciates the Texas Stock and Farm Journal and demonstrated his appreciation in a substantial way while here.

H. K. Rea, live stock agent of the Cotton Belt, spent a day or so in San Antonio this week.

Capt. J. H. Polk, assistant live stock agent of the Santa Fe, with headquarters in San Antonio, made a trip to Fort Worth this week.

N. C. Bricknell, traveling freight agent of the Southern Pacific, with headquarters at El Paso, was in the city Thursday. He reports the prospects for good crops as very encouraging.

W. H. Jennings has returned from his Laclede county ranch and reports everything in first-class condition. He made a shipment of steers to market, while gone. Mr. Jennings is well satisfied with the proceeds of his former shipments this spring and like other cattlemen in this section seems to be feeling "frustrated."

T. E. Ivey of Miguel, Frio county, but whose ranch is in Atascosa county, was in town this week. Mr. Ivey is also a big feeder and will this fall feed a good string at his ranch. In conversation with a Journal man he simply said, "I have bought my steers cheap and I have bought my steers cheap and if I don't make some money on them then I'm no prophet."

Wm. T. Way returned from a trip to Fort Worth the first of the week, and in conversation with the Journal correspondent said that he had never seen such flattering prospects for an enormous corn and cotton crop, and as compared with the acreage last year it was fully 20 per cent larger. "Don't make any difference now," said he, "we can live on 'rosinners, and the loupes till fall and then we can get plenty of pecans."

Geo. C. Wright of St. Louis, a breeder of Shorthorn, Jersey and Holstein cattle, was in San Antonio the first of the week and made a pleasant call at the Journal office. He was on his return from Mexico, where he made a shipment of live stock. He was very much impressed with the magnitude of Texas and was especially pleased with San Antonio and her surroundings. At no very distant day he hopes to perfect arrangements by which he will be doing business on a stock farm in this section.

SOUTHWARD HO!

General Paul Vandervoort, who was orator of the day at the decoration services here on the 29th ult., and who is in the city with the wife of Col. George and Eugene V. Debs in a plan to colonize the rich farming lands of the Texas coast county, is very sanguine of a successful fruition of all his hopes. According to the general's statement many farmers from the North and East have already settled in that portion of the country, influenced by the initial steps which he and his co-workers have already taken. There seems to be a slight friction somewhere which may tend to delay matters somewhat in the matter of getting the land ready for settlement.

"If the big land owners of Texas would throw open their holdings and join us in this movement to colonize this state, in five years' time there should be at least 2,000,000 more people inside our borders."

To which the Express pertinently remarks: "Well, there is plenty of room for them in Texas and even several times that number would not occasion any uncomfortable crowding. It doesn't make the slightest possible difference whether the new comers are or are not populists. There is no political pro or con in this matter. It is a matter of the people who come to Texas to seek their homes in better circumstances by honest industry will fill to adapt themselves to their surroundings and make good and useful citizens. Democrats, republicans, populists, all alike are welcome to the Texas coast country, where they are needed to aid in the process of development now going on."

A FINE COUNTRY.

I have spent three days here now and am ready to voice the sentiment of the people who live here in their claim of having a country as good as any and superior to many. Certainly the southern portion of Starr county is a fine country; the Rio Grande valley is wide and level, the soil a rich alluvial, which is very deep, and I am told that quite productive. Yet the people here don't quite claim to have the choicest part of the valley; they say from here on down the river to Brownsville the country improves, and by the time the coast is reached one finds the garden spot of the earth.

Anything will grow here, and of most everything two crops a year can be raised. Mrs. Norris, who keeps the hotel here, tells me she has melons and roasting ears on her table about nine months out of the year. Where there is an irrigating ditch in this valley, so the seasons would not have to be depended upon, this would soon be known as a very rich farming country, and every available piece of land would be in cultivation. The people here have been told that a railroad is to be built here and, naturally, are feeling exceptionally good at the prospects. This year the seasons have been good and immense crops will be made. With the advent of a railroad, will come new settlers and a land boom will be the natural consequence.

Last night and this morning a good rain fell, and at this writing (Friday noon) the rain is still falling and bids fair to continue for several days. The good season is thus increased, and good crops and plenty of grass and water assured. Grass is already good and stock of all kinds in flourishing condition, and this rain only adds to the good condition of things.

Mr. John P. Kelsey of this place, who is probably the wealthiest citizen of the county, has a good herd of cattle about forty miles north of here and what is probably the best improved ranch in this section. His water is furnished by wells and windmills, and at each of his wells he has a sufficient number of stone water-troughs for all purposes. He only has one tank on the place, but it is one that never goes dry; was built at great expense, and to insure its holding plenty of water Mr. Kelsey had it walled on all sides with stone and cement. His ranch houses are all very substantial and commodious and are

built of concrete. Mr. Kelsey owns nearly 100,000 acres of land, has several thousand cattle, and much other property. He has lived here since the close of the Mexican war, of which he is a veteran; was one of the United States prisoners held in Mexico long enough to draw a white beard, and in doing so saved himself from being put to death. Mr. Kelsey has several farms in different portions of the county, and while now past the allotted age of three score years, he is as healthy and energetic enough to personally superintend all his property.

I called on Senor Manuel Guerra at Roma, some fifteen miles northwest of Rio Grande City, yesterday. He is a wealthy merchant and cattleman; has several ranches in this county, the principle one being at San Antonio Viejo (old San Antonio); has several thousand cattle, and is buying more as fast as he can pick them up; is closing out his mercantile business and will engage exclusively and extensively in cattle. Senor Guerra is a practical, far-seeing business man, and intends having one of the best bred herds in South Texas in a few years; believes in good bulls and will have a number of them to head his herd. He this year has a big lot of cattle in the Indian Territory, and says they will make him good money; says the entire country now is in better shape than he ever before saw it.

While at Roma yesterday I was the guest of Father Cloz, the Catholic priest there. He has been here since about 1843, and is the combined priest and physician for this section. It was my first dinner with a priest, and while I felt a little out of place while eating in such a holy place, yet I hope to have another opportunity of getting such a good meal in such good jolly company as I had yesterday. W. W. Sheely, sheriff of the county, and Lawyer Hoard of this place, also shared the hospitality of the reverend father.

Rio Grande City has a population of about 2500. The odd fifty are made up of Americans, Jews and Germans. Everyone here speaks Spanish, and Mexican money is the standard; that is, when anything is priced to you, the price always means that much in Mexican money.

Fort Ringgold, the largest and prettiest government post on the Rio Grande, is located here; has one company each of cavalry and infantry and a company of Seminole negro scouts.

My next letter will come from Hidalgo. I cross the river this afternoon; will spend the night in the land of the Montezumas and go to Hidalgo tomorrow.

LAREDO TO RIO GRANDE CITY.

Rio Grande City, Tex., June 2.—I left Laredo Sunday via the narrow gauge for Hebronville, sixty-two miles distant. The narrow gauge don't have many passengers, it seems at least not at that end of the line. At any rate Mr. A. M. Bruni and myself were the only passengers that day.

Mr. Bruni was already settled about fifty miles east of Laredo, and proved most pleasant and agreeable traveling companion, and I regretted much that he was not to go on with me. He has a very fine ranch of 100,000 acres of land, well stocked with good cattle, and which he is improving all the time. He also has a good farm on which he will this year raise a superabundance of corn and other feed stuffs. His grass is fine and cattle are in first-class shape and getting better all the time.

The railroad runs through his pasture and he has a fine herd of head-quarters. Here he is nicely fixed up—a nice garden and farm, several good buildings, pens, corrals, stables, etc., and four wells and windmills, from which he furnishes the railroad with water, gets all the stock water he needs, and irrigates. The quality of his land cannot be questioned, and as he does not have to depend on the seasons, his crops are never failures. Mr. Bruni owns, in fee simple, this magnificent ranch and it is needless to say that it is a great fortune for him. He buys and sells all kinds and classes of cattle at any and all times of the year, besides which he brands probably 1200 or 1500 calves of his own raising every year. In addition he has a very good bunch of excellent stock horses, and raises horses and calves for his own use and to sell. He has got the right ideas all along, and is making every thing he undertakes pay him well.

Mr. Bruni has handled more than 15,000 head of cattle during the past eight months exclusive of herd cattle, and is one of the best known and most reliable importers, contractors and dealers in Southwest Texas.

Spent Sunday afternoon and until 3 o'clock Monday afternoon in Hebronville, a small town and of most unpretentious appearance, but one of the largest cattle shipping points of Texas. If a stranger passing through should be told that at Hebronville or as it is sometimes shown on the map, Pena Station, were shipped 20,000 head of cattle and he might think of fish, but it's a fact. Here it is that like Pryor, Jim Daugherty, Manuel Guerrero, Lazaro Pena and several other big shippers were busy for weeks recently loading out cattle just as fast as the road could furnish the cars. Hebronville is the railroad town for a large portion of Zapala all of Starr, most of Zapala all of Hidalgo counties, and when I say that these are among the largest counties in the state, it will give you an idea of the large country tributary to Hebronville. All the freight for this Rio Grande country comes from there via ox carts. By the way, the Rio Grande City and Hebronville regular through freight just arrived in town a few moments ago, consisted of 12 cars, loaded with all kinds of merchandise, lumber, etc., and the locomotive power was 53 head of oxen, 17 bulls and 8 cows. All these cars were two-wheeled and very heavy, wide-tired concerns, and the wheels are usually in a line of 7 feet in diameter. They work well in this sandy country, and if loaded so as to balance are not considered hard to pull.

But I want to tell you something more about Hebronville. I met Ed Corkill here, who was the first fellow I met whom I'd ever seen before. He is interested in and manages a large ranch and herd about ten miles from Hebronville. Francis Smith of San Antonio is Corkill's partner. Mr. Corkill had just returned from a two weeks' trip to Kerrville and San Antonio. Said cattle and the ranges in that country were in about as good condition as could be expected. Expressed himself as very well pleased with the general condition of the country, cattle and all his business. Has sold off and

shipped out all the cattle he will dispose of this year. Thinks Mexican cattle should be kept out of the country. Their importation works a hardship on the cattle, he says, of these lower counties. "People all think that the cattle of Starr, Hidalgo, Duval and Zapala counties are the same kind as those brought into this section from 'Otro lado,' and in this way the sale of cattle in this section is very materially damaged. "Anyone who comes down here and sees that we have good cattle here," he said, "and there are enough cattle between here and the river to supply all this country. Someone, and it usually the one who weighs them up, loses big money on the Mexicans; we don't need them and I am for keeping them out entirely. What we need more than anything else, is for everyone to exert himself to improve our native cattle. This is now being done in a very gratifying manner and I hope no one will be interested in the matter. Our Texas cattle can be made as good as anyone's else and will be that way soon." Mr. Corkill is a thorough and practical cowman, one of the few who have made a good success of the business and his success is doubtless largely due to handling only good, improving his herds and watching them and their breeding closely.

Mr. John Buckley of San Diego came to Hebronville Sunday afternoon. For eight years prior to the last election Mr. Buckley was sheriff of Duval county, and probably comes as near knowing everyone in the county as the next one. Mr. Buckley handles cattle now and was then on his way south on a ten days' trip to receive about 500 head of one and two-year-old steers recently bought by him. Says good crops will be made in Duval county this year, and is well pleased with the prospects of renewed prosperity. As the representative of the Journal I am under many obligations to Mr. Buckley for favors extended and information given.

William Hebborn, from whom the town derives its name and who is a stockman and farmer near this town, reports good conditions generally and is on easy street.

Frank Moss, who is a well known cattleman, says he never saw the ranges in better condition and he believes the cattle business will soon be back to where it was years ago. Mr. Moss has just recently sold to A. D. McGeehee of San Marcos, 400 head of very fine three-year-old steers at good figures.

M. M. Garcia, a well-to-do sheep and cattleman of Hebronville, is just now shipping to Armour about 2000 head of sheep recently purchased by R. F. Quick, Armour's buyer, who has been in the city for some time. He has just out this section for the feed lots in Nebraska, Illinois and Iowa.

It is a long road from Hebronville to Rio Grande City. The stage leaves there at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and by hard and continuous driving arrives at Rio Grande City at 11 o'clock in the morning the other night my driver went to sleep and when we woke up in an arroyo where for a time it seemed it would stay. The driver was a lazy, fool Mexican who knew absolutely nothing, and I had to myself the honor and glory of extricating McCampbell's back and the U. S. mail from the ditch. The country between Hebronville and here, or at least all of it that I saw, is in fine shape; grass is good and crops are up to the hilt. Cattle and other live stock are in good shape, and an air of prosperity pervades even the sparsely settled districts. Rio Grande City has a population of about 2250, of which the odd fifty are probably Americans; balance Mexicans. It is situated on the Rio Grande river and is in a country as fertile as can be found anywhere. Everything grows here, and ordinarily two crops of anything can be made every year. Roasting ears are on the tables here about nine months of the year, and watermelons, cantaloupes, etc., are to be had from May 1 to November 1. I will tell you more about it in my next letter. Have only been here over night so far, hence have not seen anything as yet.

JOE LOVING.

SOUTHERN TEXAS SHIPMENTS.

Following is a partial list of shipments to market during the past ten days: A. D. McGeehee of San Marcos, 939 pound steers at \$3.70; J. H. Black-aller, Pearsall, Tex., grass steers, at \$3.20; \$2.40@3.75; D. T. Powell, D'Hanis, Tex., 832 lb steers, at \$3.40; Mathis & Co., Sabin, Tex., 930 lb steers, at \$3.45; H. B. Woodley, Sabin, Tex., 850 lb steers, at \$3.50; M. P. Evans, Reynolds, Tex., 979 lb steers, at \$3.40; J. H. Fressall, San Antonio, 6310 lb steers, \$3.40; P. B. Womack, Victoria, 897 lb steers, \$3.65; J. I. Goforth, Kyle, 963 lb steers, \$3.35; J. H. Jennings, San Marcos, 1008 lb steers, \$4.00; B. T. Hamilton, Taylor, 902 lb steers, \$3.50, and 1090 lb steers, \$3.65; Houston & Pollard, Laredo, 1088 and 1130 lb steers, \$3.70, and 986 lb at \$3.65; W. A. Lynn, Muenster, 1000 lb steers, \$3.70; W. Billingsley, Alice, Tex., 908 lb steers, \$3.10.

MR. TRICE'S FIRST TRIP.

Mr. L. T. Trice, the new general superintendent of the I. and G. N. railway, who has been on a tour of inspection of the lines of the road under his management; spent Thursday in this city and left that night for Austin, Mr. Trice returned Thursday morning from a trip over his road to Laredo, on which he was accompanied by Division Superintendent Hume, A. L. Bowers of Palestine, superintendent of bridges and buildings; R. G. Scott, roadmaster, and Homer Eads, general. He reports the road in fair condition and said he had made no changes of importance and contemplated none for the present. This speaks well for the present management of the road and evidences good, sound judgment on the part of Mr. Trice. The general superintendent, in conversation with a reporter, expressed himself as well pleased with the crop prospects along the lines of the I. and G. N., as there would be plenty of business for his road regardless of other conditions if bountiful crops were raised.

LATE POINTS ON SUNNY SLOPE HEREFORDS.

The up-to-date breeder of beef cattle in Texas recognizes, if one may judge from the number of highly bred cattle that have come in the state during the past twelve months, that it pays to cross up native cattle—in fact it has almost become a necessity, and that none excel and but few, if any, equal the Hereford for crossing on native or common cows, hence the great demand over the entire range country for pure bred animals. Among those engaged in breeding pedigreed stock throughout Missouri and Kansas none have been more successful than has Sunny Slope Farm since its founding in the early nineties. The visitor now finds over 300 head, all ages, and among them twelve October bulls by one of the three following harem masters: Wild Tom 5132, Climax 6942, or Archibald V. 5443. All of these young fellows are worthy a place in any show ring herd and are sure to confirm one in the faith that it pays to breed the best, even Whitefaces. More than a score of yearling and younger heifers equally as strong in breeding and individually are ready for the ambitious breeder. The management of the farm and help are all on the qui vive, expecting the arrival of Imp. Princess May Vol. 25, p. 621, E. H. B., that was the sensational show ring winner at the leading Whiteface exhibits in England last year. She was bred by the noted John Tudge, Leominster, and sold to Mr. C. S. Cross, proprietor of the Sunny Slope Farm for 100 guineas, and will have cost on her arrival at her new home over \$500. Great things are anticipated from her son now at side, if no mishap overtakes him before his years of usefulness.

The show herds are coming on in great promise and will soon don their best "blis and tuckers," for dress parade in the state fair circuit for inspection and competitive honors.

A bald-headed countryman tried several bottles of advertised hair restorer without effect. Finally he went to the druggist to complain of the stuff, and the tradesman expressed his astonishment that the preparation had not given him satisfaction. "Well, look here now," said the countryman, "I don't mind drinking just one more bottle, but if that don't fetch it, darned if I don't quit!"—Western Advertiser.

With the blood full of humors, the heated term is all the more oppressive. Give the system a thorough cleansing with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and you will enjoy Summer as never before in your life. Just try it for once, and you'll not repent it.

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

Mr. Frank Beck, Dakota, writes 2nd inst to Padgett Bros.: "I have one of your Flexible Stock Saddles; its good quality and an easy rider. I have used several California, Colorado and Wyoming saddles, but the Flexible is the best I ever had."

SCREW WORMS.

Cannon's Liniment is a Dead Shot for screw worms. Easiest to use, cheapest and best on earth. For sale by all dealers. Price Booklet Janin, agents, San Antonio, Texas.

CANNON CHEMICAL CO., Agents U. S. A., St. Louis, Mo.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.

The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast. Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston, and St. Louis, Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis, Fort Worth, Dallas and Kansas City. As a live stock route to Northern points it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars and over will be taken through in solid train and in the quickest possible time.

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

Facilities for feed, water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texas, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo, and St. Louis.

For further information call on nearest agent or address:

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

THE BOLL WORM.

In Fayette and adjoining counties the boll worm has made its appearance, and in some sections to such an extent as to cause alarm. In districts where there has been an unusual amount of rain this spring the cotton crop will necessarily be short. The corn crop in the section mentioned will be good.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE! Happy and Fruitful Marriage. Every MAN who would know the GRAND TRUTHS, the Plain and Simple Principles of the Old Secret and the New Discoveries of the Science as applied to Married Life, who would love for past, present and future, should write for our wonderful little book, "The Triumph of Love," which will tell you how to obtain a happy and how to attain a successful marriage. Entirely Free, in plain sealed cover.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Ranches WANTED. We are having some inquiry for Ranches and Stock Farms. For these purposes, who are willing to sell their ranches, are requested to write us, giving full description of same. We make no charge for our services, except in event of sale. Address: GEO. B. LOVING & CO., LIVE STOCK AND LAND AGENTS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Southern Pacific "SUNSET ROUTE" NEW ORLEANS AND GALVESTON SAN ANTONIO AND GALVESTON ONLY STANDARD GAUGE LINE RUNNING THROUGH SLEEPERS TO CITY OF MEXICO. Night and Morning Connections at New Orleans with Lines to NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, ATLANTA, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS AND CHICAGO. C. W. BEIN, Traffic Manager, HOUSTON, TEX. L. J. PARKS, Ass't Gen'l Pass. and Tkt Agt., HOUSTON, TEX.

SAN ANTONIO & ARANSAS PASS R. R. THE GREAT Live Stock Express Route From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets. All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line. Agents at least fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions, as will E. J. MARTIN, General Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

COTTON BELT ROUTE. THE ONLY LINE Operating Through Coaches, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers, between prominent Texas points and Memphis. SOLID TRAINS Ft. Worth, Waco and intermediate points to Memphis, and Pullman Sleepers to St. Louis, making direct connection at both cities for all points North, East and Southeast. The best line from Texas to all points in the Old States. Rates, Maps and full information will be cheerfully given upon application. A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., 401 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tex. & C. WARNER, G. P. & T. A., Tyler, Tex. E. W. LAURENCE, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE. This map shows a modern "up-to-date" railroad, and how it has its own line to the principle large cities of the West. IT IS THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE. And has double daily fast express train service from Texas as follows: Don't overlook the fact that train No. 3 saves you a whole business day on route to Colorado. Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on all trains. City Ticket Office corner Fifth and Main streets.

16 to 1. This is about the ratio of Summer Tourists who go to COLORADO VIA Ft. Worth & Denver City RAILWAY. TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE. As Against All Competitors. THE REASONS ARE SHORTEST LINE. QUICKEST TIME. SUPERB SERVICE. THROUGH TRAINS. COURTEOUS TREATMENT. And the constant descent of the temperature six hours after leaving Fort Worth summer heat is forgotten. Try it and be convinced. It is a pleasure to answer questions. Write any local agent or D. B. KEELER, General Passenger Agent, E. A. HIRSHFIELD, Traveling Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

TEXAS T. & P. ROUTE. THE BEST PASSENGER SERVICE Between TEXAS and the North, East and Southeast. ONLY 23 Hours to St. Louis, 32 Hours to Cincinnati. TWO DAYS BETWEEN TEXAS AND NEW YORK. DIRECT LINE To California, Colorado and New Mexico. Elegant New Vestibuled Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars to St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans and Pacific Coast. Handsome new Chair Cars on all trains. (Seats Free) For rates and further information, call on or address your nearest ticket agent. L. S. THORNE, GASTON MESLIER, 84 V. F. & Gen. Mgr. G. P. & T. A., Dallas, Texas.

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE. For the North and East, Via MEMPHIS OR ST. LOUIS, In Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars. This is the Short and Quick Line, And HOURS ARE SAVED By Purchasing Your Tickets via This Route. For further information, apply to Ticket Agents of Connecting Lines, or to J. C. Lewis, Traveling Pass' Agent, Austin, Tex. H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. and T. A., ST. LOUIS.

Weatherford, Mineral Wells & Northwestern R. R. Co. Traffic Department—Effective Nov. 2, 1898. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY. Arrive Mineral Wells, 12:00, 3:30 p. m.; Leave, 7:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m. Leave Weatherford 10:30, 4:30 p. m.; Arrive, 8:37 a. m., 3:30 p. m. SUNDAY ONLY. Arrive at Mineral Wells 11:35 a. m.; Leave 8:00 a. m. Leave Weatherford 10:30 a. m.; Arrive 9:08 a. m. General Passenger Agent.

DALLAS.

Dallas office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, 313 Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

DALLAS TIME TABLE.

Texas & Pacific Railway - BRICK DEPOT.

Table with columns: EAST BOUND, WEST BOUND, No. 1 leaves, 10:15 a.m., No. 1 arrives, 6:30 p.m.

Table with columns: EAST BOUND, WEST BOUND, No. 2 leaves, 10:25 a.m., No. 2 arrives, 6:40 p.m.

Table with columns: NORTH BOUND, SOUTH BOUND, No. 3 leaves, 10:35 a.m., No. 3 arrives, 6:50 p.m.

Table with columns: NORTH BOUND, SOUTH BOUND, No. 4 leaves, 10:45 a.m., No. 4 arrives, 7:00 p.m.

Table with columns: NORTH BOUND, SOUTH BOUND, No. 5 leaves, 10:55 a.m., No. 5 arrives, 7:10 p.m.

Table with columns: NORTH BOUND, SOUTH BOUND, No. 6 leaves, 11:05 a.m., No. 6 arrives, 7:20 p.m.

Table with columns: NORTH BOUND, SOUTH BOUND, No. 7 leaves, 11:15 a.m., No. 7 arrives, 7:30 p.m.

Table with columns: NORTH BOUND, SOUTH BOUND, No. 8 leaves, 11:25 a.m., No. 8 arrives, 7:40 p.m.

Table with columns: NORTH BOUND, SOUTH BOUND, No. 9 leaves, 11:35 a.m., No. 9 arrives, 7:50 p.m.

Table with columns: NORTH BOUND, SOUTH BOUND, No. 10 leaves, 11:45 a.m., No. 10 arrives, 8:00 p.m.

Table with columns: NORTH BOUND, SOUTH BOUND, No. 11 leaves, 11:55 a.m., No. 11 arrives, 8:10 p.m.

Table with columns: NORTH BOUND, SOUTH BOUND, No. 12 leaves, 12:05 p.m., No. 12 arrives, 8:20 p.m.

Table with columns: NORTH BOUND, SOUTH BOUND, No. 13 leaves, 12:15 p.m., No. 13 arrives, 8:30 p.m.

Table with columns: NORTH BOUND, SOUTH BOUND, No. 14 leaves, 12:25 p.m., No. 14 arrives, 8:40 p.m.

Table with columns: NORTH BOUND, SOUTH BOUND, No. 15 leaves, 12:35 p.m., No. 15 arrives, 8:50 p.m.

Table with columns: NORTH BOUND, SOUTH BOUND, No. 16 leaves, 12:45 p.m., No. 16 arrives, 9:00 p.m.

Table with columns: NORTH BOUND, SOUTH BOUND, No. 17 leaves, 12:55 p.m., No. 17 arrives, 9:10 p.m.

Table with columns: NORTH BOUND, SOUTH BOUND, No. 18 leaves, 1:05 p.m., No. 18 arrives, 9:20 p.m.

Table with columns: NORTH BOUND, SOUTH BOUND, No. 19 leaves, 1:15 p.m., No. 19 arrives, 9:30 p.m.

Table with columns: NORTH BOUND, SOUTH BOUND, No. 20 leaves, 1:25 p.m., No. 20 arrives, 9:40 p.m.

G. W. Peevy was on the Central yards Monday with cattle.

D. N. Hallan of Wichita Falls, was among the week's visitors.

T. Z. Butler of Forney, was in the city with fat cattle this week.

C. J. Larimer of Big Springs was a guest at the Windsor Monday.

James Elam of Elam Station, was on this market with cattle Saturday.

R. E. Work of Orphans Home, sold sheep and hogs on this market Thursday.

John I. Wright, a prominent citizen of Lancaster, was a visitor in the city Monday.

I. M. Standifer, one of Denison's substantial citizens, was in the city this week.

Thomas & Seary sold a car of sheep Friday to Ed Gamble of Fort Worth, at \$2.75 per hundred.

Col. S. E. Moss, the banker and cattleman of Cleburne, was in the city this week, a guest at the Oriental.

I. J. Willingham of Orphans Home shipped two cars of fine beef cattle from Kaufman to St. Louis last Saturday.

Arnold Thomas, of Thomas & Seary Stock Yards Company, left Thursday for an extended visit to his old home in Washington, Ark.

W. P. Newton of Forney, with cattle, Dick Tucker of Garland, with hogs, and M. C. Lively of Mountain Creek, with cattle, were on this market Monday.

A. W. Worthington of Orphans Home, was a visitor at the Journal office Saturday. He said the storm of last Thursday forgot to visit his town, although they had a soaking rain.

Bert Fortune, a 12-year-old boy living at Lancaster, tried to make a tin out of a pipe last Saturday by loading it with powder and lighting it, which resulted in a badly torn hand.

Tom McCarty, the cattleman of Strawn, was in the city on business this week. He told a Journal man that his ranch was nicely stocked and he was holding his cattle for better prices which were sure to come in the near future.

The following parties were at Carter & Son's yards Saturday: J. P. Myers of Dallas county with cattle, J. P. White of Ellis county with milk cows, D. C. Franks of Dallas county with hogs and mutton, L. P. Davis of Dallas county with hogs.

H. H. Stephens, a well known farmer of Ferris, was in the city one day this week and paid his respects to the Journal. Mr. Stephens says everything is looking well all over his neighborhood, but the wind and rain of Thursday had damaged the wheat and oats considerably.

Jno. Alex Smith, the prominent lawyer and real estate man of Menard, was a visitor in the city last Monday and was a caller at the Journal office. Mr. Smith says the entire country tributary to the Rio Grande road is in a flourishing condition, and that there is a general air of prosperity everywhere.

J. T. Gwaltney, an old-timer in the cattle business, who is located at Honey Grove, is in the city on business of a private nature. Mr. Gwaltney says, however, that both the farm and cattle interests in his section are right up to the top notch, and if nothing of a serious nature happens the farmers and stockmen will have money and lots of it this fall.

Lige Rannels of Allen Collin county, one of the most extensive hog raisers in North Texas, was a visitor in the city one day this week. Mr. Rannels is of the opinion that the close of the year will see the people of Texas more prosperous than they have been for a long time, and says that crops of all kinds are flourishing in his section and cattle are looking well and will continue to bring good prices.

J. N. Swadley of Eagle Ford, was among Saturday's visitors. Speaking of Thursday's storm, said: "Thursday's storm made it very interesting for the farmers in the Mountain creek neighborhood. Five dwelling houses were lifted from their blocks by the high winds, and three barns destroyed. My son was in a barn, when along came a gust of wind and it toppled over. He escaped injury. The rain beat down on the wheat and oats, but no great damage was done, in my opinion."

Alderman R. T. Adams, who has been on a visit to the Panhandle, returned Friday, and speaking of his trip, says: "Wheat and cotton are looking unusually fine. I was near Harold and saw a wheat field of 1800 acres, nearly all of an even height, and ready for harvesting. The most conservative statisticians say the Panhandle wheat yield will be 25,000,000 acres, and as a natural consequence everyone is feeling good, and will, no doubt, live off the fat of the land for some time to come."

Col. J. C. Andrews of Houston, southwestern passenger agent of the old reliable Southern railway, was a pleasant caller at the Journal office Saturday evening. Col. Andrews is an old-timer in the railroad business and has the pleasing faculty of making friends wherever he goes, and has been largely instrumental in making the Southern one of the most popular roads in the South. He says his road has issued a handsome pamphlet, entitled, "Summer Homes and Resorts," which may be had for the asking. Send for it. It contains a great deal of useful information to anyone contemplating a summer trip.

DAMAGE AT THE FAIR GROUNDS. The cyclone of Thursday afternoon selected the Fair Grounds as a part of its play ground. After demolishing all the windmills in the neighborhood and a portion of the track in the Dallas Cycle Park, it struck the west

fence of the Fair Grounds near the entrance, lifted up a half a dozen passengers, blew down a large cottonwood tree, and destroyed the Vienna beer garden, one of the smaller buildings just inside the entrance. For a few moments the air was full of flying timbers and several of the employees who had been in the St. Louis cyclone thought the St. Louis horror was to be repeated. One of the colored employees was heard to remark five minutes after the storm had passed: "Lawd, Capen Smith, I thought I was a daid nigger; dese cyanes aint nuffin but the de-diddil rampantin round." The loss to the Fair association will amount to about \$200.

DALLAS COUNTY OBSERVATIONS. Estelle, Dallas Co., Tex., June 4. The first summer type of weather conditions appeared yesterday and continues to-day, notwithstanding a severe thunder storm at 5 p. m., with a fall of .81 inch of rain in thirty minutes.

The appearance of this type of weather marks the advance of the cotton plant, which is about two weeks late on account of the cold wet spring, which has been 1.59 degrees below the normal for the past ten years.

The mean spring temperature for the past ten years was 65.77 degrees. The highest spring temperature in the past ten years was in 1888—66.17 degrees.

The mean temperature for the month of May was 70.20 degrees, which is 1.59 degrees below the normal for the past ten years.

The mean temperature for the month of April was 63.47 degrees, which is 4.10 degrees below the normal for the past ten years.

The mean temperature for the month of March was 57.47 degrees, which is 2.69 degrees above the normal for the past ten years.

All crops are good and were never better. Wheat is better than for many years and will yield from 20 to 25 bushels per acre.

Oats are fine and promise a good yield. Wheat cutting began Monday in earnest, but was stopped by the storm yesterday evening, which tangled the grain considerably, and if no more rain falls it will not be dry enough to start the binders before to-morrow sometime.

SILAS G. LACKEY, Voluntary Observer United States Weather Bureau.

STATE ALLIANCE MEETING. The joint committee of the State Farmers Alliance and Dallas Commercial Club met at the office of Hon. Barnett Gibbs last Saturday. Mr. J. F. Zang was elected president, and Mr. O. Dornblaser of Hill county, secretary.

The object of the meeting was to take definite action in arranging a programme for the state encampment to be held in Dallas in August, and the committee decided on the following:

1. The relation of the United States and the public, especially farmers, are invited to attend.

2. Dallas, through its commercial club pledges itself to furnish for the encampment the three days and nights with free ice water, ten barbecued animals daily and light bread, two night's amusement at music hall, consisting of recitations and music by Dallas amateurs, one night's concert by brass band and orchestra, and the lowest possible railroad rates to Dallas, lowest possible rates for board at Fair grounds and town restaurants.

3. Non-partisan speeches on industrial and economic questions will be delivered in the forenoon and afternoon of the first and second days by speakers to be selected by the Alliance committee.

Mayor Barry will deliver the address of welcome, and the following programme will be in force:

1. The relation of the United States and the home industry movement and its benefits to them.—Barnett Gibbs.

2. The effect of high transportation rates on farm products and the remedy.—W. A. Shaw and J. Farley.

3. The true relations existing between commercial and agricultural interests in Texas.—James Moroney.

4. The cost of criminal litigation and the remedy for it.—Hon. Charles Jenkins.

5. Necessity of organization to carry out reforms and to prevent social and political abuses.—Hon. Tom Watson.

6. Review of Alliance work and its beneficial results.—C. E. Bowen, president, and Evan Jones.

7. Sermon on the "Vine and Fig Tree" text.—Rev. G. C. Rankin.

8. Relation of duties of women with reference to the Alliance and home industry.—Mrs. Mary McNulty and Mrs. J. B. Diffey.

9. The beneficial effects of the State Fair on the agricultural and live stock interests of Texas.—Henry Exall and W. D. Pierce.

10. Railroads as legitimate investments vs. railroads as speculative schemes.—E. H. R. Green.

Mr. Gibbs said to a reporter: "Every person, it is believed, will accept the invitation to speak, and that the Dallas people will make the three days' encampment a great success. It is estimated that the daily average attendance will be over 10,000 visitors. The Fair grounds will be turned into one grand free camp ground for visitors and their families, who come with camp outfits in the old-fashioned Texas style. There will be singing, dancing, speaking and acquaintance-making such as has never been seen in Texas. It will mean a great deal to Dallas and to the state."

"It is thought that the Alliance will adopt the home industry co-operation pledge. This meeting at an idle season will give the city and country people a chance to get better acquainted and to discuss those questions of mutual interest. It will be a feast of reason and flow of soul."

"Simple cure for croup: Take about a teaspoonful of beef tallow and one tablespoonful of Scotch snuff. Mix and spread on a cloth; put on child's chest. I have relieved them in 15 minutes in this way."

MRS. JENNIE HENDLEY, Katy, Tex.

FOSTER'S LOCAL FORECAST. The storm waves will reach this meridian and other changes will occur in Texas within twenty-four hours of 8 p. m. of the dates given below:

- June 6.—Cooler.
June 7.—Cool.
June 8.—Moderating.
June 9.—Warmer.
June 10.—Threatening.
June 11.—Changeable.
June 12.—Cooler.
June 13.—Moderating.
June 14.—Warmer.
June 15.—Threatening.
June 16.—Changeable.
June 17.—Cooler.

WEATHER BULLETIN. Copyrighted, 1896, by W. T. Foster. St. Joseph, Mo., June 5.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from June 8th to 12th and 13th to 17th.

The next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about the 18th, cross the west of Rockies country by the close of the 19th, great central valleys 20th to 22d, eastern states 23d.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 18th, great central valleys 20th, Eastern States 22d. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 21st, great central valleys 23d, Eastern States 25th.

Rain showers in patches may be expected generally over the United States during the week ending June 11th.

Temperature of the week ending June 13th will average above normal and about 18th an extended period of dry weather in the Northern States will begin.

New England Climate.—F. S. Hammond, a Boston engineer with experience on land and sea, proposes to moderate the climates of Southern Labrador, Eastern Canada and the New England States. His plan is:

First—To destroy the dreaded "east winds" of Boston.

Second—To change the climate of the New-England States to that of New Jersey and New York.

Third—To give the maritime provinces of Canada a mild and genial climate.

Fourth—To make Labrador habitable.

Fifth—To reduce the transatlantic voyage to three and one-half days.

Sixth—To keep Canadian ports open all the year round.

No such stupendous results as these have ever been achieved by any one engineering work. Yet according to Mr. F. S. Hammond, all that is needed to secure them is an embankment no longer than nine miles and with a depth of less than 200 feet. This embankment, says Mr. Hammond in a letter to the Journal, should be built across the Strait of Belle Isle, which separates Labrador from Newfoundland. Such an obstruction would completely close the Strait of Belle Isle to navigation, rendering it impassable. As it is now but little used, and the climate there is so inclement, and the commerce so meager that there are no towns or villages of importance facing these waters.

On the other hand, the change which would be wrought by blocking up the Strait of Belle Isle at its narrowest part—that is, between Point Amour Light, on the Labrador shore, and West Point, on the Newfoundland shore—would be very great.

The Strait of Belle Isle is a narrow passage of water emptying from the north into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is about 100 miles long and 10 miles wide at its narrowest. It is now a strait of ice water, ten barbecued animals daily and light bread, two night's amusement at music hall, consisting of recitations and music by Dallas amateurs, one night's concert by brass band and orchestra, and the lowest possible railroad rates to Dallas, lowest possible rates for board at Fair grounds and town restaurants.

Cape Cod is the dam which protects the strait into the Gulf of St. Lawrence now being built by the United States, and now Mr. Hammond proposes to build another dam in the Strait of Belle Isle, thereby giving to the intervening regions the same climate that New York and New Jersey now enjoy.

The results he aims at are stupendous, yet he says they can be attained at comparatively slight expense, and that the direct benefits secured would more than pay the whole expense in less than a year, by a single English construction, which, he says, should be built by the United States, Canada and Great Britain, acting together.

Such a dam is probably practical and would be a great benefit to the world.

Another element director is Weather Prophet Foster, who views the heavens from classic precincts of St. Joe and toys with storm centers and "reactionary waves" with utmost sang froid, and who could easily manipulate a corner on mackintoshes were he possessed of the desire to make money common to base commercial spirits which fortunately he is not.—Chicago Tribune.

The chief of the weather bureau has this to say about a recent publication: "Professor Bigelow has added a brief statement of the relations that appear to exist between the solar magnetic energy and the pressures and temperature of the Northwest. It is not intended by him to put this forth as a finished working system for forecasting, but only as an illustration of the knowledge that is being developed in this interesting and important field of research."

The heard should be trimmed and not allowed to grow scraggly, and if grizzly, or of uneven color, use Buckingham's Dye which colors a beautiful brown or black.

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

TO STOCKMEN. The citizens of Amarillo have leased twenty thousand acres of what is known as the Tol Ware pasture, three miles from the stock pens. There are four miles of running water on the land. This grass and water is free to all who drive trail herds to Amarillo. This will obviate driving through the lane west of town.

From St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago the Burlington route runs fast through vestibuled trains of Pullman standard or compartment sleeping cars, chair cars (seats free) and dining cars to St. Paul, Minneapolis and the northern resorts. Best line from Kansas City to Chicago or St. Louis. Consult your ticket agent.

L. W. WAKELEY, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

He who feels his own deficiencies will be a charitable man for his own sake.

A young Russian widow who lost her husband last year, and over his remains a splendid monument bearing the inscription: "My grief for my loss is so great that I can not bear it." She was married again, a short time ago, and finding the inscription a little awkward, had the word "alone" added to it.

Using as a nucleus for his investigation the rumor that the life of the daughter of Frank B. Trout, well known in Detroit, Mich., real estate circles, had been saved, a reporter called on Mr. Trout at his office, 103 Griswold Avenue. Mr. Trout showed some hesitancy in giving his opinion for publication, but finally said: "You may use and do with my story as you please, but I must not be held responsible for any error or mistake."

"When she had taken two boxes she was strong enough to leave her bed, and in less than six months she was something like herself. To-day she is entirely cured, and is a big, stout, healthy woman, 130 pounds, and has never had a sick day since."

"I do not think she uses them now, though I always keep them in the house. My wife and I have recommended them to our neighbors, and sent a few to another young girl, who seems to be in the same condition as my daughter. Had not Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my daughter's life, we would not recommend them to anyone. I know they do all and more than is claimed for them, and I am glad to recommend them to the world. I know Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved my daughter's life, and that is enough for me."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fourth day of May, 1897. ROBERT E. HELL, JR., Notary Public, Wayne County, Michigan.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females such as expressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, prostration or excess of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists. Directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Mr. H. would not risk his reputation in advocating it, and if the article current could be shut out of a world certainly the climate of all shores that surround the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

But the Arctic waters that strike the coasts of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts do not come through the Strait of Belle Isle and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The current passes around the east side of Newfoundland, turns westward along its southern shores, and then moves in a wide current to the New England and southern Nova Scotia coasts.

From off this cold current comes the dreaded east winds at Boston and the cold of the New England coast. That cold ocean current is at least one hundred miles wide and is not affected by the comparatively small current that comes through the Strait of Belle Isle.

This wide cold current from the east is so powerful that it drives the Gulf Stream away from the coast as far south as Norfolk and Cape Hatteras on the Virginia and North Carolina coasts.

By claiming too much for the proposed dam, Mr. Hammond may defeat his scheme.

As a result of much work on the variations of the terrestrial magnetic field, it is concluded that such a period exists, dependent upon the rotation of the sun on its axis, giving a normal curve which tends to repeat itself in 26.85 days.—Prof. Higoelov.

Direct observation on the dust collected from the atmosphere show that it has the power of condensing vapor out of air which is far from being saturated, and that the amount condensed by the dust increases with increase of humidity. The dust particles while floating in the air seem also to have this condensing power.—Prof. John Aitken.

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Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females such as expressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, prostration or excess of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists. Directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Advertisement for EYON'S S. & C. OINTMENT. DEATH TO WORM. TRADE MARK. WORM. CURE FOR FOOT ROT, SOLD BY EVERYBODY.

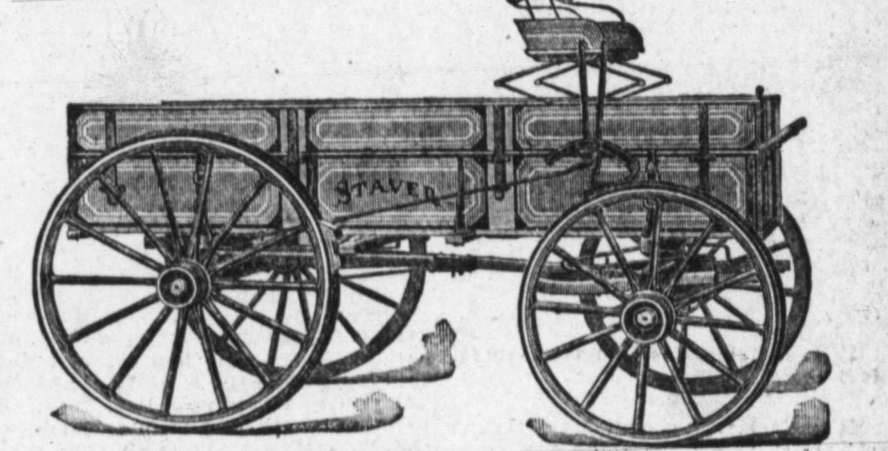
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