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HOW TO REMIT—Remittances may be sent at our risk by any one of the four methods following: (1)—Postoffice Money Order. (2)—Express Company's Money Order. (3)—Bank check or draft on Fort Worth, St. Louis, New York or Chicago, and (4)—United States letter. This last method should not be adopted if any one of the other three is available, as it is not quite as safe, and is more costly.

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

With decreasing receipts, values of cattle ought not to decline.

Nature will feed your range beves from now until they are mature. Don't be in a hurry to get them off.

When unripe sheep are falling to pay freight to market it is time to let your muttons get ripe before shipping.

The great Washington who couldn't tell a lie said, "Agriculture is the most healthful, most useful and noblest employment of man."

No interests suffer more from strikes and labor troubles than those of the stock raiser. When working men are idle they do not buy much meat.

Subscribers will confer a favor on the management by promptly filing a complaint in case The Journal does not reach them regularly and promptly.

Kansas City is the only one of our cattle markets whose receipts so far this year are above those of last year. The receipts at Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha show losses as compared with last year.

Texas stockmen will welcome all the new markets that may be opened to them and rejoice at all additional competition among buyers. If Omaha buyers can make prices attractive enough to overcome the freight differentials they may hope for a share of Texas trade.

In France they have a railway commission which regulates rates to the queen's taste. The department of agriculture simply insists that farmers and stockmen's products be hauled at 20 to 50 per cent lower than regular rates and what the department says "goes" with the railroads without question.

The New Mexico Stock Grower complains that the cattlemen and sheepmen of that territory cannot dwell, or rather range together in harmony. Where men own their ranges there ought to be no trouble at all for every fellow to "keep off the grass" of the other, and when they are using free range they could not find a surer method of having the government run them off it than to wrangle, quarrel

and fight over it. People enjoying free grass can not behave themselves too nicely.

The government has a right to create live stock sanitary boards and to establish quarantine lines for the benefit and protection of the business interests of the country. Has it no right to step in and promptly and equitably adjust labor troubles which effect the agriculturist and stockman more disastrously than any other evil they have to contend with?

In some of the older governments the value and importance of the agricultural and stock raising interests are recognized in a very substantial manner. Some of them deposit money to loan to agriculturists at low rates of interest, others compel railways to carry agricultural products to market at greatly reduced rates, and some assist the farmer in improving his stock by furnishing him the use of improved males from which to breed. In this country such treatment would be considered a rabid form of paternalism.

The prairie dog should go. He is destroying too much grass, which is badly needed by cattle and sheep, and claiming preemption rights to too much of the lands of the Western farmer to be allowed to enjoy immunity from danger any longer. He is not only a nuisance, but a public nuisance, and a detriment to public interests. Hence the public and the entire public should take an interest in expediting his exit. The task of destroying this pest from the face of the earth is too immense, to be undertaken by private individuals, and it becomes the duty of the legislature to provide means to rid the Western plains of this evil just as much as it would be the duty of that body to give the West protection against Indian outrages, were the country threatened with them.

The Texas Press Association has been in session in this city during three days of the present week and its members have enjoyed themselves as only constant tollers can do when on one of the few vacations they ever take. Perhaps there is no set of men engaged in any other avocation who wield a greater power for the general good and whose efforts conduce so much to the purity of society and the maintenance of our public institutions, and with so little reward to themselves, as the country editors.

They are expected to combat every evil and champion every right of the people and get their reward in the problematical future. They consecrate their lives to the public and give their energies for the country's prosperity and the general good of society. Recognizing these facts, Fort Worth has accorded the boys a warm welcome and royal entertainment, thus maintaining her well earned reputation for hospitality and liberality. Whenever the pen pushers felt like going from labor to refreshment the committee on entertainment had something ready for them and it was offered with such unostentatious welcome that none hesitated to accept. The proceedings of the association were generally harmonious, profitable and instructive, and the entire stay very pleasant, both to guests and hosts. The press boys will always find a warm welcome in Fort Worth and it is hoped they carry home with them pleasant recollections of their stay here. These ardent, unselfish tollers for public good should meet with a warm welcome wherever they go.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Since our last issue the weather has been fair and dry, giving the farmers excellent opportunity to finish their harvesting, and those of them who have elected to thresh now instead of stacking their grain have had favorable weather for doing so. Cotton is thriving nicely in the warm sunshine, but corn while not yet suffering for rain, would make a much heavier crop with a copious downfall in a few days.

This warm dry weather is the best possible thing for the fresh, sappy grass on the ranges, and will convert it into food that will put fat on the bones of cattle and sheep. Altogether the weather this year has been very favorable, and a good soaking rain now would make the season so far perfect.

LET YOUR BEEVES RIPEN.

The very worst possible thing cattlemen can do is to rush their unripe beves to market. With the whole country covered with an abundance of luxurious grass, into which the warm sunshine is instilling that "sugar" which will put solid fat on the bones of your range cattle, with the certainty that they will mature to their fullest capacity to carry flesh, and

that without additional cost to the owner, what more absurd folly could a stockman be guilty of than to round up his steers now puffed up with the sappy grass upon which they feed so plentifully and rush them to market in a condition unfit for the butcher's knife or the canner's consideration. Cattle feeding on the luxuriant new grass now look well on the range and are really doing well, but they are in no condition to stand a run to market, and if rushed in there now they will reach their destination weak, shrunk up and unfit for the buyer to look at. They will not stand shipment off the unimproved grass.

Keep them on the range, for without any cost to you the warm sunshine is putting into the grass that substance which will "stick to the ribs" and which will make your beeves ship and class like corn-fed cattle and sell like natives. There is no surer way to break down an otherwise promising market than to begin an overwhelming run of early and unripe grass cattle.

Your steer that will reach market now weighing 850 pounds will weigh 1100 when he is mature.

Think of these things and don't allow yourselves to be induced to ship anything but ripe stock.

LABOR TROUBLES.

No industry of our country, perhaps, suffers so much from strikes and other industrial troubles as the live stock and agricultural interests. Even the Pullman tie-up now in force is assigned as one reason for the present decline in grain and live stock products, and every miner's strike, and every factory's closing adds its weight in depressing the values of our products.

What a pity there is not wisdom enough in this great country to devise some means of preventing these disastrous industrial troubles. When strikes and lock-outs occur somebody is in the wrong, and it does seem that congress or the state legislatures ought to be imbued with wisdom sufficient to provide for a prompt arbitration of the troubles between employees and employers, and for a speedy and equitable adjustment of their differences, to the end that the business of the entire country may not be exposed to danger of paralysis and prostration whenever there happens to be a petty difference between the employed and employer of some great concern.

Next to revolutions and epidemics of dread disease these constantly recurring labor troubles are the worst menace to the business interests of the country. From the fact that they are constantly recurring, they are in fact the very worst enemy to business interests—a great shadow blighting the prosperity of the country, casting a gloom over the business world and bringing untold suffering to the inhabitants of earth. Surely it is the duty of the government to protect the business interests of the country and to frighten the wolf from the doors of thousands of families brought to want by idleness enforced by labor troubles. Surely our law-makers could lay aside partisan politics long enough to relieve a suffering country by providing for a prompt and equitable adjustment of all labor troubles.

EXHIBIT THE RESOURCES.

Our attention has been called to the subjoined article, which was written by Mr. D. S. Arnold of Sweetwater. There can be no question of the importance of these exhibits, and the sooner the people interested in the development of the great West take an active interest in showing the home-seekers who are daily arriving in our midst what can be produced on the fertile plains, the sooner will the country be developed. The article is self-explanatory:

It is a recognized fact that the exhibit collected from counties along the Fort Worth and Denver railroad, kept near the Union depot, in Fort Worth, is and has been the means of more people going to the Panhandle country than any other one thing. The land and immigration agents along the Texas and Pacific railroad know this better than any other class. We have worked as hard and had as good plans systematically executed as any class of agents for the settlement of the country, and have seen them all partially fail, that when prospectors see the Panhandle exhibit they take the Fort Worth and Denver road to the north-west, where they would make investments and return or write back to the States delighted with Texas, when, if they had visited the Texas and Pacific road country the same results would have followed. Our great difficulty has been to get people to know exactly what our country is, and what can be done in this section, and we can more effectually and at less cost do this by an exhibit at Fort Worth than in any other way. We are offered one-third

the space in the exhibit hall at the Union depot, Fort Worth, for this purpose, and it can be taken care of at little cost. Each county can collect and ship its exhibit. We can have such printed matter kept in the hall as we may prepare of the whole country, or each county have individual matter; but as to these details, they can be arranged to suit the exhibitors hereafter. Let us go to work at once so as to meet the tide of immigration and investors that will be on the move this summer and fall. Let everyone send me a reply of some kind, so as to know whether you are in the move or not; and if in it, suggestions will be in order for maturing the plans of work.

D. S. ARNOLD.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

On the 8th instant, under the caption, "A Word to Our Patrons," we explained the reasons for the change in form and appearance of The Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, but owing to the confusion caused by the transfer of our mechanical and mailing departments from one office to another, it is feared that many of our patrons failed to receive that issue of the paper, and, consequently, did not have an opportunity to read the explanation referred to, and to those who failed to get that issue we desire to state that the causes which led to the change were that the circulation of The Journal had outgrown its available facilities for continuing in that form without harassing delays and perplexing expenditures. The management's arrangement for composition, press work and mailing was inadequate for the expeditious handling of so large an edition, and the alternative was presented of buying a costly outfit, or resorting to other established forces for the speed and promptness so essential to the success of modern publications. The most economical of the two horns of the dilemma was determined upon, and a three-years' contract with the Fort Worth Gazette Publishing Company is the result. That office uses the Linotype composing machines, has a perfecting press of great speed and a large, expert mailing force. These conditions assured the requisite speed in the composition and press departments, with guaranteed promptness in the mailing service.

To print The Journal on the rapid perfecting press it was necessary to change its form from sixteen to eight pages, the length of its columns from thirteen and a half inches to twenty-one inches, and the number of columns to the page from four to six. In other words, the size and form of the paper had to be adjusted to the fixed machinery of the perfecting press.

This new style increases the space for reading matter and business publications just 144 inches, or nearly as much as twelve columns of the old form, being an advantage to the subscriber of almost 20 per cent.

In this connection we desire to call attention to the fact that the management of the Gazette is paid to insure every subscriber a prompt reception of his paper, and in case your paper does not reach you regularly and promptly it will be regarded as a favor if you will at once make complaint to this office.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Agriculture in China

Some very interesting facts in regard to agriculture in China are being given to the world by Mr. Charles Denny, secretary of legation in Peking. Here in Texas we think a man very "small potatoes" if he calls himself a farmer and has less than a section of farm land. But over there in Manchooiva, for example, three English acres is regarded as being all that is absolutely necessary for the support of a family of six or seven people, while five acres is in comfort for such a family, and if it can manage to have twenty to thirty acres it can enjoy lots of holidays. In Kwangtung less than one-sixth of an acre will support "one mouth" as the expressive Chinese phraseology is, while the proprietor of two acres of good land, with a family of three to five persons may live without work from the product of the land, and seven acres mean wealth. One strong man can cultivate one acre, or three men five acres where the land is favorably located. In Texas a farm-hand expects to be paid \$15 to \$20 and his board. A good sheep herder is paid from \$20 to \$30 per month and an allowance for his grub, while the cowboy is paid from \$30 up and his grub. In China Mexican silver dollars, worth in the United States only about 50 cents, are in general circulation. In Manchooiva a farm-hand receives from \$15 to \$20 (Mexican) per annum and his board, in Chihli and Shan-Toong \$10 to \$20; in Kamsuh \$19 to \$25; while in Che-Kiang, in favored districts, a man is said to be able to earn as much as \$40 per annum in addition to his food and lodging. Small as these earnings appear to an American, they are sufficient to meet the small necessities of the Chinaman, and would be thankfully earned and received by the many thousands who die over there every year from actual want. It is not strange in the light of such facts that Chinese flock from China when they can do so, especially to America. But

it is strange that our people manifest so little interest in the subject of Restricting Foreign Immigration into this country. It is a boast of the American people that the United States is, and must ever be the refuge of the poor and oppressed of every nation. This is a very pretty theory, but it is fast getting to be very dangerous in practice. As long as those coming to us were by education and habit law-abiding, honest and hard-working people, we gladly welcomed them. But of late years this class has greatly decreased and the class of paupers, anarchists and thieves has greatly increased. The United States has enough unemployed within her borders already without them, millions of them willing but unable to secure employment. It is a crime worse than any folly—it is a crime against this vast army of unemployed to continue to keep our ports open to the tens of thousands of the poorest and most ignorant laborers of the old world who flock to our cities and add to their vice and avarice. Commence on this condition of affairs the Orange Judd Farmer calls attention to the significant fact that the most earnest advocates of restricted immigration are now found among the many excellent people of foreign birth who have established themselves on our farms and in our factories, but who have in view the continued arrival of hordes from the lowest strata of European society.

The consideration of the criminal classes that are still pouring into this country suggests some thoughts in regard to crime here. Our ministers are much given to the task of proving by reasoning statistics that crime is decreasing, but there is room for grave doubt as to the correctness of their figures and reasoning. Never before in our history have the columns of our papers been so full of stories of crime. Especially is this the case in the matter of lynching. Hardly a day passes but some new lynching is reported, and it is worth while to ascertain the reason for this state of affairs. The State Journal of Agriculture has been considering the subject and attributes the condition to the fact that our

COURTS AS FAILING SAFEGUARDS OF SOCIETY

are mainly responsible for it. It says that there is a growing contempt for the forms and authority of law, and suggests that this does not mean that the people are really lacking in respect for law, but that they are sick and tired of the mal-administration. It adds: "The men who lynch offenders are in the wrong, of course, but they are not without excuse; the citizens wear up in the tracks of marauding railroad companies rather than invoke the aid of the country are justified to some extent. The lynchers know the assassin, if left to the law, will evade justice for months or years, and may escape it altogether. As for fighting a railroad corporation in the courts, no man of sense dreams of such a thing. A recent Chicago paper, commenting on these things, says: "Justice—or that which is now called justice—is in most cases at the disposal of the wrong-doer. The victim is forced out of court by technicalities, the delay of the law or the sheer weight of money. This is why lawlessness is spreading. Men have no reverence for the law which protects only the law-breakers." Well, unfortunately, there is too much truth in these allegations, and we may expect an increase of the spirit of insubordination to the laws of our courts, rather than a decrease, until a poor man is given an equal showing with the rich man or corporation, or until criminals are punished instead of being turned loose on society by reason of technicalities.

The above reflections further suggest this thought, viz: That in latter years it is a common, every-day thing for men high in official position to be charged openly with crime. Even late as a quarter of a century ago it was rare for such charges to be made, and when made they created sensation from one end of the country to the other. But today even judges of our highest courts are openly charged with criminal acts, and United States senators are, by name, boldly denounced as acceptors of bribes and other crimes. And such charges and denunciations hardly make a ripple on the sea of public opinion. Just now the United States senate is inquiring into the charges that some of its members have been guilty of high crimes, but "the conscience of the nation shows but slight activity," says Farm and Home. In the presence of a great national disgrace, and congress appears to be agitated the least of all. The same paper refers to the fact that

Charges Against U. S. Senators at present being investigated are comparable in gravity with those which threw France into an uproar a few years ago. Yet there are few indications that congress realizes the situation. The Breckenridge-Pollard scandal did stir up a temporary interest in Washington City, but the matter-of-fact way in which accusations of wholesale bribery are received at the nation's capitol is deeply humiliating to the people at large, and seems to justify the very general belief that our law-makers there are blind not only to public sentiment but to a large extent are indifferent about such charges as are being freely made against them.

But while these people are trying to ignore these matters some of the people are doing lots of quiet thinking which Farm and Home predicts is going to turn things upside down in 1896. If it doesn't result in retiring lots of congressmen to the shades of private life after the election of 1894 I shall be surprised. There is a strange quiet just now, but it is probably only the calm that precedes a storm that next fall will destroy lots of ambitious and at the same time purify the political atmosphere. Colman's Rural World also has something to say on the same subject in a recent issue. It says "from a time to time the memory of man runneth not to the contrary the 'pot-house' and 'ward politician' has been charged with crime and no man cared to deny the accusation. Little thinking that the stream which was foul at the

spring could hardly be otherwise in its course to the ocean. Still except in rare cases it is seldom that a member of the United States congress has been charged with the infamous crime of selling out his constituents and by a clear case of bargain and sale doing so for the sake of putting filthy lucre in his own pockets regardless of the consequences to those he was elected to serve. The charge has been made, however, and the members cannot afford to stand upon their dignity and pooh-pooh it as of neither moment or consequence. Such unbecoming remarks are hopeful indications that even if the consciences of our law-makers are seared, some of the people are keenly alive to the situation and are determined to hold them responsible. In such emergency all good men stand together. H. L. BENTLEY.

Abilene, Tex., June 25, 1895.

The late rains have taken the wrinkles out of the cotton and blown out of the hearts of our stock men and farmers. Stock water and grass are fine now and promise to be plentiful, and in consequence we are certain to have lots of fat cattle and sheep for market. And while in some parts of Texas the rains came too late to save the small grain, in most sections of the state the wheat and oats are extra good, while so far, in all parts of the state cotton and corn are promising. But this pleasant condition of affairs is much modified by reason of the fact that prices for everything grown on the ranch or farm are distressingly low. Last year our stockmen and farmers were among the growers, but they have greater cause to complain this year. The percentage of decline has been abnormally great, and fears are entertained that bottom figures have not been reached. When the Chicago says the National Stockman and Farmer, ranged a year ago close to 85 cents per bushel for spot, the price this year during the past few weeks, has averaged fully 10 cents below the market. In fact the decline has been fully 16 per cent. Corn has not declined so much, but cotton has been below the cost of producing it. The fair prices paid in 1893 for cotton seed by the oil mills alone enabled the cotton grower to save himself from actual loss. In live stock prices, says the same authority, the decline has been the most marked. Prime cattle at this time last year were about \$1 per 100 weight, higher than the same kinds at present. This represents a decline of close to 20 per cent. Hogs show a much greater decrease in value during the twelve months. Sheep, too, are away down, the prices for them now being only fully 30 per cent less than at this time last year. All of which goes to account for the fact that notwithstanding good seasons, our ranchmen and farmers are far from being the cotton and grain people in the world. They are beginning to inquire, however, into the reasons of the depression, and are asking themselves the question, why is it that in spite of good seasons and of the fact that there is plenty of food and cotton and grain grown in the United States, there are millions of hungry and naked people and prices are so flat.

H. L. B.

OUR VARIED RESOURCES.

There is No Country on Earth Like or Equal to Our Own Texas.

Tyler, Tex., June 21, 1894.

Editor Live Stock and Farm Journal.

If that noble, patriotic woman who would not exchange the "back yard of her own home in Texas" for all Europe could transport her companion foreign travel to Texas now, and show them the diversity of crops in all their beauty and promise, what a revelation it would be to them. They could understand why a few little bright spots on foreign soil could not dampen the ardor of a loyal Texas woman. They could see, as we now see, a land of flowers, of cotton, of corn and all the agricultural staples necessary to make a country desirable and lovable. In the confines of the state there is a land of flowers, adapted to the taste and education of all agricultural pursuits.

If it is stock farming, a pursuit most enjoyable, the great plains of Northwest Texas invite you.

If corn and cotton be preferable, there is no country on earth equal to the black waxy lands of Middle Texas.

If fruit and tobacco be the preferred crop, South and Southeast Texas is demonstrating yearly the many advantages offered by this favored section.

Let me state just here the great difficulty with home-seekers, after getting into Texas, is in not knowing where to find the section of country suited to individual tastes.

If there could be an immigration agency located at every gateway coming into the state with whom home-seekers could confer and advise, there would be fewer mistakes and very few would leave dissatisfied.

For instance, a man coming to Texas to locate a colony of bees, he should not be sent among the cattle herds and high winds of the plains.

If he wanted to grow fruit he should not be sent to the Panhandle.

If he wanted to grow wheat and other small grain he should be sent there. There is a fitness in all things, and every home-seeker can be fit if some uninterested agent will take his measure before he locates.

There is much to be said favorable to each and every section of the state. In farming, as well as in everything else, the best money is in specialties.

It is in some specialty the farmer pushes what he calls his money crop. If corn or cotton is the specialty preferred, he can find the place that will yield him an abundant harvest. The same can be said of any other specialty. Homes secured by families that can successfully follow pursuits to their own liking, and in which they have been trained, will always be jealously guarded by loyal subjects.

Whether "upon the plains, in the valleys, or upon the rolling sea" it will be home, sweet home, there is no place like my home in Texas.

A PILGRIM.

MARKETS.

THE MARKETS.

The Local Markets.

Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex., June 23.—The hog market is quoted 100¢ higher than last week with a demand for all good hogs that may come. Good cubs steady at \$1.40 @ \$1.60 per cwt.

J. G. Butz & Co. report the following sales, which may be taken as an index of the market conditions: Hogs—10, average 290, cost, \$4.65; 75, 210 average, \$4.55; 6, 125 average, \$3.50; 39, 195 average, \$4.70; 5, 210 average, \$4.35; 6, 125 average, \$3.50. Cattle—35, 450 pounds average, \$1.00; 23 calves, 810 average, \$1.42 1/2; 1 bull, 1000 average, \$1.35; 20 cows, \$1.30; 8 steers, 1060 average, \$1.35; 1 cow, 930 pounds, \$1.50; 28 steers, 790 average, \$1.90.

The market for both grain and live stock is weak and somewhat lower than a few days since, as will be seen from quotations given below. The reason assigned for the decline in prices this week is labor troubles, especially the trouble between the Pullman car company and its employees. The following are quotations by wire:

CHICAGO MARKET.

Reported Specially for The Journal by the Texas Live Stock Commission Company.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., June 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 14,000. The Texas natives, 100 lower in two days; native cubs, \$1.50 to \$2; butcher cubs, \$2.40 to \$2.50; native butcher steers, \$2.90 to \$3.30; dressed beef, \$3.40 to \$4.70; Texas grassers, cows, \$1.50 to \$2; steers, \$2 to \$3. Dressed steers, \$2.60 to \$3.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 26,000. Market slow. Light, \$4.35 to \$5; heavy, \$4.95 to \$5.10. Sheep—Receipts, 8,000. Market very dull. Good to best Texas mutton, \$2.60 to \$3; fair to medium, \$2.20 to \$2.40; feeders, \$1.90 to \$2; outlook not good.

New York Livestock.

New York, June 23.—Beef—Receipts, 2375; 55 cars on sale. Market active; good cattle 100¢150 per 100 pounds higher; others shade lower. Common to ordinary "stiffers," \$3.75@4.25; good to prime cornfed and grassed native steers, \$4.75@4.90; medium to fair native steers, \$4.40@4.72 1/2; common to ordinary native steers, \$4.00@4.25; ordinary Texas, \$3.75. European cattle quote American steers at 70, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 70¢ 1-2c.

Exports today, 138 beefs and 3444 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts, 478. Market active, but 10¢ 1-4c lower. Veals, poor to choice, \$3.50@5.35; buttermilk calves, \$2.25@2.75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 627; 22 cars on sale. Sheep more active and steady. Lambs, 1-4@3-5c per pound higher. Pens cleared. Sheep, poor to prime, \$2.25@3.50; lambs, common to prime, \$4.50@6.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 8424. Market firm. Inferior to fair hogs, \$5.00@5.40.

Dallas Livestock.

Market quotations reported by Carter's stock yards.

Choice grass cows, 2c; common to fair cows, 1 1/2@2 1/4c; choice grass steers, 2@2 1/4c; common to fair steers, 1 3/4c; yearlings, \$6.00@9.00; bulls, 1@1 1/4c; stags, 1@1 1/4c; choice veal calves, 3 1/2c; common to fair calves, 2 1/2c; mixed cows, \$2.00@3; choice fat mutton, 2 1/2@2 3/4c; common to fair mutton, 2@2 1/4c; goats, \$1.50; choice cornfed hogs, 4 1/4@4 1/2c; common to fair hogs, 3 1/2c; stock hogs, 3@3 1/2c. All classes of fat stock scarce and find ready sale. Market good.

St. Louis Live Stock.

Cattle—Receipts, 4100; shipments, 2-200; market steady. Stockers and cubs, \$1.50@2.10; cows, \$2.30; Texas steers, 1000 pounds, \$3@3.25; cows, \$2.30. Hogs—Receipts, 800; shipments, 100; market 5@10c lower. Packing and butchers' hogs, \$4.50; pigs and common lights, \$4@4.65. Sheep—Receipts, 2300; shipments, 600; market dull. Natives, mixed, \$2.85@3; lambs, \$3.75@3.90.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Cattle—Receipts, 2000; shipments, 900; weak to 10c lower. Texas steers, \$1.75@2.40; Texas cows, \$1.25@2.30; beef steers, \$3.00@4.55; native cows, \$1.50@2.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@3.50; bulls, \$1.70@2.50. Hogs—Receipts, 11,200; shipments, 2500; market opened strong and closed weak, bulk of sales, \$4.75@4.35; heavies, \$4.80@4.95; packers, \$4.80; mixed, \$4.70@4.95; lights, \$4.65@4.70; Yorkers, \$4.75@4.80; pigs, \$4.40@4.70. Sheep—Receipts, 2100; shipments, 300; slow and weak.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards horse and mule department, report the market as showing an increase in the number of buyers, but no change in prices. Values on nice, steady Southern mares and geldings, 15 to 15 1/2 hand high, smooth and fat, are steady, but rough, thin and leggy horses are hard to sell at any price. Prices will take a tumble as soon as the excessive hot weather sets in; so that dealers who have stock ready for market can do no better than ship on the present basis.

Mules—Market fairly active. Considerable trading in all classes. Prices steady at quotations.

Chicago Grain Market.

Chicago, June 27.—July wheat opened from 59 to 59 1/8c and touched 58 7/8c during the fluctuations of the first hour. September started at from 61 3/8c to 61 1/4c and worked gradually down to 61. The heaviness of which the market opened increased and did not reach its fullest expression until after July had sold off to 58 5/8@58 3/4c and September to 60 1/4@60 7/8c. The price at this close for July was 59 1/8c and for September 61 1/8@61 1/4c. The corn market was firm after an early spell of weakness in sympathy

with the decline in wheat. It was influenced also at the opening by the favorable accounts regarding the growing plant everywhere. The succeeding firmness was due to the present good demand for the moderate quality in sight. The trading was light and largely against privileges. July opened at 40 1/2c, a decline of 1-4c, the lowest price of the day, the closing price being 40 3/4@40 7/8c.

The oat crop is reported to have derived considerable benefit from late rains and with a good amount of long stuff offered these prices were scored: July started steady at 39 1/2c, sold down to 38 3/4c and shortly before the close rallied to 39c. Pork and lard were neglected and changed very little in value. Ribs were offered sparingly and to their disadvantage, closing at a decline of 5c for July, September remaining at yesterday's value.

Omaha Letter.

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, June 23. The Texas Livestock and Farm Journal.

Receipts of all kinds show a sharp falling off as compared with the previous week or the corresponding week of 1892 or 1893. The heavy and general rains of the early part of the week making country roads bad, and causing farmers to use every possible moment in the cornfields are undoubtedly responsible for the short supplies. The figures were as follows:

Cattle—Receipts this week, 8358; hogs, 43,542; sheep, 2049.

For same week last week, 14,405; hogs, 56,835; sheep, 6708.

Cattle—Same week last year, 10,583; hogs, 51,619; sheep, 2581.

Cattle—Same week 1892, 9268; hogs, 46,323; sheep, 468.

A falling off of upwards of 6000 cattle would generally be followed by a sharp advance in prices. This week the reverse was the case and in spite of the greatly reduced supplies prices advanced a very material decline. The principal cause of the depressed condition this week was the low and demoralized market on the other side of the water. Liverpool was reported the lowest of the year under the influence of excessive supplies, and this had a tendency to paralyze the shipping and export trade. Dressed beef men have had it pretty much all their own way, and for the most part they have been expensively indifferent buyers. Heavy cattle, particularly if coarse or lacking style, were neglected, and the green, half fatted stock has been hard to move at anything like remunerative prices. About the only cattle that have been in demand whatever were the heavy, well fatted steers weighing from 1000 up to 1300 pounds. These did not suffer so much, but the general market for fat cattle closed in a lower than last week. With very little outside support prices rallied rather uneven all the week. Light supplies caused a moderate boom on Monday and Tuesday, but the market went to Texas Wednesday, and during the latter half of the week it was very dull and featureless.

Slaughterers continue to buy trainload after trainload of Texas cattle at other markets, principally Kansas City, and reship them here. This is on its very face a losing operation for both shipper and packer, and now that the railroads have made the St. Louis stock rate apply to this point, the probability is that packers will be enabled to get at least a part of their supplies first-hand from Texas.

Very few Western cattle have come in as yet, and indications now are that the season will be a little late in opening on account of the excellent condition of the range. From this we can see that Texas cattle can get as good a market here as anywhere in the country, and there will be ready buyers for all offered.

The corn crop is in very fine shape. The stand is even, the ground clean and in good shape, the color good and the acreage unusually large, owing to the failure of the small grain crops. More corn will probably be raised than ever grew in Nebraska or Iowa before, and this means a big demand for stockers and feeders this fall.

Current cattle values are about as follows:

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs., \$4 35@4 75
Choice steers, 1200 to 1400..... 4 15@4 50
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1200 4 00@4 30
Poor to fair steers, 800 to 1200 3 75@4 10
Western steers..... 3 90@4 00
Texas steers..... 2 75@3 00
Good to choice cows..... 3 25@3 40
Poor to medium cows..... 1 25@2 75
Fair to choice feeders..... 3 10@3 50
Poor to medium feeders..... 2 50@2 90
Bulls, oxen and stags..... 1 50@2 50
Veal calves..... 1 75@2 50

The sheep market is somewhat demoralized. Receipts have not been heavy here, but the supply of inferior stock at Eastern points has been large. Prices are lower than they have been for a year. Fair to good wethers are quotable at \$2.00@2.25; common and stock sheep \$2.00@2.75, and lambs, \$3.00@4.00.

Chicago Market Letter.

Chicago, June 26.—Receipts of Texas cattle last week were 9664 head, against 12,005 the previous week and 21,849 for the corresponding week last year.

The market since a week ago has been going down hill. A decline of 20 @25c had to be recorded on nearly all kinds of steers up to the close of last week, and 10 more was added yesterday.

While the receipts of Texas cattle are by no means as heavy as a year ago, the demand is so moderate that a small run is quite sufficient under ordinary circumstances to weaken the market. A good many native steers are coming in, which help to weaken the Texas trade. Prices for good fed Texas steers are still reasonably good, and are almost as high as a year ago. Common grass Texas are 50c lower. Common grass Texas are low enough, and are not very likely to get much farther down the scale unless supplies become exceedingly large. Cows are coming freely, and sell 25c below ten days ago. We quote fed steers \$2.25@4; grassers, \$2.25@3; cows and bulls, \$1.50@2.50. The sheep market is improving, but slowly, and is far from being in a good healthy condition. However, the tendency is upward, and that is at least an encouragement. How long it will remain so depends largely upon receipts. Texans have been selling at \$2.50@2.75 for good stock, and \$1.25@2 for feeders.

We would advise not shipping too freely until the market recovers some. Prices are \$1.50@1.75 lower than a year ago.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Stop, lady, stop.
Lean and lank,
He's such a crank;
My stars! I thank
I'm not his wife;
He'd make my life
A scene of strife.

Stop, lady, stop! his liver is out of order. "He's just too nice for anything," his wife says, "when he is well." Every wife's husband should, if sick, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It puts the liver and kidneys in good working order, purifies the blood, cleanses the system from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, and tones up the functions generally. Guaranteed to benefit or cure, or money paid for it refunded.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets permanently cure constipation, colic, headache, indigestion and kindred derangements.

Craven was a man who had begged or craved his life of an enemy.

Kansas City Market Letter.

Kansas City, June 26. Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

Cattle—Receipts the past week, 19,000; shipments, \$195, and drive-outs, 11,000. Week previous, receipts, 21,201; shipments, 10,001, and drive-outs, 15,459. In the Texas division the number of cattle was 11,745, against 14,742 the same time last year. The survey of cattle from the range country continues to increase, being 1971 greater than the week previous. At the same time there was a falling off in the general receipts during the week of 2315. The runs at points east of us were also lighter, the arrivals at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha for the week ending Saturday being 22,300, against 15,900 the week previous, or a reduction in the supply of 22,300, thus greatly relieving the strain upon the market and enabling it to revive a little. Most of the Western cattle are still coming in too "green" and much of what appears as flesh on Western cattle is only blact, and "slippery" beef is still at a discount. If managers are to find fine everywhere and water abundant, there can be no excuse for the ranchman to market his cattle until they get some firm flesh on them unless forced to by his money-lender. And as reports from the range country are to the effect that the number of beef cattle that will be fit for market this season is going to be lighter than for some years, the market should not only hold up where it is now, but improve.

Lock Forrester of Bolivar, Tex., sold here Monday 143 grass Texas steers, averaging 269 pounds at \$12.80; Sidney Webb of Bellevue, Texas, sold here the same day 24 grass steers, averaging 370 pounds, at \$2.85; 55 cows at \$2.50 and 25 calves at \$2.25; 70 grass cows averaging 750 pounds, at \$1.80, and 25 do, averaging, 602 pounds, at \$1.75. Fed cattle as well as grassers are bringing a little more money. Native steers have improved less than range stuff, as the foreign markets are still very bad and exporters are buying less than for some time. Yet the falling off in the receipts was not without its influence, and they, too, may be quoted a little higher than a week ago. The whole cattle situation seems a little more healthy. Buy it for a review. The falling off in the receipts encouraging buyers, and they have been paying a little better for everything the past week. The order book is less than the week previous, but the firming up of prices. But packers were steady and good buyers and the pens were cleaned each day without trouble. Monday sales were from \$4.00@5.00; bulk of sales, \$4.50@4.75; week ago the extreme range was \$4.00@4.77 1/2; bulk of sales, \$4.50@4.70; an advance of 25 to 30 cents during the week.

Receipts for the past week, 4219; shipments, 6379, and drive-outs, 6579; week previous, receipts, 10,401; shipments, 227, and drive-outs, 3322. The demoralization in the market last week checked the receipts, the falling off since my last letter being more than one-half. But as a good many state sheep were brought over from the week previous and shipped, and owing to the demand, and the market was slow throughout the week. For the past few days it has shown more health, but buyers are slow in bidding up prices. The market for Texas Shropshire yearlings averaging 69 pounds were sold at \$3.50; 124 Texas stockers, averaging 472 pounds at \$1.50, and 60 Arkansas stockers averaging 495 pounds at \$1.25; 125 Texas feeders averaging 81 pounds sold at \$2.25. The mutton market is still in bad condition from east to west, and sheep owners would do well to go slow.

Maj. W. A. Towns, who ranches in Southern Colorado, has recently come in from his range there. He says grass is new more abundant than that cattle in that section are putting on flesh fast. He says the number of range cattle to come to market this season will be much lighter than last year. He is confident that the heavy cattle reported on the ranges by the department of agriculture at Washington is much too large. Cattle owners in the West, he says, all report a shortage. In New Mexico and Arizona he says the herds have been decimated the past year. He bought the Torrey herd there and the number was estimated at 4500, and he sold out but little over 1500. The Rocking Chair ranch which used to be one of the biggest in the West, now reports but 1100 cattle on its ranges, and the calf crop the past year shows a decided shortage. He is a firm believer in a lighter supply and a better market.

J. M. Coburn of the Hansford Land and Cattle Company, holds the same opinion.

J. D. Felt, Reading, Texas; John Delknett, Calo, Texas; Lock Forrester, Bolivar, Texas; Sidney Webb, Bellevue, Texas; and Elam and Henry Denison, Texas, had cattle on the market here Monday.

CUTHBERT POWELL.

A New Market. Our readers are no doubt familiar with the continued effort put forth by the management of the Union Stock Yard company of South Omaha to have that market thrown open to Texas cattle on equitable railroad rates. It affords us considerable pleasure to say that the efforts have at last been crowned by partial success. Cattle from all Texas common points to St. Louis. From points south and

west of Fort Worth where the St. Louis rate is less than 6 cents per hundred pounds over Kansas City, cattle to South Omaha will take a 5 cent rate higher than to Kansas City. This rate is not as low as the Omaha people would like to have been able to quote to Texas shippers, they believing that the railway companies would have observed the best interests of the cattlemen in Texas as well as their own by opening all the market centers to our cattle at a fair basis of rates, and that Omaha's geographical location should have caused her to be placed in the Southern group of markets which would have given the same rates to Omaha as to other markets from Texas in that direction. The representative of South Omaha called on us this week and feels confident that his market will bear him out in the assertion that although the railways compel the Texas shippers to pay an additional rate to reach that market with their cattle over Kansas City the prices to be obtained at Omaha will not only pay the differential but considerable in excess when compared with prices obtained at other markets. The contention is being made that Omaha receives a large per cent of the cattle from the North and Northwest ranges, more than they can consume.

While it is true that Omaha is the favorite market in the North, yet all cattlemen familiar with what is required to make a complete market, know that Omaha needs Southwest cattle to fill her requirements, and these contentions are only made to delay the diverting of some of the Texas business to Omaha in the fear that as soon as the Texas cattlemen learn that he has been compelled to take, from lack of opposition, low prices for so long a time unnecessarily, they will be compelled to raise their prices to meet the new competition. The following figures will show what Omaha did with her receipts of cattle during the year of 1892: Out of a receipt of 552,642 cattle, 554,104 were slaughtered at Omaha and over 200,000 were purchased at Omaha and sent into the country to feed, showing a sale of 96 per cent of the receipts of 1892 at Omaha.

It is also claimed as an advantage that one of the principal buyers of Omaha, the Cudahy Packing Co., and exclusively Omaha men, having no branch houses in other cities. The representative claims as a further advantage for his market that the quality of beefs received there averages much better than in other markets, and this alone would give the market a general better tone. Rates from points in the Indian Territory to Omaha are only 5 cents higher per hundred than to Kansas City. A new market and additional competition can but redound to the benefit of the seller, and the Journal would be pleased to see Omaha people given a fair trial by Texas stockmen.

STOCK YARD NOTES.

Ben Hackett bought a lot of cows Wednesday.

Charles Coon of Weatherford sold 88 cows Wednesday.

The packing company would kill 500 hogs daily if they could get them.

H. W. Colt of Renner, Tex., sold a car of good hogs this week for \$4.60.

Charles McFarland of Aledo was in the yards attending to business Tuesday.

E. D. Farmer, the Aledo stockman, had a consignment at the yards Monday.

J. C. Robinson of Koppel had a load of steers on the market early in the week.

W. B. Worham of Henrietta sold a car of 228 pound hogs Tuesday for \$4.90.

A. J. Morgan of Bartlett had a car of cows on the market weighing 850, which sold for \$1.50.

Field & Smith of St. Jo had a car of hogs in the pens yesterday which sold for \$4.50 per hundred weight.

G. W. Pool of Nevada, Tex., had a car of hogs on the market yesterday which sold for \$4.75 per hundred.

S. A. Hatcher spends a great deal of time at this pleasant resort, enjoying the sights of the arrival of good stock.

Twenty-five hundred hogs were butchered here last month. The run this month is so far light. About September the run of hogs is expected to commence in earnest and continue heavy during the fall and winter.

700 SHROPSHIRE.
Largest and oldest breeder of Shropshire hogs in Wisconsin. Won \$1000 cash prize at World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo. Send for list. Also Shropshire, Hampshire, D. I. P. Chester, and other breeds. Send P. O. address of 10 friends who keep a flock of Shropshire hogs. A. G. FOX, Oregon, Wis.

FOR SALE.
One hundred and fifty head of stock horses for sale, 15 of which are broken to ride or work; they have between 30 and 40 horse and mule colts; will sell entire stock at \$12 per head with colts thrown in. I have also 25 mules, aged from 1 to 3 years, which I will sell at \$25, \$30 and \$35 per head. Address Wm. Turner, San Angelo, Tex.

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

TALLOW, GREASE, LARD, HIDES, FURS, SHEEP PELTS AND WOOL A SPECIALTY.
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Capital, \$50,000. Capital Represented, \$100,000.

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KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. UNION STOCK YARDS. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

Large or small consignments solicited. We make a specialty of handling Texas trade. Money loaned on cattle in feed lots or pastures in Texas and the Indian Territory.

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AT CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY OR
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We Want Your Hogs at Fort Worth,
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NOTICE TO STOCK RAISERS:
THE FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS AND PACKING HOUSE
Under new management opened for business December 4, and are now ready to handle all classes of stock and are especially desirous of purchasing all the CATTLE That are produced in this vicinity. They will purchase for slaughter CATTLE Of all grades, while buyers and commission men will be ready to forward shipments alive direct to Eastern markets, which have formerly been supplied with Texas cattle via Chicago. Let the watchword of the stock-grower be the establishment of a home market, which they have it in their power to do without delay.
SHIP YOUR STOCK TO THE FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
Consignments Solicited.

Stish & Meek Co.
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Agony is annoyance concentrated.

Beecham's Pills

Worth a Guinea a Box.
(Tastiness)
are concentrated remedies for the annoyance of Indigestion or the Agony of Dyspepsia.

PERSONAL.

Geo. Beggs shipped forty-five steers from Aledo Tuesday.

Mr. R. A. Riddle, the Alvarado feeder, was in the city early this week.

E. D. Farmer shipped a train of good steers from Aledo early in the week.

Ed East of Archer county shipped a train load of grassers from Archer City last Saturday.

Joe Farmer, from Aledo, was in with a load of veal calves early in the week, which he disposed of to local butchers at 25 cents.

Uncle Billy Babb was in the city this week and reports some losses during the past winter on his Devil's river ranch.

Mr. L. J. Caraway, one of Parker county's best stock farmers, was in the city Tuesday and made this office a pleasant visit.

C. W. Wood, well known to all Texas stockmen, has been appointed agent for the Kansas City stock yards, with headquarters in this city.

Messrs. J. E. Wells and A. H. Jones of Gonzales county were in the city this week en route to Wagner, I. T., where they have extensive cattle interests.

L. M. Barkley has been appointed cattle stock inspector for the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association, and takes charge of the territory along the Fort Worth and Denver railroad.

Mr. H. L. Mitchell, a prosperous stock farmer from the Southern part of this county, was in the city this week, en route West for the purpose of buying yearlings.

Mr. W. E. Skinner, representing the Union stock yards of South Omaha, has been in the city several days putting in his time getting Texas stockmen interested in that market.

Mr. Job J. Smith, the Grandview feeder, was in the city this week. He says he can't quit feeding after last year's hurtful prices, and that he will feed about 3000 steers the coming season.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Carter's stock yards of Dallas, which appears in this issue of the Live Stock and Farm Journal. The proprietors are live men and will spare no pains in serving customers.

Mr. F. G. Lewis, a feeder from Hood county, called on The Journal Tuesday. Mr. Lewis has a fine lot of calves at home and also in the Indian Territory, which he has roughed through the winter and which are now just ready for the market.

Ellihu Newton of Paden's store was in the city this week. He is cutting his farm up into small enclosures and shifting his lines of farm operations. Hereafter he means to abjure cotton and turn his attention to making pork out of a fine breed of hogs.

Mr. M. French, representing the Kansas City stock yards company, has been spending several days in the city in the interest of his company. He reports that some two million dollars' worth of improvements are being put on the plant this season, and that Kansas City will be more able than ever to take care of live stock consignments.

Mr. C. Burnett was in Fort Worth a few days since returning from the Indian Territory where he had been with a thousand head of steers which he left to pasture with Capt. Burk Burnett. Mr. Burnett says they have had rain enough in Gonzales county to make a fair crop but not enough to bring the grass back on the drought-stricken pastures, and that many head of cattle will be moved from there.

Webb & Webb of Baird sent us a note which arrived after we had gone to press last week in which, among other things, it was stated that the crop of Callahan county, which was then being harvested, while not heavy was much better than was supposed it would be a few weeks back. Also that corn, cotton, sorghum and other crops were very good. Stock were reported as doing finely, with considerable trading going on.

Mr. D. B. Gardner, manager of the Pitchfork ranch, came down from his King and Dickens county range Saturday and remained over a few days. He reports the range in excellent condition and says the only thing which concerns stockmen now is prices. Bees will soon be fat and good prices will make the cowman prosperous. A few grass hoppers are being run from along the Fort Worth and Denver line now, but Mr. Gardner thinks it will be towards the end of July before the run to market begins in earnest.

Mr. J. K. Ross, the popular swine salesman for the Campbell Commission company, has earned a southerly, or rather, had one conferred upon him, which will last him a lifetime—that of "Nickel Johnnie." It came about in this way. "How are hogs today?" asked Capt. Burk Burnett. "On the rise," replied the porcine dispenser, and I think they will soon bring a nickel.

"Blank blank your Yankee soul, why don't you talk like people of the United States, and say five cents a pound?" was the reply, which has acted as a rebaptism and christened him "Nickel Johnnie."

Capt. Burk Burnett is down from his ranch enjoying city life for a few days. He says the grass on his range, both in the Indian Territory and Texas, is better than it has been before for ten years, but that on account of the sap in the grass and the prevalence of that pest—the horn fly—that bees will not get fat very early. Mr. Burnett deprecates the custom of shipping grass hoppers before they are fully ripe and in condition to stand the run to market, and reach their shape and command decent prices. When asked his opinion concerning the future of the beef market, Capt. Burnett replied that in his opinion it depended very largely on the industrial condition of the country. If strikes would cease, miners everywhere go to work, and factories resume operations, he thought the beef market would be strong, and prices

munerative. The people, he said, would eat beef when they were making money enough to pay for it, but there would not be a strong demand when so many people were idle and unable to buy.

Col. C. R. Breddlow, general solicitor for the Fort Worth Packing company, has just returned from a ten days' trip in the Panhandle, where he found everything in a flourishing and promising condition. Asked to express himself in such a manner as to be interesting to stockmen and farmers, the colonel replied that he knew of nothing of more interest now than the success of his company. "The success of the Union stock yards here and of the Packing company," said he, "means to create a hog market for the entire state such as it never had before. It means millions of dollars in Texas in various ways, it means a stimulus to corn raising, a decrease in cotton acreage and a general adjustment of home industries. It means an increase of prices for our cattle from the sucking calf to the matured beef, and that the Texas cattle-raiser shall find a home market for all his products without depending upon Eastern centers. Taken in connection with deep water at Galveston the success of the Fort Worth Packing company and Union stock yards means emancipation for Texas stockmen, and every person interested in the welfare of the stockman and farmer of this state should be correspondingly interested in the success of this institution."

Col. Eli Titus, general live stock agent of the great Santa Fe railway system, was in the city Tuesday enjoying himself with the conductors as well as keeping one eye on business. In conversation with a representative of the Journal Mr. Titus takes a hopeful view of the live stock industry. Admitting that prices are not now what could be desired he thinks that when industrial affairs are adjusted prices will rapidly appreciate. When strikers and idle factory men throughout the country go to work, the market will immediately improve and the demand for beef increase. He bases his opinion on the palpable shortage in cattle as compared with other years. So far this year there is a shortage of 200,000 head of cattle in the market and cause many head of cattle that would otherwise have to be disposed of to be kept over for feeders at home. He feels confident that on the count of these conditions that if the country were in its normal state industrially and financially that prices this year would be entirely satisfactory, and predicts that improved conditions will soon make the markets better. From this statement we also learn that on account of the severe drought in California that feeders are being shipped from that state to Kansas where the prospect for an immense corn crop is most flattering. The railway company has made an emergency rate for the California stockmen of \$125 per car from California, common points to Kansas points. Sheep are also being shipped from California to Kansas. The grade of cattle being shipped is very high.

SAN ANTONIO.

(Continued from 5th page.)

THE WEEK'S BUDGET.

N. T. Wilson, of the Western Union Beef company, bought recently in the country 5000 one and two-year-old steers at \$7.50 and \$10.50.

Eugene Holmgren, of the Alamo Iron Works, San Antonio, is studying the subject of irrigation, and says he will have an exhibit of water raising machinery at the San Antonio fair this fall.

While I believe that should the Jockey club hold a fair at San Antonio this fall, they will pay the premiums, it would be better to guarantee the premiums.

Maj. James Moore is home from a trip to the territory, where he says the cattle are really getting in shape for market. While up there he sold 300 of his territory steers to John Gamble. Maj. Moore thinks that that time Texas two-year-old steers are good beef they will catch the market right, and proving his faith by his works, he is on the market for a string of twos.

The San Antonio Jockey club promises a great race next fall, which will also embrace a splendid live stock show. The Jockey club enjoys the prestige of success, and as it has not reached the money-making stage that is usually overtaken by organizations of that sort, it will doubtless perform all it promises, and pay its most important, pay all its premiums.

Col. Ike Pryor will soon be a resident of San Antonio. The Alamo City is becoming more and more a residence center for wealthy Texas stockmen.

Work is progressing on the new cotton oil mill at San Antonio. Last year was a good year for the mills, and the number is getting to be very large in the state. But now it happens that we make the oil and meal at home is a mystery. The wonder is that like everything else, we don't ship the cotton seed North to be worked up and shipped back to us in the finished state.

Maj. James Moore of Medina county thinks if the Wilson bill becomes a law it will hurt the cattlemen more than the sheepmen.

A Wilson county dairyman is making 200 to 300 pounds of gilt edge butter a week, winter and summer. Butterine does not compete with his butter.

High Life in California.

Madera, Cal., June 21, 1894. Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

On last Saturday morning Tom Tyner and wife, Charles Tyner, San Smith, R. J. Poole and myself, with three days' rations and other necessities for such a trip, were seen waiting our way over the plains to a point twenty-five miles south of Madera. Mr. Miller and Lux's pasture for the avowed purpose of fishing and having a good time generally.

We arrived on the banks of the Leavitt San Juan Quin river, our destination, at 1 o'clock p. m., and proceeded to drag out the bottom of the river. Our seine was 100 feet long and 10 feet deep. We splashed into the cold icy waters, and in less time than it takes to write it we had landed about 600 pounds of fine fish as the eyes of man ever beheld. It was then moved that we dump all back into the river except what we needed for supper and breakfast. The motion was unanimously carried, and we threw them back. Then they began to earn their keep, and lasted till good day.

Charles Tyner suggested that the Texas man be choked off, for fear of the "fish" business. This was done by seeing many fine fish being dumped back into the water after being caught, just for the fun of catching them over the following morning. Oh, how I did wish for my old Johnson

county friends to be with us. Yes, I would have enjoyed the presence of Tom Haddock, Frank Shuppa, Jack Dabney, N. R. Roof, Jas. W. Smith and several others of my old hunting friends of Cleburne. Next morning, bright and early, part of the boys were up hunting for water, swearing it was the fish that made them so thirsty. I heard Tom Tyner growling at the water because it wasn't wet enough. I sleep soundly until breakfast was announced. After taking a wash out of the cold mountain snow water, then I took a drink (I mean water), then I was ready for my share of the salmon trout and channel cat. Breakfast being over, we unrolled our seine and after an hour in the cold sparkling water we had made three drabs, and about 700 pounds of the finny tribe lay helpless on the river bank.

Then each man selected such as he wanted and we dumped the balance, about 400 pounds, back into the river. To express it, I don't know how to express it. Some of the party has agreed to hunt my dog for me. I will now give you a few points concerning the Miller & Lux estate. It consists of several million acres of land, all fenced with four wires and one plank; the posts are redwood, and stand eight feet apart. They have 150,000 cattle and twenty thousand sheep, as well as horses in proportion. This includes their stock in Arizona, Wyoming and Montana. They keep up between fifteen and twenty thousand miles of fence, divided into many small pastures for grading and breeding purposes.

I had the pleasure of seeing a vast number of their stock, and they are well graded. The Shorthorn is their favorite grade. They conduct a packing house in San Francisco, and do all their own slaughtering and packing. I saw informed that they up annually 100,000 tons of alfalfa hay. They cut their alfalfa four and five times a year, it yielding on an average of a ton per acre each cutting. After each cutting they thoroughly soak the ground by means of canals and ditches tapping the San Juan Quin river. Miller & Lux pay taxes on forty million dollars worth of property. The pasture we visited has a lake three miles long by one mile wide and this is a favorite hatching ground of wild ducks. We saw thousands of them enjoying themselves in the lake. This lake is fed by the water from one of Miller & Lux's mammoth canals.

On our return home from fishing we passed several large grain fields, some of them containing several thousand acres, and the grain crop on most of them was an utter failure. Our good friend, Tom Tyner, gave me a cordial invitation to go by his ranch. We accepted the kind invitation and spent all our spare time in looking over his large grain fields, admiring his fine hogs and his fine cattle. We also saw the pleasure of seeing his combined harvester, which cuts, threshes, cleans, sacks and dumps the sacks in piles, all at the same time. Mr. Tyner has cut and threshed as high as 600 bushels per day with this machine.

Thirty-six big fine mules draw it, four men operate it—one sack sewer, one separator, one driver and one reel and sickle tender. The cuts are wide, I should say this was boring with a big auger. From 4 o'clock in the evening till 10 in the morning it is very chilly, especially in the morning and a good coat, heavy enough to wear in Texas, but from 10 a. m. till 4 p. m. in the evening it is hot as blazes. I think the finest apricots that grows on earth grows on Joe S. Osborn's place. Mr. Osborn is an old Texan, having owned and run a sheep ranch near Abilene, Tex. Mr. Osborn owns 220 acres of land near here planted to orchard, vines and alfalfa. We are indebted to him for a box of very choice apricots presented to us. Mr. Osborn is one of the leading and most enterprising men of this country, full of pluck and vim, and always ready to promote the best interests of his country. For fear I am intruding by taking up much of your valuable space, will close. C. C. POOLE.

Among the Farmers.

Dudley, Tex., June 25. Editor Journal: Just two weeks since I harnessed my dignified bronco for a trip among our farmer friends. On the whole route The Journal man has been treated with uniform kindness, and had a good business going. Sometimes we strike a man who is ignorant, and proud of it. Most of the poor thought seem to desire practical reading matter, and it is no trouble to induce them to take The Journal when able to take a paper at all. We passed through that lovely prairie country south of Clyde, and in the edge of Texas country, Mr. Gibson, a thorough wide-awake farmer, takes great pleasure in showing a stranger over his well conducted farm. He has a California popcorn superior to anything I have ever seen, it matures in two months, large ear, and when popped the grains are as large as birds eggs. He says Western Texas is the greatest farming country west, and the secret of success is deep plowing. Mr. Freeman, a planter, has a fruit, a cross between the peach and plum, which is a curiosity. It has the rim of the plum and flesh of the peach in taste when ripe. Our people seem to be paying more attention to orchards than usual, all having a few fruit trees of some sort. Our country will yet blossom like the rose.

Corn is needing rain, though not suffering much at present. Gardens, pastures and all crops except oats and wheat, look well, and many predict fine yields. Our salubrious climate, industrious people and fertile soil makes this the garden spot of Texas, regardless of a few "chronic kickers." I will send you a good list of subscribers soon. T. C. Truly, E. P. P.

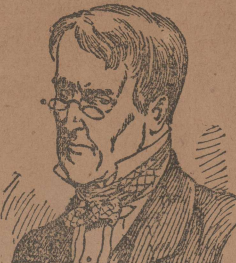
Cuyler—100.

This famous son of Hambletonian 10 was recently put to death at the stables of Thomas James by his owner at Des Moines, Iowa, at the age of 26 years. The old horse had received an incurable injury that was cured by chloroform a mercy to him. While not one of the most fertile producers of trotting speed among the sons of Rysdale's old horse, he has made an enviable record as a title having fourteen performers in the 30 list. Thirteen of his sons have nineteen trotters and one pacer, and twenty-five of his daughters have twenty-five trotters and three pacers in the magic circle. His fastest colt was Elvira, 2:13 1/2, which was the best record for her age at that date. His daughters have contributed most to his renown through their colts—Patron 2:14 1/4, Clara D. 2:14 3/4, Ponce de Leon 2:10 and Patronage, the sire Alibi, 2:06 3/4.

Some of the finest branch of the Hambletonian family is owned by the Texas, and Grayson county has the benefit of two stallions of his get—Covington, the property of Hon. J. W. Bailey, holds his levees at Cuyler's ranch, and Ellick Cuyler, owned by Charley Chapman of Sherman, takes a quiet jog every evening over the streets of the city, and being a beautiful dappled gray and a very handsome horse, is much admired.

Most marvelous of all advances in connection with the swine has been the growth in its export trade in hog products. In the five years ending with 1890, we sold abroad hogs and their products an annual average of \$1,539,522 worth, or the equivalent of 1,214,000 head of hogs. Forty years later we exported in a single year 17,045,305 hogs for \$104,660,065, or about \$14.85 per head.

Gilley flower is a corruption of July flower.



A FRIEND

Speaks through the Boothbay (Me.) Register of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of Ayer's Pills. He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable Ayer's Pills. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and easy to take of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are in need of a laxative to try Ayer's Pills. They will do good." For all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

AYER'S PILLS
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Every Dose Effective

For Sale or Exchange.

For Sale
200 ewes. High grade Southdowns; one and two years old.
H. O. SAMUELL,
Dallas, Texas.
P. O. Box 249.

For Sale or Lease.
A pasture containing about 100 sections, enclosed by a wire fence. On a dance of water and the best of grass. Excellent winter protection. Apply to J. CALLAHAN, Midland, Texas.

FOR SALE.
2000 Steers, 2 to 4 years old in lots to suit purchasers. Have also some fine pastures and farms for sale. Address W. BIRD LEWIS, Coleman, Tex.

SHEEP WANTED.
I want to buy a large or small flock of sheep, all breeds or part in cash and part in unincumbered land. Must be cheap. Write at once, giving full particulars. Address
W. H. PECKHAM,
Throckmorton, Texas.

CATTLE WANTED.
I want 3000 to 5000 cattle to hold in my county. Looking for stockmen owning a large number of cattle. Water and grass fine. Good fence.
H. H. HALSELL, Decatur, Texas.

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

PASTURE FOR LEASE.
I have for lease cheap a 50,000 acre pasture in King and Stonewall counties. Plenty of water and good fence.
H. H. HALSELL,
Decatur, Texas.

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

FORT WORTH
Is the place to get near for the farmer and fruit grower, the stockman owning a small pasture in Texas raising his own feed and fattening his own stock is the man that gets there these times. I have for sale 4000 acres, forty miles from Fort Worth, nine miles from each of two railroads, fenced and cross fenced, 300 acres of creek valley in cultivation running water some, timber, house, barn and orchard. Land is rolling prairie, well grazed, 90 per cent tillable and of deep rich black soil; retail value, \$12 to \$15 per acre. For sale in a body at \$3 per acre. Send for my list of lands for sale and illustrated circular about Fort Worth packing house and stock yards.

S. M. SMITH,
Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

A BARGAIN

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

A HEALTH-RESTORING FOUNTAIN.

Combined With a Most Charming Pleasure Resort.
There are more things under the earth in Texas than were ever dreamed of by the old inhabitants, and they are cropping out in the shape of gold, silver, granite, coal, artesian water and many other things of value. Among the most recent and most valuable of these things is the flow of hot and health-giving sulphur water near San Antonio.

Satisfying himself of the great medicinal value of this water, Mr. McCracken of San Antonio leased the wells, piping the water to his own splendid grounds on the banks of the beautiful San Antonio river. Here he has made a bower of beauty, in the midst of which is a splendid modern hotel and natatorium, besides numerous other buildings for the convenience and comfort of people seeking benefit from this life-giving water.

One of the very strange things that may be said of the medicinal value of the hot sulphur wells is the fact that many of the leading physicians of San Antonio and other cities recommend them to their patients in skin, rheumatic and other diseases that baffle their skill. Already the patronage is becoming large, and rapidly increasing, and especially since the electric cars land passengers right at the wells. Among the most pleasant features of this

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis.

THE ST. LOUIS

National Stock Yards

Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis.

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

C. G. KNOX, Vice President.

CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent.

THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

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

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1893.....	1,740,728	1,948,373	569,517	35,097	99,775
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	936,792	1,427,783	372,385	71,234	
Sold to Feeders.....	249,017	10,125	15,200		
Sold to Shippers.....	554,919	509,265	181,932		
Total Sold in Kansas City.....	1,566,046	1,948,357	458,869	22,532	

C. F. MORSE, General Manager.

E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

H. P. CHILD, Asst. General Manager.

E. RUST, Superintendent.

JOHN A. McSHANE, Pres.

W. A. PAXTON, Vice-Pres.

J. C. SHARP, Secretary and Treasurer.

SOUTH OMAHA

UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

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

RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1885.....	114,163	130,867	18,985	1,950
1886.....	144,457	380,187	40,194	3,028
1887.....	235,723	3,011,706	76,014	3,202
1888.....	340,469	1,233,600	155,503	5,036
1889.....	467,340	1,236,695	159,653	7,595
1890.....	606,899	1,673,314	156,185	5,318
1891.....	533,044	1,462,423	170,849	8,592
1892.....	738,186	1,705,687	185,487	14,269
1893.....	852,042	1,435,271	242,581	12,269

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

T. L. BURNETT,

DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves and Queensware,
Jewell Gasoline Stoves and Ranges.
Builder's Hardware a Specialty,
Ice Cream Freezers and Refrigerators.
Ice Cream Tools, Picks, Etc.
10, 212 and 214 Houston Street, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

WOOD & EDWARDS,
Hat Manufacturers and Repairers
No. 344 1/2 Main St., DALLAS, TEX.
Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for 15c. Work guaranteed first class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended.

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

AGENTS WANTED
In every town and county in the West to sell the
Kirkwood Steel Wind Mills
And Steel Towers.
These Mills are substantial in built and we guarantee them to be as powerful as any made and are especially adapted for
IRRIGATING PURPOSES,
as they run in very light winds. Send for prices and circulars. Manufactured by
KIRKWOOD WIND ENGINE CO.,
Arkansas City, Kan.

Home Made Netting.
Pat'd by A. G. HULBERT,
St. Louis, Mo.
SAFE, DURABLE FENCE. ONLY \$80 PER MILE. See one-half page of this paper for full description of this fence. It is the best and most durable fence ever made. It is made of wire and is not subject to rust. It is the best fence for the money.
Agents See one-half page of this paper for full description of this fence. It is the best and most durable fence ever made. It is made of wire and is not subject to rust. It is the best fence for the money.
The best local and traveling agents wanted everywhere. Write at once for circulars and choice territory. Address A. G. Hulbert, St. Louis, Mo.
Factory located at 2000 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. Sample sent free to any who want fancy iron and wire work or city, cemetery and farm fences, etc.

grand resort is the great swimming pool, with receiving and emptying pipes constantly running.
Persons desiring further information about these famous wells, will receive circulars, etc., by addressing Mr. McCracken, San Antonio, Texas. In writing please mention the Journal.

Removal of Office of the American Guernsey Cattle Club.
The office of secretary and treasurer of the American Guernsey Cattle Club has been removed from Farmington, Conn., to Peterboro, N. H. All correspondence should be so addressed.
William H. Caldwell, recently assistant professor of agriculture in the Pennsylvania State College, succeeds the late George A. Norton, who had managed the work of the office so ably for over seventeen years.
The secretary will be pleased to answer any questions or give information regarding the breed to any who may address him.

The "Five World Beaters" Sickle Brand Harness are having a good sale, notwithstanding the fact that business in this line has been quiet. Complimentary letters praising the goods are being received daily from dealers handling the harness, claiming they do well. No experience required. Full instructions given. Send 20 cents for complete outfit, sample copies and full instructions, and you will make money. Address THE HOUSE AND HOME CO., 611 N. Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Damascus gave to the world damask linen and the damson plum.

\$15.00 TO \$40.00 A WEEK