Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

NO. 30, VOL. 18. DALLAS, FT. WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15. 1897. ESTABLISHED APRIL 1880.

CATTLE.

If there are any good cattle suitable for feeders left after this fall's demand is supplied, it will be because their owners refuse to sell them at any price.

As long as a large percentage of the cattle in the range country remain in the hands of speculators they will decrease in numbers and increase in value.

A good well bred bunch of heifers ought, under present conditions, to sell for more than steers of the same age and quality, and will no doubt do so within another year.

There is a limit to the value of steer cattle, but when supplied with plenty of cheap grass and water there is almost no limit to the value of a well-bred herd of she stuff.

Prices seem high, but a good well bred herd of Texas cattle grazed on Texas land costing say $1 per acre, is an investment that will pay handsomely and is hard to duplicate.

It pays best not to feed beyond 1400 or 1500 pounds. These are the weights that suit the demand best now. Your early maturing steers are the stock that market best as feeders.

Twenty dollars per head for calves for feeding purposes,even if they are well bred, is a pretty good price, but this is the exact price recently paid by a Missouri feeder for 500 panhandle calves.

Good, well bred, mixed bunches of Texas stock cattle under proper management will pay good dividends on $25 per head, and will no doubt sell for that price within the next twelve months.

Don't try to handle so many cattle as not to be able to handle good cattle. Have the best you can get, and have them so good that you can send your 2-year-olds to market weighing a thousand pounds or more.

Feeders are high and so are cotton seed meal and hulls, yet the man who feeds cattle and gives the business proper attention this fall and winter will, in the opinion of the Journal, be rewarded with a handsome profit.

Texas produces about one-seventh of the beef cattle of the United States, and these are produced almost entirely on the western ranges of the state. A great improvement in her class of cattle has been going on for several years, but never before has so much interest been taken in breeding up to the very highest beef qualities as now.

The cattle throughout the range country must get into the hands of those engaged in raising and breeding cattle, and get out of the hands of speculators before there can be any material increase in numbers, and until the number of cattle is very materially increased there will be no decline in values.

It is now estimated that the ten thousand 4 and 5-year-old steers recently sold by D. Waggoner & Son, of the Comanche reservation, to Scott & Harrold, of Fort Worth, will ship out on the market a net profit of not less than $50,000. If the market continues good the entire ten thousand head will probably be closed out within the next thirty or sixty days.

The cattle boom, or more correctly speaking, the advance in prices, began in the range country as it always does. The decline, when it comes,will also begin in the range country. Favorable conditions in the range country have more to do in controlling values than do the prices at the market centers. Present prices for cattle throughout the range country will hold good, or perhaps advance, until the country again becomes overstocked.

Probably the highest price ever paid for a straight shipment of Texas cattle was received by Col. C. C. Slaughter in 1884, or thereabouts, for a shipment from his long S herd, which sold in Chicago for 7 cents; and while grass fed Texas cattle may not bring these figures again soon, it will not be surprising if some of the best lots of meal fed cattle from this state did not bring as much as 6 cents withih the next eight months.

The Mark Lane Express, which is the leading British authority on agriculture and stock-breeding, in its issue of August 9, has an editorial discussing the report of the Royal Commissioners on Agricultural Depression, which is of interest to beef producers and dealers of our own land. It states that it is well known to agriculturists, if not to the commissioners, that foreign cattle, sheep and meat imports have both displaced British, and lowered very much the current rates of home meat. After some remark upon the very large importations of mutton, discouraging to the British producer, it has the following to say of our beef: "The chilled beef which the Americans send us is much of it so good in quality that some managers of hotels and restaurants actually prefer it to any but "prime Scotch." Then the American cattle are now so well bred that those received at Deptford and Liverpool compare well with the bulk of the home-grazed. This was admitted by a very practical agriculturist before the commission on foreign meat marking who, like the prophet Balaam, instead of pronouncing a curse, felt impelled to bless. He admitted that he had inspected the foreign cattle received at Liverpool, and he was not prepared to state that they were at all inferior to the generality of home-fed beasts. In fact, he could not tell the difference, and it was his belief that if they remained in the lairs a few days, long enough to get rid of the effect of the sea-sickness, their meat would be as good as English."

THE FARM.

In May, 1893, Mr. Edmund Moor, of Iowa, bought 735 acres of land in Jefferson county, Texas, for $3.50 per acre. The land is on the north bank of Taylor's bayou, twenty feet above ordinary and fifteen feet above high water mark. At a cost of $2000 he put upon the bayou bank a 70-horse-power engine and a pump that lifts 3500 gallons per minute. The engine and boiler power are enough for three such pumps, but he needs only one for his present purposes. The water is carried by ditches to different parts of the farm. In 1896 his net profit from 80 acres of rice was $2500. This year he has 350 acres of rice, and the crop is more promising than that of last year. He has five acres planted in pears, peaches, figs, plums, apples and grapes, having selected varieties of each adapted to the latitude and climate. Of his pear trees, four years old, about half are bearing, as are all the plums and peaches. The last ripen from about May 20 until near November. The apples trees are from 3 to4 years old, and many are bearing this year. Mr. Moor has made a contract to irrigate 500 acres of land for his neighbors.

Don't try to handle too much land or too big a crop. When such management wins it is simply fool luck, and it seldom wins. You may put in all the ground which your force of men and horses under all the most favorable conditions will enable you to handle, but a horse gets crippled or a man has to quit, or there may be sickness at home, or delays caused by unfavorable weather, and then your work crowds you and nothing is done thoroughly and as it should be done. You are never master of the situation unless you confine yourself to that quantity of work which you can do to advantage. It is better to cultivate ten acres well than to break twenty acres to grow up principally in weeds. Get from the land you cultivate the largest per centage of value compatible with preservation of its fertility, and plant only the quantity you can so manage, letting the rest grow in grass. Grass is better than weeds. And don't try to own too much land. And above all don't allow yourself to be in debt for land that does not not produce the interest and enough of the principal to pay the debt.

KANSAS COWS AND HENS.

The assessors' returns to her state board of agriculture indicate clearly that the cows and hens of Kansas have not wearied in well doing during the past year. Of butter made in families and factories the aggregate reported is 37,211,974 pounds, being an increase of 2,204,640 pounds over the previous year's product. The output of cheese, however, is 98,000 pounds less than one year ago, or 1,048,500 pounds in all, the milk doubtless having been diverted to butter making. Milk sold for other purposes than cheese and butter amounts to $560,465. At the valuation of the preceding year the total amount to be credited to the year's butter, cheese and milk account is $5,109,381, an increase of $136,935.

A growing interest in poultry is found in all parts of the state and the value of fowls and their products sold (exclusive of home consumption) reveals an increase of $300,077, or a total of $3,909,892. Jewell is the foremost county in value of poultry products sold, with $113,683 to her credit, followed by Republic, Washington, Sumner, Marshall and Marion, as named. The largest gains have been made in Jewell, Jackson and Neosho counties.

Added together, the year's product from the Kansas cows and fowls amounted in value to $9,019,273, or a sum sufficient to pay the entire state, county and city taxes of 1896, with all the used appropriations made by the legislature for that year, and still leave a balance which would build at least 200 very respectable schoolhouses.

MAKE COUNTRY HOMES ATTRACTIVE.

As the farmer improves his intellectual and social position by the mental equipment so helpful to him in his methods of agriculture, he will form habits and acquire tastes that will make his house more attractive to the youth of his family. Many boys are driven from the farm by the demon of unrest, which the charm of a home where their intellectual cravings could be satisfied, would cast out forever. On too many farms life is but a routine of labor—hard physical labor—wearily monotonous year after year. Our American youth are ambitious and full of enterprise. Show them at home the means of elevating themselves there without an abandonment of the avocation of their earlier days. Let the mind exercise itself as well as the body. Show your boys that there are fields of study that have close relation to their practical interests. Incite them to an investigation of scientific principles that make farming something far higher than drudgery. But youth needs still something more. Cultivate the higher tastes as well as the mere intellectual faculties. Encourage all refining social pleasures, tastes for good literature and for all the manifold things that make the delights of home. Those pleasures may be quiet and simple, but your children will grow up to consider home, not a place merely for shelter and food, a place to which they can return when they can go nowhere else, but as a place of delight where the sweetest and holiest affection are adorned by social charm and refined tastes. For this, wealth is not needed, nor even abundant leisure. Be wise and thoughtful in all your converse at home, even in the lightest hour, ever mindful to turn the mind of your children to high and graceful joys, mingling with them enough that is instructive to impress upon them that while there ought to be plenteous space for pleasure, yet the serious things of life are those upon which success is founded, character formed and high ambition fulfilled.

HORSES AND MULES.

Horses are frequently fed too much hay. A horse should be fed four times daily, and half the day's feed should be given after 6 in the evening. A horse should not work over five hours without feed.

The largest service that can be gotten from a horse with the least injury is to give him five hours of work followed by three hours of rest, making three periods of alternate work and rest during the twenty-four hours.

A horse can be protected from dust by a light covering of cotton, but he should not be blanketed when warm unless the blanket is soon replaced by one that is perfectly dry. The blanketing will keep the hair straight and in fine condition.

Of all the devices in use in handling any of our domestic animals, the noblest of animals is subjected to the most cruel device. The overhead checkrein is simply an instrument of torture. It is bad enough while driving, and few drivers loosen it while the horse is hitched, and often it is compelled to stand for hours enduring pain every moment.

Mr. Luke M. Emerson has ben buying mules in St. Louis for shipment to the South African Republic. He selected animals 16 hands high, sound fat, well broken, of the best quality and weighing about 1300 pounds. They are to be used for railroad construction and for drainage in cities. Good mules can be raised in South Africa, but little has been done in that line, and many have to be bought each year in the United States. The cost of transportation is about $75.

The farm horse ought to have plenty of grooming, but the curry-comb ought not to do very much of it. The most work in grooming should be after his day's work is done. His legs and feet ought to have special care. Clean his feet out thoroughly each evening. An old broom will do good work in this. Give a good rubbing over the whole body with a wisp of straw, working briskly on his legs and feet. Keep the fetlocks trimmed closely and perfectly free from mud or dust when in the stable.

Coach horses are growing in demand. The requisites for a high-priced animal of this class are symmetry, size, style and action. The French have produced the horse possessing in the highest degree these qualities. The celebrated Indre, winner at the New York horse show for French coach stallions, is closely related to the horse that has the mile record in France. Indre is described by "Rider and Driver" as a golden chestnut 16 hands high, 10 years old, of great finish and wonderful muscular development. He possesses a forceful and resolute way of going that captivates every one. Although his action is very high, he steps so quick and adjusts his stride with such ease to the pace demanded, that he appears equally graceful when going a 2:30 gait as at the ordinary carriage speed.

The best demand for horses at present is for good horses. Horse shows in the East have given some horse education to the class of purchasers that can pay high prices and it is easier to sell a team worth $1000 or $1500 for its value than it is to sell cheaper animals. The supply of breeders for such demand is small. The West can enter in competition with Eastern breeders with many advantages. It would pay to buy mares from the East as well as stallions, getting a strong infusion of thoroughbred blood. Get mares from 15½ to 16 hands, with clean, fine heads, graceful necks running back into oblique shoulders that go way into the back, giving the beauty of a model and splendid action. It pays better to raise one colt from such a dam than to raise a dozen from mares that are inferior.

Mr. J. W. Minton, of Lebanon, Ky., writing to the Louisville Farmers' Home Journal, says: "I purchased a Hackney stallion four years ago, a high type of a Hackney, 16 hands high, and well made and could show a three-minute gait, a horse I thought would suit the breeders of Central Kentucky, and the result has been very satisfactory. Our half-blood Hackneys from saddles mares have size and action and the style and finish of the saddler, and all have a bold, square trot, making the highest type of a carriage horse. Also colts from trotting bred mares have the style and finish of the Hackney—with good size, plenty of speed and great action. The half-bloods develop quickly, and at three years old are well developed, beautiful horses." The Hackney is a pure-bred horse, and has been bred for one special object for more than 200 years, and is strictly thoroughbred in his breeding. He is such an intense bred horse that he stamps his colts so that they look alike. My experience with the road qualities of the Hackney is satisfactory. I bought my Hackney in February, 1893, age five years old, broke him to harness in July and fitted him for a trial of road work. I drove him from Lebanon to Danville and back, a distance of seventy miles, resting forty minutes, and made the trip in seven hours and three minutes. He was driven to a top buggy with two passengers. The trip did not hurt him, but he was ready for another the next day. Of course, every intelligent horseman, who has informed himself on the subject, knows that the Hackney traces its breeding back a century in English trotting blood. As to type the Hackney or 'nag' type, is one of the most distinct of equine forms. The market demand for this kind of horse exists, and the Hackney alone fills it, and sensible men are equipping themselves with the material to breed for it."

SHEEP AND GOATS.

Any animal when fed heavily should have a change of food and especially sheep.

Since the demand for mutton sheep has grown so in importance, some of our intelligent Western sheepmen are their ewes. They are crossing principally on grade or full blood Merino ewes, the offspring having a value for its wool and considered valuable also as a feeder.

The number of sheep in the United States on January 1, 1897, as shown by the recently issued Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture, was 36,818,643, valued at $67,020,942, an average of $1.82 per head. Montana had 3,122,732, average value $1.61; Texas had 2,789,383, value, $3,350,607, average value $1.20; Ohio had 2,368,967, value $5,877,171, average vlaue $2.48, being the highest value of any state. New Jersey had the highest average value, $3.27, and New Mexico the lowest, $1.06.

A correspondent writing from Chicago to National Stockman and Farmer says he cannot recall the time when the demand for feeding sheep has been so large or so urgent as at present. The supplies from the Western ranges are taken up readily at prices almost equal to those paid for fat mutton sheep. The purchases are not only by the farmers of the Mississippi valley, but there is also a lively demand for feeders to ship to Ohio and Pennsylvania. "The mutton and the wool industries are reviving and the demand for thin sheep and lambs promises to continue brisk for some time to come."

There were fifty million sheep in the year 1890. Now there are probably not more than thirty millions, a decrease of nearly forty per cent, and yet the consumption of mutton has increased steadily in the United States since 1890, and with improved business conditions will now increase more rapidly. The export of mutton has also grown, and will be stimulated this season by the shortage in England. The demand heretofore has been met by sending to market stock sheep along with wethers. This will be largely discontinued because sheepmen now are hopeful, and will wish to build up their herd instead of cutting them down. There will probably be a great improvement in values during the next five or ten years.

There are several things in the management of sheep being fed for mutton that should have careful attention. When the animals are selected for feeding they should be examined to ascertain whether they have lice, and if they should be badly infested the vermin should be at once removed. During the feeding they should be kept free from disturbance, to which sheep are more sensitive than any other domestic animal. Dogs should be kept away from them entirely nor should strangers be allowed to approach them unnecessarily. The feeder should be always quiet and kind in handling and feeding. Regularity in time of feeding is important, the feed being given twice a day at intervals as nearly equal as practicable. No more feed should be given than is eaten up clean at each feeding. As some require more than others it is well to sub-divide them, feeding in different lots. They should have plenty of clean, pure water twice a day. Keep their quarters bedded with straw, changed as often as cleanliness requires, and have straw about the lot for them to lie on. Remove the manure frequently, whenever fresh straw is thrown in for bedding. The change of bedding should be more frequent during wet weather.

In 1896 the entire product of mohair was 22,000,000 pounds. Of this, 10,000,000 pounds was produced in Turkey, 11,500,000 pounds in South Africa and only 500,000 in the United States. Although in South Africa the industry is new her people are taking an active interest in it and feel confidence in its future. It is not improbable that it will become so extensive there as to materially reduce the price of the fleece. According to statistics compiled by the National Wool Growers' association the average price during last twenty years has been 50 cents a pound. But at a considerably lower price it might be made very profitable in some parts of Texas. A large amount is used here in manufacturing, a very small part of which, as shown above, is produced at home. The tariff recently imposed on imported parcels will strengthen the value of the home products and we have soil, climate and topography suited to the industry. We think that Angora goat raising might be made to become a very valuable factor in the prosperity of such portions of Texas as are adapted to it. A quotation from a leading mohair dealer in England is in point: "A stir has been caused in England by a mohair fleece grown in California, and it is stated that if fleeces of the same uniform quality can be grown there the triumph of the United States as a mohair producer will be assured. The American-grown mohair fleece which has been on exhibition for the past week was forwarded to Bradford by C. P. Bailey of San Jose, Cal. The fleece is that of a two-year-old graded doe, and the quality of the hair has been the wonder of all who have seen it. One of the leading merchants, Jonas Whitley, ex-mayor of Bradford, says: 'I have now in my warehouse about $200,000 worth of mohair, both Turkish and Cape, and I am entirely sincere when I state that there is not a better fleece in the whole lot. I will buy all the American mohair like that at the market price, and I do not know but that I would pay more than the market price. I say unhesitatingly that the sample fleece is as good mohair as is grown.'"

A gang of horse thieves has recently been operating in Caldwell county, Texas. A number of fine animals have been stolen, some of which have been recovered, and three of the thieves captured.

SWINE.

Pigs will thrive well on whey mixed with fine wheat middlings. There is a considerable proportion of sugar in the elements needed for growth.

On lands where corn is an uncertain crop it will be found profitable to raise rye for hog feed. It is an excellent feed for growing pigs, but some corn will be found necessary at the time for fattening.

Corn, shorts and skim milk make a combination that will make a high grade of pork. Wheat may replace shorts. These foods assist in producing flesh so rapidly as to enable the feeder to dispose of his pigs to advantage when young, yet of good weight.

The farmer, when he wants fresh pork for his table, generally selects the fattest and thriftiest pig of the litter for killing. This is the very pig it will pay best to keep, for though it may eat more than the smaller pigs, its condition is evidence that it makes more of what it eats.

The bacon that brings the best price is thin, streaky meat, one-half a tender lean in alternate layers with a firm fat that does not run to grease. This is the effect of the early maturity of the animal. Many consider the Berkshire the best hog because it is easily brought to this condition in six months, thus meeting the market requirements at the least cost.

To prevent cholera let your hogs have pure water. Feed animal or vegetable charcoal, bi-sulphate of soda and carbolic acid. Coal oil given in slop, calomel mixed in flour dough or soap-suds will kill worms and prevent cholera. Arsenic and strychnine given together will keep hogs in good condition. For kidney worm give lye or soft soap every day and rub the loins well with turpentine.

No one breed of hogs is the best for all parts of the country. Western farmers generally prefer the large-framed, strong, hardy hogs because a corn diet suits them better than it does hogs more finely bred and maturing earlier. Since cotton seed oil has so extensively become a substitute for lard there has not been the same value in heavy-weight hogs, and breeders now require a hog that will full mature at eighteen months and be ready to kill any time after seven or eight months. The large sows make better dams and many prefer the Chester White sow for breeding because the breed matures early and yet can be fed to become a heavy-weight animal. Large sows generally have a larger litter, are less liable to become too fat to breed well and give their pigs a better start than do the small bone animals.

The government formula which is given as a cure for hog cholera consists of two pounds of bicarbonate of soda,two pounds hyposulphate of soda, two pounds sodim chloride, one pound sodium sulphate, one pound sulphur, one pound black antimony, two pounds charcoal. The 11 pounds should cost about $1. Give it in the slops twice a day, estimating one tablespoonful to each 200 pounds live weight of the animals. While not a "sure cure," it has often proved beneficial, and equal to, or better than the patent preparations that are sold at high prices. The best preventive is absolute cleanliness, including purity of water used by the hog. Instances prove that one diseased hog on the banks of a stream may affect whole herds below or around any pond the stream may enter. The same result occurs when a rain washes the excrement of a sick hog itno a field occupied by other hogs.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says: We want more size, bone and stamina, better feeding qualities, more fecundity, and the bacon type of hog, and we want these things associated with good breeding qualities, good development at a somewhat early age, easy keeping qualities and, above all, docility. How shall we get what is wanted? Theodore Lewis of Wisconsin answers the question thus: "Do just as I have done—get the best sows you can within the limit of your means, but do not buy some half-starved, ill-bred animal that is closely related to the razorback. Get something that shows better breeding, and have them served by the best boar in the neighborhood. Take the best care of them, and let ingenuity be your guide in the construction of shelter of whatever kind. Feed freely and at regular hours. Never carry more than you can feed liberally.

More attention seems to be given now than formerly to the bacon qualities of hogs and there is a rivalry between the Tamsworth and the improved Yorkshire as to the qualities for bacon purposes. Both have exceptional merit in that respect, but the Tamsworth, a breed new to this country, has certain characteristics which will meet with strong prejudices among our people. It has the long snout and the sandy color, which are strong reminders of the razorbacks, a type of hog now seldom seen in any desirable part of the country. Both the Yorkshire and the Tamsworth are long, deep-bodied hogs, affording a long side of the very best bacon—just such hogs as meet the approval of packers, and such as in Great Britain are considered the best bacon hogs that can be found. Another objection to the Tamworth is that it does not breed well and has small and few litters of pigs. As a bacon hog, however, it is equal to the Yorkshire. The latter is one of the oldest breeds in England, but the improved Yorkshire has been a recent evolution and there, is for that reason, the danger of lacking uniformity of type in breeding.

The first cargo of corn shipped from Philadelphia to France for many years was sent out on the 4th. It consisted of 154,706 bushels, valued at $57,241.

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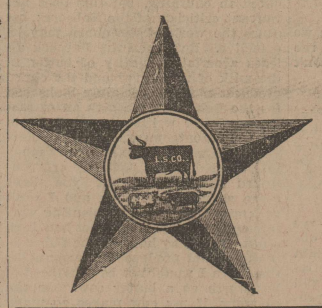
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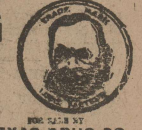
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POULTRY.

Attention to the details of the business is what counts.

No man can make a profit from lice and chickens at the same time.

Don't think of the bug tribe chickens prefer lice for food; it is generally the opposite.

A good feed for your hens is buttermilk thickened with corn meal and slightly warmed.

Give your fowls plenty of good, pure water. They cannot be healthy or profitable without it.

Success in the poultry business can be attained by proper care, proper food—and work.

One of the worst ideas a person going into the "chicken business" can have, is that it is "easy work."

Although cleanliness is next to godliness, yet too much water on a newly hatched chick is not beneficial.

Green bone makes a good feed to promote egg production because it supplies lime, nitrogen and phosphorous.

Your poultry wallows in dust sometimes because worried with lice, and dust seems to relieve them and rid them of the pest.

One of the most common things we meet in the poultry business is the man who "knows it all" and won't learn.

Lime is probably the most effective agent for destroying parasites. Use whitewash freely about the poultry house. A good spray pump can be used to advantage in whitewashing the inside of the house.

Have a small winter pasture of rye for your fowls to run on; about one acre for fifty hens. This, with a light feeding of corn, wheat and oats, together with scraps from the table, will make your poultry pay well in egg production alone.

Turkey eggs ought to be set under turkey hens. It pays better to raise your own stock from the eggs than to buy. Get the eggs of best stock. There is no question as to the profit in raising turkeys, but it pays best to raise the best, always giving them the best care.

Small flocks pay the best. Or if you wish to handle them in separate lots and have several houses. Individual requirements and qualities can be better observed and losses from disease are diminished. Perhaps more than half of our egg production is from suburban places or small poultry farms.

In saving turkey eggs for hatching turn them once a day with the small end down and keep them in a cool place. Do not put them under a hen until it is certain that she has really begun sitting. It is best to divide the sitting of eggs under two hens, and let each raise her own brood. This diminishes chances of loss.

Growing chickens should be fed early in the morning, scattering the feed well in order that they may not eat too greedily. If fed too much they will not take the exercise required for healthy growth. Feed so that they will hunt insect food, worms, etc., and feed on green stuff, thus obtaining variety and natural food and, at the same time, beneficial exercise. Have milk in their troughs morning and evening, but see also that they have plenty of cool, pure water all through the day. An orchard or vineyard makes a good range, supplying a variety of food and also of shade. The last is important and if no other shade can be conveniently had, plant enough plum trees where they can get the benefit from the shade and the insects that infest the plum.

Perhaps the most universally approved breed of fowls is the Barred Plymouth Rock and much of their popularity can be traced back to their ancestors, the American Dominiques and Black Javas. They are not as attractive in appearance as some of the fancy fowls, but they are healthy, hardy, vigorous, early maturers and they have the valuable business quality of being egg-producers when eggs are highest in price, and are good, large-bodied fowls—making them money makers in every way, and the best money makers, probably, among all our many breeds of poultry—and valuable, too, in all parts of the country, for climate seems to have no effect on them. They are equally healthy, strong and reliable in the extreme North and in the almost torrid climate of our extreme Southern States.

Clara S. Everts of Hinds county, Miss., writing to the Practical Farmer, says by the way, we have just had an experience that upsets all previous theories regarding chicken raising. Early in the spring a hen stole her nest and hatched every egg, bringing her flock to the house as soon as able to leave the nest. They were at once cooped, fed and two allowed to be taken by the children for pets. According to all theory these two should have done remarkably well, as they were given choice dainties from the table and received the best of care. The hen escaped from her coop within an hour or two and returned to her old nest some distance from the house, remaining there for over two months, we being able to catch but occasional glimpses of her brood. They never had a feed from the house nor a drink of water that we knew of, yet she raised every one, and when ten weeks old they were nearly as large again as the ones at the house.

WILL STAY WHERE YOU PUT IT.

Padgitt Bros'. Flexible Saddles will stay where you put them. As a consequence, they do not make sore backs and are "the hot stuff," when it comes to roping.

DAIRY.

Milk and cream should be kept in a room used for no other purpose, clean and well ventilated. They should be protected from all odors at all unpleasant, such as meats cooking, the laundry, decaying vegetables, etc. While the milk is cooling it gives off its own odors and will not absorb others, but becomes absorbent as soon as reduced to the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. When reduced to that temperature keep it closely covered.

The first shipments of American butter to England have not produced satisfactory results. The quality of the butter has not been the best, but this is, perhaps, because there is abundant demand at home for all the best. Nor did the butter shipped arrive in good condition. Of course under these circumstances it was not possible to obtain satisfactory prices. The English market is different from our own, as is the English taste for butter. The Danish, French, Normandy or English butters all out-class ours as judged by the English palate. If we establish a butter market in England it will be by shipping what the Englishman prefers to the butters named above.

In the last number of the Jersey Bulletin are several communications discussing the discrepancies of the Babcock Tester and the churn. It seems that the Babcock finds more butter in the milk of the Holstein than is produced in churning, but this does not warrant criticism of the Babcock; because the work of the churn may be defective. But when the Babcock alleges a certain quantity of butter in the milk of the Jersey and the churn produces more, it certainly looks bad for the Babcock. We give an extract from a letter written to the Bulletin by J. T. Montgomery, Esq., of Fort Worth, Texas: "I have been very much interested in the "official" or "confirmed butter tests" that you have given so much space to, and I can't understand why such unrelenting warfare on the churn. I care not how high a test a cow may have by the Babcock, if she cannot produce that amount by the churn I would not be convinced of her worth as a butter cow. On the contrary, if my cow makes so many pounds of butter per week, and the Babcock shows by test that it is more than her capacity, I am going to believe my churn. I have a cow that has made over 17 pounds per week; now if I make that amount from her, work it up and sell it to the corner grocery, and get 25 cents per pound for it, and the Babcock test should show the amount was more than her capacity, what care I for the Babcock? I have sold the amount, got the money in my pocket, the desired result obtained, and all the Babcocks in christendom could not convince me otherwise."

A HANDY DAIRY BARN.

A convenient barn is an absolute necessity in successful dairying; and although I do not suppose that I have by any means reached perfection in this line, it may be helpful to some if I give a brief description of one I put up a few years ago.

In size it measures 26x50. It should have been at least four feet wider, and I intend to make the floor longer next spring by dropping the roof down a few feet and running the timbers out ten or twelve feet. A bay for hay occupies the east end from first floor to roof. Then comes the "big floor." West of this are horse stalls and opening out of this the loft of a 30 foot shed, filled with straw. A pair of stairs leads up from this room, and another pair down into the basement. On the roof is a cupola, fitted with blinds for the furnishing of air. Surmounting the cupola is a staff supporting a compass and arrow. Nothing on the farm is inspected more frequently, by our own folks and those who pass by than this compass and arrow. The first floor is entered by a bridge and extending nearly the whole length of the barn, and spanning a space of eight feet between the barn and wall. I think this much better than to let the wall form a part of the basement proper, as many do. The stables are always dry and several windows under the bridge admit light.

The cow stalls face an alley running along the north side of the barn. A shute from above lets hay and cut corn into this alley right where it is needed for feeding. In the end of the stable is a box stall for sick cows and in the other end bins for grain. Behind the cows are windows opening into an open shed under which is stored the horse and cow manure, the former being used to take up the moisture from the cow manure. The shed spoken of above as being connected with the horse department is open below for cattle to run under. This barn is battened from top to bottom and the boards surfaced and painted. It very rarely freezes in the stable in the coldest weather. Fresh air is easily furnished by the hay shute which draws from the cupola. A carrier delivers hay both ways from the barn floor. Many who have examined this barn pronounce it a very handy one in which to do work, and so do I.

E. L. VINCENT.

Broome, Co., N. Y.

Sheep should often have change of pasture. This is beneficial to all grazing animals, but seems more necessary to sheep than to others. More than others they love variety and they feed on a greater number of plants. For some reason it seems hurtful to them to feed on land which they have grazed over day after day. Where they are held on Western ranges, of course they can have all the change desirable. When kept in the small pastures of the farmer it is best to subdivide the pastures. If the farmer has only twenty acres the farmer will find that by cutting it into two pastures and turning the sheep on them alternately that he will have healthier sheep, healthier in meat and in wool. All the worms that infest the lungs, stomach or intestines of the sheep are bred in the pasture and by changing pastures the danger of injury from them is diminished.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

In transplanting trees of any size trim the tops back well to correspond with the reach of their roots.

Peaches should not be allowed to grow on the tree nearer than about six inches apart. They will make a better quality of fruit and be worth more pear tree than if all were permitted to remain.

An English writer has been discussing the value of poultry to the orchard—a value to which attention recently was called in this department of the Journl. An experiment was tried to ascertain if poultry confined in a small place in the orchard would scratch out and destroy the pupae of the apple maggot. These pupae are from the maggot fallen from the fruit and lie in the soil beneath the grass roots, to emerge as the fly which deposits inside the rind of the fruit the egg from which the maggot is hatched. In the experiment a large movable screen wire fence was placed around a tree, the fruit of which had been destroyed by insects, one side being raised, and fifty fowls were tolled in with grain, then the fence shut down to confine them. After eating the grain they began to "scratch for a living," and after four days it was found that they had entirely destroyed tne pupae within the enclosure.

FORMULAS FOR USE.

Paris green: 3 ounces Paris green to 50 gallons of water. Mix thoroughly and stir while spraying.

Sulphur match: Take tablespoonful of flour of sulphur, dampen with water, spread on a strip of cloth about six inches wide by twelve inches long; wrap this around a stick about four feet long (like a broom handle), and let it dry. It will readily burn and may be moved about among the limbs and every leaf reached by it.

Paint mixture to keep out the borers (it will also keep the raobits from gnawing the bark of trees): For borers it should be applied in April; for rabbits, in October. One gallon soft soap, one pint of coal tar; mix thoroughly, and add one pound of Venetian red, so as to make a stiff paint. Apply from the ground to the first limbs of the tree. Another remedy to keep off rabbits from young trees: Get some fresh blood from the butcher. Put in a tin bucket, and while warm stir it with a small stick briskly for a few minutes. All the albumen will soon gather about the stick, and can be lifted out. The blood in this condition can be rubed on the bodies of the trees with a swab of cloth, or a paint brush, and no rabbit will touch them during the winter.

Kerosene emulsion: One pound washing soap dissolved in two gallons of water. Let get hot as posible. Now take it out of the house to prevent explosion, and stir into it two gallons of kerosene oil, pouring the oil in a small stream, stirring the solution briskly with spray pump or churn dasher until they are thoroughly mixed. It can then be set aside in an earthen jar to cool, and will keep for months. For use take one gallon of the emulsion and dissolve it in ten or fifteen gallons of water. If a couple of gallons of the water is heated, it will aid in dissolving. When dissolved it must be used at once. This is death to all insects, mites, flees, lice, ticks etc, and is one of the most valuable farm remedies. H. B. HILLYER.

Belton, Texas, Sept. 12, 1897.

HOME ORCHARD.

Texas is the paradise of all insect and fungus diseases, and hence he who would succeed in an orchard must learn how to combat these pests, and prepare to do it. It is a very simple thing, costs but little of either time, money or labor, requires a little knowledge, now quite accessible to all, and then the orchard and garden must be considered a part of farm work, and be given the attention its importance demands. You will need a pair of pruning shears and a small brass spray pump. Both can be had for less than $5.00, and will last a lifetime. These, with a few pounds of blue stone, Paris green and a peck of lime will prepare you to successfully cope with any and all enemies of the orchard.

Insects.—1st. In the spring we have the measuring worm, called the canker worm. It comes with the earliest buds and blooms. It has never damaged me except on the Chicashaw plums. They come suddenly, and in a few days will destroy all buds and blooms, and often killing the trees. Remedy: Spray at once with Paris green. A sure remedy. 2d. Plant lice. These are small brown insects that come early in the spring, and infest the under sides of leaves; are worse on plum trees and melon vines. As they are sucking insects, Paris green does not affect them. Spray them with kerosene emulsion. It will kill every insect it touches, but the spraying must be thoroughly done, and may have to be repeated several times, as it is hard to reach all the insects. Another remedy is to go into the orchard early in the morning, while the leaves are damp with dew and burn a sulphur match on them, so the fumes will cover all the foliage. This is a good remedy.

3d. Curculio—In many places almost the entire plum crop is destroyed by worms. The curculio, a very small beetle,stings the small fruit and deposits its egg, which in a few weeks forms a little worm that lives in the fruit. In a few days the plum may drop from the tree, but those stung later in the season may ripen, but are worthless, on account of the worms. There are but two remedies. The female curculio climbs the tree when the buds first begin to open and at the first leaves and is then ready to sting the first appearing fruit. Remedy: As soon as the leaves begin to expand, spray with Paris green. It will kill them before eggs are laid. They may also be kept from climbing up the trees by bands of tin, about two inches wide, several inches larger than the body of the tree Have the ends of the tin turned down so as to slip in and clasp on the upper edge of the tin. Have small holes punched about one-half inch apart and sew a strip of cloth to the tin band. This cloth can be tied tightly about the tree. No insects or ants can crawl over this. The cost is but a trifle, and need be kept on the tree but a few weeks. It can then be removed and packed away, and will last for years.

4th. Borers—The great enemy to apple trees are the borers. They also attack peach and plum, and, indeed, all fruit trees, but are worse in the apple. Indeed I believe outside of what is known as cotton root rot, which is death to all core fruits(nine apple trees out of ten that die in this country are killed by borers), these little hard headed worms are hatched at the root of the trees in April and September, and at once bore into the tree, where they live for over a year, and will completely honeycomb the tree, and will finally kill it. After they enter the tree they must be dug out with a sharp knife and small wire and killed. They can be prevented from entering the tree by painting once a year.

It is useless to mourn over short lived trees when you will allow them to be eaten up by these terrible little wood sawyers, for they go in under the bark in a small hole, and ever after do their work out of sight. A little saw dust or oozing gum being the only indications of their presence.

5th. The worms in peaches are made by the same kind of a curculio that affect the plums,and may be treated in the same way, spraying with Paris green.

6th. Worms in the apple are hatched from eggs laid in the blossom end of the apple when they are very small. If the trees are thoroughly sprayed with Paris green just as soon as the blossom is shed, so that every apple receives its dose of the poison, the worm will be killed as soon as hatched, and never enter the apple at all.

DEHORN THE DAIRY COWS.

The dehorning of cattle is a subject which may be said to be settled in the affirmative so far as the great dairy districts of Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota are concerned. A journey through these states will show to the intelligent observer that nearly one-half of the cattle are minus their horns. And it appears to be the case that the large herds have been dehorned more completely than the smaller ones.

On approaching a farm for his reasons why he had dehorned his stock he stated that it made the cows more gentle and docile, and that he noticed somewhat of an increase in the milk yield since it had been done. The cows lost the fidgety, nervous appearance and did not seem to be so much afraid of the leader of the herd.

Now, as to the humanitarian side of this question. Humane people who live in towns and have had no practical experience with stock speak of dehorning as cruel. But it is not. It is an act of mercy to prevent cows from injuring each other, and there is little more pain connected with it than there is in trimming a finger nail.

The cows were given horns to protect themselves from their enemies, but in our modern civilization man protects the cow from her enemies, and she does not need the horns for defense. Even Mother nature, herself, seems to recognize this fact. The great Texas steers have to fight for their lives against wolves, bears and members of their own kind have long, sharp, cruel horns with a spread often of four feet, and they have to use them savagely in order to live. The gentle Jersey cow, with man as her friend, and with no persistent enemy larger than a house fly, has stubby, useless little horns of four or five inches in length, and doubtless nature will in time eliminate even these.

When man removes the horns from domestic stock he is only finishing up what nature has begun.

Nervousness and dread among dairy cows do not induce increase in milk giving. Quietness and gentleness should reign supreme on the dairy farm. If the farmer can teach his cow that she has nothing to fear from the horns of her sister, he will see the result of his teaching in the milk pail.

Removing the horns when it is properly done by the Keystone Dehorning knives made by A. C. Brosius, Cochranville, Pa., is not a painful operation, as is evidenced by the fact that it will scarcely interfere with the flow of a cow's milk as much as the chase around the pasture in front of the farmer's dog will do. Those best acquainted with dehorning and its results are its strongest advocates.

It is estimated that the available surplus of wheat for exportation is 158,000,000 bushels, or 40,000,000 bushels more than the export of last year. The crop of Europe is the smallest since 1891.

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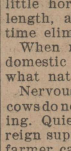
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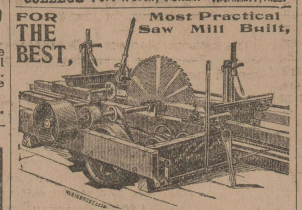


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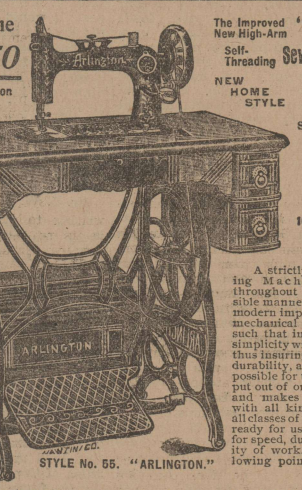
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Time Card.
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

NORTH BOUND. Mail and Ex. Daily No. 1 Leave.	Dist. from Pecos.	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND Mail and Ex Daily No. 2 Arrive.
3 40 a. m.	0	Pecos	10 05 p. m
3 54	5	Bryant	9 52
4 06	10	Lucerne	9 40
4 33	20	Arno	9 05
5 00	30	Riverton	8 30
5 29	40 6	Guadalupe (Lv. 7 55)	7 55
5 54	50	Palermo	7 07
6 05	54 2	State Line	6 55
6 20	60	Red Bluff	6 40
7 00	72 5	Malaga	6 55
7 15	77	Florence	5 41
7 25	80	Francis	5 31
7 36	85	Otis	5 21
8 00 Arrive	89 3	Eddy	5 00 Leave
8 45 Leave		Eddy	4 15 Arrive
9 00	94	Lake View	4 00
9 39	107	McMillan	3 21
10 00	114	Penasco	3 00
10 25	122 4	Miller	2 36
10 54	133 4	Lake Arthur	2 04
11 23	141 6	Hagerman	1 40
11 54	145	Greenfield	1 20
11 56	152	Orchard Park	1 07
12 16 p. m.	159	South Spring	12 45
12 30 p. m.	164	Roswell	12 30 p. m

E. O. FAULKNER, Receiver.

OUTSIDE MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 14.—At Kansas City cattle receipts were 8000. Best were steady; others 5@10c lower; Texas steers, $2.25@4.05; Texas cows, $2.25@3.75; native steers, $3.75@5.20; native cows and heifers, $1.50@3.75; stockers and feeders, $3.30 @4.40; bulls, $2.00@3.25. Hog receipts, 2000. The market was 5@10c lower; heavies, $3.85@4.07½; packers, $3.80@ 3.92½, mixed, $3.85@4.00; lights, $3.90 @3.97½; yorkers, $3.25@4.00; pigs, $3.40@3.90. Sheep receipts, 2000. The market was steady; lambs, $3.15@5.00; muttons, $3.00@3.25.

GALVESTON MARKET.

Stock Yards, Galveston, Tex., Sept. 14.—Beeves, choice, per pound gross 2¾@3; beeves, common, 2¼@2½; cows, choice, 2½@2¾; cows, common, 2@2¼; yearlings, choice, 2¾@3; yearlings, common 2¼@2½; calves, choice, 3½@4; calves, common, 3½@ 4; sheep, common, per head, $1.50@ 2.00.

A continued scarcity of good beeves and cows, and prices for such are strong. Receipts of calves and yearlings have been more liberal, but prices have been well sustained. Market full of common sheep (feeders); choice in demand. Some inquiry for cornfed hogs; lightweight, at 5 cents gross.

A. P. NORMAN.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

National Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 14.—At St. Louis cattle receipts were 4000, shipments 2000. The market was steady for choice, others 10 cents lower; fair to fancy shipping and export steers, $4.25@5.60; dressed beef and butchers' $4.00@5.00; steers under 1000 pounds, $3.25@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.10 @4.50; canning cows, $1.50@2.35; steers, $2.60@4.40; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.25. Hog receipts, 4000; shipmets, 3000. The market was 5 cents lower; light, $4.14@4.25; mixed, $3.90 @4.20; heavy, $3.85@4.25. Sheep receipts, 1000; shipments, 2000. The market was steady; native muttons, $3.00 @3.85; stockers, $2.00@3.20; lambs, $3.75@5.25.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. Sept. 14.—A few extra prime steers sold as well as any time last week, a string of 85 choice steers, good holiday beeves, selling up to $5.50, but good to choice beef steers went about 10 cents lower, salesmen noting the decline on steers of good enough quality to sell at $4.85@5.75. The market was heavily burdened with half fed native cattle, many of which are forced to market by burned up pastures and lack of water. Such thin native steers were hard to sell to-day at 10@15c decline, buyers favoring the cattle at values close to the late range last week. Texas cattle also sold at $3.10@4.10 for steers. Native cows sold mostly at 10 cents decline, a few choice lots and fancy heifers making about as good prices as late last week, and a small supply of veal calves went at good prices, the best making around $7. In hogs shippers filled some urgent orders at 5@10c decline, but the bulk of the useful hogs sold fully 10 cents lower, and packers bought many on the late market at 15 cents decline from last week's values. Prices ranged as follows: Choice to fancy heavy shipping $4.05@4.15. Sheep and lambs—There was good, brisk trading in some black-faced stocks; ewes sold at $3.80@3.90 and feeders at $3.50@3.65; fat western muttons chiefly at $3.75@3.90. Lambs sold readily at steady prices. Quality was rather inferior and few were good enough to make $5.50, though fancy lambs would sell at $5.00@5.75; native and fat western lambs went at $5.00@ 5.20; western lambs for feeding purposes around $4.50. Receipts—Cattle 24,000, hogs 32,000, sheep 18,000.

FIELD NOTES.

POINTERS ON MR. HARNED'S SHORT-HORN SHOW HERD.

Among the progressive breeders of high-class Short-horn cattle that are out this fall exhibiting the merits of good beef cattle, is Mr. W. P. Harned, of Bunceton, Mo. At the St. Joseph district fair, his strongest competitor was Mr. George Bothwell, of Nettleton, Mo. Honors were distributed as follows: Bull 3 years, Harned first, Bothwell second; bull under 1 year, Harned first, Bothwell second; aged cow, Bothwell first and second; cow 2 years, Bothwell first and second; yearling cow, Bothwell first, Harned second; heifer calf under 1 year, Harned first, Bothwell second. Sweepstakes, Short-horn herd. Harned first, Bothwell second. Grand sweepstakes, all beef breeds—herd, Harned first, Bothwell second. These exhibits of Mr. Harned and Mr. Bothwell were the strongest made in Short-horns here at St. Joseph fair for a number of years, and illustrated the merits of the breed very strongly.

At the Nevada, Mo., fair, the succeeding week, Mr. Harned met competition in every ring and in some were four or more entries. He took every first and every second where he filled with two entries except cow 2 years and under 3. The premier herd bull, Banker 110861, was a great attraction. From Nevada the herd went to the Southwest Missouri District fair, held at Springfield, where four herds competed, resulted in Harned's winning on aged bull, second; bull calves, first and second; aged cow, first; cow 2 years, first; yearling heifer, first and second; heifer calves first and second, and first on herd. Mr. Harned conceded that the first premium was rightly placed on a competitor's two-year-old cow, but felt, as did the writer, that the first place on aged bull should have been given to Mr. Harned's herd bull, Banker, whose beef characteristics are hard to equal and whose show ring and breeding record is seldom excelled by bulls belonging to the "reds and roans," or any other beef breeds. Particulars will be given later on concerning the public sale that Mr. Harned will hold on November 24.

W. P. BRUSH.

An Associated press dispatch says that wild horses have become so much a nuisance in Northern Arizona that Attorney-General Frazier has been asked if they may not legally be slaughtered. That country is over-run by hundreds of unbranded and unclaimed horses. They are wild and vicious, and are increasing rapidly. The matter has been referred to the live stock board.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Spring calves are reported to be selling in New Sharon, Ia., for $25.

The tobacco planters of Montgomery county, Texas, are realizing $300 per acre off their tobacco crop.

Canadian Record: Isaacs Bros. sold 1700 head of two-year-old steers this week to V. A. Gassett & Co., at $27.50 a head.

Quanah Tribune-Chief: J. A. Pardue last week sold his entire herd of stock catle (320 head) to Kendall and Godfray for $16 per head.

Amarillo Stockman: Ishmael & Rudolph, of Kiowa, Kansas, have bought 1000 of the Strip yearling steers for delivery October 1. The price paid was $20 per head.

Chicago Drovers' Journal, Sept. 8.: A man had twenty dead hogs taken out of a car that was loaded for a cool night and ran into a hot one. Of course the dead hogs were the best and heaviest in the load.

Runnels County Ledger: The biggest cow trade made in Runnels county during this season was the sale by R. K. Wylie, of 3700 steers to Mr. Saulberry, on Wednesday. The price paid was $31 per head—$114,700.

The Amarillo Stockman is now published as successor to the Amarillo Democrat, the former proprietors of the Democrat now controlling the Stockman. Mr. L. H. Holiam will be the live stock editor. The Journal wishes the Stockman success.

A branch not more than a foot in length, loaded with nine fine pears, each probably more than two inches in diameter, was brought to the office of Stock and Farm Journal last Tuesday by Mr. Richards. They were raised in the orchard of Jno. O. Ford, in Parker county.

Mr. R. H. Wilkins, of Zephyr, Brown county, Texas, writes to Stock and Farm Journal to ask if there is a polishing machine for pecans in Fort Worth. He has 10 to 20 tons of pecans to polish, and the owner of any such machine is requested to write him.

Beeville Bee: Frank Welder sold 14 cars of one and two year old steers this week to Short Bros., of San Angelo, the price being $12 and $16.... Forty dollars per head is said to have been paid for a herd of 600 choice cows and spring calves in Live Oak county last week.

An address delivered at the recent session of the Farmers' National Congress gives the following as to relative cost of transportation in different countries: "A word as to the cost of transportation. The average cost per ton for each ten miles is 80 cents. In England it is $2.34, in France $2.10, in Austria the same, in Russia $1.80, in Germany $1.92. So with intelligent farming the farmers of the United States need have no fear that they can not successfully compete in wheat raising with any nation on the globe."

The Denton County Blooded Stock and Fair Association will give its 1897 exhibition at Denton Sept. 15 to 18, inclusive. The meeting of the Fort Worth Agricultural and racing Association will be Sept. 29 to Oct 2, inclusive; the fall meeting of the Hill County Fair Association will be held Oct. 6 to 8, inclusive; the Navarro County Fair Ass'n opens its meeting Oct. 12, and closes Oct. 15, and Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition runs from Oct. 16 to 31, inclusive.

Stock and Farm Journal has received the announcement of H. E. Keeler's public sale of Poland China and Chester white hogs, to be held Sept. 17, at Mr. Keeler's farm, three miles south of Clarence, Mo. There will be sold two sows bred to Klever's Model, lately sold for $5000, and others related to that famous boar, as well as some of the offspring of "Look Me Over," a $3600 boar, and Chief Townsend 2d, so well known to breeders. This will be one of the most important sales of the season.

San Angelo Enterprise: Jim Garrett sold Friday to T. G. Brennand, of Big Springs, 145 head of stock cattle at $15.50. Mr. Garrett had first thought of selling these last spring, but reconsidered and took them off the market. He realized $500 more by the transaction.....Jess Mayfield, of Sonora, sold 850 stock cattle to B. N. Aycock, of Scharbauer & Aycock, of Big Lake, at $13 a head....W. B. Sweatman, of Corsicana, bought about 400 head of three to five year old steers from W. E. Tappan at $27.40....Jim Garrett, and George Becker sold out their stock of cattle at $15, everything counted.

According to a recent review of the crop situation by the Mark Lane Express, the French wheat crop is short of earlier estimates of its quantity. The American surplus available for export is eleven million quarters, not enough to effect the deficit of nine million quarters in Russia and six to ten million quarters in France. All estimates indicate a deficit of fourteen million quarters in the world's supply. Should the demand be as large as this the store of old wheat will be consumed, and a crisis of great seriousness can be prevented only by generally good prospects for 1898. We are not justified in expecting more than the average. The crop disaster of Ireland more recently announced add to the gloom of the situation and indicate the certainty that the demand for all kinds of American breadstuff will be fully up to uor ability to meet it.

Western Eye-Opener, Midland: Heard & White bought of Burl Holloway 2500 Hereford bull calves at $20 per head. ..A. F. Crowley bought a bunch of dogies this week at $21 per head.... Scharbauer & Aycock bought last week from M. Z. Smissen, of San Angelo, 1200 head of stock cattle at $16....Heard & White to Truesdale & Gardner this week 500 yearling steers at $20 a head, to be delivered at Amarillo the middle of October, with 10 per cent cut back. They were an extra fine bunch of steers....Hills & Haughton bought of S. L. Ward this week 300 3-year-old steers at $20 per head.

Mr. C. Wood Davis, of Peoria, Kansas, who has made an exhaustive study of cereal conditions throughout the world, has recently written as follows to the Kansas Farmer: "Latest crop reports from Europe intensify the wheat situation, and from present indications the world's bread supply (at least that of wheat) promises to be more than 25 per cent short. Something, however, depends upon the Indian and Argentine crops to be harvested in January and March, as more or less wheat from such sources might, if available, reach Europe from about the last of February, but at most not more than 60,000,000 bushels to make good a shortage now apparently in excess of 400,000,000 bushels. Still, even the promise of that much might hold prices down for a time."

San Angelo Press: Neill & DeLong sold to Jones Bros., of South Concho, 50 head of stock cattle at $15, everything counted...C. C. Arnett sold Saturday to H. G. Beason 100 2-year-old heifers at $17....J. C. Arnett sold to H. G. Beason 75 cows and calves, $28 for cows and heifer calves....G. W. Irvine sold to Mr. Sweatman, of Corsicana, 58 threes and fours at $27 and one cow at $16....Sam Martin, of Sutton county, sold to J. B. Dale, Sr., and J. B. and J. E. Dale, Jr., his stock of cattle and 50 head of horses for $16,000....Vincent Vincent refused an offer from Hector McKenzie of $3 per head for 1000 of his ewes. He has also been offered $30 per head for every Durham calf of his stock....W. D. Ake sold to Mr. Sweatman, of Corsicana, 43 head of 3 and 4 year-old steers, 3 fat cows and 1 bull, at $26.50 for the steers and $16 for the cows and bull.....Wm. Childress sold to Mr. Miller, of Kansas City, for feeders, 1000 steers, threes and up, at $30.

San Angelo Standard: Dale & Sons bought 250 steers, twos and up, from R. W. Barton, of Sutton county, for $25....B. N. Aycock, of the Big Lake firm of Scharbauer & Aycock, bought 850 head of stock cattle from Jess Mayfield, of Sonora, at $13 per head.... John Gardner, of Midland, bought 2000 steers, coming twos, at $20 per head. ....A. W. Mills, of Sonora, bought from Wily Bird, of Coke county 79 stock sheep at $2 per head. A few lambs were thrown in.....H. H. Mitchell, of Irion county, bought from E. R. Burdett of Sterling Co., 1200 stock sheep at $1.95 per head...Mrs. Weathers bought from Mr. Austin, both of Coke county, 500 stock sheep at $2 for ewes and $1.50 for lambs....Charlie Collins, of Tom Green, from Joe Johnson, of Runnels, two registered Hereford yearling bulls for $125....A. M. Millar, of Runnels, sold to J. S. Todd, the well-known feeder, 2,400 head of 2's and up at $18-$20.. J. O. Logan, of San Angelo, bought from Morton & Ferguson, of Haskell county, 700 top muttons at $2.37½..Thompson Bros. to Andy Nichols, both of Runnels county, sold 150 Southern 2-year-old heifers at $16...W. B. Sweatman, of Corsicana, bought from Loftin & Taylor, of Schleicher county, 350 feeders at $27.50....Joe Johnson, of Runnels, sold to Winfield Scott 1000 steers, yearlings up, at $21 aruund. ....Westmoreland, of Midland, sold to Gardner & Tuesdell 2100 ewes at $2.50 per head.....The John Henderson Crockett county cattle sold for $21 for twos and $30 for threes up.

THE RESOURCES OF TEXAS.

Texas is a land of infinite variety. Its eastern counties, like Northern Mississippi, Louisana and Arkansas, abound in timber, many of the woods having a commercial value of large importance to the wealth of the State. Much of their soil is rich and produces cotton, corn, oats and other small grains, with almost every variety of fruit raised in the United States. Further South on the same latitude, the ribbon sugar cane has long been raised successfully, and in a few of the extreme Southeastern counties, rice culture has recently become a prominent as well as a profitable industry. Further West along the coast and as far, perhaps, as Jackson county, the sugar cane is the most profitable crop, though corn and cotton give a marvelous yield. In several large portions of these counties, particularly of Brazoria, the pear and strawberry are raised extensively, and large shipments, growing larger every year, are made to the North and East. This, too, is pre-eminently the region for truck-farming, though probably there are many other large areas in Texas as well adapted to such purpose and lacking only transportation facilities to make it profitable. During recent years it has been learned that the tobacco of Montgomery county is equal to the finest imported leaves and is largely used in the highest grades of cigars. Then there is that vast area, all agricultural, stretching from the Coast counties to the Red river—with all varieties of soil, the loose red of Colorado and Brazos and Red River, the chocolate uplands of lower Central Texas, the sandy post oak lands East of Austin and reaching Northward about to Waco and the upper Cross-Timbers, the great body of black waxy lands, central of the farming area of Texas, and fertile as the Valley of the Nile. Over all this area farming has been profitable and will, probably, be more profitable in the future now that our people have begun to learn the economies of the farmers of the older States by diversified crops, some stock-raising and fruit culture are making themselves more independent of their merchant and commission men. All this part of Texas is well known to our support of the people. But we must accept the situation and let us all make readers and to the world at large. In much of it land has reached the valuation justified by its fertility. Upon most of it the farmer can produce, and many farmers now are producing at home nearly everything needed for their comfort and welfare.

If a prospector coming to Texas could read the experiences of the last score of years he would probably not hesitate to decide that the agricultural area of the State, that part of it in which farming alone can be followed successfully and profitably, does not extend further west than the 99th meridian. To that meridian we think the farmer may safely go. Beyond it several counties have for years had farming communities—but there have been few who depended solely upon the products they might raise who are as well off in this world's goods as when they went to the West. The fault is not in the soil. Few counties in the State have such large bodies of land possessing in marvelous richness all the elements of fertility as Runnels and Taylor and Jones and Haskell, and a score or more of others we might name. There have been a few years since the first attempts at agriculture in this section when the rainfall was sufficient for the production of crops, and such was the productiveness of the land during such years that the farmer himself was unwilling to recall the many years of long drouth when he planted and plowed in vain. But during many, perhaps all, the years of drouth there were certain forage crops that just kept on growing, rain or no rain. In all this part of the State stock-farming might become the industry if agriculture be followed at all. And here the land question becomes an important element in the situation. In the large, strictly agricultural region, a farmer may well be satisfied with one or two hundred acres of land. When he goes beyond the 99th meridian there will be occasionally a year when products of his fields will bring him a satisfactory income. During many other years he must rely principally upon his marketable livestock—and to handle enough stock for such dependence it is necessary to have at least two sections of land in the most favorable localities and often he requires two or three times that quantity.

Beyond this is a vast area that is, and always must be, mere grazing land. This comprises, perhaps, one-half or more than one-half of the entire State —all the lands between Rio Grande and Pecos, and stretching Eastward over the Staked Plains nearly to the 100th meridian. Occasionally grain has been raised profitably on the Northern and toward the Eastern part of the Plains, but the failures have out-numbered the successes, and few now regard it as having other than a grazing value. And the acreage required to support a single animal is so large that many even yet, with all the hard experiences of recent years, are prepared to say how large it really is. We do not believe that over most of this extensive territory it is safe in stocking a pasture to be used continuously to put in it more than one cow to twenty acres. Perhaps in some favored localities the grazing capacity of the land is higher. In many it is lower. To say that the insufficiency of rain-fall is the cause of this is to state a fact—but does not improve the situation. Nature requires us to include as a most important element in our situation that very cause—and many who have not included it in considering the price paid for their lands or in stocking their pastures, have suffered woefully from the omission. These lands must always remain small in value. That fact is being recognized generally and at last has been recognized in our land legislation, both as to purchase and lease price of our State school land. We think the legislature, on account of the limited grazing capacity of these lands would have acted wisely in increasing very largely the quantity that could be bought by an individual.

There are hundreds of thousands of acres of this great territory that could have been lifted from their present low value to a very high one had the Irrigation Amendment received the the best of it we can. It is now the only part of Texas having any considerable proportion of land belonging to the state and that can be affected by legislation. Let us try to conform that legislaion to the natural requirements, offering the lands at the price the only possible industry can bear and in the quantities that industry requires.



FOUND DEAD.

Why did he do it? He had everything to live for,—happy home, wife, friends, money; but he shot himself through the heart. Why?

He couldn't have given a good reason himself. But everything looked gloomy to him. He was in a gloomy frame of mind. It was the way he looked at life that day. He had been living in too much of a hurry, rushing and driving at business, hustling through his meals, cutting short his sleep. His nerves got on edge; his stomach and liver got out of order; he grew dyspeptic and melancholy.

When the digestion is out of order there is little use trying to look on the bright side of things, practically there isn't any bright side. This is a dangerous condition to get into. Yet it is easy to get into and mighty hard to get out of it, unless you go about it in the right way.

There is a remedy that has pulled thousands of people right out of this depth of despair. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It acts directly upon the stomach and liver. It restores their natural capacity to nourish and purify the system. It purges away bilious poisons, feeds the nerve-centres with healthy, highly vitalized blood, and drives out the "blue devils" of melancholy and nervousness.

J. L. Warner, No. 1900 O Street, Sacramento, Cal., writes: "During the last five years I have been doctoring with as many as six different doctors here and in San Francisco for diseased stomach; but none of the doctors gave me even temporary relief. Two years ago I completely collapsed, and had to give up all work. I have felt many times that I would like to leave this world.

In looking over the ads in the San Francisco Examiner I ran across yours, and I now owe my life and present good health to Dr. Pierce's medicines. I have taken fourteen bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and four little vials of 'Pleasant Pellets,' and I am entirely well of all stomach trouble. Can sleep nine hours every night, and am now ready to go to work again."

Prevention better than cure. Tutt's Liver Pills will not only cure, but if taken in time will prevent Sick Headache, dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria, constipation, jaundice, torpid liver and kindred diseases. TUTT'S Liver PILLS ABSOLUTELY CURE.

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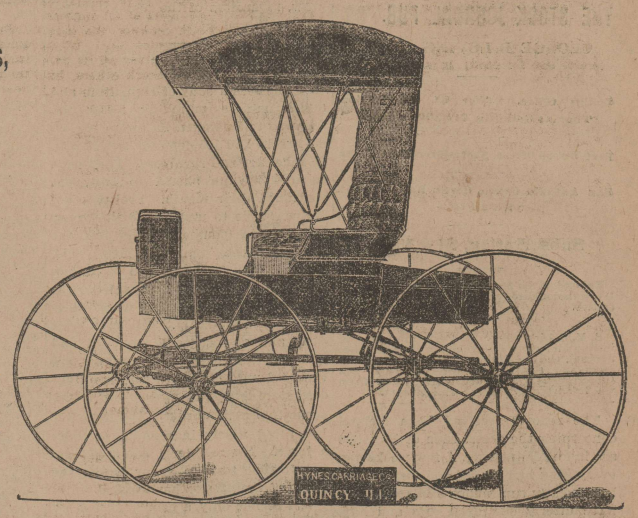
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CATTLE AND RANCHES.

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700 good Southern Texas feeders.

1,300 highly graded 1,000 lb. feeders.

2,000 good dry cows above quarantine.

1,000 fairly well bred Southern Texas cows.

2,000 good Southern Texas cows and calves.

5,000 well bred Southern Texas two-year old steers.

10,000 mixed stock cattle located in Southern Texas.

30,000 highly graded stock cattle and 300,000 acres of patented land.

16,000 well graded Western Texas cattle together with leased range.

14,000 highly graded Panhandle cattle with 180,000 acres patented land.

5,000 cattle and 100,000 acre pasture, half patented land, balance leased.

A Panhandle ranch containing 125,000 acres, 70,000 of which are patented, balance leased.

10,000 finely bred Panhandle cattle and 140,000 acre pasture half patented land, balance leased.

A splendidly improved Panhandle ranch containing 150,000 acres in a solid body, patented land.

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CATTLE QUEEN STOCK SADDLE.

Guaranteed not to hurt, crawl or break. Price $45.00. Send your weight, fit assured; state if you want straight up or rowel on cantle. Beware of worthless imitations, the genuine is made only by,

J. F. DUNN SADDLERY COMPANY, SAN ANGELO, TEXAS.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

Published Every Wednesday

—BY—

THE STOCK JOURNAL PUB. CO.

GEORGE B. LOVING, Editor.

Dallas Office, Office of Publication Thomas Building, 312 Main Street.

Fort Worth Office, Scott-Harrold Building

San Antonio Office, Garza Building, 216 Main Plaza.

Subscription, $1 a Year.

Entered at the postoffice at Dallas, Texas, for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

E. M. Collins and C. C. Poole are traveling in the interest of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and are authorized to contract, receive and receipt for advertisements and subscriptions. Any courtesies shown them will be appreciated by the management.

The reports received from Ireland concerning the destruction of its crops are indeed distressing. A few weeks ago everything had an encouraging aspect, but recently continuous torrents of rain have utterly destroyed oats and hay, most important crops of that country, and the potato crop has almost entirely rotted. The opinion is general that the prospects for the agricultural community has not been so gloomy since the famine year of 1847.

Since March the increase over the same period in 1896 in the number of hogs marketed at the principal packing centers of the country amounts to more than 1,500,000, or about 21 per cent. These enormous receipts, so far from reducing prices, have met the highest price paid since Sept. 1895. The explanation is in the sheep competition among packeries, growing out of a largely increased demand for their products; a demand better than has existed for two years. The tenacity of these high values of the products of the farm and the range is the satisfying feature of the market.

Last week the Farmers' National Congress closed its seventeenth annual session at St. Paul, Minn. Many important issues were discussed, considering the issues in their relation to the interests of the farmer rather than as partisan issues. The most important subject of deliberation was the question of railroad rates and facilities. The address of President B. F. Clayton, of Iowa was able and conservative. At no time did he hesitate to express himself definitely upon questions of interest to the farmer, but not at all with the spirit or tone of the politician. As stated in the last issue of Stock and Farm Journal the next session of the congress will be held in Fort Worth. Our people will give them hearty welcome as the able representation of so large and honorable a citizenship as the farmers of the United States.

A tabulated statement of the growth of Southern export business, prepared by Hon. J. W. Avery, gives some facts of interest. The entire export trade of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1897, shows an increase of 19.1 per cent over the trade of the preceding year, while the aggregate trade of 21 Southern ports shows an increase of 37 per cent. The Southern export increase is $100,682,472, that of all other ports $68,697,681. Galveston has had a greater increase than all other ports of the South, and New York alone leads Galveston in the growth of trade. This growth of Galveston's export trade is only the beginning, and in a few years the vast volume of grain and meat supply from Texas and the Northwest will give it such expansion that she will rank among the four or five leading cities of all our coast, Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific, in the great bulk of her international commerce.

Stock and Farm Journal has recently had occasion to remark on the recent increasing foreign demand for our corn. It is recognized as a most nutritious and palatable bread stuff, but is only of late that its merits have begun to receive some appreciation abroad. Foreigners have preferred to buy more costly products of American agriculture seeming to think our corn unfit to be used as an article of food. In 1877, the crop of wheat being short, our crop of exports of corn were larger than those of wheat, but only because of the short supply of American wheat. Latterly it seems that in the principal countries of Europe a better knowledge has been acquired of the method of preparing the corn meal and its qualities are becoming better appreciated. In 1896 the exports of wheat and flour were 126,443,968 bushels, of corn and meal 101,100,375 bushels. In the fiscal year ending 1897 our wheat export was 145,082,616 bushels, while our corn exports increased to 178,817,417 bushels. Recently when the price of corn has been less than half that of wheat, our exports of the former increase. The condition now will make the foreign demand for corn very large, and the increased demand will lead to a more visibly extended knowledge of its merits. In this country it has a greater variety of uses than any other grain, and any surplus can in some way be utilized, but it will benifit Europe and our own people to extend its use abroad, and it is probable that after the experience of this year the foreign demand will grow, regardless of the world's supply of wheat.

THE CRIME AGAINST THE STRIKERS.

On the 10th a body of Hungarian and Polish miners marching along the highway to Hazleton, Pa., were met by the sheriff and 105 deputies armed with Winchesters and revolvers. They were ordered by the sheriff to halt, but continued their march. Probably not one was able to understand the order. The deputies poured a volley into the ranks of the unarmed men, who, stricken with terror, turned in confused flight. Volley after volley was poured into the retreating mass. Eleven fell dead instantly. Ten have since died, and of forty odd wounded and lying in the hospital a number are wounded unto death. Twenty-five hundred state troops have been sent to the scene to preserve order. The governor has acted wisely in sending so large a force. A small body could not repress the terrible anger which the crime of the officers has kindled.

It was not only a crime; it was an insensate blunder. Fortunately, the strike is settled, and it speaks highly of the conservatism governing the miners that they voted for the settlement with the news of the Pennsylvania outrage fresh before them. The sympathies of the country have been with them throughout the strike. It was felt that they were asking for a very modest portion of their equitable share in the improvement of trade conditions. With large masses of men ignorant of the spirit of our institutions in their ranks the leaders of the movement have effectively exercised a discipline that has earned the admiration and the gratitude of the country. The strike has been pacific from the beginning. This slaughter of the strikers will give their cause the strongest hold upon the hearts of the American people. None of us will remember that the murdered men were foreigners. We remember only that they were unarmed men, asking living wages for their toil, violating no law and slain by those whose duty it was to protect every one alike against violence.

Public sentiment demands of the authorities of Pennsylvania that the crime be punished as pitilessly as it was executed. Murder must not go unpunished because it is wholesale, nor because it was committed by minions of the law.

The Journal in this has no word to say in the contest between labor and capital. It speaks only in the cause of civilization and humanity.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HARMONIZING BELLS ON GOATS.

Stock and Farm Journal:

We notice that Mr. Fuchs, of Tiger Mills, asked as to harmonized bells for goats. We run a large bunch of Billies in a pasture, and bell every one, as we find this tends to keep wolves from bothering them, and we use the ordinary No. 7 stock bell, choosing from a barrel at a hardware store, only those pitched in high key. We find this is sufficient to avoid offense to the "ear musical."

W. G. HUGHES & CO.

Hastings, Tex., Sept. 8, 1897.

FROM ARCHER.

Editor Stock and Farm Journal:

A good rain would come in all right now. But still stock water is plentiful. Cattle fat, but higher here than in market. Old time prosperity seems to have taken the place of twelve months ago when every thing was so dull and gloomy. Some men are doing so well and look so much better that it puts one in the mind of the dogies—don't know them after they have been here awhile.

R. M. Collins has come and gone, and we all liked him. Next time he comes I think he can get more names, as readers for the Journal than he did this time.

Good luck to the Journal rustlers.

SANFORD WILSON.

Archer, Texas, Sept. 10, 1897.

FROM OKLAHOMA.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

The weather is dry and pleasant, and all stockmen hope that they will not have any more rain until next April. We have a splendid coat of grass on the ground, and if it cures properly, cattle will winter well. Hay and forage crops are good. Since my last feeders and speculators have been here from eastern Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa, and local speculators have bought and sold a great many cattle.

J. S. Beasly sold his native steers, ones and twos at $20 and $27.50 B. S. Neff sold his native ones at $3.55 per cwt., his twos and threes at $29.62 around. D. C. Jones sold his ones and twos at $22.50 and $28.00. J. C. Denison sold his native ones at $22.00, his twos, native and N. M. mixed at $24.00. J. I. Steele sold his native ones, high grade Herefords, at $26.00. Beatty Bros. sold 300 fat cows, delivered in Kansas city, at 3c. B. S. Neff sold 30 cows, to be cut by him, at $2.25 per 100. T. L. Hedrick sold 60 native threes at $31.00. E. C. Dudley sold 140 threes, mostly grade Herefords, at $36. Curtis & Land sold their steer calves, grade Herefords, at $16, to be delivered Oct. 15. G. C. Brown sold all his high grade calves, steers and heifers at $18, to be delivered in October.

Many other sales, with prices like the above, have taken place, and buyers have gone hog wild, while sellers are not afraid to ask enough. Long may it continue, as the cow man is entitled to the good things of earth

J. C. DENISON,

Caple, O. T., Sept. 6, 1897.

LABOR DAY AT BRIDGEPORT.

Editor Journal:

Missionaries in their travels up and down the earth, distributing light and truth, have some rare experiences—sometimes in sunshine, sometimes in shadows, sometimes rough sailing, and sometimes smooth seas—but in this medley of varieties the Journal's missionary struck it rich last Monday, the 6th instant, at Bridgeport. It was labor day and all people of the "diamond city" and from regions as far away as Fort Worth, Decatur, Bowie and Chico, were there, fixed up in their best toggry, and in prime condition for the enjoyment of a picnic—barbecue. The grounds were about a mile south of the city, in the edge of the timbers. A nice arbor had been prepared,' speakers stands and barrels of clean, clear ice water, with new tin cup attachments, were distributed over the grounds, and according to program, the speech of welcome was made by Dr. P. C. Frunk, and addresses delivered by Senator Terrell, of Decatur, Honorable J. L. Crawford, of Bridgeport, and S. J. Tankersly, or Decatur, but speaking is a thin diet to a crowd of picnicers when such music can be heard as that rendered by the Bridgeport brass band and its glee and mandolin clubs. But enough of the picnic, for I must dismiss it with the remark that it was a clever success, and pass on to the discussion of matters yet living, and of interest to Journal readers.

Now Bridgeport is forty-two miles northwest of Fort Worth, has a population of one thousand two hunred healthy, prosperous people, two general stores, two grocery, one furniture, two hardware, two drugs, three good hotels, two livery stables, two up-to-dated cotton gins, and Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Christian churches are all in a healthy, prosperous condition, and right here the question by readers of the Journal would be pertinent, how is it and why is it Bridgeport is in such a prosperous condition? Well, first of all, the town is not only backed by a large section of the best agricultural portion of Wise county, but in the midst of the city is the Wise county coal mines, whose monthly pay roll has run as high as eight thousand dollars per month, and the best of all is the keeping up and the distribution of this nice sum of money every month is not dependent on the rains or the seasons, and besides all this, men of means have leased the J. A. Proctor coal lands hard by the city, and the great Rock Island railroad having already put in switching facilities for reaching these new mines. It is safe to say that the pay roll for the handling of the money bringing black diamonds at Bridgeport will reach fourteen thousand dollars per month, to say nothing of the money that will flow into the pockets of the owners of these valuable properties, and while it is hardly asserted that Bridgeport contributes a larger per cent to the carrying business of the Rock Island railroad, than any town or city between Fort Worth and Wichita, Kansas, yet there is no bank in the city, and the wonder is that some sharp-eyed money maker has not before this jumped into the opening.

The Journal's missionary tenders thanks to Messrs. Lightfoot and Weakly, J. B. Irans, N. P. Collier, G. A. Perkins, and F. A. Perry for attentions while in the city.

R. M. COLLINS.

Bridgeport, Tex., Sept. 7, 1897.

STOP THE LEAKS.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

Stop the leaks. The time has come to husband our resources. A small leak, if not stopped, will soon empty the largest cask. The current idea that our black land in North and Central Texas are fertile enough to permit the farmer to cultivate and gather his crops on the old slip-shod style is untenable. I do not intend to deal in theories, but plain, unvarnished facts, which need to be related now and then for the benefit of the young amateur farmers, for the old Texan who is grounded in his old ways of doing things is apt to call every such statement of facts as nothing more nor less than "book farming." New conditions which confront us in this progressive era call for a greater degree of culture in the art of farming. At least there should be no retrograding. Collin county, I am glad to see, has many enterprising tillers of the soil, yet but few practice that economy and frugality which insures a greater thrift. For instance, the corn fodder is mostly allowed to waste, when if not stripped, then topped at the proper time, and shocked in the field, and hauled up and ricked or stacked, with butts exposed to the weather, either before or after cribbing of the corn. For with such roughness fed to cattle, either milk or beef stock, with a ration of cotton seed meal and hulls, there is no reason why every owner of a farm should not be able to fatten a few beeves and make a quantity of cheese and butter at the lowest minimum cost. And if the land owner would enter into copartnership with such of his white tenants who have the capacity and enterprise to pursue the above course, the margin of profit would be considerably increased to the benefit of both. The present "cropper system" can be materially improved, not ouly in utilizing so valuable a product as the corn fodder, which is generally allowed to go to waste, but in many other ways. Why is it that wherever the frugal German resides and farms a greater degree of thrift exists? I answer, it is because nothing is allowed to waste. The products of the hennery, the garden, diary, pig stye and stock pen are utilized to the fullest extent. The Germans, as a race of people are distinguished for their economy, frugality and industry. The typical Texan is brave and hospitable, and is capable of accomplishing anything he undertakes, just when he sees the folly of wasting his energies in the present common imperfect way of utilizing the advantages he possesses. The past five years of "depression" has demonstrated one fact—that upon our rich black lands in Texas, barring severe drouths, like 60, 87, 81 and 97, there is no estimating the possibilities in dollars and cents as to our future prosperity, if as a people we quit vilifying and anathematizing the German for his economy and frugality, but learn to pattern after him in stopping the leaks and in husbanding our resources.

OLD COTTON PLANTER.

McKinney, Texas, Sept 10, 1897.

A HAPPY WOMAN.

A happy woman is a well woman Not all women are happy, but all perfectly happy women are well. Health and happiness are inseparable. Dr. Hartman's free treatment has made many happy women, because it has restored many women to perfect health. Mrs. M. H. Robbins, of Montrose, Ala., is one of these happy women. She writes in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman:

"I have followed your advice and feel much benefited by it. I am satisfied your medicine and kind advice have done more for my present health than anything else could have done. I thank you sincerely from the bottom of my heart for all the good you have done me. I am feeling so well and free from all suffering, that my heart goes out in thankfulness to you.

In addition to the free advice which so many thousand women are receiving, through Dr. Hartman's free correspondence, is his free book, written for women only. This book will be sent to any address for a short time, by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

For Sale.

WANTED.

WANTED.

ALL WIND PUMPS to have a PERFECT SPRING that helps get water, stops pounding, jerking, breaking and rapid wearing of pump and mill. So good; pay after trial. Ask your dealer for it, or

ECIS M'F'G CO.,

Marshalltown, Iowa.

Pasture for Sale.

A number one pasture of 16 000 acres in a solid body. North line of pasture runs one mile south of Iatan station and stock yards. T. & P. R. R., Mitchell Co., Texas, and is 18 miles west of Colorado. You will sure like this pasture. Come and see for yourself, or write to

J. H. OTTEN, Iatan, Tex.

$35.00 REWARD---STOLEN!

From the E. E. Ranch, Scurry County, Texas, on or about the 22d of August, ONE NEW SADDLE, made by Ellis and Kellner, Fort Worth, Texas. Will give $25 reward for return of saddle, or $35 for saddle and thief. Saddle has leather strap for horn string on right side. Silver plated plates for saddle strings to fasten on. Narrow row of raised stamp work on edge of skirt, sweat fenders and stirrup leathers; also has makers' name on, close to where stirrup leathers are laced; the sweat leathers have two extra holes on each side and extra good white buckskin for saddle strings. By returning saddle to Sheriff of Kent or Scurry county, will receive above reward.

C. COPPINGER.

CATTLE FEEDERS WANTED.

We have accommodations for feeding 5,000 head of cattle at our mill. Ground rent, water and feed troughs furnished free of charge. Excellent grounds surrounding our works. Meal and Hulls at reasonable figures. Would take bunches of cattle of 300 to 500 head. Packing house, with capacity of 100 head of cattle daily, within two blocks of our feed rooms.

MERCHANTS' & PLANTERS' OIL COMPANY,

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Cattle for Sale.

1000 head good 3 and 4 year old Steers.
500 head good Calves.
1000 head good 1 year old Steers.
1000 head good 2 year old Steers.
Also any other class of cattle wanted, all well graded and fine condition. Call on or write

WEBB & HILL, Albany, Texas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

We have a large number of choice well graded Horses and Mules we will sell cheap or trade for any class of cattle. Call on or write

WEBB & HILL, Albany, Tex.

GOOD PASTURE.—For lease, twenty sections of fine grass, good protection and plenty of water, under first-class fence. Situated in southern part of Nolan County, Texas. Apply to

N. C. BOLIN,

Decker, Texas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Bred and raised in Southwest Missouri from Imported Stock. Address

L. K. HASELTINE, Dorchester, Green Co., Mo

IDLEWILD SHORT-HORNS.

200 head chief sires in service, BANKER 110861, GODOY 115675, and imp. CHIEF STEWARD 96703. Cruickshank, and Booth blood. In female lines 35 Scotch families represented. Young stock both sexes for sale. Visitors and correspondence invited. 250 high grade Bulls for sale in car lots only.

Annual Public Sale Nov. 24, 1897.

W. P HARNED,

Bunceton, Cooper Co., Mo.

Mules FOR Sale

I have 120 well bred mules from 2 to 3 years old, on ranch near San Angelo, that I will sell at a bargain in lots to suit purchasers. Address

J. M DUPREE, Mt Vernon,

or agent, L. C. DUPREE, San Angelo, Tex.

INFORMATION WANTED

of William Rous, who left Belleville, Ontario, Canada, in 1884. He will hear something to his advantage by communicating with Roland Brown, barrister, Picton, Ontario, Canada.

STEER CALVES.

I offer for sale 1200 choice prairie Steer and Bull Calves. Can deliver most of them in November.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

Greenville, Tex.

WANTED.

A man with $300 or $500 cash capital to learn the photograph business and buy out an old established gallery which for 10 years has averaged over $1,800 a year. Will show up books. Address

H. B. HILLYER, Belton, Texas.

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Registered Polled Durham Cattle, of double standard. Registered Red Polled Cattle. Registered Aberdeen, Polled Angus Cattle. Registered Short Horn Cattle. Registered Hereford Cattle.

We have for sale 100 head Bull Calves under one year old of the above beef cattle, and 50 heifers, on the Hickory Grove Farm near Oakland, Coles Co., Ills., which we expect to ship to Texas some time during the month of November. These calves will be brought over M. K. & T. R. R. and will stop one day at Fort Worth and one day at San Antonio, Oakland, Ills., is on the Cloverleaf Road about 156 miles from St. Louis. Should any parties desire to select from the herd, and see the sires and dams they would find it profitable to visit the farm before the calves are taken south. The price of these calves will be from $75.00 to $100.00, delivered in Texas. Where we keep them on our ranch, near San Antonio, Texas, till after they are acclimated as make an additional charge, and in case of death it is our loss.

For further particulars address J. F. Green, San Antonio, Texas, box 877, or M. W. Gilbert, Oakland, Coles Co., Ills.

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BREEDERS DIRECTORY.

REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE.

Herd of H. Lee Borden, Tonti, Ills.

Said to be the FINEST HERD IN AMERICA Consists of Show Cattle that have been exhibited at all the principal State Fairs and have taken a great number of FIRST PRIZES. The famous bull, "The Ensign," heads the herd. This bull took the sweepstakes in Ohio and Illinois State Fairs over all classes of bulls. The great strength and support of the Red Polled cattle is in the strain. They are the most beautiful cattle in the world, a mahogany red, no horns, beautiful eyes, round, smooth and straight backs and always fat; will live and keep fat on one-half what it will take to keep any other breed. The Red Polled Bulls, when bred to cows of another strain, get red calves or 95 per cent red and without horns. Bulls for sale. Correspondence and personal inspection invited. Especial invitation extended to Texas and Territory cattlemen and stock farmers. Address

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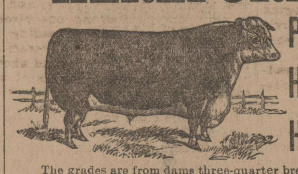


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We can supply families and dairies with fresh cows at all times. This is our specialty.

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Pure-bred Bull Calves, High-grade Bull Calves, High-grade Yearling Bulls,

The grades are from dams three-quarter bred and better and sired by thoroughbreds of the best families—all well marked, good individuals, fine condition. The yearlings ready for service. For sale in car lots at reasonable prices. Address

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Hickory Grove Herd Poland-Chinas and Chester Whites.

Fashionable Breeding and Superior Individual Excellence. Long Look A 35879, best son of Look Out and Black Model 17492, by Klever's Model, at head of Poland-Chinas, and Pedro at head of Chester Whites Sows bred to Long Look, and pigs by other high class boars for sale. Will breed a few sows to Long Look at $25 each. Write your wants. H. E. KEELOR.

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Bulls in service, Stone Mason 13th 42397, the sweepstakes bull over all beef breeds Kansas State Fair, 1896, and Kodax of Rockland 40731, sweepstakes bull over all breeds, New York State Fair, 1895 and 1896. 35 head of cows, heifers and a few bulls for sale. Highly bred and good individuals. Our Berkshire herd numbers over 200 head, and is now the largest registered herd in Kansas. Inspection and correspondence invited.—C. A. STANNARD, Hope, Dickinson County, Kansas.

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125 Bates & Scotch Topped.
Bulls in service Grand Victor 115732.
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Are choice individuals, out of selected cows and grown out right.

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Pleasant View Stock Farm, Registered Hereford Cattle.

175 head. Bulls in service Boatman 56011, and Cephas 37607. Breeding cows Anxiety 4th 9904, North Pole 8946, Imp. Peeping Tom 3rd 15409, Lord Milton 4059 and others of equal note.

33 VERY CHOICE YEARLING BULLS

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Please write your wants and let us quote you, or better, come and select.

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I have for sale, three miles from Beeville, good high grade Durham, Devon, Hereford, Holstein, red and black Polled Angus Bulls. Call on or write me before buying.

W. J. STATON. Beeville, Texas.



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SHORT HORN BULLS, ALL AGES, BULLS FOR SALE.—Address Walter P. Stewart, Gertrude, Jack Co., Texas.

200 SHORTHORN BULLS. 200

I have for sale 50 registered Bulls, yearlings spring of '97, $35 each for lot, $75 retail. Also 100 high grade 2-year olds spring of '97, $50 each. Also 70 high grade 3-year olds spring of '97, $60 each. More Cruickshank blood than can be found in one herd. Would contract to furnish two carloads of Herefords, yearlings spring of '97; 25 of these registered, rest high grades. W. P. HARNED, Bunceton, Cooper Co., Mo.

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NEOSH VALLEY HERD OF SHORT HORNS, Imp. Lord Lieutenant, 120019, heads herd. Young stock for sale. Address, D. P. NORTON, Council Grove, Kansas.

ROYAL HERD RED POLLED CATTLE.

One car Calves and Yearlings, both sexes, for October delivery. Address

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The Oakland Herd of richly-bred registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle, headed by the great Blackbird breeding bull Black Abbot, 10428, and Young Wellington 2d, 20700; 40 choice young bulls for sale at prices to suit the times. Inspection invited.

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BULLS—For sale, Hereford, Durham; Thoroughbred and grades. W. B. GRIMES, JR., Ashland, Kansas.

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Breeder of the best strains of ABERDEEN ANGUS. These cattle now stand at the head of all beef breeds. The best in the world, having taken first prize at the World's Fair over all breeds, and same at all late fairs and in Europe.

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The Bourbon County Herd English Berkshires.

100 head best English and American blood—23 brood sows. Herd boars are Prince Jr. 29632, LeGrand 33355, King Silver 41505 and Major Lee 44069. 15 fall boars and 12 fall gilts ready to go. 35 spring pigs coming on. Correspondence and a personal inspection invited.—J. S. MAGERS, Arcadia, Crawford Co., Kansas.

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Send for description of the famous O. I. C. Hogs. First applicant from each locality secures a pair ON TIME and agency.

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DUROC-JERSEY HOGS—Registered stock. Send stamp for 60 page catalogue, illustrated, prices and history. Useful information to young breeders. J. M. STONEBRAKER. Pancla, Ill.

BERKSHIRES—I have some thoroughbred Berkshire Boars, March farrow, for sale at $10. C. W. MARTIN, Decatur, Texas.

Oak Hill Herd of Registered POLAND CHINA SWINE represents the best families of the breed. Pigs not related. Farm located between two railroads. Address W. J. DUFFEL, West, or Ross, McLennan Co., Texas.

Fine Poland China Pigs

Highly Bred and well grown. None better. Winning prices. Write,

JOHN S. KERR & SON,

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GILT-EDGE HERD.



Of registered Poland Chinas, winners of first in every class showed in at Taylor Fair, 1896.

Herd Boars, "Texas Free Trade Wilkes and Ideal U. S." both winners of first in class. Young sows bred and pigs for sale. Prices reasonable for quality of stock. Correspondence Solicited. WM. O'CONNOR, Taylor, Texas.

FANCY BERKSHIRE PIGS.



The very best quality, by Black Prince II 33343, winner of first and sweepstake prizes at Dallas. Show pigs a Specialty. BROWN LEGHORN Chickens and Eggs for sale at reasonable prices. ED. L. OLIVER, Cooper, Texas.

FOR SALE.



Fine Tennessee bred Jacks and Jennets and large high-class English Berkshire hogs. We handle the best of stock and prices reasonable. King Pitt, 32,937A, bred by Metcalf Bros., East Elmo, N. Y., and Columbus II, 33,712A, herd boars. Our Sows are high bred and good individuals. Write us for catalogue free.

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Springdale Herd of Poland-Chinas.

Herd headed by Catcher, sweepstakes winner St. Louis Fair 1895. Jumbo Wilkes, Grady, won first in class and second in sweepstakes Dallas 1895. T's Lord Corwin whose sire and dam each weighed 1000 pounds. Texas Claude 2nd, grandsire Claude, won sweepstakes at World's Fair. My breeders are of the larger families, of the best herds of the north.

C. W. THOMAS, Prop., Pottsboro, Tex.

Cherry Orchard Herd.

Registered Poland Chinas. 100 head. Herd boars—Wren's Model, 17400 S; Hadley Corwin Faultless, 35552 S; Wren's Medium 2d, 16541 S; Capper and Tanner, sons of What's Wanted, Jr., 17719 S, and Col. Hidestretcher, 107, XIX O. Bred Gilts and 50 spring Pigs to select from. Inspection and correspondence invited.

W. H. WREN, Marion, Marion Co., Ks.

W. P. GARSON, Breeder of prize winning Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins. Eggs in season. Also

Registered Poland-China Swine.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices.

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BIG VALLEY STOCK FARM,

For Poland-China Hogs, Milk Stock and Pit Game Chickens, write J. V. BARTLEY, Lancaster, Texas.

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Saddle Stallions and Jacks.

THE GREATEST LOT OF SADDLE STALLIONS ever brought to Texas, of the celebrated Tom Hal and other noted strains. Also one-half dozen Jacks of best breeding and ready for service.

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GOATS.

FOR ANGORA GOATS apply to H. T. FUCHS, Tiger Mill, Texas.

POULTRY.

J. F. Henderson,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS,

Breeder of Thoroughbred Poultry. State agent for MONITOR INCUBATOR and BROODER. Send 4 cents for Catalogue and Price list.

HAWKINS POULTRY YARDS.

S. C. White Leghorns. Every one scores 93 points and better. Partridge Cochins (Lake strain). Pen scores 187. Indian Games (Webster strain) and Black Breasted Red Game Bantams. Eggs $2.00 per setting. Lakes and Dead Easy Lice Exterminator shipped from Fort Worth General Supply Agent.

CORA K. HAWKINS, Fort Worth, - Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

FROM ROSE AND SINGLE COMB

W. Leghorns, W. P. Rocks,
C. I. Games, B. C. Bantams,
White Guineas, Pekin Ducks,
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W. R. MICKLE, Breeder of

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Of the following varieties: Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, B. P. Rocks, S. S. Hamburgs; also M. B. Turkeys, Pekin Ducks and Toulouse Geese. Eggs for hatching—Chickens and Ducks, $2 for 15; Turkeys and Geese, $3 for 12.

PIGS IN PAIRS NOT AKIN.

Satisfaction guaranteed on all sales.

Birdville, Tarrant Co., Texas.

HOUSEHOLD.

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

THE VAMPIRE.

(From the Woman's Side. Inscribed to Rudyard Kipling by Mary Elizabeth Lease.)

A woman there was, and she gave her love,
Even as you and I,
To a pitiless beast; she thought him a man,
Loved him as only a true woman can,
And believing in him her life began,
Even as you and I.

Oh, the broken hearts, the ruined lives,
The madness and despair,
Belong to the man who knows full well
That the flame of lust is the fuel of hell,
But who knowing does not care.

The woman gave him honor and faith,
Even as you and I;
And the beast, who was a beast from birth,
Dragged her white her white young life in the slime of earth.
Darkened her name with dishonor's breath,
Even as you and I.

Oh, the torment smoke of a soul sin-slain,
The heartache and tears and care,
Belong to the beast who as love's high priest
Cared not for honor or truth in the least,
Slaughtered her soul and did not care.

And the woman with name of wife denied,
Even as you and I,
Was cast by the pitiless world aside;
And the better nature within her died;
It might have lived had he but tried,
Even as you and I.

Oh, the pitiful shame when men will blame,
And the false world place its ban
On the soul that was slain, whose tears and pain,
Whose prayers and pleading were all in vain,
Who loved a beast that the world called a man.

TO HOUSEHOLD.

Farmer's Wife sends to the Household this week the interesting poem above, an answer to The Vampire from the Woman's Side. Read it. Farmer's Wife writes a good letter. Of course marriage is not a failure. There are failures in marriage. There are failures in everything. Ask yourself what this world would be without homes. And without that holy and God-ordained institution, marriage there could be no homes. It is not marriage that is a failure. That which made the possibility of this question arise is the false idea of those who enter marriage. In no step in life is so much common sense required as in marriage, and it is the one quality usually the least used—until the honeymoon is past.

Yes, Star, I do think Carless Bill is too severe on city girls. He evidently does not know them well.

I am as delighted to hear from Circle Dot again as any of the young girls can be. His long silence caused me much trouble. Am glad he is well and in his old haunts. I echo the wish that Esther and Escro will write us from their city home. I wrote Circle Dot a long, personal letter, and as I had not heard from him was afraid he had married that little browne-eyed girl and forgotten us. He is forgiven now and has all the sympathy he craves. I understand. I have a special gift of understanding hearts that crave sympathy.

Have a letter from a new member, High Fly. She does not approve of round-ups. Perhaps she is right.

Another new member this week is Elizabeth. I like her name. It bespeaks character and is time-honored.

Another admirer comes this week, nameless, asking the Household for a name. I would gladly christen her, but wait and give the Household that privilege. Send your name for this nameless one on a slip of paper to me. She will be called by the name receiving the greatest number of votes.

Ouachita Ogress is another new member this week. Her letter is interesting. Thanks for encorraging words of the Household. Will Circle Dot kindly tell this new member what a round-up is? Describe it for her benefit. Am pleased to give the readers an interesting letter from Dutchie this week.

I have an interesting letter from Olin, which cannot be published on account of being written on both sides of paper. Please do not forget this in future. I have a communication for Sweet William—please send me full address at once. Have name but not address. Let every member remember to send full name and address with every letter. It saves my going over a list of two or three hundred each time. Please bear this in mind, as I receive dozens of communications and requests for different members of Household every week.

Plains Cowboy writes this week.

FROM DUTCHIE.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household:

Seeing that on account of my last letter being written on both sides of the paper was not published, I'll try and do better, and hope you will all look over my careless mistake.

I have been attending a revival meeting. Had the pleasure of seeing nineteen of our friends baptised at once.

I like the Household better every day but had to laugh heartily when I read Careless Bill's letter about the city girls getting wet at the round-up in the rain, but he must have joked a little about the ground where they stood being white with face powder. 'Tis true they use a great deal of it, but how could they use so much? That is quite a joke. Come again, Careless Bill. I like the cowboys. My father and brothers are cowboys. I have lived on a ranch all my life, but never visit the round-ups myself. I live in Oklahoma Territory, but don't think I am acquainted with Careless Bill, although I know a great many cowboys in Oklahoma Territory, Texas and New Mexico. I will send Mrs. Buchanan the words of "You Were False' but I'll Forgive You." She can print them for Careless Bill, or send them to him, just as she likes. I would like to get acquainted with Careless Bill. I think I would like him, and Man, also. I want the words to "Save My Motner's picture from the Sale." Mrs. Buchanan has my name and address.

I have many nice songs. I will send any of them to any address sent me.

We have many large watermelons. I wish Mrs. Buchanan and some of the Household were here to neip us enjoy them.

If I see this in print, I will write again. I will close, with best wishes to all.

DUTCHIE.

Oklahoma Territory.

ADMIRER OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: Here comes another new member, asking admittance to the charming Household circle. I am spending my first summer in the country, and find it very lonely. I spend one pleasant evening of every week reading and thinking of the Household letters and if this is accepted I will spend another evening writing and thinking of what to write that may prove pleasant and profitable to some of us.

I really can't tell which one of the members I admire most. I am interested in each one.

Nit, you seem to have been in quite a poetical state of mind at the writing of your letter, though I like poets, and also their poems.

I join Sweet William in insisting that Man write, telling us of his trouble that we may have more sympathy with him if possible.

Will some of the friends please send me suggestions for a name, as I am without one? NAMELESS.

Mineral Wells, Texas, August 15.

ASKS WHAT IS A ROUND-UP.

Dear Household: Good morning, dear editress and members. Perhaps you may wonder who I am. Well, if any one has any curiosity on that subject, I will relieve their mind. Glance at the close of this missive.

I live on the banks of the beautiful Onachita, a river, as a local paper remarked, rivaling in scenery the canons of the Colorado..

I read a description of the reunion at Seymour. I wish I could have been there, especially to have seen the Indian war dance. I have never seen a real live Indian (or dead one, either) so that would have been the center of attraction for me. I have never seen a cowboy, or been on a ranch. I wish to ask a question,but please don't laugh at my ignorance. What is a round-up?

Have any of the members ever attended a donkey party? I will give a description of one I attended: A tailless donkey was painted on a square of canvass and tacked to the wall. Then one after another advanced to the picture, blind-folded, and tail in hand. The object was to pin the donkey's appendage in the right place. Laughable were many of the misses. The poor donkey remained tailless, as no one pinned the tail in the exact place. The winner of the booby prize was away off, about two feet from the canvass. It was the most enjoyable affair I ever attended.

Purple Pansy receives so much praise that it is a wonder her head isn't turned. Praise is sweet, especially when one is worthy of it.

I speak without partiality when I say I think the Household is the most interesting page published. The members seem bound together with bonds of friendship and love for our dear editress. They will vie with each other in writing interesting letters.

Well, I fear I may lower the standard of the Household, I will close. Success to the Household. Long may it wave. OUACHITA OGRESS.

WANTS SONGS.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: Will you admit another country girl into your charming circle? I have been a constant admirer of the Household, but the fear of the wastebasket has kept me from writing.

I, like Rosebud, am a country girl, and agree with her on what she says about round-ups.

Will some one send me "Only Flirting," "The Dying Nunn," "Young Charlot?" I will send in return "Putting on Style," "Betsy Brown," "Brooklyn Theater," Too Late," "You Have Learned to Love Another," or any of the seventy songs I know. Send to Mrs. Buchanan, and she will forward to me. If I see this in print I will come again. With love to all.

ELIZABETH.

Ragland, Ford Co., Tex., Aug. 20, '97.

ON ROUND-UPS.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: I, like many others, have been a constant admirer of the Household for some time. I agree with Careless Bill, it is better to be loved and lost than never loved at all. I do not think there is but one true love.

Mrs. Buchanan, my parents have been here seventeen years. They came before Texas was settled. I am 15 years old, am 5 feet 4 inches tall. I have dark brown hair, grey eyes and light complexion.

Sweet William writes a nice letter.

Careless Bill is the one for me. He writes such nice letters. I hope he will write often.

I don't think that girls have any business at round-ups. We have a good many cattle, and we don't go out, although there are nice girls in town.

Well, I will close for this time, hoping this won't rach the wastebasket. Love to all.

HIGH FLY.

Ragland, Ford Co., Texas.

NEW COWBOY MEMBER.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household friends: I will come once more, as some of the members want to hear from a Plains Cowboy. I am almost afraid to write, however, as the wastebasket caught my last letter. I believe Careless Bill is a little too hard on city girls. Although you say "it is true I have a good excuse for being a bachelor," don't think it is so for I have loved and lost young. Ladies are few and far between in this part of Texas. We have fifteen cowboys to three girls, so you see there is a poor chance for me. If some of you good girls would come to the Panhandle you could find yourself a good man. Lightning don't know the pleasures in love, I am sure. I would like to hear Man's troubles with his girl. If he will tell his, I will give you a few lines of mine. I would like to correspond with some good girl. Mrs. Buchanan will give you my address if you wish to write. Good wishes to all.

PLAINS COWBOY.

Tascosa, Texas.

FROM A SPECIAL FAVORITE.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I come to you to-night a candidate for sympathy. I am so lonely. I feel as I imagine John Howard Payne felt when he sat down on the busy streets of Paris and wrote his wonderful hymn, "Home, Sweet Home." Here amid the familiar scenes of ranch life, where everything seems in position to promote peace of mind, and even happiness, judging by the lazy laugh and satisfied air of my comrade cowboys, as they lounge around smoking their after supper cigarettes, with that air of good-natured familiarity that only a cowboy commands. As I cannot join in the smoke, I draw off to one side, and try to put out of mind these lines that keep ringing through my brain, ever like this: "Like logs of drift-wood on a swollen main; we meet, we drift apart, to meet again, somewhere, on down the stream of time." It is thoughts like these that cause me to call for sympatny. My little friends,Esther ond Escro have gone back to the great Eastern cities to school, leaving a void in the hearts of their friends out here. If they become the mistresses of their books that they were of their horses they will surely win a high place in the educated world. Ah, with an eye like an eagle and a step like a deer, ladies, we hope to see a letter in the Household from them describing their life in school. As we have been so kindly asked to abbreviate our letters, I think that we ought to do so. There has been a number of accessions to the Household since I was there. They all seem to write interesting letters. Sister Sweet is from my town. I think she ought to pull down her veil to me. I am sure that she knows me. I would like to round up Careless Bill for one of his remarks, but have not the space at present, so I will just say good-bye to all the rest, and stop in the door long enough to wink at Careless Bill, so that he will expect to hear later on from

CIRCLE DOT.

OF INTEREST TO MANY.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: I select this beautiful August morning to have a chat with you and the members. I have spent most of my time this summer preparing some drawings for the Dallas Fair, but as this morning is so bright and cool, I can hardly resist the temptation of asking permission of you to let me enter your charming circle for the second time.

Vivian, you must tell us about the nice time you expect to have at the picnic. I know we would be interested, and I for one, sure.

Mrs. Buchanan, don't you think Careless Bill makes too much fun of the city girls?

Texas Tom seems to be in a very serious mood while writing this last time. Texas Tom, don't you think it is owing more to the way that we are raised, and the liberties that are allowed us, that some grow up shy and are embarassed when thrown into each other's company? The boys are more shy than the girls, especially when they are dresed in their best clothes, and go to call the first time. If he happens to catch the young lady smiling, then, of course, he thinks she is making fun of him. He fidgets in his chair and stammers out a few common-place remarks, while she grins and ties knots in her handkerchief.

Violet, you wrote such a nice letter last week. I now hope Careless Bill has changed his opinion of you.

Lightning's letters are always interesting, and, in fact, all the Household letters are entertaining and instructive. Well, I think I had better close, with love and best wishes to all.

STAR.

Fort Worth, Texas.

ON "MARRIAGE A FAILURE."

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: Will it be too presumptious to introduce myself into your charming circle, and ask to be a friend of the family? I haven't the assurance of Sister Sweet in forcing an entrance, and then, too, I am old folks, as we are termed after marriage, but have two little girls, one 8, and a baby girl—the sweetest in the world, of course. And what household is complete without children, to brighten it with their laughter and clatter?

Luna Bonita asks that we discuss the subject, "Is Marriage a failure?" From general, as well as personal observation I should say no; while there are lots of uncongenial marriages and the divorce courts are full, there are also many happy homes and, then, isn't life a great deal what we make it? And there are so many just suited to the home life, who, in a public life, such as the new woman leads, would be out of place, and speaking generally a girl must choose a public life, or rather, work, or marriage, as in many cases home nest cannot always shelter us, and if we discard marriage for some other career, may it not also prove a failure? Let us hear from Mrs. Buchanan on the subject , as it is one that cannot be exhausted. I, like others, would like to hear from Isabelle.

Don't you think Man is getting spoiled?

I enjoy all the letters away out here in the country.

As love seems the theme of your page, it seems rather prosaic to ask about affairs culinary, but I want to ask if any of the members can tell me how to make crackers.

I have a lot of books, novels and magazines I would love to exchange for books, or anything of equal value. Members can get my address from Mrs. Buchanan.

I enclose a poem on the woman's side of Kipling's poem of the Vampire. Could keep on ad infinitum, ad nauseum,but will close until next time if I am not shown the door.

FARMER'S WIFE.

Abilene, Tex., Aug. 16.

FOSTER'S LOCAL FORECASTS.

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

Sept. 19.—Cool.
Sept. 20.—Moderating.
Sept. 21.—Warmer.
Sept. 22.—Threatening
Sept. 23.—Changeable.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Copyrighted, 1897, by W. T. Foster.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 13.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 20th to 24th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 24th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 25th, great central valley 26th to 28th, eastern states 29th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 24th, great central valleys 26th, eastern states 28th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 27th, great central valleys 29th, eastern states October 1st.

In the northern states the week ending 18th will average cool. In the southern states that week will average above normal with a great fall in temperature not far from the close of the week.

Cool weather in this month will end in the northern states not far from 20th and warm weather of the southern states, for this month, will end not far from 15th.

Heavy rains may be expected in Texas and in the Missouri valley during the week ending 18th, and dry weather in the Atlantic coast states.

I procured from the national weather bureau a record of the daily temperature at Chicago for twenty-five years and one month—9200 days—for the purpose of working out small details in weather changes.

After one hundred days' work we came to most remarkable results, tables that will give, long in advance, all the principal changes in temperature for the vicinity of Chicago.

This is the most important work yet achieved.

I hope to get this new work in condition to apply it to the whole of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains early in 1898.

My plan of work has been to repeatedly go over the calculations, each time making some improvement and discovering errors in previous calculations. By this means the system is slowly, but surely, approaching perfection.

But it is a very long and tedious work for my force, and ought to be worked out by the national weather bureau.

I am now preparing to convince the weather bureau scientists that I have discovered the physical basis of meteorology, the key that unlocks the future of the weather.

I am entirely confident of success in this effort. It will probably require the greater part of 1898 to get through with this test, as it will be a very thorough and critical examination.

Tables that agree with the records of twenty-five years past will correctly foretell the future weather, and this is my means of knowing when I have my calculations perfected.

WHAT IS AN ACHE?

It is a Weakness—Somewhere. It is a part of the Body that Your Blood is not Able to Nourish.

A place that lacks a certain food to build up its strength.

What does it lack?

Iron.

The strength of iron can literally be made out of iron. All doctors prescribe iron for weak constitutions, or would like to.

But most iron preparations blacken the teeth and have a disagreeable taste.

Dr. Harter was the first physician to discover a pleasant-tasting preparation of iron, which does not blacken the teeth. It is prepared from the pyrophosphate of iron, recognized by scientists as the best of all the salts of iron.

It is called Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

Backache, sideache, muscle ache, headache and all other aching pains can be driven out with Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic. It cures chill and ague.

The iron goes into your blood, and from there to all parts of your body that need it.

Geologists know when they see red earth that there is iron in it. Doctors, that red blood has iron in it.

Pale people need iron to color their blood. White blood is unhealthy.

Red, strong, robust people with bright, ruddy cheeks have plenty of iron in their blood, and all the iron strength that goes with it.

Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic will give this strength to you, if you want it.

To be well, to be strong, to be free from pain, to have bright eyes and a clear, fresh complexion--who would not want it?

Here are the very words of a well-known minister and writer, the Rev. J. P. Watson, editor of the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*. He says, "Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic did wonders for me when apparently nothing else would reach my case. With its use I rallied rapidly from weakness into strength. I never regretted my testimony nor its general use."

Sold everywhere.

Sample dose of Dr. Harter's Little Liver Pills and Book of Dreams mailed free.

Address HARTER, Dayton, O.

Dr. Harter's Little Liver Pills do the business

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VALUABLE CUT PAPER PATTERNS FREE TO EVERY READER OF TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Home Dressmaking Made Easy.

We have made arrangements with an old and reliable pattern house whose styles are universally adopted by well-dressed people everywhere, by which we are offering free to the readers of TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL the latest cut paper patterns. When purchased in the regular way patterns cost from 20 cents to 50 cents apiece.

Any of our readers who will cut out the Pattern Order Coupon below and mail it to this office enclosing six 2-cent stamps to help pay for handling, mailing, etc., will receive one pattern of the sizes printed with each design.

Be sure and give your name and full address and number of the pattern wanted. You do not need to write a letter. Simply cut out the coupon and mail it according to the directions thereon, and you will receive the pattern in the size chosen. Use the coupon printed below, else the pattern will cost you 25 cents.

FOR AFTERNOON WEAR.

No. 1175—Iris Waist. Sizes for 10 and 12 years.

This very stylish waist may be worn with a full, straight skirt or any style of gored skirt, and may be made as plain or as dressy as desired. It is gathered to a yoke, and over the yoke



is worn a square embroidered yoke, with bands of insertion depending from it and fastened to the waist line. The yoke and bands may also be made of silk or velvet contrasting with the gown fabric and may be finished separately, so that changes can be made. The skirt illustrated is of full, straight breadths, finished with a deep hem and trimmed with a band of insertion. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found in the envelope in which it is enclosed.

A BECOMING CORSAGE.

No. 1169—Orton Waist. Sizes 34, 36 and 40 inches bust measure.

A stylish and becoming design in taffeta silk, suitable for an independent waist. An effective combination of material can be used, so it will be found a useful model by which to remodel waists of former seasons. The blouse is full at the waist and neck and droops well over the belt. The neck is finished with a twist of the plain silk, and finished at the back and sides



with a full plaited ruche. The finish at the wrist is a full double ruffle, drooping well over the hand. A girdle of velvet finishes the waist. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

—COUPON—

Entitling to Pattern— Any Size of No.....

Cut this out, fill in your name and address and mail it to

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL,
Dallas, Texas.

Name..... Bust.....in

Address..... Waist.....in

.....

Always give bust measure for Waists, Sacques, Coats and Jackets. Give waist measure for skirts.

Enclose 12 cents to pay for mailing and handling expenses for each pattern wanted.

☞ Do not make complaint of non-receipt of pattern until 10 days have elapsed.

A High-Grade College for Young Ladies. **LINDENWOOD,** ST. CHARLES, MO., (20 miles from St. Louis). Two thorough collegiate courses; art, music and elocution specialties.

REV. W. S. KNICHT, D. D., Pres.

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VOCAL.

No.		
21	Ain't I Feelin' Good, Ethiopian Song	*F. A. Kent*
48	A Forest Ramble	*Frank Abt*
2	After	*E. St. John*
25	Bring Back Thy Sunshine	*Marie Plamondon*
84	Come to the Sunset Tree	*Mrs. Bemans*
78	Comrades	*Felix McGlennon*
53	Cuckoo Song	*F. G. Cole*
62	Can Love Be Right?	*M. C. Cuttle*
40	Dear Heart	*Vio Bailet*
46	Dream Faces	*W. M. Hutchison*
61	Douglas! Tender and True	*Lady John Scott*
51	East Side Belles	*R. H. Jamison*
44	Forgot, Forgive	*Milton Wellings*
70	Girl I Met On the Farm, The	*Jno. Brett*
52	Golden Years Are Fleeting	*Louis Diehl*
33	Has Your Heart Grown Cold?	*Ernest Vane*
65	He Is An Englishman	*Sir Arthur Sullivan*
7	Hour of Rest, The	*Joseph L. Roeckel*
94	How Will He Ever Catch Them? Comic	*W. Tenbert*
59	Happy Little Country Girls	*Elizabeth Philp*
17	I'm Looking For the Owner, Comic	*E. P. Colins*
26	It Seems To Me	*Sidney Jones*
16	I Want To See Mother Once More	*A. T. Harms*
89	I Whistle and Wait for Katie	*Michael Nolan*
71	I'll Meet Her When the Sun Goes Down,	*Wm. Welch*
24	Jimmy On the Chute	*Harry Greenbank*
20	Kiss the Little Ones For Me	*Herbert Bibbey*
66	Kate, Poor Kate, Comic	*Kate Royle*
55	Let Music Break on that Blest Morn,	*Christmas Carol*
31	Little Coquette	*Alfred G. Scott*
50	Little Fisher-Maiden	*Ludolf Waldemann*
73	Love That Slumbers	*Milton Wellings*
90	Little Annie Rooney	*Michael Nolan*
1	Longing	*W. L. Moore*
54	Little Buttercup's Song	*Sir Arthur Sullivan*
29	Love's Dream, Waltz Song	*Harry Dimond*
56	Love's Soft Greeting	*N. L. Gilbert*
4	Man that Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo,	*Gilbert*
23	My Own Little Sweetheart	*Harry Dimond*
67	Many Years Ago	*Sir Arthur Sullivan*
28	My Rosebud and Me	*Alfred Yorke*
22	Mary and John	*Oswald Stoll*
91	My Sweet Jessie	*Charles W. Pearce*
95	My Lover's Heart is True	*Nicola Ferri*
12	Norah	*Arthur J. Sewell*
9	Old Folks at Home	*S. C. Foster*
42	Only Love Can Tell	*Berthold Tours*
30	Peggy at the Gate	*Alfred Yorke*
19	Private Tommy Atkins	*S. Potter*
69	Playmates	*Edmund Forman*
84	Roses Fair are Dreaming	*George L. Jamieson*
5	Shop Girls of New York, The	*Charles E. Pratt*
73	Speak to Me	*Fabio Campana*
16	Starlight and Dancing	*George J. Trapp*
60	Sailing	*Godfrey Marks*
10	Swinging	*Michael Watson*
83	The Song For Me	*Michael Watson*
6	Thou Art The Star	*Frank Milton*
67	That Is Love	*Felix McGlennon*
86	Ta-Ra-Ra Boom-Ta-Ray	*C. B. L. Brannon*
49	Trilby	*M. DeMartha*
63	The Boy I Love	*Sol. Smith Russell*
87	Tell Me Truly	*A. M. Wakefield*
27	The Sweetest Tune	*Franz Abt*
74	Village Bells	*Charles Rossett*
13	When You Press the Little Button on the Wall	*John Kenyon*
8	Why Tarries My Love	*T. Welch*
80	When I Was a Lad	*Sir Arthur Sullivan*
8	Willie's Coming Home To-Morrow	*H. St. John*
79	Watchman, What of the Night?	*Ch. Gounod*
22	Why Did We Love So Well	*Charles E. Pratt*
76	When I View the Mother Holding	*Anon*
88	Will Your Heart Respond to Mine?	*A. D. Dutcher*
88	When Soft Eyes Smile	*Joseph L. Roeckel*
77	When Twilight Gathers In	*J. L. Molloy*

INSTRUMENTAL.

No.		
23	A Galaty Girl, Waltz	*Charles E. Pratt*
53	American Guard March, Two-Step	*Chas. E. Pratt*
14	Chrysteneh, Schottische Caprice	*Chas. E. Pratt*
3	Columbus Waltz	*E. St. John*
52	Echoes of Love, Nocturne	*L. B. Wolf*
45	Ella Schottische	*Frank Livingston*
100	Fond Hearts Must Part	*Gustav Lange*
97	Gismonda, Two-Step March	*Arthur M. Cohen*
47	Harvest Moon, Reverie	*Carl Eckert*
35	Heart of Ruby, Waltz	*Carl Eckert*
57	In Meadows Green	*Carl Eckert*
39	Loretta, Gavotte	*Charles E. Pratt*
31	Malden's Dream, The, Mazourka	*M. B. Foster*
99	March	*Mauri*
64	My Native Home March	*C. Hauschild*
75	My Best Girl, March	*Gustav Lange*
60	Oberon, Fantasie	*Ledue*
18	On the Bayou, African Dance	*Arthur M. Cohen*
58	Our Pretty Girls, Rondo Galop	*L. Streabbog*
93	Songs Without Words	*Mendelssohn*
43	Santa Lucia, Polka	*Carlos Manuel*
69	Swedish Wedding March	*August Sedermon*
29	Tuxedo, Two-Step March	*Arthur M. Cohen*
11	Washington Arch, March	*Joseph Fox Weber*
41	Zepita, Two-Step March	*Arthur M. Cohen*

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Fort Worth, Texas.

SAN ANTONIO.

San 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

San Antonio & Aransas Pass.

For Boerne and Kerrville leaves daily except Saturday and Sunday at 2:45 p. m.; Sundays at 8:30 a. m.; Saturday 4:30 p. m. Arrive daily except Sunday and Monday at 10:45 a. m.; Sundays at 7:00 p. m., Monday at 9:30 a. m.

For Houston, Cuero and Waco, leaves daily at 8:50 a. m., arrive at 6:30 p. m.

For Rockport, Corpus Christi and Alice, leaves at 1:55 p. m., arrives at 1:55 p. m.

Southern Pacific.

EAST—Leaves at 12:10 p. m. and 9:30 p. m.; arrives at 7:25 a. m. and 4:25 p. m.

Leaves for Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago at 7:23 p. m.

Arrives from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Fort Worth, Dallas and Waco at 8:45 a. m.

WEST—For Eagle Pass, California and Mexico, leaves at 4:45 p. m and arrives at 11:50 a. m.

International & Great Northern.

NORTH—Leaves at 9:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.; arrives at 7:25 a. m. and 3:15 p. m.

SOUTH—Leaves at 9:45 a. m. and arrives at 7:30 p. m.

North, daily express special leaves 9:30 a. m., arrives 3:15 p. m.

South, leaves 9:45 a. m., arrives 7:30 p. m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Leaves for Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago at 9:30 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.

Arrives from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas, Fort Worth and Waco at 7:25 a. m. and 3:15 p. m.

San Antonio & Gulf Shore.

Train leaves San Antonio for Martinez, Sanders, Adkins, Lavernia and Sutherland Springs at 4:30 a. m. daily except Sunday.

Arrives at San Antonio at 9:00 p. m. daily except Sunday.

THE SAN ANTONIO MARKET.

The past week has been one of marked interest in the horse department. The buyers have been plentiful and there has been practically nothing on the market in the horse line. Whether this shortage is caused by the horse raisers expecting a boom in prices shortly or by a coincidence will no doubt become known by the end of another week. The local trade has been about as usual in live stock:

San Antonio quotations—Beeves, $2.25@2.75; cows, $2.00@2.50; two-year-olds, $2.00@2.40; yearlings, $2.15@2.50; calves, $2.65@3.00; sheep, $2.75@3.00; bulls, $1.25@1.50; hogs, $2.50@3.50.

H. C. Story of San Marcos, was down Tuesday with his accustomed smile.

S. Nations, the beef buyer of Emporia, Kansas, left Tuesday last for home, having completed his purchases.

Jas. Beaumont, live stock agent of the Southern Pacific, was in the city Tuesday.

E. A. McGehee has put in most of the entire week in San Antonio. He is getting ready to feed.

Geo. W. West of Live Oak county, came in Tuesday and is spending the week at headquarters, a guest at the Southern.

Jno. Sheehan of Austin, was here Friday looking for a bunch of butcher cattle and also a few feeders. He went down the Sap Saturday.

W. C. Edwards, Wagoner, I. T., an extensive operator in Texas cattle, arrived Sunday and is in the market for a good string of steers if he can find them.

The Live Oak County Times entertains a faint hope that the new road to be built from San Antonio to Brownsville may come through Oakville.

J. A. Wilson, general agent of the Chicago and Alton, with headquarters at Fort Worth, arrived Friday and is spending a few days in the interest of his road.

M. J. Baker, the stockman from Cuero, came up Friday on business. He says they have had some rain down there but very few sections have enough yet.

Sheriff and Cowman R. B. Neighbors of Fort Stockton, is here attending to official business and during leisure moments telling what fine grass and cattle they have out in Pecos county.

J. W. Brockman and J. M. Wishert, of Falls City, were here Thursday with cattle for the local market which were disposed of at satisfactory prices, and they will have another bunch up in a few days.

Dan Nance, the San Marcos feeder, has been here since Thursday. For a man who said cattle were too high and he had given up the idea of feeding, his movements this week look just a little strange. Smart men, however, change their notion occasionally, and this is likely an instance.

Thad Miller, the stockman of Hondo, came up the first of the week and left for Seguin Thursday evening. Mr. Miller will feed a good string of steers at Seguin or New Braunfels, and perhaps at both places, this fall, and his business here was to complete his purchases and perfect other arrangements to that end.

W. S. Hall, a prominent stockman of Atascosa county made the Journal office a pleasant visit Tuesday. He is a subscriber to the Journal and a well posted cowman generally. He said that cattle and crops were in good condition taking everything into consideration. The cotton crop was short but probably as good as has been expected for several weeks.

Mark Evans came down from Wagoner, I. T., Sunday night and returned Tuesday morning. He said that cattle men up there are pretty much in the same frame of mind as those in South Texas. He volunteered the information that he did not come down to buy anything, as prices were too high, but sellers have ceased to be alarmed by utterances of this kind. He was looking well and bore evidence of a prosperous season.

Rom Graham, the corpulent live stock commission man of Fort Worth, was here Monday and Thursday.

Fred Koster of Miltonville, Kansas, arrived in San Antonio Tuesday from a trip down to Lagarto, where he bought some 1500 steers, and went north Tuesday night.

Col. E. B. Harrold of Fort Worth, who passed through San Antonio early last week on a trip down the Aransas Pass road, returned on his way home Thursday. The colonel is the same pleasant, jovial gentleman as of yore, but just a little too much for the average reporter to work, when nosing around for news.

D. C. Pryor of Pearsall, who has recently been down the S. A. & A. P. on a tour of information and incidentally looking for something worth the money, arrived in San Antonio Friday night. He is "bearing" the market until he buys all the goats he wants. He admits however, that cattle are good property and that the Mexican yearling is trying to bow his neck and look like he was worth all the way from $11.00 up.

Thos. Chalmers, a Frio county stockman, came up from Pearsall Thursday on business and paid the Journal office a pleasant visit Friday. Mr. Chalmers has been a resident of Frio off and on for the past fifteen years, and stated that smiles were more frequent and much broader among cattlemen than ever before. Mr. C. has a bunch of steers, but don't give a cent whether he sells them or not. He also said that the cotton worm had not made its appearance there yet, but that the cotton crop will fall much below the calculations made in the spring.

Volney Ellis, Jr., of Uvalde county, was in the city Thursday on his return from a two or three weeks' trip to Eastern Texas. He is a stockman, and consequently was pleased at the outlook for continued good prices for cattle. When he started to East Texas Uvalde was dry and only learned that rains had fallen there recently on his arrival here. He was a pleasant visitor at the Journal headquarters, and realized fully that no well-regulated cow business could be conducted without the Journal. He left for his home at Uvalde Thursday afternoon.

W. T. Brite, a stockman of Atascosa county, spent a portion of Thursday in San Antonio and paid his respects and some of his money to the Journal office. He was on his way to Milam county on business, and left Friday morning. He has recently contracted his steers for fall delivery to S. Nations, of Emporia, Kansas. Mr. Brite is a firm believer in the Journal's doctrine of making the farm pan out, and has about 250 acres of land in cutivation, on which he raises feed for his stock during the winter.

Judge C. W. Standart, the well known and prosperous sheepman of Kinney county, is in the city and made an enjoyable visit to the Journal office Saturday. The judge has been a resident of Texas for about 30 years, and during the whole time has been in the sheep business. That he came out unscathed after four years of depression in the sheep and wool trade is sufficient proof that he is a financier as well as flockmaster. He states that sheepmen feel that now life is worth living again and have gone to work very energetically to improve their flocks. He refers of course to the progressive sheepmen. There are failures among sheepmen as well as in every other avocation of life. Judge Standart will breed about 6000 Merino ewes to Shropshire rams this fall. His holdings now number 15,000 head. He also states that James McLymont, who is a neighbor of his in Kinney county, and owns about 65,000 sheep, will breed about 20,000 with the Shropshires this fall.

C. W. Merchant, of Abilene, arrived in San Antonio Thursday and will remain for a week or ten days. The Journal representative, in an interview with him, learned that he had just returned from the San Simon Cattle Company ranch in Arizona, in which he is interested. Cattle up there, he says, are in splendid shape and plenty of grass and water abound. The range up there, he said, was far better than it had been in ten years. In reply to the question as to what he thought as regards any appreciable advance in cattle in the near future, the prospects for the future prosperous condition of the business, the maintenance of present prices, etc., he said: "I expect that a man who wants to buy anything had best not be too accommodating to newspaper reporters, but you may say that altogether different conditions confront the stockmen today than confronted them twelve or fifteen years ago. Back in the'80's you will remember that when prices were high a large proportion of the stockmen were either in debt or losing money and wanted to sell out. Then, again, a great number of those who were in comfortable circumstances concluded not to sell, and instead, borrowed money to buy more cattle and executed mortgages on the cattle then owned, which were free from debt, as well as on those purchased, only to see it all go up in smoke within a very few years. How is it now? You don't find ranchmen who care much about selling. The conditions are reversed, and why? Simply because the stockmen are free from debt, and there is nothing which promises such returns as an anual harvest of calves. Just note, too, will you, the difference in the class of cattle now and then. A herd of improved cattle in Texas was the exception rather than the rule then, whereas it would be difficult to find now a herd of any size which was not more or less improved. Cattle are scarcer now than they have ever been. The time was (and it was only a few years ago, too,) when stock cattle could not be sold for more than $5 per head. This resulted in many ranchmen shipping their cattle to market right off the range and selling their remnants for whatever they could get for them. This, of course, relieved the range, and there is more gross per head now than there has been for years." Mr. Merchant is also interested with J. M. Chittim, the big San Antonio cowman, as well as with his son, L. E. Merchant, both of whom are now in the city.

A NEW HERD.

J. F. Green left Monday for Oakland, Ills., and is taking in the Indianapolis fair this week. Mr. Green will make arrangements while North, to ship several cars of fine bulls into Texas, a portion of which will go on his ranch and the remainder will be used in filling orders already secured, and to be secured. Mr. Green is the senior member of the firm of Green & Gilbert, Oakland, Ills., which owns the only herd of Polled-Durham cattle in the United States. This is simply a full blooded Durham without horns. The first experiment in this line began some fourteen years ago, and the process though tedious, has proven a great success, and the animals of this double standard herd are entitled to two registrations, first in the Durham and second in the Poll-Durham record. The experiment was first started by procuring only two full-bred hornless Durham heifers known among breeders as "mishaps," or "accidents," and breeding them to the thoroughbred bulls. The process of procuring hornless bulls has of course been slow, and the herd now only numbers about 26 head, but the calves have found ready purchasers at good prices. The hornless steer has many advantages apparent at once to the raiser and shipper. Messrs. Green & Gilbert are breeders of Durham, Holstein, Hereford and Polled-Angus cattle and have an announcement of their proposed shipment of bulls to Texas in the near future, which appears in this issue of the Journal, and those who contemplate buying anything in their line will do well to communicate with them. Mr. Green will return about the 25th inst.

SLADE IN MEXICO.

He Discusses Economic and Agricultural Topics from a Mexican Standpoint.

Saltillo, Mexico, Sept. 4, 1897.

Three months roaming over the northern portion of this republic enables me to speak with some knowledge of the country and the situation here. In the first place, business generally is good, the cry of hard times not being heard here. The merchants seem satisfied with the volume of their business, and the laborer can find more work than he has a stomach for. Common, unskilled labor is better paid here than in the United States. In view of the fact that thousands of men are working here for 50 cents a day in Mexican money, this statement perhaps needs some explanation. In the first place, one Irish Paddy is worth as much as six Mexican laborers. This is admitted by all contractors. In the next place the 50 cents the Mexican laborer gets will go as far in liquidating family expenses as the dollar and a quarter the American laborer gets will in the latter's household expenses. I doubt very seriously whether many of the peons of this country ever read the scripture, but surely they obey implicitly the scriptural injunction, "Take no thought for the morrow." Why should they try? There is no starvation or suffering, no cold nor hunger in this country. Six bits is an exaggerated estimate of the cost of the entire wearing apparel one needs at any one time, and they live in a house not made with hands, but one whose ceiling is the star-bedecked sky. And should he fail to find work for a day or two in the week, he doesn't want to put in more time in order to be able to buy his supply of corn for tortillos, his beans and his pepper. Why, the resources of the broad prairies are open to him, and the cactus plant alone will furnish him a living, for the uses both of fruit and the tender leaves. His household effects consists of a blanket or two, a few rude cooking vessels, and his live stock consists of the ever present burro, maybe a few goats and perhaps a pig or two. When there is no longer work at one place he loads his pigs and his babies on the burros, and driving his goats ahead of him, thus moves to some other locality. He is never unhappy nor anxious for the future. He's not worth three whoops in hades when whoops are dirt cheap.

About the money down here: I notice that there is a great deal of sympathy being wasted in the United States about "poor Mexico," on account of the high rate of exchange or rother of the low price of silver. Hadn't the merchants of the United States as well look to the predicament it puts them in. The direct effect of this high rate of exchange seems to me to be a cessation of the importation of American goods. If it causes Mexico to develop her own limitless resources and to quit paying her money to American merchants, who is hurt, the Mexican or the American? It causes Americans who have brought money to this country and made money here to stay here and use it, since they cannot afford to exchange it for gold at such an enormous discount and then go spend that gold where it will buy no more than silver will here. It brings men with money from the United States here, because with the immense premium they get on American money, they see opportunities of most profitable investment, and they, too, will become substantial business men of this country, being unable to reconvert their money into gold to advantage. I know personally of several men who have come down here to invest a few thousand dollars because they could operate so much more largely with it here than at home. But suppose this bar to trade with other nations should continue a number of years, thus forcing Mexico to develop her own resources what might be the result? Why, with improved agricultural methods, this country, which has been paying the United States millions of money annually for the one article of corn, can raise corn enough to supply itself and to take the place of every bushel the United States now exports. These people now know no more about raising corn than I do about polishing diamonds. They sow it broadcast and make little or no effort at cultivation, and I have seen fields of it thick as canebreaks and fifteen feet tall. Of course, the ears small and imperfect. But if these fields were planted in rows, properly thinned and cultivated, two or three crops of 50 to 60 busheis per acre might be had. While the uplands of this country are as fine wheat producing lands as those of California, yet I do not suppose there are a dozen reapers or threshers in the republic. As to fruits, tobacco, sugar, rice, coffee, etc., there is no limit to possibilities. Perhaps it were not wise in Uncle Sam to laugh too heartily at Mexico and gcad her on to doing what she ought to have been doing for the last half century; namely, supplying herself and half the rest of the world with agricultural and horticultural products. Uncle Sam might find part, at least, of his own occupation gone. Suppose now that this country, having quit raising hell and revolution, should go to raising crops, who can tell the effect on American exports? But I may comfort Uncle Sam with the assurance that there is little probability of the present population doing anything if it requires physical exertion to do it. But there are others. Foreigners will see the immense returns to be had from agriculture here, and may soon develop this, as they have the other resources of the country.

I have said that silver here will buy as much as gold in the United States, and I believe that on the average this is strictly true. Two dollars a day will pay for board at the best hotel in this city. A tailor-made suit of clothes, which would have cost me $35 in Dallas, cost me $24 in Mexican money here. Railroad fare is cheaper here in Mexican money than it is in gold across the line. Likewise, telegraph tolls. Street car fare is about the same as in the United States. Rents are much cheaper here than the same kind of buildings would rent for in Dallas; and as for liquor, I assert without fear of successful contradiction, that a more varied and sundry assortment of diversified jags can be had for 25 cents here than on any other part of the globe. Fve cents will serve to load on a reasonable jag if one will stick to mescal sold in the back alleys, while a dime is plenty to purchase enough of this hellish liquid to insure a peon a night in jail and a few days on the public works. I have some rather thrilling personal experiences which I will furnish your readers in an early issue.

NEWS NOTES.

Jas. A. Copeland shot and instantly killed Arch Reeves last Monday at Schulenberg. Both were residents of Fayette county. Reeves had relatives in Floresville. The examining trial resulted in Copeland being placed under $3,000 bond to await the action of the grand jury. The facts which led up to the tragedy are not attainable.

The Daily Herald, Brownsville: Eight cars of cotton seed will be hauled to the Point this afternoon to be loaded on the schooner C. H. Moore for shipment to Galveston....Though yesterday's rain was bountiful and thankfully received, yet the gardeners say they would like to have more.....The total rainfall yesterday as measured by the Fort Brown gauge was 1.10 inches.

Menard County Enterprise: McIlwaine Bros., of San Saba, passed through town this week with a herd of 400 cows and calves. They are going to Schleicher county....The San Angelo folks are not as hot after a railroad as we heard about. The town is all right just as it is. Surrounded by $16 yearlings and as fine grass as you ever saw, what do they care for more railroads?

Sabinal Weekly Sentinel: J. N. Wilke of Hondo shipped a carload af hogs which he purchased in the canyons, to Houston to-day....A. J. Durham shipped three carloads of steers to St. Louis to-day. They were purchased from W. A. Kelley.....Messrs. A. D. and F. J. Rheiner have sold the remainder of their property, which was known as the Hackberry ranch, to Mr. H. B. Woodley. The Hackberry is considered one of the best of the many fine ranches in this vicinity, and Mr. Woodley has secured a prize.

The Devil's River News: Jesse Mayfield sold to B. N. Aycock 800 cows and calves, more or less, at $13.00 a round. ..Charles Schreiner sold Monroe Risinger's wool, 12 months clip, at 12½ cents....Atkinson & McCollum, from the Winkler ranch, sold 70 head of stock cattle to Dan Parker at $12 around....H. P. Cooper & Co., of Sonora, bought from B. F. McDonald, of Val Verde county, 300 steers, ones and up, at $12.50, $17 and 20....H. P. Cooper & Co., of Sonora, bought from Lehne Bros., of Schleicher county, 37 steers, threes and up, at $20 a head....F. Mayer & Sons bought from O. T. Word his entire stock of cattle, about 100 head of threes and up, at $25, and the balance, 1000 stock cattle, at $15.

F. N. McKavett, cor. Menard Co. Enterprise: Mr. Belcher returned to San Antonio Saturday, accompanied by Dud Tom. While here he bought the Barton steers, about 100 2's and 3's, at $18 and $23 around.....Walter Harris and Willis Lawhon, of San Angelo, passed here on their way home last week. They had been chasing George Mapes in the Llano country, trying to find out what he had to sell. George passed just half a day ahead.....McIlwane Bros., of San Antonio, who bought Bob Halbert's ranch in Schleicher county, came up with 400 cows and calves Monday, taking them to the Halbert ranch.....Jim Carpenter has gone to Angelo with a load of sweet potatoes for Colonel Black. The colonel raised a fine lot on his irrigated farm. ..Irve Ellis and Wm. Bevans came up this week, and went out to Bob Owen's ranch to figure with Bob on his ranch and cattle....T. H. Holmesley, of Comanche county, moved 5000 sheep last week from Bear creek up to Berry's pasture....The Brownville country has a spurt of rain.

Floresville Chronicle: Heavy rains fell here Monday afternoon and Monday night. The rainfall was about 4½ inches. Though a little late, still the rains will greatly benefit some sections..... L. B. Fatheree, of Stockdale, returned Monday evening last from Falls county, on the Brazos. He says the corn crop there is good, but the cotton crop is short.....Deputy Sheriff Wright was down on the Cibolo, near Santa Ana, this week, and brought back some samples of unopen cotton bolls from the farm of Tom Pruski, which measure nearly six inches in circumference. He says Mr. Pruski has fifteen acres of cotton like the sample.....In refutation of the statement that the boll weevil is doing no damage to cotton, the correspondent of the Karnes County News writes that paper from Helena that good rains have visited that portion of the county and that the weevil arrived on the next train. They will average seven to each boll, and each one carries a whetrock under his left wing, with which to whet his bill.

Lavaca county's poet laureate, Jim Hatch, thus descants on Jim Sterry's pumpkin crop, and incidentally leaves an impression on the mind of the reader as to old Lavacas rich soil. First appeared in the Calhoun county News:

Jim Sterry grew a pumpkin,
Which came to great renown:
It grew so rank and hardy
Till it reached all over town.
Over highways, over byways
This bold intruder went;
It passed all leaps and boundaries,
On destruction was intent.
Alarming all the town folks
As it spread from day to day.
The rector called a meeting
And all were asked to pray
For deliverance from the monster,
That bold, unfringing vine;
The justice issued warrants, and
On Sterry laid a fine.
This bold gigantic vampire
Had sapped each well and tank
Till its far outstretching feelers
From the briny depths had drank.
The commissioners decided
To raise Jim on that vine,
But in doubt as to its limits,
Or to where it did incline,
They wisely passed it over
To a jury of review.
To survey its farthest limits
Was more than they could do.
The neighbors screened their windows
To keep the pumpkin out,
But it grew down every chimney,
Stopped every water spout.
The deacons put on mourning,
While one old preacher swore
Confound Jim Sterry's pumpkin!
He'd lost members by the score.
Then the farmers held a meeting.
It was plain as Jim could see,
That these old time-honored hayseeds
Had prepared a lynching bee.
Consulting with his good wife,
Decided it was plain
That they must destroy that pumpkin
Before another rain,
Called his neighbors to assist him
With axes bright and new.
After working for a fortnight
They had chopped the thing in two.
Injecting giant powder—
I think a keg or two—
There followed an explosion
That was terrific (if true).
Jim Sterry is a wiser
If not a better man
But he will not grow a pumpkin,
Nor let others if he can.
He had never plucked a pumpkin
From this great and famous vine,
As it had in its mad rushing
Left its blossoms all behind.

The Beeville Bee: J. O. West purchased four fine graded Devon and Hereford Bulls from W. J. Staton, a local dealer. The demand for a finer grade of breeding cattle has been unusually strong this year, the superiority of the better breeds over native cattle being universally acknowledged. Ten years ago a poll of the different live stock associations was taken on the different breeds. A prominent South Texas cattleman with a flourish of his pen wrote "long-horn" after his name. The same man is now one of the greatest enthusiasts of "breeding up."....Up to noon of yesterday the local gins had turned out 730 bales of cotton for the season, as against 1570 for a corresponding period last year, a difference of 840 bales. The price during the week has ranged from 6.50 to 6.65 as against 6.75 and 7 for corresponding week last year.....Harper Simpson, of Edna, was in Beeville Tuesday in guest of cotton pickers for the planters in Jackson county. He only succeeded in securing ten. He reports the cotton crop in Jackson county as being the best for years, over 2500 bales having been marketed in Edna....Capt. A. C. Jones, who has several hundred acres in cotton, reports that the prospects are bad for even half a crop. In one field from which last year he gathered 58 bales, so far he has only gathered seven, with the possibilities of seven more. From one tract yielding 20 bales last year, none have so far been gathered.

One advantage of taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood is that you need not infringe upon your hours of labor nor deny yourself any food that agrees with you. In a word, you are not compelled to starve or loaf, while taking it. These are recommendations worth considering.

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PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS Between NASHVILLE and CHATTANOOGA, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MACON, JACKSONVILLE, KNOXVILLE, ASHEVILLE, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, JACKSON, MEMPHIS, LITTLE ROCK, TEXARKANA, SHERMAN, WACO, DALLAS, and FORT WORTH.

Palace Day Coaches On All Trains.

Information pertaining to TICKETS, ROUTES, RATES, ETC., Will be cheerfully furnished upon application to Ticket Agents, or to

A J WELCH, Division Passenger Agent, Memphis, Tenn.
J H LATIMER, Southeastern Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
D J MULLANEY, Northeastern Passenger Agent, 59 W 4th street, Cincinnati, O.
R C COWARDIN, Western Passenger Agent, Room 405 R'y Exch. Bldg, St. Louis, Mo.
BRIARD F HILL, Northern Passenger Agent, Room 328 Marquette Bldg, Chicago
J L EDMONDSON, Southern Passenger Agent, Chattanooga, Tenn.

W. L. DANLEY,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, NASHVILLE, TENN.

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'r Agent, Austin, Tex.

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Southern Pacific,

"SUNSET ROUTE"

DOUBLE DAILY ...TRAIN SERVICE with Buffet Sleepers

NEW ORLEANS AND GALVESTON
SAN ANTONIO AND GALVESTON

ONLY STANDARD GUAGE 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 are kept 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.

WANTED—Governess for one child. State salary wanted for seven months. Address Box I, Abilene, Texas.

Nashville Centennial AND YOUR OLD HOME IN Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama,

Or some of the other Southeastern States

COMBINED

TEXAS EL PASO T AND P ROUTE PACIFIC

WILL GIVE YOU

GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars daily to Nashville Centennial without change.

HOURS QUICKER

2 FAST TRAINS DAILY 2

FINEST EQUIPMENT IN TEXAS.

See nearest Ticket Agent for further information, or address

H. P. HUGHES, Trav. Pass'r Agent, 6th and Main Sts., FORT WORTH, TEX.
E. P. TURNER, G. P. and T. A., DALLAS, TEX.
L. S. THORNE, Third V. P. and Gen'l Mgr.,

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.

Weatherford, Mineral Wells & Northwestern R. R. Co.

Traffic Department—Effective Nov. 2, 1895.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Arrive Mineral Wells, 12:00, 5:30 p. m.; Leave, 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m.
Leave Weatherford 10:38, 4:30 p. m.; Arrive, 8:37 a. m., 3:30 p. m.

SUNDAY ONLY.

Arrive at Mineral Wells 11:38 a. m.; Leave 8:00 a. m.
Leave Weatherford 10:38 a. m.; Arrive 9:00 a. m.

W. C. FORBESS, General Passenger Agent.

NASHVILLE AND RETURN VIA THE KATY, ACCOUNT TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.

$15.50 tickets sold every Tuesday and Thursday, limited to ten days from date of sale.

$21.35 tickets sold every day, limited to twenty days from date of sale.

$29.10 tickets sold every day, limited to November 7th.

W. L. GREEENHILL, C. T. A.

DALLAS.

Dallas office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, 312 Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

DALLAS TIME TABLE.

Texas & Pacific Railway.
BRICK DEPOT.

EAST BOUND.		WEST BOUND.	
No. 2 leaves	10:15 a m	No. 1 leaves	6:30 p m
" 4 "	6:30 p m	" 3 "	6:50 a m
" 6 "	8:05 a m	" 5 "	8:25 p m
" 8 arrives	9:35 a m	" 7 "	4:05 a m
" 10 "	11:50 a m	" 9 "	10:15 a m
" 12 "	8:50 p m	" 11 leaves	8:00 p m

East Dallas.
UNION DEPOT.

EAST BOUND.		WEST BOUND.	
No. 2 leaves	10:25 a m	No. 1 leaves	6:10 p m
" 4 "	6:55 p m	" 3 "	6:30 a m
" 6 "	8:15 a m	" 5 "	8:15 p m
" 8 arrives	9:30 a m	" 7 "	4:00 a m
" 10 "	11:59 a m	" 9 "	10:05 a m
" 12 "	9:00 p m	" 11 "	2:50 p m

Houston & Texas Central Railway.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 18 News train		4:30 a m
" 3	8:05 a m	8:25 a m
" 1	6:50 p m	6:55 p m
" 15 Denison	12:10 p m	12:30 p m
SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No 2	9.25 a m	9 40 a m
" 4	7.10 p m	7.25 p m
" 14	10.45 p m	News Tr
" 16	3.45 p m	3.55 p m

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 32	10:00 a.m.	10:15 a. m.
" 34	10:25 p. m.	10:35 p. m.
" 48 Henrietta Acc'n		12:10 p. m.
" 76 Denton Mixed		6:50 p. m.
" 88 Greenville Mixed		7:30 a. m
SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE	LEAVE
No. 89	6:35 a. m.	7:00 a m.
No. 31	6:50 p. m.	7:10 p. m.
" 47 Henrietta Acc'n	3:55 p. m.	
" 75 Denton Mixed	9:55 a. m.	
" 75 Hilsboro Mixed		10:40 a. m.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE	LEAVE
No. 74	1:00 p m	5.00 p m
" 76	9.30 p m	
" 78	7.40 a m	7.55 a m
SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE	LEAVE
No. 75		7.05 a m
" 73	11.00 a m	3.00 p m
" 27	8.35 p m	8.50 p m

Texas Trunk.
Arrive..... 3.50 p m Leave..... 8.00 a m

THE DALLAS MARKET.

The past week in the Dallas live stock market was about normal, changes for better or worse being noticeable. The continued scarcity of all kinds of stock is the subject of much comment and tends to keep prices up as they are at present. Receipts in the hog market were slightly better than the previous week, and prices firm. All arrivals sold readily on offering, leaving the yards clear at close of week.

Thomas & Searcy report a fair business for the week just ended, supply short of demand and prices brisk.

Choice fat steers, $2.75@3.00; common to good steers, 2.00@2.50; choice fat cows, $2.25@2.70; fair to good cows, $1.75@2.20; common to fair cows, $1.00 @ 1.70; choice fat heifers, $2.20@2.70; fair to good heifers, $2.00@2.20; common to fair heifers, $1.25@1.80; choice milch cows and springers, $15.00@25.00; choice veal calves, light, $3.25@3.50; common to fafir veal, $2.00@2.75; bulls and stags, $1.00@2.00; steers, three and four years old, per head, $20.00@27.50; steers, two years old, per head, $11.00@17.50; steers, one year old, per head, $8.50@12.50; cows, three to nine years old, per head, $10.50@15.00; heifers, two years old, per head, $9.00@11.00; heifers, one year old, per head, $6.00@9.00; choice cornfed hogs, 175@350 lbs, carload lots, $3.90; choice cornfed hogs, 150@350 lbs, wagon lots, $3.80; stock hogs, $3.00@3.25; choice fat mutton, 90@110 lbs, $3.00@3.50; choice fat mutton, 70@80 lbs, $2.00@2.50.

Among Thomas & Searcy's representative sales the following are noted:

T. E. Loughlin, one load of cattle, averaging 933 lbs, at 2.00@2.60 per hundred; A. G. Pannil, 39 cattle, 625 lbs, $2.25@3.50; 10 steers, $160; G. W. Peevey, 7 cattle, 640 lbs, $2.25@2.85; Rector & Combs, 10 cattle, 716 lbs, $2.25@2.75; Hahn & Nolan, 43 sheep at $2.75 per head.

J. L. Hay, of Kyle, was here Saturday.

B. Houssells, of Vernon, was among the week's visitors.

J. F. Claggett, of Baird, was among the week's visitors.

Hon. Jno. H. Reagan was in Dallas Friday, on his way to Paris.

Sidney I. Carroll, of Denton, was here Saturday and Sunday.

A. B. Cortley, of Rockport, was a guest at the Windsor Sunday.

W. L. Davidson and wife, of La Grange, are here on a brief visit.

T. K. Campbell of Tazewell, marketed 119 sheep in this city Thursday.

J. W. Gibson, of Sweetwater, was a guest at the St. George Wednesday.

C. J. Larimer, the hustling live stock agent of the T. and P., was here Monday.

W. B. Jones, a prominent Martin county cattleman, was in the city this week.

S. Mayers of Carrollton, was in this week and marketed two carloads of fat beef cattle.

A. F. Busby of Ferris, was on Thomas & Searcy's yards Friday with a load of hogs.

A. G. Pannill of Kaufman, was in Dallas this week with two carloads of fat cattle.

N. M.Feagle, the oil mill man of Denison, was in the city Tuesday, a guest at the Windsor.

W. L. Sullivan, the well known Henrietta ranchman, spent a few days in the city this week.

Hugh Hunt, the banker and cattleman, of Whitney, was in Dallas Saturday, a guest at the Windsor.

The long drouth has been broken; a slow rain came Sunday night, which cooled the air and made life worth living again.

Marion Sansom, the banker and cattleman of Alvarado, was a visftor in Dallas Monday and Tuesday.

R. L. Slaughter, a well-known cattleman from the Midland country, was in the city a few days this week, a guest at the St. George.

W. J. iogers, a prominent business man of Quanah, was in Dallas this week. He, like the rest of the Panhandleites, speaks glowingly of that section.

Col. W. E. Hughes, the big cattleman of Denver, but formerly of Dallas, was here Tuesday enroute to Galveston to attend to some business matters which demanded his attention.

T. J. Stewart, a prominent cattle man of El Reno, Oklahoma, was domiciled at the Windsor Saturday. Mr. Stewart remarked that the O. T. was "right in the swim" this year.

Alex Nichols and Ike Reeves, living in the northeastern part of the county, were arrested last week by Officers Bolick and Sanderson, on warrants charging them with cattle theft. The grand jury found two bills against each of them.

Mr. Hugh P. Kane returned Monday from St. Louis. He says the horses and horsemen will begin to arrive in Dallas by the end of next week, and that there will be more and better horses at the Dallas fair this year than ever before, and that he questions if the association can find stable room for all of them.

Mr. N. O. McAdams, one of the pioneers of Dallas county, died at his home three miles south of Oak Cliff last Tuesday evening. He was sheriff of Dallas county before the war, and served as county commissioner for fourteen terms. The funeral took place at the family cemetery on Wednesday, at 2 p. m., and was conducted by the Masonic fraternity.

Capt. A. J. Ross has just returned from the Panhandle, where he and Col. W. E. Hughes, of St. Louis, (formerly of Dallas) enjoyed a two weeks' hunt. Their hunting was done in Col. Hughes' big pasture of 300,000 acres in Hall county. Captain Ross says the Panhandle is a veritable garden of Eden this year, all crops have made an abundant yield, and the people have more than they know what to do with. He says that with a few more such crop years as this one has proved to be, the Panhandle would soon become known as the most fertile spot on earth.

The general passenger agents of the roads leading into Dallas held a meeting yesterday to fix a rate for the State Fair. Those present included E. P. Turner of the Texas and Pacific, W. G. Crush of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, W. S. Keenan of the Santa Fe and M. L. Robbins of the Houston and Texas Central. They agreed upon a rate of one fare for the round trip to Dallas from stations within 100 miles and beyond the 100-mile limit the rate will be 4 cents for the round trip.

The recent dry, hot weather caused the cotton to open fast, and the people have been busy picking it, and have had no time to bring it to market. For this reason receipts are as yet small at most points. The market was off ten or twelve points Saturday, prices ranging from 6.37½ to 6.40. The wagon receipts were 100 bales. Joe Green, editor of the Lancaster Herald, who was in the city Saturday, said that to date 2600 bales have been pressed at Lancaster, and the town expects to hadle fully 11,000 bales during the season. There are three larger cotton markets in the county than Dallas, namely, Lancaster, Garland and Mesquite, and Dallas has nothing on earth to support her but agriculture.

TEXAS FARMERS.

Mr. Bartlett, Texas manager of the New England Loan and Trust Co., speaking of the improved conditions in Texas, remarked recently that it is quite true some of the farmers are gradually cancelling or lessening their mortgages, and that they appear to be doing well as a rule. What moneys they have been borrowing have been chiefly for improvements on present possessions, or to purchase a small plot near them for actually necessary purposes.

He furthermore made the statement of a remarkable state of affairs, viz.: that out of his $3,000,000 loaned on Texas farms, there was not to-day so much as $200 delinquent interest for 1896 and 1897. This speaks volumes for the economies practiced by the people, the judgment shown in their crops, and the integrity of those people who have borrowed. And it illustrates the character of those in the business of farming.—Times Herald.

JOHN HOWARD HERE.

John Howard, in, of and for Texas, the man with the hoe, was in the city this week a guest at the Oriental. His home is at Wichita Falls, which he regards as the center of all that is beautiful and bountiful. He has the following to say about that city:

"The people of Wichita Falls went broke on securing direct railway connection with Dallas, and opened up the trade of four or five good counties to you people, and you do not appear to have ever heard of the fact. Moreover, the Fort Sill country is shortly to be thrown open to settlement. When we asked the Dallas Commercial club to join us in getting that country opened, the reply was that the Commercial club did not dabble in politics. From the way Dallas is overlooking a rich and populous region within three or four hours run, it would appear that you people do not dabble much in business here.

"Our country has been held back more by lack of market than by lack of rain, but we are now beginning to get rates for our products to the Colorado cities which are a good market, particularly in the summer time when they are full of visitors. Another thing that has held us back is the fact that our land was taken up in large bodies and small farmers were crowded out. We have not grown as much in twelve years as Oklahoma has in four, simply because there is a farmer on every 160 acre tract in Oklahoma. If our land had been cut up in 160-acre farms, we would have as many cities ranging in population from 5,000 to 12,000 as Oklahoma has.

"The phenomenal crops this year have been a great thing for us, and will bring back more population than we lost. The boomers of the proposed irrigation amendment did our section much hurt by representing it as a desert.

"The people up our way will sow two acres of wheat to where they sowed one acre last year.

"In addition to our other numerous attractions, we have the finest climate in the world.

"Please do not refer to Wichita Falls as located in the Panhandle; we are in North Texas.

A PROFITABLE KANSAS SILO.

Secretary F. D. Coburn of the state board of agriculture, is of the opinion that not nearly so many dairymen and stockmen have silos as could do so profitably, and furnishes for public benefit the following interesting particulars of such an institution that is put to good use on a Shawnee county farm he has just visited. Being located so convenient to Topeka it is easy of inspection by all who visit or live near the state capital.

Mr. Coburn says: "On the Deer Park dairy farm, 2½ miles east of Topeka, stands an upright, cylindrical structure sometimes spoken of by the uninformed as a 'big tank,' a very good example of a round silo, built by Mr. Thos. P. Crawford soon after he became manager of the farm in 1894. It is 36 feet from floor to top of the wall, and 32 in horizontal diameter. The roof is conical and rises about eight feet higher than the walls. The construction is as follows: Foundation, a circular stone wall, 2½ in the ground and one foot above filled in with concrete, which is cemented over for the floor; sills 2x8 oak, laid in mortar; stdding, 14 inches apart, of 2x6 pine; plates cut from the same material; rafters set close, sheathed and shingled; inside, the studding is lined with inch fencing, then layer of tarred paper and inside that one-half inch fencing, breaking joints both ways with the other; outside the studding is covered with inch German drpp siding.

"The whole is painted outside and tarred within. Around the bottom of the wall outside and also the top inside is a row of holes covered with wire netting which allow circulation of air through the spaces between the studding, and thus lessen the decay of the wood. At the apex of the roof is a ventilator and on the east and west side a dormer window. On the east side is a row of doors, one above the other, to be used in feeding out the silage. The doors swing open outside the studding; for the inside there are tight shutters which can be put up, with tarred paper to close the joints, as the silo is being filled. At the top and bottom of each door is a belt across to hold the studding together. For convenience in feeding Mr. Crawford has made a long box, or chute, 2½ feet square, made of ½ inch stuff, which screws to the side of the silo and can be put up in sections to any door. The silage is shoveled into the top of the chute and falls into the ensilage car standing under the lower end. This car which has a capacity of 1200 or 1500 pounds is run into the barns and down the feeding alleys or the mangers, dumping by means of a drop end, just where the feed is wanted.

"The capacity of this silo, reckoning 42.8 pounds as the average weight per cubic foot of contents (see report of Prof. F. H. King, p. 164, tenth biennial report, Kansas state board of agriculture) is 1,239,659.2 pounds, or nearly 620 tons. Mr. Crawford has his wall tramped while filling, and thinks he gets in 800 tons. This fall he has put in 75 or 80 acres of corn estimated at 8 tons per acre, and has still 8 or 9 feet at the tip to fill with kafir corn. The filling, so far, has taken 5½ days, at an estimated cost of $40 per day, making it for a ton 34.4 cents, or 47.3 cents, according to the lower estimated capacity. This does not include anything for use of the cutter and elevator, which belongs to the farm. It is a 'Ross Giant,' No. 18 A., and cost $200; capacity, 15 tons per hour by actual trial. (The manufacturers guarantee a still greater capacity which the cutter would reach if the corn could be fed to it fast enough). The working force employed in filling consists of 9 teams and wagons, and 12 men for hauling and feeding; steam engine for power at $5 per day; and two boys, horse and harvester at 75 cents per acre for cutting.

"The first year the silo was filled with sweet corn, of which about 200 tons remained after feeding 100 head of cattle from it for a year. The ensilage contained more acid than that afterwards made from field corn, but was good enough so that all through the summer cows would have good pasture to eat it and took a full feed of it every night and morning. In the fall a foot or so of the surface of the sweet corn product was thrown off and the silo refilled, on top of the remainder, with field corn. This was all used up by June 1st., the last year's ensilage coming out as good as ever. This filling, with the help of eight pounds per day of meal and bran for the milch cows and fattening calves, and oats for the other calves, had fed well 60 head of milch cows, 40 head of dry cows and young cattle; and fattened 400 head of range calves. The milch cows, Jerseys, which are fed each day, in two feeds, all the ensilage they woud eat (about 45 pounds) and eight pounds of bran and meal, give 16 to 18 pounds of milk, testing 5 per cent of butter fat. Dry cows on ensilage alone do well, in some cases becoming fat enough for beef, and are in excellent conditon for calving. The 400 head of calves were brought from the range in Texas, December 1st, fed what ensilage they would eat (about 30 pounds per day per head) and an additional ration of eight pounds of bran and meal, and sold, fat, June 1st, for $16 to $22 per head.

"Manager Crawford says there is practically no waste in the silo. While filling he keeps the ensilage level and wel ltramped around the outside to prevent air pockets, and when finished a compact layer of oat straw over the top precludes spoiling there. The name 'tank' is not entirely misleading for when saturated by the juices from the corn the sides and bottom are literally water tight. In feeding there is likewise no waste; the filled car is pushed from the mouth of the chute directly into a floored and boarded alley way which constitutes a tight manger where the ensilage is dumped, and eaten without any further chance for loss.

"It is hardly necessary to add Mr. Crawford's opinion as to the succulence and nutriment of this now well known feed, after an account of his experience. He says the cattle appear to form an appetite for it and eat it with a peculiar relish. The 'souring,' which is about the same as takes place in saur kraut, does not lessen but seems rather to contribute to this. Corn just as it begins to dent is the best age for siloing, though it might be put in earlier or later without danger of heating. The ensilage does not burn,' except where there are leaks, and of these a properly built round silo need have practically none. This silo cost $600, but it could be built now for $500; yet, at the larger cost it is proving a profitable investment."

HOW'S THIS.

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucuous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

The farmer of all men has the best reason for being contented with his lot, and this is especially true in times of depression of general business conditions. At all times somehow he can have at hand all the necessities of life. Should he remove to a city or a town where money has to be paid out daily for every article necessary to have existence, he will better appreciate the value of the condition which he has left. But though he should be contented he should ever try to improve his condition. A wise and prudent ambition is as important to the farmer as it is to men in other departments of life. There are many ways in which he can better his condition, by continually adding to the comfort and suitable adorment of his home, by reading, by study of the experiences of those who have given profitable attention to certain agricultural specialties, by pleasant social converse and interchange of ideas with his neighbors, gaining the benefit of their experiences and giving them his own. Many a farmer without thinking of attributing to his efforts such dignity is really making his farming a scientific pursuit—and they are the men who have wrought success by wisely directed toil. They may have no reason to give in scientific phrase for their methods—but their common sense words will have value to their neighbors.

TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL, NASHVILLE.

The International and Great Northern railroad company will sell excursion tickets to Nashville and return via Longview and Memphis at greatly reduced rates during the Centennial. This line is the shortest, quickest and best from San Antonio and intermediate points making direct connections. For full information, call on nearest ticket agent, or write the undersigned.

D. J. PRICE,
A. G. P. A., Palestine, Texas.

FROM TEXAS TO THE NORTH.

In connection with the fast through trains of the M., K. and T. Ry., the Burlington route maintains through sleeping car service from all the large Texas cities via Hannibal to Chicago. Free chair car service with a change without leaving the train between all Texas points and Chicago. This through car service gives the patrons of the Burlington route the advantage of the fastest time by several hours from Texas to Chicago. The Texas sleeping car forms a part of the equipment of the Burlington's fast "Eli"—the finest train between Kansas City, St. Joseph and Chicago, comprising Pullman's latest patterns of sleepers, chair cars and dining cars.

General Passenger Agent.
L. W. WAKELEY,

PHYSICIANS BAFFLED.

Prof. R. S. Bowman, Instructor of Natural Science in Hartsville College, Cured of a Severe Illness by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People After Physicians Failed.

From the Republican, Columbus, Ind.

Prof. R. S. Bowman, the able instructor of natural science in the famous Hartsville, (Ind.) College, is well and favorably known, not only as an educator, but also as a minister of the gospel, as for a number of years he was pastor of the United Brethren church at Charlotte, Mich., before coming to Hartsville.



PROF. R. S. BOWMAN.

Some time ago he had a severe illness which was cured almost miraculously. A reporter hearing of this, interviewed him regarding his experience. Prof. Bowman was in the midst of his work when the reporter called, but he cheerfully gave him a hearing.

"A year ago last fall," said the professor, "I broke down with nervous exhaustion, and was unable to properly attend to my duties. I tried different physicians but with no relief, and also used many different proprietary medicines, spending almost fifty dollars for these medicines alone. I then succumbed to a siege of the grip in the middle of winter, and was left in a much worse condition. My kidneys were fearfully disordered, and my digestion became very poor. I was indeed in a bad condition.

"A minister in conference learning of my condition advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had heard much about the wonderful curative powers of this medicine, but it was with reluctance that I was finally persuaded to try it, as it seemed that nothing could do me any good. However, I procured three boxes of pills and took them strictly according to directions. By the time the last dose was taken I was almost cured, and in better health than I had been for years. I continued using the pills awhile longer and was entirely cured. I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Such was Professor Bowman's wonderful story which was further endorsed by the following affidavit.

HARTSVILLE, Ind., March 16, 1897.

I affirm that the above accords with the facts in my case.

R. S. BOWMAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of March, 1897.

LYMAN J. SCUDDER, Notary Public.

STATE OF INDIANA, ss.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

LaSalle's Isonomy: Mrs. Amanda Burks sold 3,500 pounds of wool this week to Mr. C. G. Hubbard, of Pearsall. The price was about 9 cents per pound.

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

WHERE WILL YOU SPEND YOUR SUMMER VACATION

Why not take a run down in old Mexico instead of doing the same old thing at the seashore?

All of the novelty of a trip to the old world; something new at every turn. The City of Mexico is now a recognized summer resort. The average temperature during the summer months is 63 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. Fine shady bicycle roads to historic points of interest hundreds of years old.

Modern hotels and a fresh bracing atmosphere, where you can sleep under a blanket and wear a light overcoat every night in the year. We give you two dollars for one when you cross the border and you can pay your expenses in Mexican money. Cheaper than those having an eye to business will find good opportunities for investments.

The Mexican National railroad, "Laredo Route," is the shortest and quickest, passing through the most important cities, and the grandest scenery in the world. Pullman buffet cars on all through trains.

Ask for tickets, tourist guides and time tables via the "Laredo Route."

For full information address:

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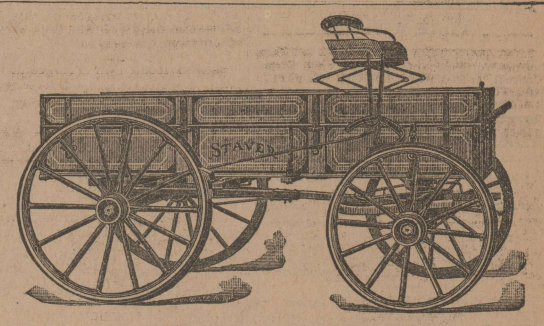
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With HOLMES' PATENT SKEIN,
MALLEABLE IRON SEAT FRAME,
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Mention this paper.

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RATES $2 PER DAY.

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We are having some inquiry for Ranches and Stock Farms. Parties having tracts of land of 1,000 acres or over, suitable for these purposes, who are willing to sell them at their market value, are requested to write us, giving full description of same. We make no charge for our services, except in event of sale. Address

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Cheap Lands IN SOUTHWEST TEXAS...

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Sero-Vaccine (Paquin) For the Prevention and Cure of Texas Fever and Black Leg.

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J. M. Howell, Manager,

Send for list of new and valuable Fruits, Roses and Evergreens. Mr. Howell is the introducer of **Twelve of the Best Peaches** now grown in the South—**a perfect succession from 15th of May to 1st of November.** Also the introducer of the **Trinity Early and Dallas Blackberry.** Two of the **Earliest** and **Most Prolific Berries** ever grown. All fruit trees propagated, from **bearing trees on whole roots,** and will bear at **two years old.** We grow **fruit** for the Dallas market, and **Twenty-Five Years Experience** enables us to give our customers the best. **The best is the cheapest.** Address,

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CATTLE WANTED.

We are having considerable inquiry for all kinds and classes of Cattle. Could readily sell at their market value several thousand aged steers, suitable for feeders. Some of our customers want to stock up, and would pay fair prices for a few thousand one, two and three-year-old steers, while others want heifers and cows.

Those who have any kind or class of cattle for sale at reasonable prices, and in lots of 200 or over could, no doubt, find ready buyers by corresponding with us. Address

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PLANTERS HARROWS CULTIVATORS BLACK LAND PLOWS SANDY LAND PLOWS SULKY PLOWS STALK CUTTERS CANE MACHINERY GRAIN DRILLS BUGGIES WAGONS & CARRIAGES

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BUGGIES, HACKS, &c.

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WRITE US, WE WANT YOUR TRADE.

B. F. AVERY & SONS, Dallas, Texas.

FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Scott-Harrold Building, Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

FORT WORTH TIME TABLE.

Chicago, Rock Island & Texas Railway.
"ROCK ISLAND ROUTE."

DEPART	ARRIVE
9:40 a m, Sunday excepted, Mo Riv Local	6:30 p m
8:10 p. m., Kan. City, Chicago, Denver, Col. Springs and Pueblo Fast Ex	7:35 a m

Leaving Time 17th and Pecan Sts. Depot 5 minutes later. Arriving 5 minutes earlier.

Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway.

DEPART.	ARRIVE
12:10 p. m.....Mail and Express....	2:45 p. m.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

DEPART	ARRIVE
Denver, Colorado Springs and	
10:10 a m...Pueblo Mail and Express...	5:00 p m

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway.

DEPART NORTH	ARR. FROM NORTH
7.15 a. m. Kan City & Chicago Ex. & Mail	9.40 p. m
8.20 p. m. Kan City & Chicago Fast Ex...	8.05 a. m
DEPART SOUTH	ARR. FROM SOUTH
8.10 a. m. Houston & Gal'ston Mail & Ex	8.10 p. m
9.45 p. m. Houston & Gal'ston Mail & Ex	7.05 a. m

Houston & Texas Central Railway.

DEPART	ARRIVE
8.20 a. m. H'st'n & Gal'ston Mail & Ex..	7.45 p m
6.10 p. m. H'st'n & Gal'ston Mail & Ex..	9.10 a. m

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

DEPART NORTH	ARR. FROM NORTH
9:50 a. m. K. C St. L. & Chicago M'l & Ex.	6:40 p. m
10:15 p. m. K. C. St. L. & Chicago Fast Ex.	6:40 a. m
DEPART SOUTH.	ARR. FROM SOUTH.
7:35 a. m. Houston & Galv'st'n M'l & Ex.	9:55 p. m.
Houston, Galveston & San Antonio Mail and Express	9:35 a. m.
7:45 p. m.	

St. Louis Southwestern Railway.

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
10.15 a m Mem. & St. Louis Mail & Ex	5.30 p m
10.00 p m Mem. & St. Louis Mail & Ex	6.10 a m

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART EAST	MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL	ARR FROM EAST
7:05 a. m.	St. Louis Cannon Ball	9:25 p. m
9:00 a. m.	St. Louis Mail & Express	7:40 p. m.
5:20 p. m.	St. Louis & Memphis Fast Ex.	8.00 a m
	Dallas News Train	5:55 a m
8:15 a. m.	Dallas Local	11:35 a. m.
10:55 a.m.	Dallas & Weatherf'd Local.	4:15 p. m.
7:40 p. m.	Dallas Local	

DEPART WEST	MAIN LINE WEST	ARR. FROM WEST
4:30 p. m.	Weatherford Local	10:15 a. m.
6:40 a. m.	El Paso & California Mail & Ex	8:50 p. m

TRANSCONTINENTAL DIVISION VIA SHERMAN.

DEPART	ARRIVE
9:30 a. m. Texark'a & St. Louis Mail & Ex	6:30 p. m

FORT WORTH MARKET.

Following Report Furnished by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Company.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 13.—The markets from the north show quite heavy receipts. Chicago has 24,000 Louis 4000 cattle, 10c lower and 4000 westerns. Market weak to lower. Hogs 20,000; hogs lower. Kansas City 8000 cattle, slow; 2000 hogs steady. St. Louis 4000 cattle, c0c lower and 4000 hogs, 5c lower. The hog market in the north has been on the decline for several days and our market is affected about 5c. Fat steers, $2.75@3.00; fat cows, $2.20@2.35; bulls and canners, $1.50@2.00; fat hogs, $3.80@3.85. The market continues strong at above quotations. The receipts have been fairly liberal the last week. We give below a partial list of our last week's sales: Three calves, average 690, per 100-lbs., $3.00; 5 cows, 885, $2.20; 4 cows, 737, $2.10; 3 yearlings, $9.50 per head; 8 cows and calves, $20.00 per head; 4 cows, 955, $2.30; 2 steers, 835, $2.75; 5 canners, 816, $1.90; 3 cows, 900, $2.40; 2 cows, 805, $2.00; 3 cows, 807, $2.00; 9 cows, 550, $2.25; 3 cows, 806, $2.00; 2 cows, 600, $2.25; 11 cows, 639, $2.30; 7 steers, 652, $2.80; 7 steers, 680, $2.90; 5 canners, 660, $1.65; 4 canners, 740, $1.90; 68 steers, 765, $3.00; 9 canners, 784, $1.50; 6 calves, $11.00 per head; 8 cows, 625, $2.50; 46 hogs, 198, $3.87½; 87 hogs, 138, $3.97½; 70 hogs, 216, $3.95; 60 hogs, 277, $3.95; 68 hogs 177, $3.90; 73 hogs, 181, $3.90; 77 hogs, 144, $3.60; 80 hogs, 201, $3.85; 40 hogs 232, $3.85; 29 hogs, 115, $3.60; 250 sheep 80, $2.75; 23 cows, 852, $2.40; 4 cows, 853, $2.00; 7 cows, 880, $2.00; 26 cows and calves, 944, $2.40; 16 cows, 930, $2.40; 5 cows, 880, $2.25; 6 cows, 768, $2.00; 2 bulls, 1190, $1.80; 10 cows, 788, $2.30; 7 East Texas yearlings, $10.00; 36 East Texas yearlings, $9.50 per head; 12 cows, $13.00 per head. Yours truly,

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

H. N. Beakley, merchant and cattleman of Coleman, was in the city Friday, returning from Nashville.

John Scharbauer, the well known cattleman of this city, returned Saturday night from a visit to his old home in New York state.

B. L. Vineyard is a prominent cattleman of Eagle Lake was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Vineyard is shipping a lot of young steers to Muscogee, I. T.

W. C. Edwards, of Wagoner, I. T. was in Fort Worth Monday. "Bill" wants a lot of young steers, but says present prices are too high for him.

W. B. Tullis, a member of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, passed through Fort Worth Thursday en route to his home at Quanah, from Southern Texas.

T. B. Jones, the well known cattleman, who has large interests in the Wichita Falls country and also in Southern Texas, was registered at the Worth hotel Saturday night.

D. H. Waide, a prominent stockman and farmer of Rosston, Texas, in a letter renewing his subscription to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, says: "The Journal is the best all round farm and stock paper that I know of."

Walter Morgan, a well-to-do stockman and farmer of Stevens county, was in Fort Worth Saturday. Mr. Morgan reports good crops, fine grass and live stock in splendid condition in his section of the country.

W. F. Stone, a prominent stockman of Velma, Indian Territory, was here Thursday. Mr. Stone has 1500 young steers that he is willing to sell at their market value. Those wanting that class of cattle might find it to their interest to correspond with him.

Thos. C. Andrews, the Fort Worth commission agent, recently sold for I. T. Pryor 2000 Mexican 2 and 3-year-old steers located in Frio county at $15.

J. L. Johnson of Pecos City, is here with a view to buying a home and becoming a permanent citizen of Fort Worth. Mr. Johnson is an enterprising prosperous cattleman and will prove a valuable acquisition to this city.

E. A. Gildermeister, a prominent cattle dealer of Council Grove, Kan., was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Gildermeister is one on the market for several thousand cattle, but seems to be a little "leary" of the prices now being asked for cattle.

Hon. Robert Smith, a prosperous cattleman of Runnels county, and former member of the legislature, was in Fort Worth Monday on his way to Austin. He reports conditions in Runnels county as being the most favorable in years for stockmen.

N. G. Lane, of Childress, was among the prominent visiting stockmen here Saturday. Mr. Lane is on the lookout for some cattle, "if he can get them right." He states that they had a big rain in Childress county last week and that grass is excellent in that section.

W. D. Johnson of this city, returned from his Pecos ranch Sunday. He reports the condition of both cattle and range as first class. He also states that the cotton crop grown by irrigation in the Pecos country is as good as he ever saw.

"Old Cotton Planter," who by the way, is one of the most successful and practical farmers in Collin county, has a very interesting communication in this issue of the Journal, headed "Stop the Leaks," to which the especial attention of our farming readers is requested.

P. W. Hunt, associate editor of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, who has spent the past five weeks at Mineral Wells as he was suffering with a severe attack of sciatica, returned Friday very much improved in health. Mr. Hunt is loud in his praise of the curative properties of the Mineral Wells water.

R. N. Graham, commission dealer in cattle and ranches, of this city, sold a few days ago for Gunter & Jones, whose ranch is in Cameron county, 10,000 cows for spring delivery to E. B. Harrold of this city. The terms of the sale have not been made public. It is however rumored that the price was about $15 per head.

B. L. Naylor, a prominent cattle dealer of Wagoner, I. T., passed through Fort Worth Thursday en route home from a trip through Southern Texas. Mr. Naylor is on the market for several thousand cattle which he expected to buy in the Southern part of the state, but was deterred from doing so by the high prices.

N. T. Wilson of San Antonio, Texas, manager for the Western Union Beef Co., spent Friday in Fort Worth. Mr. Wilson was returning from an extended trip to New York, St. Louis and Kansas City. He says business everywhere seems to be in a prosperous condition and the people generally feeling better than for several years.

J. W. Gibson of Wagoner, I. T., was in Fort Worth Wednesday night returning from a trip to the McCutcheon ranch in Jeff Davis county, recently purchased by Mr. Gibson and T. A. Parkinson. He says he found both cattle and ranch in fine condition and is more than pleased with his investment.

J. C. Lemmons, of Paducah, Texas, in a letter to the Journal, says: "Grass is fine here and stock fat. Screw worms are giving the stockmen a heap of trouble. Feed stuff is immense here. Cotton is cut short somewhat by the late dry weather. Bud Dry has just sold to F. W. Liedtkey fourteen head of cows and calves for $210."

L. L. Baldridge, a prominent cattle buyer and shipper of Wagoner, I. T., was in Fort Worth Saturday returning to Wagoner from a protracted trip through Southern Texas. Mr. Baldridge has recently purchased a few small herds of cattle but was not able to buy as many cattle as he wanted on account of the prevailing high prices.

Thomas S. Snyder of Georgetown was in Fort Worth Saturday en route to Colorado City. Mr. Snyder reports having recently sold all of his yearling steers off of his ranch in Sherman county at $21 per head. He is a strong believer in the future of the cattle business and thinks the top notch in prices has not yet been reached.

Dan O. Lively, editor of the Live Stock Reporter of this city, has returned from St. Paul, Minn., where he represented Texas in the Farmers' National Congress recently held in that city. Mr. Lively was re-elected first assistant secretary of the congress and succeeded in having Fort Worth selected as the place for the next annual meeting.

W. P. Carson, a successful breeder of thoroughbred light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns and other high class strains of chickens, of Randol, Texas, was in Fort Worth Saturday. Mr. Carson is doing a good business in his line and reports very satisfactory results from his card in the Journal's "Breeders' Directory." Those wanting anything in Mr. Carson's line will no doubt find it to their interest to correspond with him.

THE FORT WORTH AGRICULTURAL AND RACING ASSOCIATION.

As successor to the old Fort Worth Racing Association, the concern above mentioned has recently been organized with the view of encouraging the breeding and training of trotting stock in this section, and also with the object of holding an annual fair and live stock show at Fort Worth in connection with the race meetings. The association has acquired an interest in and the use of the race track and grounds, about a mile northeast of the city, and are now hard at work making preparations for their forthcoming meeting, which is to be held Sept. 29 to October 2, inclusive. The fair and stock show features will necessarily be omitted this time, but by next year it is expected to hold them. Purses ranging from $125 to $250 are offered for runners and $500 for trotting and pacing races, the entire aggregating $6125. The track, which is concidered one of the fastest in the state, will be put in first-class condition, and judging from correspondence received and entrances already made, considered one of the fastest in the and racing may be expected. Workmen are now busy on the grand stand, which will be completed in a few days.

The officers and directors, all prominent and well-known business men of Fort Worth, are as follows: B. B. Paddock, president; Dr. O. L. Abney, vice-president and general manager; E. E. Wright, secretary; Jno. C. Harrison, treasurer; directors, the above named, and in addition W. H. Ward, S. B. Hovey, J. W. Goode, M. C. Hurley, J. Van Renssaaller, W. T. Hardwick, B. L. Waggoman, Sam Knight, and R. C. Alexander.

Baldness is nothing new; it dates back to the early ages. How to restore the hair is modern. Hall's Hair Renewer, the best product of science, will resotre it.

HASELTINE'S RED POLES.

The Journal takes pleasure in calling the attention of its readers interested in Red Polled cattle to the advertisement of L. K. Haseltine, whose herd of pure breds is at Dorchester, the Junction of the "Memphis Route" and that known as the "Frisco Route," near Springfield, in Southwest Missouri. The visitor here finds fifty head of pure bred breeding cows and an extra good lot of young things of both sexes. The herd is one of the largest in the United States. Correspondence and personal inspection cordially invited.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The Merchants' and Planters' Oil Company, of Houston, Texas, have feeding accommodations for 5000 head of cattle. Ground rent, water and feed troughs free. Bunches of 300 to 500 head will be taken. Packing house with capacity of 100 head per day within two blocks of feed pens.

Because land is cheap is not a good reason for thinking that you must spread out your area of cultivated land beyond what can be cultivated well. Don't destroy the grass on any land to which you cannot give all the care that the crop planted on it may require. Often the most profitable land the farmer has is his pasture land.

Laredo Times: The farmers and ranchmen of this section not only ought to raise large fall crops, but also ought to prepare to plant an increased acreage the coming year, as there is every indication that the year 1898 will be a fine crop year. There is no better means of making this section more prosperous than by raising as much as possible of what we consume. Let no money be sent away from Laredo during the year 1898 for corn; also let the dairymen supply the home market with butter and the gardeners with vegetables.

Among the better breeds of swine the superior claims of the Chester White are being advocated by a number of writers. It is alleged to be equal to any of the improved breeds in early maturity and that it can be made the cheapest heavyweight hog, having the largest growth on the long feeding sometimes done on account of large crops and low grain prices. They have kind dispositions and are fine grazers, easy feeders and good mothers. They seem to be more prolific breeders than other improved breeds, and so superior is their vital power that they have often entirely escaped disease while scores of others were dying around them.

The report of live stock imported into Germany in 1896 indicates the large number of horses required by European countries. The number imported was 103,260, of which Russia supplied 31,862, Belgium 21,453, Denmark 15,896, Austro-Hungary 11,631, Netherlands 7705, France 6981, Great Britain 2688, while North America supplied from all her vast territory only 4285. If our breeders would produce the classes of animals suited to the several demands we ought to send to the private stables and to the cavalry departments abroad near half a million horses every year.

KANSAS STATISTICS.

The yearly records kept by the state board of agriculture show that the live stock and dairy products of Kansas (including animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, milk, poultry and eggs sold, butter, cheese and wool) for 10 years, ending with 1896, have amounted in value to $439,699,710, or an average for each year slightly less than $44,000,000. The high water mark as yet attained was in 1893, when the aggregate for these items was $51,267,524. Returns for the year ending March, 1897 give the value of the one item of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter as $37,789,678, or $1,197621 more than in the preceding year. The year's statistics for the other products mentioned above have not yet been compiled. The counties contributing most largely to this year's aggregate for animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter are led by Pottawatomie with $1,371,468 to its credit, and Greenwood with $1,217,766. Lyon's share was $1,215,425; Wabaunsee's $1,213,576; Butler's $1,040,823; Nehema's $1,035,454, and Miami's $1,009,685.

The county in Kansas having in March the largest number of milch cows was Dickinson, with 12,736 head; of other cattle Greenwood, with 59,121 head; of sheep, Reno, with 24,448; swine, Sedgwick, with 68,301.

Novelist's Best Effort.

Novelist—Do you like tennis?

The old lady gives a perfunctory answer.

Novelist—The only tennis I like is Tennyson.—Woman.

The more a man knows the more he is inclined to be modest.—Fielding.

CUBE ROOT MADE EASY.

How Any Bright Scholar May Learn to Tell It Offhand.

To find the cube root of any given number of figures offhand seems an almost impossible feat, but yet it is simple enough when one knows how to do it—so simple, indeed, that any bright boy can learn to do it in a few weeks.

First he must know exactly what a cube is—namely, that it is the result of multiplying one number by itself and then multiplying the product by the original number. Thus, 3 multiplied by 3 equals 9, and 9 multiplied by 3, the original number, produces 27, which consequently is the cube of 3. The cube root of 27 is the original number, 3, and to find the cube root is the reverse of finding the cube. The would be adept at this art should first study carefully the following figures:

1×1×1= 1	2×2×2= 8	3×3×3= 27
4×4×4= 64	5×5×5=125	6×6×6=216
7×7×7=343	8×8×8=512	9×9×9=729

A close study of these figures shows that 2 multiplied in this manner by itself results in 8, that 8 multiplied by itself has 2 as a final figure, that 3 multiplied by itself has 7 as a final figure, that 7 multiplied by itself has 3 as a final figure, and that 4, 5, 6 and 9 multiplied by themselves have their original figures as finals. Hence the "artist" knows that any sum given to him the final figure of which is 8 must have 2 as a cube root; that if the final figure be 9, the cube root must be 9, and so on.

For example, give him the figures 74,088, and he can at once tell that 42 is the cube root, for the reason that 74 has 4 as a cube root, as the cube of 4 is 64, while the cube of 5 is 125, much more than 74, and 088 has 2 as a cube root.

Or give him a more difficult problem, as, for example, the figures 324,369. Then he will see at a glance that 324 is more than 216, which is the cube of 6, but is less than 343, the cube of 7. Therefore the cube root of these three figures is 6. In like manner the final figure of 369 being 9, it follows that the cube root of these three figures is 9, and thus the cube root of the six figures has been shown to be 69.

Any one can test this method for himself, and a little practice is all that is needed to make one as deft in such jugglery of figures as the best "lightning calculator."

Of course a skilled arithmetician could easily frame problems that could not be solved in this offhand fashion, but such difficult tests are seldom offered by public audiences, and, as a rule, the "artists" are easily able to answer all the questions asked of them.—New York Herald.

How Cold Metals Sometimes Mix.

Professor Roberts-Austen's discoveries on the subject of the interdiffusibility of metals is most interesting reading. The facts have been to some extent known to savants before the meeting of the Royal society, at which more public attention was drawn, but on that occasion the results were made more clear. It was then shown that solid metals may be made to mix themselves as if the atoms were living creatures.

Professor Roberts-Austen has, in fact, discovered pieces of metal engaged in the very act of mixing themselves up one with the other. Of course the interest of this is that the interdiffusion of which we speak has been found to take place when the metals were cold, and, though this property in metals, to be capable of attaching themselves one to the other when cold, has been talked about before, nothing so clearly proved has hitherto been at the service of metallurgists and chemists as the facts adduced by Professor Roberts-Austen. He shows that when clean surfaces of lead and gold are held together in the absence of air at a temperature of 40 degrees for four days they unite firmly and can only be separated by a force equal to one third of the breaking strain of the lead. The professor has also proved that if a plate of gold be laid under one of lead about three-tenths of an inch thick in three days gold will have risen and diffused itself to the top of the other metal in very appreciable quantity.—Colliery Guardian.

In Austria the man who loses both his hands in an accident can claim the whole of his life insurance money, on the ground that he has lost the means of maintaining himself. Loss of the right hand reduces the claim from 70 to 80 per cent of the total

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

For the Whiskers, Mustache, and Eyebrows.

In one preparation. Easy to apply at home. Colors brown or black. The Gentlemen's favorite, because satisfactory.

R. P. HALL & Co., Proprietors, Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.

There never before has been a time in the history of the cattle industry when the different market centers could stand such enormously large receipts without resulting in a material break in prices. The present wave of prosperity that is overspreading the country makes it possible for the laboring classes to eat beef, and they seem determined to have it at any price.

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.

57 instructors, 751 students. Women admitted to all departments. Tuition free. Total expenses, $150 to $250.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT: Session begins Sept. 29; Entrance Examinations Sept. 22; Matriculation fee $10; 116 courses of study; University system of instruction and discipline; well equipped scientific laboratories; Library of 35,000 volumes; Y. M. C. A.; Y. W. C. A.; Gymnasium; Athletic Field.

Teachers' Courses lead to permanent State teachers' certificates.

Engineering Department confers degree of Civil Engineer.

LAW DEPARTMENT: Session begins Sept. 27; Entrance Examinations Sept. 22; Matriculation fee, payable only once, $30. A two years' course leads to degree of Bachelor Laws and entitles holder to practice in any court in Texas. Law students may pursue Academic courses without further charge.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: (Located at Galveston). Four years' course; Faculty of 20 trained specialists; School of Pharmacy; School of Nursing (for women); Matriculation fee, payable once, $30. Complete equipment in all schools. Session begins Oct. 1; Entrance Examination the preceding week.

For Catalogue of any Department, or for information, address, President Winston, Austin, Texas.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

We will send the TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL and any of the following publications one year at the rate given below. No paper will be sent at less than publisher's full price unless taken in connection with TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL. The price of the TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL is one dollar a year:

	Regular Price.	With T. S. & F. J....
Southern Mercury	1 00	1 50
The Home Monthly	60	1 15
Youth's Companion	1 75	2 00
Atlanta Constitution, Weekly	$1 00	$1 50
Arkansas Weekly Gazette	1 00	1 50
Cincinnati Enquirer, Weekly	50	1 25
Courier Journal, Twice a Week	1 00	1 25
Cosmopolitan Magazine	1 00	1 75
Dallas News, Semi-Weekly	1 00	1 50
Detroit Free Press, Weekly	1 00	1 50
Galveston News, Semi-Weekly	1 00	1 50
Harper's Round Table	2 00	2 25
Houston Post, Semi-Weekly	1 00	1 50
Jersey Bulletin	2 00	2 25
Ladies' World	40	1 25
Woman's Home Companion	1 00	1 75
Munsey's Magazine	1 00	1 50
New York World, Tri-Weekly	1 00	1 50
New York Ledger, Weekly	2 00	2 25
New Orleans Picayune, Weekly	1 50	2 00
Our Dumb Animals, Monthly	50	1 10
Scientific American	3 00	3 25
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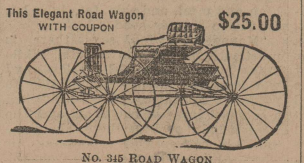
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Official Receipts for 1896	1,814,698	2,605,575	993,126	57,847	113,594
Slaughtered in Kansas City	932,916	2,263,143	663,009		
Sold to Feeders	510,433	598	124,547		
Sold to Shippers	295,676	334,635	86,324		
Total Sold in Kansas City 1896	1,739,025	2,598,371	873,950	46,067	

Charges—Yardage: Cattle 25 cents per head; Hogs, 5 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. Hay, $1 per 100 lbs; Bran, $1 per 100 lbs; Corn, $1 per bushel.

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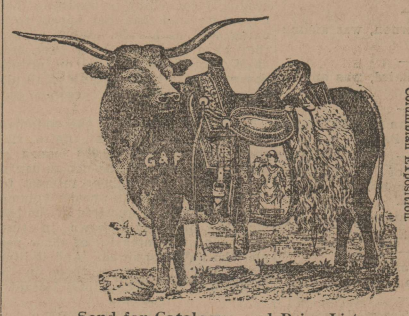
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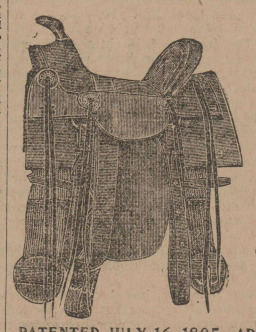
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