MONTHLY STOCK FARMERS' EDITION.

VOL. VII.

FORT WORTH, NOVEMBER, 1886.

NUMBER 3

rexas

DAUGHERTY.

(Rooms 15 and 16 Merchants' Exchange Building)

DALLAS,

OWNER AND-

DEALER IN TEXAS LANDS AND

*Invites the attention of the business public to the following subjects:

FARMS TO BENT.

Wanted as many as ten (10) families who have four or more head of good work stock each, and who can cultivate at least 50 acres of hand each, to rent lands from me on shares on my farm at Daugherty, Kaufman county, Texas. I have the best farm tenant houses in the state and as good black waxy land, railroad through the farm and depot on it, ats. For further particulars address J.S. DAUGHERTY, Dallas, Texas.

$FOR\, SALE.$

as to pay a pent of 5 cents per acre per of the state. annum and taxes, so that the purchaser would get 5 per cent, per annum in cash | ing under a temporary paralysis, owing on his investment, besides the increase in value of the land as the county develops. Andress J. S. DAUGHERTY. Dallas, Texas.

PINE LANDS.

Owing to the very favorable freight rates our combornien have been able to get on in moor, enabling them to ship it from Tex is to Kans is, Missouri, Illimois, Iowa, Neeriska, Old and New Mexico, and successfully compete with all competition, the tendency has been to cause constructed advance in price god pile lands accesrailroads or rafting streams; but this advance has only fairly began. There are lew if any more promising fields for profitable investinents there the pine lands of Eastern and South-astern Texas, and I have unsurpassed facilities for securing desirable bargens in them. For further pacticulars at thess J. S. DAUGHERTY, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE.

Solo 90 of the first mortgage bonds (5-20) eight per cont.) of the Daugherty Land and Live Sinck company, principal and as, for a term of six years, fenced and interest paracle in Boston, Mass. For watered with a sufficient number of further particulars address

J. S. DAUGHERTY, Dallas, Texas.

DALLAS CITY PROPERTY.

esidence and but and tots in me coof Dallas. This property is situated on

continue for several years, permanently establishing with their feeders four of the greatest railroad systems of the country, viz: the Missouri Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific and the Illinois Central. furnishing unprecedented facilities for emigration to reach the state, and far superior transportation facilities to those which have heretofore existed, and the lower rates of interest that will prevail from competition between loaning companies that are now located here, together with the very low prices and favorable terms on which lands can be 20.450 acres of good grazing land in bought, will cause the largest emigration Peros county, Texas, in tracts of 640 to Texas in the near future and the most acres or more to suit purchasers, at one | rapid advance in the values of lands dollar per acre. The lambs are leased so that has ever taken place in the history

> Now while the sales of land are restto the effects of the recent unprecedented severe drouth, and while many people are discouraged and anxious to sell at a great sacrifice, is the time for people with business foresight to make their investments, and secure handsome profits as they did in Kansas a few years ago under like conditions. Having surveved and examined lands in almost every portion of the state, and having given the railroad subject a great deal of study, thoroughly posting myself as to quality and values, and having land office maps of all the counties, has enabled me and will continue to do so to buy lands in advance of tensions and get the increase in values resulting from it.

RANCHES TO RENT.

1st. One tract of 400,000 acres in a solid body in Gaines county, Texas, for a term of six years, fenced and watered with 30 wells and windmilts, besides lakes of living water. Good mesquite and bunch J. S. DAUGHERTY, Dallas, Texas,

2nd. One tract of 315,000 acres situated in a solid body in Crockett county, Texwells and windmills, so that stock will not have to walk more than three miles to any point in the pasture. Splendid mesquite and gramma grasses.

J. S. DAUGHERTY, Dallas, Texas. Denney 17 5 3000

3rd. One tract of 17.712 acres in a solid Live Oak, near and west of Hawkins body in Hockley county, Texas, for a street and on Bryan near Hall street. term of ten years, fenced and sufficiently I will soll either property as a whole or | watered with wells and windmills. A will cut it up to suit purchasers; prices | man with \$15,000 and good business qualand terms assonable. Call or address iffications can rent this land and engage J. S. DAUGHERTY. in raising cattle or mules and at the end Dadas, Texas. of his lease own the land well stocked and ten thousand dollars, and owns 55,-

THE extensive railroad building now and have an income of fifteen thousand county, Texas, free from all encum-Dallas, Texas.

> 4th. Eleven alternate sections of land with a water front on the Pecos river below the pontoon bridge, for a term of five years, at an annual rental of \$400. A party renting this land would have right of entry to graze 2,000 head of

> In addition to the above tracts I control a number of osing that would enable me to fit up a ranch to suit lessees, provided we could agree on prices, which in all cases would be reason able and more economical than to buy land and would give the lessee all his money to put into stock. Address

J. S. DAUGHERTY, Dallas, Texas.

COUNTY AND CITY BONDS.

I have perfected arrangements for placing city and county bonds of Texas that enable me to pay the highest market price for them, and I solicit correspondence with all parties who may have any of them to sell. Address

J. S. DAUGHERTY, Dallas, Texas.

With my thirteen years of experience I claim unsurpassed facilities for assisting investors to good bargains and I solicit correspondence with all parties who have from \$500 and upward to in-J. S. DAUGHERTY. Dallas, Texas.

WANTED.

1st. To buy 2,000 head of 2-year-old steers and 2,000 head of 3-year-old steers to be paid for in the first mortgage 8 per cent. bonds of the Daugherty Land

and Live Stock company. 2nd. For all parties owning land in Texas, that they want to sell at a sacrifice, to correspond with me.

3rd. If you want to buy or lease a tract of land and cannot find the owner, write me. I have facilities for doing it.

4th. That you shall not forget if you buy lands from the Texas & Pacific Railroad company that I can save you money by making your payments in Land Grant bonds.

5th. That you shall remember if your lands have been sold for taxes, or there " other imperfections in your titles. I can make the most favorable adjustment of your troubles for you;

FOR SALE.

\$80,000 of the Main Texas Land company CAPITAL STOCK. This company has a capital stock of (\$110,000), one hundred

brances, fenced and watered; and has the land leased to responsible parties. for a term of five years, from Aurust 2 1886, at an annual rental of \$6,600 and taxes payable at the First National Bank of Lewiston, Maine. There are no expenses connected with the management of the company, and the stock will pay a year a guaranteed net each dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, besides get the increase in the value of the land which will not be less than 10 per cent. per annum more. The projected line of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad from Ballinger, Texas, to Albuquerque, N. M., lies immediately through this company's land and will be built in the next three years, and with the road completed, the stock of this company should be worth in cash two dollars for one. The A., T. & S. F Railroad company owns the G., C. & S. F. railroad with its western terminus at Ballinger, and the Atlantic & Pacific railroad with its eastern terminus at Albuquerque, and has a running arrangement over the Central Pacific from Lancaster to San Francisco; so that, by putting in this link between Ballinger and Albuquerque it will have an all rail line from Galveston to San Francisco, about 400 miles shorter than the Southern Pacific system from New Orleans to San Francisco. The latter this year has handled 80 per cent, of the Pacific Coast trade, which it will have to give up to the A., T. & S. F. when this connection is made between Ballinger and Albuquerque, unless it makes Galveston its Southern terminus rather than New Orleans, and even then it will have to divide it. And that the A., T. & S. F. Railroad company will be long in putting its properties in such a shape as will render them most productive is not reasonable. For further particulars address J. S. Daugherty, Dallas, Texas.

T. & P. R. R. CO. LANDS. HOW TO BUY THEM.

Examine the land and agree with the company as to price, then write me or call on me and I will give you a rate at. which I will make your payment for you in Land Grant bonds. In this way you can save from 40 to 50 cents on the dollar, or if you want time on your land, or owe the company on lands already purchased and are pressed to meet your payments, you can arrange with me topay them out for you and divide your paynends so a to enable you have the with convenience, and by adopting this plan in-purchasing you will get the discount off your price that the company allows for cash.

Do not make payment on your land until you have ascertained what I will charge you for doing it.

J. S. DAUGHERTY, Dallas, Texas.

J. S. DAUGHERTY,

DALLAS, TEXAS. Rooms 15 and 16 Merchants' Exchange,

CHAS, ILLETTY.

DEALER IN .

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Orders for goods carefully filled, subject to inspection. Work in all departments carefully done. All work and goods



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T. L. MARSALIS & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, DALLAS, TEXAS

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Manufacturer of the Celebrated



Fort Worth,

DRAPERIES.

New FALL Patterns.

We are now exhibiting the largest and handsomest stock of CARPET-INGS and DRAPERIES of all grades ever shown in this city.

Our Prices, as usual, will be the

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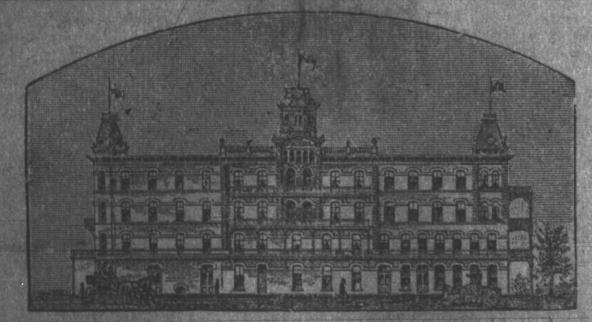
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Texas. OPIUM at home without pain. Book of particulars acut Free.
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General Land and Investment

No. 1 West Houston St., San Antonio Texas.

Have For Sale

STOCK RANCHES—1st class in every particular, from 500 to 200,000 acres. Improved, at \$2,00 to \$6.00 per acre. STOCK RANCHES-As above unimproved from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre.

FARMS-Improved, and ready to move upon, of 50 to 2000 acres, from \$5.00 to \$20.00 per

FARMS-Unimproved, as above, from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre.

CITY PROPERTY—Of every description and prices and terms to sult every one.

THE CHOICEST IRRIGABLE LANDS—In and near the city, in quantities from 4 to 50 acres, at \$50 to \$300 per acre. Improved and unimproved.

Terms to suit purchasers can be had. Taxes paid, title examined and perfected, ab stract of title furnished. Correspondence solicited. Reference—Any of our city banks.

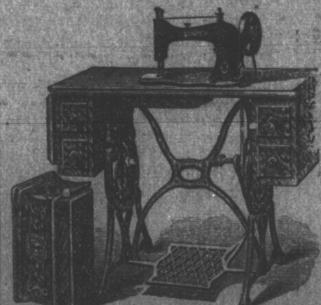
FLOURING MILL—We have an a No. 1 flouring mill in one of the best grain growing counties in Texas, consisting of 2% story rock building, walls 2% feet thick, four run of stone. Stone dam ten feet high and 125 feet long, built on rock foundation. A good dwelling, stable, barn, sheds, well, cistern and eight acres of land inclosed with mill property. 30% in. Leffel turbine wheel with nine feet head. All grain wanted can be bought at door. Railroad track within 100 feet of mill. Price \$15,000 on easy terms. The property cost over 47,000. Write us for particulars.



SAN ANTONIO CARRIAGE REPOSITORY. ROBERT E. CHAPMAN,

Dealer in FINE CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, FARM AND SPRING WAGONS, AGRICUL-TURAL IMPLEMENTS, WIND-MILLS, ETC., ETC.

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THE NEW HIGH-ARM SINGER.

This is the best sewing machine made, doing the greatest range of work, the lightest running and the most durable. Buy no other until you first test this machine. For sale in all cities and towns in Texas and Mexico through this agency.

OVER 7,000,000 NOW IN USE. -:- General Offices in San Antonio .-:-

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Manager, No. 12 Commercial Street. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

H. F. & W. H. YOUNG.

268 Commerce Street, no-stairs, San Antonio, Texas.

Our Jr. has the finest 3-year-old Shorthorn bull in Texas for sale. Send for his points; also high graded cows and heifers.

DARLMAN BROS, Clothiers and Gent's Furnishers

A PULL LINE OF STOCKMENS' GOODS ALWAYS ON BAND.

Corner First and Houston Streets. - FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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VOL. VII.

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THE MARKETS FOR OCTOBER.

LIVE STOCK.

During the month some slight indications of an improvement in prices became apparent. In the state of Texas and at New Orleans hogs made a strong movement upward. At Galveston hogs reached 6 cents, at New Orleans 5½ cents, and at Fort Worth and Dallas good butcher hogs brought 4 cents. Feeders have not sold well, owing to local scarcity of corn. Some local sales reached 3 cents. At Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City prices are not as high as in Texas, freight charges considered.

Sheep are a little stronger-just a little. Shorn sheep have brought as much money after shearing as before. The following sales show the Texas prices: 272 head from San Antonio, 80 pounds average, sold in St. Louis at \$2.65 per 100 pounds, and some Western sheep sold at \$3.10. Very few sheep have netted to owners over \$1.50 per head, except in Texas markets.

In cattle we jog along very much the same old way. On the 25th inst. 169 head of Martin, Estes & Co. cattle, averaging 1046, and the best conditioned cattle leaving Western Texas this year, simply brought \$3.20 per 100 pounds, or \$33.47 gross, and with \$7 charges to Chicago to come off. On the same date a lot of Hardeman county cows, 823 pounds average, brought \$2.55; a mixed lot from Wichita county sold at \$2.70 and averaged 820 pounds; a lot of 1009-pound New Mexican steers brought \$2.45 at Kansas City. Some Lee-Scott 1137-pounders brought \$2.80, and some Dominion Cattle company steers, 903 pounds, sold at \$2.30. On the same day very good steers from Midland, 935 pounds average, sold at \$3 per hundred. Some Texans from the coast, shipped from the terminus of the Aransas Pass road, 836 pounds average, sold at \$2.70. Greer county steers, 804 pounds average, brought \$2.65. Calves from Corsicana, 246 pounds, sold at \$3 per hundred; cows from Terrell, 649 pounds, \$2.20. A Harrold shipment of 894-pound steers sold at \$3.05, and Tarrant county steers, 866 pounds, at \$2.95.

At the close of the month the wool market is in a satisfactory condition. Domestic wool is scarce and prices realzed by growers in home markets are relatively higher than in the East. Today the strongest buyers are speculators whose fortunes have been made buying Texas wool during the depression. The wool trade has a bright prospect.

These are indications of the market. The tendency now is not downward, but frost must come before any appreciable difference is in prospect. Texas will have much winter cattle to dispose of, but none over the demand of Southern markets.

A RISE IN MOHAIR.

The New York Economist says of the Foreign Mohair markets: "There has all the available supplies have been se-

cured. Prices have advanced from 125 an additional duty of 2 cents a pound has been placed upon it at the custom house, viz: 12 cents instead of 10 cents. Manufacturers of America, did you hear anything? Botany wools do not come into port any longer at waste duty."

ABOUT ESTRAYS.

The monthly edition of the Texas LIVE STOCK JOURNAL will publish lists of extrays from every county in the

Any subscriber to the Journal, who has lost horses or cattle can have a notice inserted in one month's issue free

Any stockman who has found horses or cattle and desires to advertise the same for the benefit of the owner can do so free of cost.

TEN sections of land in Tom Green county were sold at public sale, a few days ago, for \$500, or a fraction under eight cents an acre. That is but little more than the state wants for the year ly use of the lands.

The new oleomargarine or "bogus butter" law goes into effect November 1st. After that date dealers must let the quality of their imitation butter be known, as well as pay a heavy tax

The pleuro-pneumonia scare at Chi cago will materially interfere with the importation of fine breeding stock from the North the coming season, and will be virtually a high protective tariff on Texas raised animals.

THE good lands among the hills west of Dickey, D. T., are largely taken up by Russian settlers, who nearly all have a few acres in flax as their main crop. They live in sod houses, twenty feet wide and thirty or forty feet long, generally plastered inside and out, and quite comfortable.

THE three great factors of success in the stock and farming business are personal practical experience, newspapers and fairs. The first is thorough and convincing in its teachings, but slow; and the latter are mediums through which to learn the methods and experience of others, saving time and profiting thereby.

WHAT awful fools veterinary surgeons are when they come across a case of pleuro-pneumonia in Chicago, and what wise men they are when they find a case of Texas fever! . Yet the former is a disease well known and defined and the latter a scientific mystery: "There are tricks in all trades but

NEARLY 6,000,000 hogs died of disease in this country last year, out of a total of 16,000,000. The death rate is one to eight. Such losses as these are lands in the Indian territory, belonging what they are represented to be, and range cattle; and yet we constantly tribes. These tribes obtained their advantage of the information now just hear that cattle raising is a losing been a large movement in Mohair and business because of dangers of death on the range

MR. E. J. SIMPSON of the Aztec Catand 14 to 15 and 16 pence a pound, and the company tells a reporter that instead of there being 9,000,000 head of eattle in Texas, 5,000,000 is a closer estimate of the actual number. Losses from drouths and northers, and the diminished increase on account of the spaying-knife, are the means whereby he accounts for the falling off in numbers. He thinks, also, that higher prices may be looked for, as the market is now at the bottom.

> THE San Angelo Standard gives this case of a person who is a fraudulent beneficiary of public charity:

One of the drouth sufferers who has applied to the county for wheat, put up \$100 on the election the other day, and is hunting for somebody that will bet \$200 cash on the clerk's race.

This fellow's name should be published; that his neighbors may know the kind of rascal he is. The belief that there are numerous such impostors drawing relief from the funds contributed for actual sufferers is one cause of the withholding of aid from people who are really deserving.

Upon receipt of news of the pleuropneumonia outbreak at Chicago, Col. Cunningham of the U.S. live-stock commission addressed a note to Gov. Ireland urging the necessity of a quarantine or some other restrictive chases of railroad lands. Mr. Daughmeasures to prevent the importation of erty is well known in Texas as one of the disease to this state. No response has been made or other action taken by our state executive to protect our cattle from the disease. The governors of Wisconsin, Colorado and several other | react by all who receive this paper. states promptly quarantined against Chicago and other parts of the country where pleuro-pneumonia was known to exist. Are our cattle interest of such little consequence as not to be worth this small attention from our governor?

J. M. PERRYMAN, principal chief o the Cherokee Nation, uses the following language in his message to the Creek council: "Our laws assessing a small tax on cattle driven and grazed through our country have not been administered for many years in consequence of the fact that Judge Parker of the U.S. court at Fort Smith holds that they are unconstitutional and void. I still believe that this view does our nation an injustice, and have assumed the responsibility of retaining legal attorneys to represent the nation in a cause soon to be tried before said court, in which the question involved will be fully discussed and decided." If it is once admitted that the Indians can tax cattle passing through their territory, the effect will be to break up the Indian Territory trail, for they may, if they wish, put the tax so high as to make it prohibitory.

IT is reported that Kansas and Texas cattlemen are negotiating for the lease of several million acres of grazing lands from the Cherokees, and a late decision of the federal court in Washington City appears to give to the of Maltese jacks.

Indians themselves the right to make such leases as they see fit, without needing the confirmation of the Interior department. That decision, which was published in the STOCK JOURNAL last summer, held that several of the Indian tribes, among them the Cherokees, were independent nations, and as such might make treaties, dispose of their lands, or do any other acts that they wished to do, under no subjection to the United States government. The STOCK JOURNAL, then commenting upon the decision, expressed the opinion that if it was allowed to stand, cattlemen would not be slow in taking advantage of it to renew the leases of land that were annulled by the commissioner of Indian affairs, and this report confirms the correctness of that opinion.

THE advertisement of Mr. J. S. Daugherty of Dallas, on the first page, is information of value about Texas. It is addressed alike to the capitalist seeking a profitable field for investment, combining present dividends with future accumulation, and to the farmer, stockman or investor of small means seeking to combine labor with a limited amount of capital for the purpose of building up a home. It is also addressed to those who may require assistance in the adjustment of purthe leading land operators, and is prompt to attend to small as well as large matters in the interest of his clients. His advertisement should be

Mr. Hoerle, the noted stock breeder of Bexar county, has a valuable article on the Angora goat in the current STOCK JOURNAL. Mr. Hoerle is secretary of the Angora Breeders' association, and his experience with Angoras and other fine stock gives him a right to speak with authority on the questions discussed by him. The Angora industry in Texas is becoming important. enough to warrant a greater interest in it than has hitherto been given, and the STOCK JOURNAL is doing all in its power to stimulate a proper regard for that business.

THE article on Maltese jacks and jennets by U.S. Consul Worthington is full of valuable instruction to breeders in this country. The island of Malta, a little dot in the Mediterranean sea to the south of Sicily, has long been famed for its jacks and mules, and disputes with Spain the claim to superiority in the quality of its jacks. The letter of Consul Worthington to the STOCK JOURNAL presents evidence that the Maltese jacks and their get are more highly prized in the English military service than those of Spain. The prices quoted are cheap, if the animals are greater than the percentage of loss of to the Osage, Ponca, Pawnee and Otoe American breeders will probable take obtainable from the STOCK JOURNAL to make a test of the breeding qualities



ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1880. Consolidated with

TEXAS WOOL GROWER SEPTEMBER 13, 1884.

ISSUED EVERY MONTH

Tae Stock Journal Publishing Company FORT WORTH, TEXAS,

Subscription \$1 per Annum

PHILIP H. HALE, Secretary and Editor Office of publication and business, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, Fort Worth, Texas.

Entered at the postoffice, Fort Worth Texas, as second-class mail matter.

THE GLENVIEW STOCK SALES.

The great Glenview sale was an event in stock circles, and has had the effect of distributing over the country some of the best breeding horses in the world. The 168 head of horses brought Pancoast led, bringing \$28,000, paid by John H. Shults of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Frank D. Stout of Dubuque, Ia., paid \$22,000 for Natwood. The farm, containing 6471 acres, sold to J. I. Case of Racine, Wis., and S. H. Wheeler of Chicago for on the market at \$3 per acre on account **\$73,474.44,** being at the rate of \$113.50 per acre. J. S. Reeks of Dallas, Tex., paid \$2,850 for "New Era," and this considerable of it tillable. Nolan was the only sale made to Texas stockшена

edly the best living representatives of | sold in tracts of 640 acres, or the purtine breeding stallions. Both have chaser could buy the other alternate breeding records that have not been sections and so obtain a solid body of surpassed by any other horse, and the about 10,000 acres. Half the money prices paid for them, while seemingly high, were really very low. Mr. J. B. long time at 8 per cent. McFerran, executor of the Glenview farm estate, says that he took charge of the farm, "believing that Pancoast was the greatest of living horses. I candidly admit I was prejudiced in his property, allowing the land to be the favor, and I still think him second to average of Nolan county, would be but one, and that one is Nutwood." bargain and a splendid permanent in-Nevertheless, it seems from the prices vestment. In five years from now a paid that the bidders agreed with Mr. | solid body of such dimensions will be McFerran's first estimate, and put Pancoast ahead of Nutwood.

TEXAS WITHOUT QUARANTINE LIWS

Gov. Ireland has written the following letter to Col. Cunningham, in regard to the latter's suggestion of some act to protect our cattle against the pleuro-pneumonia infection up North:

AUSTIN, Oct. 3, 1886. Col. S. P. Cunningham, Fort Worth, Tex.

DEAR SIR I have your note of date 1st. You say that if I do not act that you must. If you have kept up with the laws and history of legislation in this state, you must know that there is nothing that I can do in this matter. You must know that I called the attention of the legislature to this precise condition of things.

Members of the legislature, even those from deeply interested sections, thought proper to regard my warning as chaff. See page 16, House Journal, Nineteenth legislature. Will you suggest what I can do? Don't say issue a proclamation unless you can show me some legal method of enforcing it.

I am, very respectfully,

JNO. IRELAND. It may be true that there is no law on our statute-book giving the governor authority to lact in such an emergency as has arisen now, but there is a means of protecting the cattle interests of the state against communicable discases in spite of that.

The commissioner of agriculture, acting by authority of the act of congress, recently sent to the governors of acres in cultivation. Has a house of 3 the various states a circular, asking their assent to the conditions by which at \$22 per acre. Such a place will be the general government would assume to guard against the transportation of The owner sells, probably, because he diseased stock from one state to anoth- wants to go West and buy some two er. We suppose Gov. Ireland received | dollar land, where he may be worse one of these circulars. We suppose, off, but have more room. His propfurther, that he thought best not to erty would make a small fortune for a notify Commissioner Colman that he dairyman, truck farmer or a nurserywould act with the United States commission, else the state would not now be without means of protection against town, consists of 250 acres, has 60 in the introduction of diseased cattle.

TEXAS PROPERTIES.

Stockmen and farmers of older states have much curiosity to learn something of Texas without having to come here to learn, and special inquiries are often made at this office about values of farms and wild lands, which open such a large field of speculation that generalities are not answers. Un doubtedly the inquiries should be addressed to the real estate dealers, who advertise and who will fit men out with anything in the line of real estate, from a town lot to ranches running up to millions of acres. There are lands in Texas ranging in price from \$1 to \$100 per acre, all dependent on quality, quantity, advantages and locality.

We give here a few sample properties on the books of Huffman, Sellers & Co. of Fort Worth, and would remark that other real estate men have similar properties and will promptly answer all business, questions concerning them. In Texas a man, has but to say what he wants and he can get it if he has half the money to pay for it.

Messrs. Huffman, Sellers & Co. of Fort Worth have for sale nine alternate sections, 5,760 acres, in Nolan county, at \$1.75 per aere. One section is put of springs. The whole tract is said to be watered, good grazing land, and county is on the Texas & Pacific road, and the county seat is the thriving Nutwood and Pancoast are undoubt- town of Sweetwater. The land can be would be required, the remainder on

> Another tract in the same county consists of a solid body of 110,000 acres, and is put on the market at \$2, and at reasonable terms of sale. Such hard to find except at much higher fig-

> Another tract of 17,000 acres, with the advantage of being on the Texas & Pacific road, between Fort Worth and Weatherford, is placed at \$7.50 per acre, and on easy terms. This is all inclosed, well-watered, contains sheds and pens, houses and all the conveniences of a blooded stock or feeding farm. It has several farms well cultivated and is producing a good revenue. Probably the owner of this tract has several others and wants, as many of the Texas land owners do, to concentrate his means and energy on some favorite place.

> Another tract, smaller but large enough, is 15 miles from Fort Worth. towards the Northwest and on or near the Fort Worth & Denver road. It is all under good new fence, is part prairie and part timber, has an abundance of water and is put at \$8 per

> A little place of 684 acres, within miles of town, has water and some 12 acres of timber, is fenced but has no buildings. On account of the nearness to Fort Worth the place is put at \$2500 and will sell very soon.

> Another tract, 3 miles east of town, 160 acres, all under fence, has 100 rooms, 2 wells, good water and is put worth twice the money in two years.

Another tract, within five miles of cultivation, artesian well, good five- minishing. The agricultural imple-

roomed house, water in creek, is fenced and generally suitable for a blooded stock and dairy farm. A small expense would irrigate 20 acres of beautiful black loam soil, protected on the north by rising ground and having a slight fall southward. Five thousand would

From the above values can be ascertained the general cost of small farms in the vicinity of the best Texas towns to grazing territory on railroad lines. As Texas is a large state, every variety of soil can be obtained. In some places water can be had at a few feet from the surface. In other localities well boring obtains a greater quantity of water at greater depth and expense. The country is of good quality as compared with older states, and now in October the state is once more a flower garden. The grass is growing, and brighter than the grass grow the wheat. oats and rye.

RANCHMEN'S COMBINATION.

In these days of combinations, when the laborer combines and asks of legislative bodies a recognition of his sacred rights—that he must receive the biggest possible pay and do the least amount of work; when the capitalist asks for laws to imprison for life, if not shoot and quarter, any presumptuous wage worker who dares to quit work at any terms whatever or tries to persuade any one else to do so; when farmers ask that all they have for sale must be protected and all that they must buy should be free from all proseriptive taxation; when the manufacturer wants all raw material free and manufactured goods heavily protected; when all corporations of whatever description ask for privileges and rights that would be highly dangerous in individual hands; in these days of grasp and selfishness, the STOCK JOURNAL comes forward to advocate the claims of its patrons. The legislature and congress must pass laws that farmers shall sell corn to stock raisers at half price and that the butchers shall pay double price for beeves. The price of barbed wire and fence posts must be reduced; wells shall be sunk by the government all over the arid area as experiments, and for the benefit of the public generally represented by ranchmen; when an animal dies, whether from starvation or disease, it shall be sat on by a learned veterinary surgeon and paid for as a registered thoroughbred; when a range plays out, the stock shall be declared infected and killed by the order of *he government and paid for as fancy breeding stock; when an animal is killed by a railroad it shall be paid for by the soulless corporation at ten times its market value-what are railroads built for if it is not to help develop the industries of the country? If a banker refuses to advance money to any one engaged in any branch of stock raising, any justice of the peace shall send him to the penitentiary for not less than ten years nor more than for his natural life; sheepmen shall be protected by a tariff that will make it an impossibility to import a pound of wool. For the present no more demands will be made for legislation in the interests of our constitency, as the concession of these will inspire confidence to be more exacting and firm in the future.

AMERICAN COTTON IN MEXICO.

The building of railroads into Mexico is interfering with the cotton industry of that country, and threatens to drive the natives out of the business or to more civilized machinery for the cultivation of the land. Labor is cheap, the soil generous and the climate propitious; but the indolence and ignorance of the people are bars to successful competition with the cotton planters of the United States, and the cotton production of Mexico is steadily di-

ments in use there are of the primitive type that we see in pictures illustrating ancient Egyptian methods. Before the advent of railroads the cost of transportation excluded American competition in cotton; but now Texas cotton can be laid down in any part of the Southern republic penetrated by railroads at prices too low for the Mexican producers to stand up against.

Statistics for the year endingJune 30, 1883, gave the cotton production of Mexico at about 110,000 bales of 500 pounds, valued at \$6,605,831, or a little less than 12 cents per pound. The business ought to be profitable at that rate, as the price in this country for the same period was not more than 10 cents. With increased facilities for transportation, 12 cents a pound will attract more and more American cotton to Mexico, until the Mexicans will be compelled, in self-defense, to do one of two things: either adopt improved American agricultural tools, or put an import tariff on American cotton that will keep it out of the country. The latter, being the easier plan, will probably be adopted.

THE REFRIGERATOR QUESTION.

Once more the question of a refrigerator in Southern Texas is being discussed, as it has been many times before. The eause of reopening of the question is the present disturbance of the Chicago market, brought about by strikes, pleuro-pneumonia and the consequent very low price of cattle. Careful business men claim that they see here a better prospect for successful competition with the gigantic Chicago dressed beef combination than at any point in the entire country. On the Texas gulf coast, say at Aransas Pass, an establishment can be built virtually inside of a pasture, surrounded by hundreds of miles of the finest ranch country in the world, filled with beeves. Already there are two railroads completed to the Pass, and more projected; there is deep tide-water where vessels could take the beef direct from the hands of the butcher and store it in the dry-air refrigerator compartments, and land it fresh and sweet in any of the Atlantic seaboard cities, or those of Europe. From Aransas Pass to the markets of the world is an open trade highway, where no Phil Armour or Swift can make railroad pools and crush out all opposition. Now, when there is a casting about for a remedy from the greatest meat monopoly the world ever knew, is the time to call attention to the advantages found in Southwestern Texas. It needs but capital and practical men. If cattle can be shipped from the Texas coast to Chicago, over 1,000 miles, killed, and sent in refrigerator cars another trip of over 1000 miles, and then transferred to steamships and sent to Europe and sold at a profit, in all common sense why can't they be more profitably killed in the pasture and sent direct to the consuming market by steamship? The STOCK JOURNAL will be found advocating a Southwestern refrigerator until it is practically tried and proved a failure.

BRANDS hurt the sale of horses, but practical Texas horse raisers find it more profitable to brand and sell at reduced prices than to let some other fellow brand the horses and sell them. That's the milk in the cocoanut of the Texas brands, and it's liable to stay there for some years yet.

ONE point for farmers to keep in view, when they sow their wheat late, is this: that late winter wheat requires a heavier seeding than early wheat. A bushel to the acre, or five pecks at most, is a good average for early sowing; but there will be much wheat put in October, and some in November, on account of the drouth, and for this latest two bushels to the acre will not be too much.

ABOUT DOUBLE DECKS.

In 1882 the sheep interest of Texas was in a thriving condition, for three reasons: wool sold well, mutton sold well, and the railroads had not squeezed the life out of the traffic, and then hauled double-deck sheep cars at a fair rate.

After a while the railroads did away with the permission before given for sheep to travel in double decks, and from that time to this the railroad has acted with what could properly be called "a dog in the manger policy."

In this season, after the drouth had set in, and after appeals innumerable had been made, the railroads conceded to sheep shippers double-deck cars, and at once cut down the cars from 33 feet to 28 feet, raised the tariff from \$65 to \$100, and thereby giving to the sheep trade a short upper deck and a short lower deck for very nearly twice the money of the 33-foot single deck car, and virtually giving to sheepmen the shadow and withholding the substance. The sheepmen asked for bread and Mr. Newman gave them a turnip.

Now, Mr. Thos. T. Fisher, accidentally live stock agent of the Missouri Pacific road, says: "The road was at great expense putting the double deckers on, and has been at a d-d sight of trouble keeping them there, and what has it amounted to?" The fact of the matter is, that while the prairies of Western Texas were covered with sheep, the railroads persistently refused even the trifling concession above mentioned, and were carefully waiting for all the good there was in it to come too late for anything but their own good. It is not surprising that sheepmen concluded to wait no longer, and were pulling out for Kansas.

In the zeal on the part of the railroad officials to make money for the road it is very often that an industry is seriously crippled with overcharges and discriminations. The sheep industry is an example of this, and it will take several years of good treatment, fair charges and a triffe of accommodation, and then will hardly compensate for damage caused largely by the ignorance of the live stock agents of roads, because they did not know enough to make representations to their superiors that they were killing the goose. Now they say, "Why don't the sheep move?" and they may as well ask, "Why don't the cattle run?"

The railroads in Texas had better not turn the screws too tight or they will ship neither cattle nor sheep, and have very little use for live stock agents.

LATE WHEAT SOWING.

Much of the wheat sown in the West of this state was put in late. The seed was supplied by voluntary contributions, and much of it was not sent in until October, so that instead of getting in the ground in the early part of September, as is the rule, a great deal of it was not sown for a month after that time. The long drouth, too, prevented wheat sowing at the usual time, and generally in the grain growing districts of the state it was late in September before any wheat was put in the ground. The outcome of this late planting will be watched with great interest at the next harvest.

Whenever there is a ravage of chinchbugs in the old wheat-growing states, farmers delay putting in their crops as late in the autumn as possible, they say late wheat is not so subject to injury from insects as early wheat. In such cases there is a loss in the quality of grain produced, but not much in the quantity. We shall see if the result is the same in Texas.

THE WOOL TRADE

A good lot of Texas fall wool has been sold in Boston at 23 to 24 cents, no visible reason why such a thing and the best quotations for spring 12 could not be successfully done. months medium is 27 cents. The con- that is needed is range enough.

tinued light receipts at Boston, 5,974 bales received during the week ending October 19, against 14,066 bales for the corresponding week last year, makes a total of 10,000,000 pounds shortage in the clip. The wool seems to have gone somewhere else, but that somewhere has not yet been developed. Texas values are generally higher (freights considered) than at the East-a condition of affairs not unusual in the fall, but more desirable and less frequent in spring. Wool will be high next spring.

The sheep interest is to be congratulated that the deluge is over and the sheep raiser is upon solid ground once more. The wool they grow is no longer produced at a loss, and the prospect for profit is fairly good. There is a visible profit to Texas sheep raisers at prices paid for fall wools, and no reasonable doubt that spring wool will not sell higher.

The highest price paid in Texas this fall, 23½ cents, is above selling prices East; and the wool purchased at Bowie must have been for a mill in need of stock. It was purchased for Bienenstock of St. Louis. Twenty-two cents has been paid for very bright fall wools, and 20 cents has been easily obtained for any clean clips.

Eastward we are informed that New York is sold very close. Beston has very little wool and is not receiving much, owing solely to the scarcity of the article. The shortage in the clip is fully recognized by the trade, and the question of supply will be a serious one. The United States is now dependent on other nations for wool, and in case of unpleasantness with any foreign power wool would be worth a dollar a pound in ten days. The limited number of sheep that can be run here profitably should not be increased, as under the present tariff values can only be sustained by underproduction.

Foreign wools having advanced materially have lifted our domestic values, and the American manufacturers have to pay them, which they are well able to do, because the general trade is in a healthy condition.

In Boston"three weeks sales were respectively 6,005,000, 7,147,700 and 5,575,300 pounds.

We will have to go back four years to find the time when the sheep interest was in so healthy a condition.

During the week ending October 7th, Boston managed to sell over 5,000,000 pounds of wool, of which 1,990,000 pounds were foreign. The market was active, receipts light and prices slightly tending upward. The quotations of the Advertiser were as tollows

the Advertiser were as lonows.	
Texas spring med., 12 mos25	@27
Texas spring fine	(a2 i
	(a 23
Texas sp. med. 6 to 8 mos20	@24
Texas fall fine	@21
Texas fall mediumno st	ock.

The general opinion of the trade is that within reasonable limits wool is a good purchase, and that the outlook for spring is exceptionally good. The foreign markets are very strong, and the wool dealers know there is a shortage in the domestic clip, but will not know how great is the deficiency until spring comes again and the bare cold facts stare them in the face.

A BUFFALO RANCH.

The barbarous slaughter of the buffalo that so-called sportsmen have carried on in the West, has exterminated that noble king of the prairie, and now it is estimated that there are not a thousand of them left in this country, where twenty years ago the prairies trembled under the tread of countless millions. There is one small herd in Texas, numbering less than fifty head, that is preserved from destruction by the care of Chas. Goodnight, who keeps them on his range and protects them. Now an enterprising Yaukee proposes to start a buffalo ranch, and breed the animals as cattle are bred. There is

attention will be required. Turn them loose and they take care of themselves. It is claimed that their meat is as good as beef, and will sell for as much, while the chief source of revenue will be their hides. A good buffalo robe is worth almost what the owner chooses to ask for it, and their scarcity is making them more costly every year. We cannot say how fast the buffalo increases, but if the increase is anything like that of cattle a herd of a hundred inspire confidence. But there is such or two would in a few years lead to fortune. If this Yankee scheme is successful, it will not be long until the buffalo will inhabit the Western plains again.

THE FUTURE BEEF MARKET.

Phil Armour, the Chicago millionaire packer, has been talking to the newspaper men, and here is what he is reported to have said:

"The day of Chicago's supremacy as a pork-packing center will soon be a thing of the past. Kansas City, Omaha, Cedar Rapids, and other Western towns, are fast taking the business away from here. Take Kansas City, for instance. The price of hogs there is 25 cents a hundred less than it is here, while her freight rates to all Western and Southern points are as low as ours, and her freight rates to Atlanta, Georgia, are only 12, or at most, 15 cents per hundred higher. In other words, the Kansas City freight rates to the markets where ninety per cent, of our produce is sold, are just as good, while hogs are cheaper. What is true of Kansas City is true in a greater or less degree of other Western points. It is the natural course of events. The corn belt has been moved west, and with it hog raising. It is history repeating itself. Only a few years ago Chicago took away the supremacy from Cincinnati and St. Louis. To show that this is not idle talk brought on by the present troubles, I will say I have not added a single brick to my packinghouse property here in Chicago, while in Kansas City, where I already had \$1,500,-000 worth of packing-house property, I have built \$300,000 worth additional this summer, and between now and next January I will build another \$300,000 worth."

All this is true. Chicago must see the porcine scepter depart from her, as Cincinnati and St. Louis insturn have done. And Chicago must prepare herself to suffer another loss - the loss of a great proportion of the beeves that are now shipped thither from all parts of the country. She is the undisputed mistress of the live stock business now, and probly will remain so; but her stock vards will not always hold the cattle that they do now. Receipts of 10,000 cattle a day are not unusual now, but a few years hence such a receipt in one day will be a phenomenon.

The refrigerators springing up all over the range country will get the beeves that now seek a market at Chicago. It is in accord with the principles of business that the raw material should be prepared for the consumer where it is produced, or as near that spot as possible, to save the cost of transportation to the consumer in its Fort Worth and Victoria, and another or, what is better, three or four refrigerators at one point, can take all the and can afford to pay prices that Chicago cannot compete with, after deducting the seven or eight dollars a head charges on sending beeves there for sale. The same state of affairs will prevail in the beef-raising districts of the West. The establishment at Medora, Dak., is but the pioneer of others that are sure to follow; and every one of these refrigerators will cut off the Chicago receipts to the extent of their slaughtering capacity; that is, from 100 to 300 beeves per day. A dozen of them would reduce the average receipts at Chicago by one-half.

Events are so shaping themselves No will lose the greater part of its beef worse.

trade; but Chicago will continue to stand at the head of all other cities in the number of her live stock receipts.

COTTON ESTIMATES.

The tables that are from time to time published concerning the condition of the crops are never relied upon with unquestioning faith. If only one estimate were made, it might have believers; or if they all agreed they would a discrepancy in the figures of the different estimates that if one of them is accepted the others must be rejected as untruthful.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat calls attention to the discrepancy in the estimates of the national cotton exchange and those of the department of agriculture as to the condition of the cotton crop. It presents the following table to enable one to see the wide variation of figures of the two

	ational Cotton Ex- hange.	Agricul- tural Bureau. 72
North Carolina.	82	75
South Carolina	77	71
Georgia	82	81
Clorida	85	85
Alabama	80	80
Mississippi	81	79
Lousiana	.81	710
Texas		74
Arkansas	. 95	86
Tennessee		66
Average	.83.4	79.3
Average for September	86.6	80.1
Average for Oct 1885	H7 5	78

Average for Oct., 1885...87. These two authorities agree in nothexcept as to Florida and Alabama. In other states-Texas, for one-the difference is surprising. The national cotton exchange allows us 90 per cent. of a full crop, but the agricultural bureau can find but 74 per cent. If a full crop were, say, 2,000,000 bales, one estimate would give us 1,800,000 bales and the other but 1,480,000, a difference of 320,000 bales.

FALSE REPORTS OF SUFFERING.

From the West we have two reports of the condition of affairs. One says that the destitution and suffering are terrible and widespread; that thousands of people are on the verge of starvation, and unless relief comes they must starve, for they have not even the means to get out of the country. The other says that there is no such deplorable state of affairs, and nobody is in danger of starying to death Instances are cited where men of means are living upon the charity of outsiders, when they are abundantly able to take care of themselves. Many people protest against the reports that have gone out of ruined settlers and starving families, as exaggerations that will irreparably injure the country abroad and check immigration for years. Which of these tales is the true one? The truth probably lies in a medium between the two.

We do know that in several counties, notably Eastland, Callahan, Stephens, and probably a few others, there has been a complete failure of crops, and the people who had no other means of bulkiest shape. The refrigerators at subsistence than the yield of their present crops are in distress; but we at, say, El Paso or in the Panhandle, know, also, that the extravagant tales of Mr. Brown, who went to New York and declared that there were 100,000 best beeves that the state will produce, families in Texas suffering for food, are untrue. At an average of five persons for each family, this would make 500,-000 of our people beggars; and with a total population of about 2,000,000 we are advertising to the world that onefourth of our inhabitants are dependent on the charity of strangers. Now we all know this is absurd; and the knowledge of its falsity will cause many people to withhold contributions because they will look upon all reports of destitution as false.

The men who are soliciting help for the drouth-sufferers will do well to stick close to the truth. They will make more friends and get more money that the West will do its own slaught- than by exaggerating the matter. It is ering and dressing, and then Chicago | bad enough as it is. Don't make it any

THE ANGORA GOAT.

Old and New Blood-Thoroughbred or Pure Blood Animals.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

In the recent meeting of the American Mohair Growers' association in San Antonio, Texas, the main purpose of which was to establish a register of took place as to whether pure blood or thoroughbred Angoras were really in existence-or existed only in the imagination of some of the breeders.

In that meeting Mr. Claridge, the editor of Texas Stockman, erroneously said, that these arguments represented only a fight between the pure-blood

breeders and the grade men.
I, personally, having argued conditionally in favor of the grade breeders, refuted this assertion of Mr. Claridge, and proved by the president of the association, Mr. W. D. Parrish, that as far as the number of Angoras, derived from imported stock, was concerned, I, as partner of Fink & Co. of Leon Springs, was, if not the largest, at least one of the largest breeders of so-called pure-bloods in Texas (having nearly 200 nannies of that class) and should naturally, if Mr. Claridge's view was correct, be entirely on the side of the pure-blood breeders. I then said that was fully convinced that my own pure-blood stock could, as little as that of any other person, he called with any certainty pure-blood Angoras, as the mere fact of their having been imported from Asia Minor was not at all a guaranty of the purity of their blood; and that on the contrary the urging admission of very long lined, highbred grades of good standard points, was caused, at least on my part, by a desire to see justice done to careful and conscientious breeders of good grades, and that the different degrees of excellence, originally proposed by me, and eventually adopted by the association—though in a modified shape -were calculated to exclude from the register all animals of careless or low breeding, but which are passing today as thoroughbreds just because imported ancestors are claimed for them.

All we know about practices in use with Angora goat breeders in Asia Minor is what we have learned from people who have visited that country and looked into its Angora goat husbandry. They all without exception agree that the practice of grading up the scrub goat of the country is common, even very common, there in the Angora raising districts, only they make the gross mistake of calling the black, coarse-haired goat almost exclusively used in Asia for that purpose "another species of Angora goat," and M. Boulier, the French scientist, whom Mr. Hays quotes in his Angora book, claims that five crosses are necessary to grade up a goat so as to look

like pure-blood.

Quite aside of my opinion—that I can defy any scientist, who only knows Angora goats from his books, or the various specimens he has seen in a zoological garden or menagerie, to come into my pen and point out the best goats, and that therefore it must be impossible for him to go to Asia Minor and say from his own knowledge that a fifth grade not only looks as well but positively is as good as a real Angora— I have shown in my pamphlet that as favorable and even little results have been obtained in the United States with the smooth haired common goat.

I agree with Mr. Landrum's assertion, made in the recent Mohair grower's meeting, that a really thoroughbred Angora should have absolutely no kemps. Now if anybody goes through the storerooms of mohair mills and commission merchants, as well as through the United States bonded warehouse of New York, and examines the imported mehair, it will be very hard for him to find fleeces in which kemp not only does not exist, but in which it cannot be seen at the first examining

glance, and the fact that you have to "hunt" for the kemp always speaks in favor of the breeding of the goat.

Yet I have not the slightest doubt that any vestige of kemp in the fleece of an Angora goat is in itself proof positive of an admixture of common blood any matter have received. blood, no matter how remote it may be, and furthermore it is proof of an admixture of common blood of the coarse

and long haired goat type!
But on the other side, the non-existence of kemps in a goat's fleece is by no means a proof of pure ingora blood; because, supposing even that a buck of absolute purity could be found (entirely without kemps, as I have said) if he not be denied that it is perfect nonis bred to a smooth haired common sense to deduce positive purity of blood goat, and blood inbred to his offspring, from importations, no matter from that some of the short hair of the com- just because it has been imported, ex-1 breed as well as any.

mon female should elongate in the offspring and form kemps, when the short undergrowth of hair of the sire is still shorter than her own!

Here I may mention that, practically spoken, kemp is the degenerated coarse hair of a long-haired common goat. It grows less and less and degenerates more the higher the animal is bred up. But it is quite distinct in character Angora goats, quite warm arguments from the mohair. Its bulbs or roots have the same shape and character as those of the hair of the common goat or the undergrowth of hair of the Angora, and they remain in the skin after the hair is shed; whereas, the bulbs of the mohair are shed with the hair and new ones form in the skin shortly before the mohair begins to grow.

Besides the general existence of kemp in fleeces imported from Asia, there are other points which convince me of the fact that Angoras have been badly mongrelled up in Asia Minor. We find, for instance, fine, well-covered, heavy-fleeced ewes with heavy flowing beards, but we find also fine and heavyfleeced ewes with only a few remnants of a beard left, and also just as fine ewes entirely without beard.

The sire of the grades mentioned in my pamphlet on page 25, which in three generations produced such ex-cellent results, a full-fleeced kid, look-ing very much like a thoroughbred, was the best stock-getter I ever saw. With his get the beards of the females gradually dwindle down, becoming "fine by degrees and beautifully less" (Mr. Kirby of Mariposa county I suppose knows the quotation, though it is not "Milton," whom he is in the habit of quoting) with every generation, and I have seen many females of the fourth and fifth crosses, as well as socalled pure-bloods, with absolutely no beard at all, whilst other thoroughbred Angora ewes, with the very best points, have heavy flowing beards.

Furthermore, there are Angoras, they are even described as thoroughbreds, which instead of the short undergrowth of hair possess a soft woolly down, as it is found with the Rocky Mountain goat and the Cashmere. Now what is the reason for these devi-

ations?

If we open a good natural history and study a little, we find that with the Falconer goat (the Capra Falconeri). to which species belong the common goats of Asia Minor referred to by M. Boulier, both males and females have long flowing beards. We also find that the Bezoar goat, (the Capra Ægagrus), shows a beard only with the males, whilst the females are entirely beardless, and we find that the downy wool is almost exclusively the property of wild species of animals.

Now why should we not have a right to suppose that bearded Angoras are the result of crossing up the Falconer goat originally with the pure Angora? The beardless Angora ewes are most likely crossed-up Bezoar goats, and the downy Angoras animals of rather short breeding crossed up with any wild species, or perhaps with the Cashmere goat, with which, though domesticated for centuries, the retaining of the wild characteristics has been the main object. As to the real shape of the original pure blooded Angora, I don't know of any document that can give us positive information on that point.

Though I have not the opinion, which Mr. Martin Kirby of Mariposa county, Cal., expressed in the Pacific Rural Press, that a common goat is nothing but a degenerated fleece goat, (he also contends that there exists what he calls a "mohair zone," in which alone an Angora can thrive, and that a common goat brought back to that fortunate "mohair zone" and so long-supposed "Paradise Lost," will by itself have a strong tendency to regenerate and to put on again its longlost silver livery), nor do I acknowledge, as he claims American breeders generally do, the superiority of the Turks as breeders, because I admit that they have better goats than we do, but on the contrary, I know, and the fact is admitted by all writers on the Angora who have Asia Minor, the Angoras have been and still are bred over there entirely without pedigree, but only according to the quality of their fleeces, without regard to purity of blood or even a long-lined ancestry.

Now, as just the very owners of socalled pure-bloods admit that grades of as low as the third and fourth generations may look like thoroughbreds, and as they know that even twenty crosses do not in reality make a pureblood, it fully stands to reason and can-

cluding those raised here as grades, but with a long line of good stock-getters ahead of them, we would make use of the same fallacious practices adopted by the Holstein-Friesian Cattle association, which requires with imported stock only a line of two black and white ancestors in order to admit them into their register, and I know it out of my own experience, the superintendent of the cattle quarantine of New York harbor, Dr. A. M. Farrington of Garfield, N. J., can certify that red calves are now and then born in the quarantine of black and white cows. On the other side, there are here in this country Holstein grades showing ten and more black and white ancestors of equally as good size and milking qualities as the best imported stock, but they cannot be registered.

I here must return to the expression I used in the beginning that, "conditionally I was in favor of the grade breeders," and my condition was that no graded animal should be admitted into the register unless it had a good long line of ancestors, bred and breeding true to the standard Angora type.

If I had entirely my own way in deciding upon the requirements of graded stock to permit admission into the register, I would call for at least five or six recorded and examined generations of correct standard breeding. With these it may well be supposed that the progeny would also be and breed true to type.

Some of my friends objected to so rigid a basis, on the ground that it would take too long to attain that point, but I told them that it was better for a person to begin now in a strict way and know that in a few years at least-some of his stock would be considered good enough to be classed with the so-called pure-bloods, than never to be admitted at all, or stand out and let the register question fall through entirely.

Some of the grade breeders blamed me for finally being in favor of the Devine resolution, establishing two classes, one for pure-bloods derived on both grades, each including three degrees of excellence, admission into the lowest of which will be quite hard even for most of the pure-bloods to obtain. But I was exactly of President Parish's opinion when he said, "You are at sixes and sevens; there are about a dozen of you present and you are pulling just in twelve different directions."

The establishment of the register was to me of prime importance, so much so as I had found out that my misgivings had proved true, and that the committee on registration appoint-ed last February had absolutely done nothing in the matter, and all the newly appointed committee had to work upon was a little sketch which I had made the evening before the meeting, just to start the register question.

I knew that if everybody had held

out and stood on his own opinion the register never would have been established, and I am glad there were others who began to reason in the same way, thanks to which the register became a fact. May the members present at one of the future meetings make the amendments, for amendments are needed, and badly needed, if justice shall be done to honest and careful breeders of grades, and if careless breeders of so-called pure-bloods shall ever be dealt with as they deserve, and finally, if the real ultimate object of the register—to protect the mohair growing public against imposition and fraud and enable them to buy really good breeding stock at its proper value-shall be ever attained.

The best sires, no doubt, are the cheapest, no matter at what cost. The better the sire, (I don't mention the ewe because it is well enough known that the only ewe fit to grade up is the short and smooth coated one) and the less crosses it takes to make a fullfieeced goat, the less quality in breeding it needs afterwards to enable such a grade buck to reproduce with inferior ewes true to type. But if such a line of good breeding is once interrupted by a sire of weak blood, the more generations it will need to insure good reproduction. Non-compliance with this rule produces animals of va-

riable breeding.

Especially when a ewe is served for the very best quality, otherwise the three or four following kids, no matter how good their sires may be, are apt to be of as inferior quality as the first.

If a grade buck, whose ancestors for five or six generations I knew positive-ly to have been of true standard breed-ing, was offered to me, I would select too often practiced. he cannot possibly impart that which he has not himself, viz: kemps. On the other side, it cannot be supposed every imported animal as pure-blood, about, and I am convinced he would

Thus old blood, that is of a long line of good and well-bred ancestors, is what we need to produce good breeding stock, and if the register does not insure this right at once, it will cause such stock to come into existence and it certainly will procure us the means to trace not only the antiquity of their breeding, but by means of the three degrees of excellence in each class, (I wish there were six instead of three) indicate quite accurately also the quality of that breeding.

That there are two classes now is no everlasting disadvantage; on the contrary, it will create a kind of chivalrous rivalry, and the two classes can easily be merged into one, as soon as the association sees fit to make the change. But the time that will elapse before this consolidation takes place is not lost; the grade animals will be on record and their offspring will sell whether in future they are fit to be classed with

the pure bloods or not.

But it is not one certain, kind of a fleece that we have to consider and breed for; we have to have fleeces of different grades of fineness for different purposes. There are-mostly owing to influences of the climate, pasture, etc-regions where the fleeces gradually get coarse. Just look at C. P.Bailey's clips, which no doubt include his pure bloods. Taken all together there is not a better flock in the Union. Now let us turn to page 8 and 9 of Macnaughtan's little goat book, and we find that the Bailey clip had with a consignment of over 18,000 lbs. only 60 lbs. of mohair at 55 cents, whilst on the opposite page we find, that with a consignment of 4,800 lbs.there were 670 lbs. of mohair at 60 cents. Both were sold at about the same time and no difference existed in the market value of mohair, and the possible supposition that Macnaughtans had not done justice to the Bailey clip is, judging from my personal acquaintance with them, entirely out of question. The name of the consignor of the 4,800 lbs. of mohair is not given, but I know that the hair was grown in Texas. Now what sides from imported stock, and one for is the reason that this latter clip brought so much more than Mr. Bailey's? Is it that he had so much better goats? Not a bit of it! Judging from the by far greater evenness of the fleeces, I would say that the Bailey goats are by far superior.

All these two bills of sale would prove to me would be, that the natural influences the Bailey goats are subjected to incline towards making the mohair rather coarse, and that on the contrary the district where the other hair was grown had the tendency to

make the fiber fine.

The further practical inference which I would draw from these two bills of sale, would be that if I was raising Angoras in California or Nevada, would feel inclined to use fine haired bucks, to what extent the animals and the respective weights of fleeces of both bucks and ewes would have to tell me; and if I was threatened by having bred my goats too fine, I would hunt for sires in the flocks of some of the best breeders in California or Nevada.

But also here, not every animal that appears to have the desired qualities will do to effect with certainty an improvement. Here, as well as with grading up of the common stock, antiquity of the desired qualities is indispensable, and I will conclude my letter with words which every Angora goat breeder ought to consider, that good breeding stock, especially sires, with a long line of well-bred ancestors, are necessary for the success of the husbandry, and that bad breeding stock is its worst enemy.

G. A. HOERLE, Cor. secretary of the American Mohair Growers' association.

MOHAIR GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

A Register Adopted, and Rules Made for Its Government.

The work of this meeting has been the establishment of a register, and it was found to be no light task. Some were of the opinion that it was presumptuous for Texas to take the initiative in so important a matter, but the majority recognized the great necessity for a register and concluded the first time it is of the greatest im- that it might as well be started now portance that the buck should be of and here as at any other time and place. It was remarked by members that if breeders of other states did not want to patronize this register, they could let it alone-there was nothing obligatory about it, but an effort should be made to systemize and purify the Angora goat breeding business as now

> On Monday afternoon at the reassembling of the association the following gentlemen were appointed as a committee on the register, and they work-

ed nearly all night in formulating plans questions they may put to him in regard for the same: J. P. Devine, Bexar to the breeding of his stock. ed nearly all night in formulating plans county; S. J. Arnold, Uvalde county; Farland, Kendall county; Thos. Evans, Uvalde county; and R. H. Lowry, Mc-Cullough county. On Tuesday morn-owner, the certificates to certify that ing the association met again in the the owner of a certain animal is en-Southern hotel parlors and the report of titled to registration in a certain class; the committee on registration was read the owner to forward his certificate, toand taken up section by section for dis- gether with the amount of fee necescussion and action. The entire day sary, to the secretary, who shall, on his till late in the evening was consumed part, give him a receipt therefor, and with the following result.

less it be entirely covered with mohair The registration fees shall be: without mane or coarse hair.

That no animal shall be admitted unless its fleece and undergrowth of hair be entirely white.

Resolved, That the registry be classed into divisions, No. 1 and No. 2. That the first requisite for eligibility

to the first class shall be purity of blood.

That the applicant for admission shall make affidavit before a notary public make affidavit before a notary public ted, with the proviso that two of them that he believes, to the best of his knowledge, that the animals is question are descendants of imported pure stock, or any other means that we may decide on, either by committee or in open session, for the best means of determining such purity of blood.

That such class shall be composed as pure bloods, of the same degree of excellence, and that such standards shall be agreed upon by a committee ap-

pointed for that purpose.

That a second class—or class No. 2 shall be composed of grades that may have also three degrees of excellence It shall then be the secretary's duty to that may hereafter be determined upon select from commissioners offering their by said committee of registry or otherwise, the committee to consist of pure necessary service. In case none offer, bred and grade breeders.

Resolved, That goats for these classes shall be judged by a list of points, perfection shall be called 50 and the points

shall be:

FLEECE. Fineness 9. Weight 8. Evenness, hair and covering 6 Shape (ringlets) 4. Lustre 4.

Constitution 6. Symmetry of shape 5.

FANCY POINTS. Ear locks and tuft 2.

Lop ears 1. No animal without constitution shall be admitted.

0; No. 24, 3; No. 30, 6; No. 36, 9, with all animals but kids. In judging weigh the minimum; ad-

Fineness of fleece, No. 18 shall count

mission standard shall count 2. For buck fleeces each additional pound shall count 1 point; for ewe fleeces, each 12 ounces shall count 1

In judging evenness, shape and luster of fleece, as well as constitution and shape and weight of the body, a fixed standard cannot be given, but

examining commissioners. The lowest degree of excellence in order to obtain admission into each

class shall be as follows: For bucks of three years and over the weight of fleece, if of fine fiber, shall be at least 4½ pounds; if of coarse fiber, 5½ pounds. Two-year-old bucks, if fine fiber, 31 pounds; of coarse fiber, 44 pounds. Kid fleeces of fine fiber, 2 pounds; of coarse fiber, 21 pounds.

The weight of ewe fleeces of over 5 years old and of fine fiber, 3 pounds, and of coarse fiber, 4 pounds. Three years old, of fine, 3½ pounds; of coarse, 41 pounds. Two years old, of fine, 3

pounds; of coarse, 4 pounds.
Yearlings, if fine, 14 pounds; if

coarse, 21 pounds.

Each of these weights shall count 2

as a starting point. For the two upper classes fancy points, and absolutely no coarse hair, shall be required.

The examination of the animals shall be made by at least two commissioners, and a sufficient number is to be elected annually to cover the state; the examining commissioners to be men of integrity and thoroughly ac-quainted with the Angora industry; fees and mileage to be subsequently determined.

Application for registration is to be made to the secretary as chairman of the examining commissioners.

The secretary shall notify the commissioners of each application, and shall appoint from their number two to make the necessary inspection.

The owner of Angoras for which admission to the register is demanded, shall make an affidavit to answer before the commissioner, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, all

The examining commissioners shall G. A. Hoerle, New Jersey; J. C. Mc- keep duplicate certificate blanks, of which, after being filled out, he shall retain one and hand the other to the forward the certificate to the keeper of Resolved, That an Angora goat register. The keeper of the register be established under the follow-ter shall furnish to the owner of the stock, for each animal, a registration That no animal shall be admitted un- certificate and an association label.

GRADES.

Lowest degree	10 cents
Second degree	
First degree	20 cents
PURE BLOODS.	
Lowest degree	25 cents
Second degree	35 cents
First degree	50 cents

The following inspectors were elected, with the proviso that two of them of Camp San Saba, McCulloch county; Captain Gordon of Junction City. Their duty will be to pass upon the eligibility of animals to be admitted to the register. It was moved and carried that any man wishing to submit his goats to inspection for entrance to the registry shall so notify the secretary. services two of them to perform the he shall appoint the two nearest.

A committee was then appointed to adopt rules governing stock registers in general and applicable to this class, which committee is yet in session. The association then adjourned to meet in San Antonio, on the 1st Monday of June, 1887.

THE ANGORA GOAT.

Shearing Once or Treice Each Year.

Mr. S. J. Arnold of Montell, Uvalde ounty, writes as follows: "Replying to yours of August 16th, referring to the Angora goat industry and in regard to the tendency to shed before shearing time, I will say, that in this section the Angora goat begins to shed about the 1st of February, and we begin to shear about the 10th or the first pretty spell of weather thereafter. Here we have never lost any goats from shearing thus early, but in Northern Texas it might be too cold. If that is so the difficulty might be obviated by shearing the 1st of October, and the 1st of March, or April, and shearing twice a year; but only pure or high grade goats would do to shear twice.

"I sheared 800 on October 1st of last year and sheared the same goats the must be left to the good sense of the last of March this year with satisfactory results, but prefer to shear only once, as the long mohair is more valuable than the short. I would suggest that your breeders try shearing a few in February, when they begin to shed, and try others by shearing twice. I have found that the goats can stand any degree of cold here with impunity, after shearing, if it is dry, but they suffer in a wet norther after shearing.'

> F. F. COLLINS is so far in the lead as a windmill man as to feel lonesome looking back at those who attempt the race with him. He has the far-famed "Eclipse," and has sold more of them this season than all others put together. He has a large factory where he makes cypress tanks and does all the plumbing necessary to put a mill into successful operation. When you want a mill Collins will put it into complete opera-tion, without troubling you, at the lowest possible figure. Don't forget Collins, next to bridge, Hoston street, San Antonio, Texas.

> > The Star Windmill.

The Flint & Walling Manufacturing company, makers of the Star windmill, finding their business in this state sufficiently large to justify them in opening an office and store-house in Texas and to establish a permanent branch, selected Fort Worth as the location. Since the arrival of Mr. Charles E. Maynard, the enterprising manager of the Texas branch, the company have placed the Star mill on thirty-four of the best ranch properties in Texas, besides filling orders for large numbers of stock farms. business houses, dairy farms, gardens, nurseries and private residences. The Star mill can be examined in its working and all the pumps, tanks and attach-ments at the store-house on Main street Fort Worth, where yisitors are cordially invited, and an illustration of this favor-ite mill can be found on the ninth page

DALLAS STATE FAIR OPENING.

The Best Collection of Fine Animals Ever Brought Together in Texas.

The Dallas state fair opened with imposing ceremonies and with an attendance that showed what an interest the people throughout the state take in it. Everything that was promised has been done. The gate-keeper's receipts show that on the first day more than 14,000 people visited the fair, and if a single one of them was displeased he has kept his displeasure to himselt.

The cattle display is the most complete on the grounds. The News says that the opinions of numerous stockmen concur in pronouncing it the largest cattle show ever held in the United States. There is every size, from the pretty little fawn faced Devon to the three thousand pound Durham bull, and something new to be seen in every style as one wanders through the long aisle. But the recipients of most attention are the Brahmin, or the sacred cattle of India, of which there are two or three imported thoroughbred and several half and quarter blood.

Beginning with the little Red Devons, which occupy the stalls in the extreme west end of the stables, the visitor's attention as he goes through the stables is attracted by a magnificent display of Shorthorns, an exhibit of Herefords which fill several stalls, a herd of Jerseys, which are beauties and look clean and nice, and a fine lot of Aberdeen Angus, or Scotch Polled

The display of the Williamson county Live Stock and Sale association is the largest and best Shorthorn exhibit. Williamson has long been called the banner fine stock county of Texas and it is liable to strengthen its claim to that distinction in the present contest, for it certainly has some blue ribbon takers on the grounds. Among this display is a 12-year-old cow which has given birth to nine calves. She still looks young and weighs nearly 2,000 pounds. Palmer & Lyles of Tennessee also have a good, fat, sleek bunch of Shorthorns, while Dr. Hicks and Mr. A. B. Harlan of the same state have come with the largest exhibit of Holsteins from any one state. But the most noted display of Herefords is that of Col. F. M. Houts of Wise county. His stock show in a marked degree all the finest strains of the famous Hereford blood, and they are receiving much merited praise. The display numbers about sixty head. Polk Bros. of Tarrant county also have on the grounds a very creditable exhibit of Herefords.

There are several displays of Jerseys. They look clean, neat and intelligent, and are the admiration of all behodlers. Of this breed J. O. Jackson of Jefferson has quite a number of the most select blood, and Mr. Donohoe of Red River county comes in with an equally creditable exhibit. Messrs. Gray & Bumpus of Kaufman have a herd of Jersey heifers which are entitled to the blue ribbon, the cake or

any other nice thing that comes handy. Arbuckle & Son of the Rutherglen farm, near Dallas, have the most extensive and most select herd of Holsteins. There are about forty of them. many of them registered, and among the registered is a bull which tips the beam at 3,000 pounds, and is in thin order at that. He would easily take on flesh to the extent of 3,500. This bull is a son tof Greatorex, and has no cause to be ashamed of his ancestry. Arbuckle & Son also have an exhibit of Jerseys, of which any state would be proud, and some Holsteins of approved

pedigrees. But few premiums have been awarded yet. In the contest between saddle animals "The King," property of C. Harris of Kentucky carried off first honors as the best of the first class, including stallions, and the second premium went to Abilene. In the second class, geldings, C. S. Cavender's chest-nut sorrel was held first and C. Harris' sorrel second. Mr. Harris also carried off first and second premiums in the contest for third class saddle animals, which is confined to mares

Lyles & Palmer of Nashville carried off the first premium for aged jacks with their Black Sam, and Henry Ward Beecher, property of M. S. Finch of Navarro county, was second. J. A. Massie of Collin county was awarded first premium for a young jack, name not given.

One of the most gratifying features to Texans is that, notwithstanding the great number of fine animals exhibited by the most noted breeders of other states, our Texas stock have held their own well, and have more than an equal share of the awards for superiority.

In the harness horse class R. E. Maddox of Fort Worth took first prem-

MRS. C. D. BROWN'S Assortment of Goods for Ladies Wear is now complete.

Ladies desiring the Finest and Best qualities and Latest styles, are respectfully invited to examine, and compare qualities and prices with goods seen at other houses.

ium with Peacock. In geldings, first premium was also taken by R. E. Maddox with Ben Lake. In class for mares, R. E. Maddex took second premium with Mand B. In Hereford cattle class premium for best bull, two years and under thirteen, was captured by Polk Bros. of Fort Worth.

Sweepstakes, best bull any age, and all other Hereford premiums were cap-tured by F. M. Houts of Hereford ranch, Wise county.

At the other fair Maddox & Powell

took first prize with Lady Osborne. Maddox & Powell's John H. and John Logan took first in buggy team class, and with John C. took second premium for buggy mare or gelding. Lady Os-borne also captured for Maddox & Powell the premium for best mare, any age or breed.

The advertisement of Mr. R. E. Chapman, carriage, buggy and wagon dealer, San Antonio, Texas, will be found in this number. Mr. Chapman is a Texas raised stock grower, and fully understands the needs of ranchmen in his line, and the Stock Journal takes pleasure in recomending him to its readers as perfectly reliable and trustworthy. When you want a buggy, or any other thing on wheels, don't forget Bob on

WE ASK attention to the advertisement of the Butchers' and Drovers' Stock Yards, Pallas, John A. Carter & Son, proprietors, which appears in this issue. Mr. Carter, senior, has been in the business for fifteen years and is well and favorably known to Dallas shippers and stockmen. These yards are conveniently situated between the Texas Central and Texas & Pacific railways, close to the shipping switch of the latter.

Messrs. Palmer & Bowman, the fine stock breeders of Saltville, Va., whose advertisement appears in the Stock JOURNAL, claim that they "will sell choice cattle for less money than any other breeders on the continent." Their stock farm is an old one and has an established reputation that could be acquired only by years of fair dealing. They have a good trade in Texas, and their cattle have done well here.

Special to Stockmen.

D. H. Swartz & Bro. will paint your life-size oil portrait, from any kind of a picture or from life. This work is not excelled North or South. Ask those who know their work: Capt. E. F. Ikard, S. B. Burnett, Mrs. Capt. Hanna, Mr. N. F. Somerville. Swartz' gallery, call and see, Main street, corner Fifth street.

"Our Kitties."

The cunningest pussies you ever saw! Photographed from life, handsomely mounted on large gilt-edged boards, mailed on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Send at once.

F. L. PEIRO, Opera House, Chicago, III.

IN THIS number will be found the dental card of Dr. G. W. Philips of San Antonio, at No. 46 Commerce street, whom the STOCK JOURNAL takes great pleasure in recommending to its readers. Dr. Philips is well established and thoroughly reliable. Go to him for your dental work.

WE CALL attention to the card of the Chicago Carpet company found in this paper. The goods handled by this house have become popular throughout the West. Visiting stockmen should not fail to call and examine their goods and prices while in Chicago.

SEE the advertisement of D. A. Stuart & Co., proprietors of McDougall's Sheep Dip. Sheepmen who visit Chicago should call on this firm and examine the merits of this sheep dip, which is claimed to be superior to all others.

The Battle of Gettysburg.

We beg leave to advise our readers to be sure and not forget to see the panorama of the battle of Gettysburg, while in Chicago during the exposition. Take advantage of the low rates and see Get-tysburg.

JACKS, JENNETS AND MULES.

The Industry as it is on the Isle of Malta [Written by Jno. Worthington, Esq., U. S. Consul. for the Texas Live Stock Journal.] UNITED STATES CONSULATE, MALTA, Sept. 24, 1886.

reliable information as requested, on the subject of Maltese jacks and jen-

nets and mules.

One thing is certain; the Maltese years past would not be worth the risk and expense of sending to America." But I believe this gentleman was extreme in his unfavorable opinion.

I interviewed the veterinary doctor in charge of the garrison stables, and from him I learned that the Maltese from these islands on the occasion of donkeys have better constitutions, are stronger and more enduring and have dinary times, and so far as I know more muscle than the Spanish animals, they are very much appreciated."
but are not so high. They are a little From the owners of the jacks and more vicious on the start but temper down all right and do fine work. The pasterns and legs of the Spanish show less strength. He added, if by "jenless strength. He added, if by "jen-nets" you mean mules, he should think themselves. I wanted to fget my inhe could find about 100 in the island formation as to the good and bad qualof 144 hands high, of Malta breed, and ities, the heights, dispositions, endurcosting from \$150 each.

referred for information, said there through second-hand interpreters, but were not more than 8 or 10 donkeys in this was impossible. I cannot speak the whole island of 13 hands high and the Maltese, and life is too short to unhis statement, for I myself have seen a flesh nor fowl. Its rock-bottom is Argreater number than he names.

da Zaccaria, Valletta, said that he Tanguages to a degree that makes it begged to offer himself to supply any unique. The owners I allude to are number of jacks and jennets required. the country people, the farmers, who The substance of Mr. Busuttil's information is as follows: "The cost of first quality jacks and jennets varies from and mules. These people own the \$400 to \$450, according to the fluctua-tions of the market and the circum- der to get their views of the excellence stances under which the animals are and value of their animals I needed to bought. The greater quantity of these animals has generally been sold by me. I had no funds to expend to that end. Only lately I supplied General Fielding with two very good first-quality jacks at \$400 each, which that gentle- Hely-Hutchinson, and asked him to price of \$500 per head was quoted. versation with Dr. O. Bardon, whom I man bought with the intention of send- favor me with the names of any native Chev. E. V. Ferro, who has also sent have mentioned above, to present him ing to America. As to the transport gentlemen who were well informed on donkeys to New York, mentions the to you, either at my house or if you and subsistence of the animals, I could the subject in question. He was very same sum or thereabout. I am cer- prefer at your office. only furnish information as to the exthe same from this penses of island to London, England, but as to any further expenses from London to New York, it is a question that concerns the purchaser, and which would depend upon such agreements as he should see fit to make with the company of steamers undertaking to carry them to destination. The cost from Malta to London would be about \$75 or \$80 a head. As to the best breeds of jacks, I can only say that the Maltese are very much recommended. and that in Spain they send to Malta for good jacks and jennets. The first quality of the Maltese breed of mules can be obtained at prices varying from \$175 to \$225, ages three to five years. The quotations herein mentioned are for the animals put on board at Malta. I would recommend secrecy and promptness when once purchases are decided upon, in order to head off the advanced prices that would follow the knowledge of any unusual demand."

Mr. Busuttil's standing and reliability in business matters is said to be good, from a Maltese point of view. A man's word, however, generally speaking, in Malta, is not as good as his bond.

I addressed a letter asking for information on the suject of Maltese jacks and mules to Mr. R. Micallef, the assistant secretary to government in Gozo. (Gozo is one of the Maltese islands and contains many donkeys). Mr. Micallef's reply was as follows: "The result of my inquiries about Gozo mules and donkeys is the following, and I hope the particulars I have been able to gather will in some measure supply the information you are desirous of obtaining: There are in Gozo something over 600 mules and about 700 to 750 donkeys; the latter number, however, includes a large proportion of Barbary and Egyptian donkeys, which are continually imported into this island. They belong generally to farmers, and both mules and donkeys are used for agricultural work, the mules being more particularly employed in the transport of land produce, quarry stone, and the like. So far as I could ascertain, there are four or five regular breeders in Gozo, but they carry on their trade on a very limited scale. I have seen some beautiful spechigh, though I am told this is an ex- them in small lots of three, two or one.

ception, the generality being 14 hands. Were a purchaser to come on the spot twenty to buy at prices varying between have, I may say the same as I said of \$60 and \$400, according to quality. General Fielding, I am told, had bought a very fine pair some two years I am at last able to give you some ago for \$750, which I believe he had ed, the exportation has been carried sent to America. The she donkeys, which are generally the same height, 14 hands or a little under, and of which there is a greater number, might be jacks and jennets are not what they bought at prices averaging between \$40 used to be when their reputation for and \$100, according to quality. Their ject with Dr. O. Bardon. This gentlestraight blood and thorough excellence color is black, the under portion of the man is quite conversant with the mat-was world-wide. That they have de-body being white, as is also the mouth ter. He is a veterinary surgeon, and teriorated by careless and unintelligent and a circle round the eyes. Mules though he does not profess to practice crossing is unquestionable. Indeed, one Maltese told me: "My impression is that very few of good stock can be found now. All I have seen for some prices between \$25 and \$150. Their bought by a purchaser on the spot at prices between \$25 and \$150. Their assist the commission for the colonial height varies between \$14½ and 15½ and Indian exhibition in the formation hands, and their color is brown. They are very hardy and spirited. I am unable to make any comparison between the Spanish and the Maltese breeds, but I know many are exported military expeditions, as well as in or-

jennets themselves I could obtain no information, for the reason that they spoke only the Maltese language, a lanance and prices of animals from the Another man, to whom I had been actual owners and users and not abic, but is superstructure is sprinkled plow and cart their produce to the Valletta market with their own donkeys employ the services of interpreters, but I went to the chief secretary of the obliging, and recommended me to apply to the Marquis Testeferrata Olivier, a Maltese nobleman of property and intelligence, who took much interest in the industries and welfare of the island. To the noble marquis, therefore, I addressed a letter of inquiry, quoting freely from your letter to me, and after a long delay I to-day received his reply. It is as follows

"MALTA, 24th Sept., 1886. "SIR-I have received your note of the 15th instant soliciting an early reply to your previous letter on the subject of Maltese donkeys and mules.

"Though I take a great interest in anything that concerns our island, I am always ready, whenever I am able to do so, to help in furthering its interests, still I have never had oceasion to study the subject of the breeding of the animals for which Malta is noted. It was only lately, when the local committee for the colonial and Indian exhibition had to form a collection of in the possession of the colonial and Maltese animals for transmission Indian exhibition commission. Kensington, (London) that my attention has been drawn to the matter. My notions, therefore, on the subject are rather scanty, and I would not answer your letter before gathering as much information as possible from other trustworthy and betterinformed persons.

"In one of the original letters you transmitted to me some questions are put with respect to the trade in animals in Malta, which I shall try to answer.

"In the first place, your correspondent requests you to give him the names and addresses of some prominent breeders of high quality of jacks and jennets, of the best stock obtain-

"In Malta there are no such breeders as your correspondent describes. Animals are not bred here on a large scale as they are in other countries. Here some agriculturers possess one or two jacks; these they sell when they find a chance of doing so with advantage, and breed others in their stead. The number of jacks brought up in Malta depends on the demand for exportation, as young donkeys, when sale is not probable, are castrated and used as working animals. Persons wishing to procure large numbers of donkeys could not apply to one breeder for the number required, but would imens of jacks, one being 15 hands have to go into the country to buy

"With regard to 'dealers in jacks of Malta. Leannot, therefore, find out the best quality,' whose names and ad-Malta who profess to deal in donkeys. Whenever donkeys have been exporton by merchants engaged in any other trade, who generally apply to a country cattle broker, who procures the animals for them.

"I have had an interview on this subgood deal to do with all the breeders of a complete collection of Maltese has succeeded in forming an excellent collection of animals, amongst which are a first-rate donkey, a jennet and a mule, which were exhibited some months ago at the garden opposite the public library.

procure jacks and jennets, as also mules, for your American correspondents, if they are willing to commit to him the affair. He says he is prepared to buy and ship to New York the animals, or else, in case your correspon- will be able to form an idea of the dents prefer to come themselves here, to select the donkeys for them from the country and have them shown to them in town before the purchase. Dr. Bardon, though not actually in the business, has on more than one occasion upwards. I doubt the correctness of dertake to learn it. It is neither fish, bought and shipped donkeys for persons abroad.

"The price of jacks and jennets, A Mr. Barlolome Busuttil, of 55 Stra- with Italian and other Mediterranean like that of all goods in general, depends on the demand. It has at times risen very high, at others it has been reasonable. As member of the committee for the colonial and Indian exhibition, I was, some months ago, commissioned to buy a donkey from Gozo, one of the best to be found for the colonial and Indian exhibition. I was assisted in this affair by Dr. Bar-

don. We had great difficulty in bringing down the price to \$425. In a conversation with a gentleman who has tain, however, that if the affair is well managed and the destination as well as the large demand are kept secret these prices may be sensibly reduced. I would, however, advise your correspondents to proceed with great caution, and if they decide to come to Malta themselves, to keep away as much as possible from the breeders and have the purchase made subject to their approval by a trustworthy Maltese agent. I am sure that if it is allowed to transpire that foreign merchants are buying donkeys the news would immediately cause the prices to rise considerably. The price of jennets is much lower than that of jacks. We have lately bought a very good one for the colonial and Indian exhibition. She was pregnant with a mule and we paid \$95 for her. Both the jack and the jennet were first-rate animals, 30 months old. The jennet was sold again for \$105, and the jack is still

conveyance of animals to New York. has "petered out," but the dogs and It is a question which can only be answered by steamship agents. The tants two to one, and the inhabitants Chev. E. V. Ferro promised to find in number 167,000. his books the amount of treight he paid when he sent donkeys to New York, as also the precise cost of the animals. I shall transmit this information as soon as I shall receive it from Mr. Ferro. A. great change, however, has since that the cost of which was \$1340 in Malta. time taken place in the cost of freight, and I am sure that this item, considering the distance between this island and New York, will not be too high. We know very little here about Spanish donkeys. I hear, however, that they are far below the Maltese in size, agility and perfection of conformation. This assertion is, I think, validly sustained by the fact that the exportation of Maltese donkeys has at times been very brisk and the prices very high. Though there is a fluctuation in the number of heads exported, still donkeys are continually being sold at high prices to be sent to Sicily, Algeria, Aden, Java and other places, and the exportation to Jamaica was some time ago so great that the breed promised to emigrate altogether to that island, leaving no representative in Malta. In a large country like Spain, swarmed with mules and donkeys, a large supply of jacks can be found at any time, and I suppose at a lower price than in | frequent occurrence.

what may have induced importers to I think he might find some fifteen or dresses your correspondent wishes to apply to Malta, unless it be the great superiority in the quality of the stock. the breeders. There are no persons in If we were to judge of the size from its fruit, we must say that there can be no comparison between the Maltese and the Spanish donkey. The Maltese differs from the Spanish mule as the English from the Barbary horse. By paying a visit to Strada Reale early in the morning you will see a whole procession of country carts coming into Valletta with vegetables, all drawn by mules as high as an English horse. A visit to one of the stone quarries in though he does not profess to practice | Malta would make you see a collection except as an amateur, he has had a of mules of wonderful size and power, drawing up-hill carts with nearly 40 cubic feet of Malta stone upon them. assist the commission for the colonial During the Egyptian campaign large and Indian exhibition in the formation numbers of mules were bought by the transport department from Malta, animals, and his services were of the Sicily, Barbary, Cyprus, as well as highest value to the commission. He from Spain. At the close of the campaign a choice was made of the best mules and the rest sold by auction. In Malta no bid was made for Sicilian or Spanish mules above \$30, whilst Maltese mules are sold here for \$200 or even \$250. All the Maltese mules in "Dr. Bardon says he is willing to the possession of the department were then sent to England and some of the best Spanish and Sicilian retained for service in Malta. If you compare the commissariat mules with those seen drawing most of the Maltese carts you superiority of the latter. Maltese mules are powerful and spirited. They are generally worked from sunrise to sunset, many of them drawing heavy loads of Maltese stones. They are large, larger than any other mules, though their dams are generally Baibary mares, which are most common in Malta. They are swift and trot like a

"Formerly in Malta house carriages were drawn by mules, and horses were very exceptionally used. The breed of Maltese mules could be still further improved, as the large size of the donkey enables him to cover even an English mare. In case you would be disposed to see a Maltese jack and a mule of most elegant forms, I shall be glad to show you those which were intended for the colonial and Indian exhibition. I shall also be much pleased Malta government, the Hon. Walter sent some donkeys to Jamaica, the in case you would like to have a con-

"I am, sir, your obedient servant, L. TESTAFERRATA OLIVIER." In a recent pamphlet on the industries and resources of Malta, the author says: "First among the animals ranks the he ass, which is the finest in the world for its height, and as such, much sought after in other countries for breeding purposes. Standing high, of a black and shiny color, white near the mouth and belly, the Maltese he ass is fit for breeding purposes from the age of three to twelve years. The mule of Malta is very active and strong, capable of being worked twelve hours a day. The little black she ass, white bellied and not much larger than large dogs, is useful for its milk, which, owing to the small size of the animal, it can give warm to the patient in his bedroom."

It may be interesting to know that a statement of live stock maintained in this island in 1884 shows 5,329 horses, mules and asses; 8,110 horned cattle; 11,150 sheep, and 6,000 goats. The "I can say nothing of the cost of once famous breed of Maltese dogs cats in Malta outnumber the inhabi-

The twelve donkeys that were exported and invoiced from here in April. 1884, by Patrick Doran, to the United States, for breeding purposes, consisted of ten jackasses and two she asses, I am sorry I cannot give you particulars as to their colors, height in inches from ground to withers, or their cost per head for different grades and qualities, male and female. I remember that Mr. Doran seemed well satisfied with his purchases, and intimated that he had made a good bargain at the total price. He seems to have gone about the business in a quiet way, picking up one animal here and another there, and creating no suspicion of a "demand."

Should you or your agent visit Malta with a view of buying animals, I would advise that your coming or object should not be heralded abroad.

From all I could learn on the subject I believe that some excellent jacks and jennets of good breed could be picked up here. The best way to ship them would be direct to some United States port on some steamer going direct. Such chances for direct shipping are of

The steamship agents seem unable to give me the rates at which donkeys and horses could be shipped to America, saying it would depend largely on the captains of vessels, but they thought no serious difficulty would obstruct any shipment, and that the terms would be reasonable.

After the animals are purchased and ready to ship, a few days might intervene before an opportunity was presented for shipment. The vessels usually going from this port direct to the United States are steamers that have come from China and India with cargoes and touch here to coal.

> JOHN WORTHINGTON. I'. S. Consul.

SALES AND TRANSFERS.

E. G. Wagner sold at Baird 1,800 head of sheep to J. W. Gaither at \$1.50.

J. I. Case of Racine, Wisconsin, bought the Glenview stud farm at \$116 per acre.

The Colorado Clipper reports that O. J. Wiren sold 2000 feeders to Berry Gatewood at \$20 around.

Wool has been sold in Uvalde at 21 cents per pound. That is as good as 2214 cents in San Antonio.

It is reported that the Ennis Land and Cattle company sold to J. E. Edwards 500 feeding steers at \$20 per head.

John McKenzie, the fine stock breeder of Live Oak county, has secured some rescue grass seed and-will start it on his ranch for winter feed.

Fink & Co. of Bexar county have shipped two car-loads of Angora goats to Socorro county, New Mexico, accom-panied by Mr. Henry Fink himself.

San Angelo Standard: Jim Day sold 230 head of two and three-year-old steer cattle at Chevenne, Wyoming, on September the 10th, at an average of \$18 per

C. W. McGehee of Weatherford was in own with a shipment of mares, going East, and to fill the shipment out bought some mares of Andrews Bros. & Co. at

Shipments to the North of horses is coming to an end for this season. Experience has proved that Texas horses do not stand the sudden change to a Northern climate.

Mr. C. B. Walker of Palo Pinto re-cently purchased of Mr. W. W. Haupt of Kyle, Texas, four pare-bred Angora billies, for service in his already highly graded stock of goats.

Ben Hackett of Fort Worth was lately in the Angora goat ousiness, and sold a lot of fat wethers at Dallas to H. Harris, a butcher, for \$2.25 per head. The goats weighed 109 pounds.

O. C. Waid sold his herd of 4,000 head of cattle near Cheyenne, Wyoming, at \$28 per head, and unbranded calves at \$10. These figures indicate a marked raise in the price of cattle.

Messrs. Montgomery & Co. of Fort Worth, ranching in Scurry county, sold 250 good steers to R. C. Riddle of Johnson county for \$20.50 per head, delivered on the Montgomery ranch.

W. D. Van Eaton purchased from Jim Livingston of Hamilton 100 straight threes at \$15.50 delivered at Kopperl, Bosque county. The steers will weigh over 800 pounds average now.

It is reported that O. J. Wiren of Colorado City sold 2,000 3 and 4-year-old Vestern steers to Mr. W. A. Sansom of Alvarado; prices not given. The cattle will be fed for spring markets.

A. S. Nicholson returned from a trip to the Cleburne district, where he had gone to deliver a bunch of feeders, sold to Mr. Boyd. These steers, a very good lot of feeders, brought \$16 around.

Andrews Bros. & Co. sold three big mules to Morgan Jones for \$315, also one mare to Mr. Tilden for \$80, and shipped a car-load of mares and mules to Mr. Wm. Trimble of Montgomery, Alabama.

San Angelo Standard: Davidson Bros. sold the Patterson & Williams flock of Merino bucks, numbering 180 head, to different sheepmen, this week, at an average price of \$12.50 per head.

Jesus Vela of Hidalgo county sold 130 mules to Capt. Redmon of San Antonio for \$33.40 a head. They were about 131/2 hands high. Charles Schunior of the same county sold a car-load of mares

for \$17.50 a head. A number of Kansas stockmen are buying stock cattle in Wise and adjoining counties, and so far have purchased three thousand. The prices varied, but \$7.50 for yearlings, \$11 for twos and \$15.50 for three-year-old steers are about the

Our hogs are scarce and those who have fat ones will be able to realize on them. Fisher & Weis of Brenham, Washington County, Texas, have received from Kansas City two car-loads, showing that we go to Missouri for fresh pork as well as for bacon.

The Colorado Live Stock Review says Beatty Bros. of Catlin bought last Eriday at Coolidge, the Sol. Parks herd, numbering 1,800 head, consisting, with the exception of 250 2-year-old heifers, of 2 and 3-year-old Texas steers. The stock will be delivered at their range south of

Colorado Live Stock Record:-The

Texas, a short time ago, were the best lot of heifers ever brought up the trail. Senator Hill bought them exceedingly low, paying but \$11 per head delivered ket and rustle with the corn-feds for top

The Colorado Clipper reports that Mr. H. M. Catlett sold 1,000 head of steers to M. Z. Smissen last week. The steers were three, four and five years old, and sold for an average of over \$20. Mr. Smissen will drive here and ship to Ennis, where he will feed awhile before marketing.

Homer Wickham of Big Foot Prairie brought to the state twenty-one head of grade Percherons and Clydesdales, all stallions, and sold them to Mr. J. C Clark of Crockett county at an average of \$250 around. The stock was divided, some going to Crockett and some to Denver, Col.

A dispatch to the Gazette from Weatherford notes the sale of 324 fine Angora goats for \$475. These goats were a fine lot, as there were four in the lot that cost Dr. McElderry, the gentleman who had them sold, \$100 each. Messrs. J. R. Couts, John H. Lewis and others of Weatherfodr bought the entire let.

The San Angelo Standard announces that Walter C. Harris sold to Wm. Childress last week, for \$22,500 and other valuable consideration, his undivided half intere t in the De, AW, HB and the TE (connected) half circle brands of cattle and horses in Tom Green, Pecos, and adjoining counties.

A fine bull and two heifers, thoroughbred imported Holsteins, were brought to San Antonio from New Jersey by Mr. G. A. Hoerle of the firm of Fink & Co., to be kept on the ranch of the firm at Leon Springs in this county. These are the first cattle of this breed that have been brought to this section of country.

Miles City Stock Journal: -Brodwater, McCulloch & Co.of Assinaboine purchased on Saturday last for \$40 per head the beeves belonging to J. H. Green of Billings, which were being driven to the Canadian Pacific in company with Lepley's and the Choteau Live Stock company's cattle. The beeves were cut out and turned over to the purchasers on the trail this side of Red Rock coulee.

The Keystone Land and Cattle cor pany of Frio county have just so about 240 head of steers, that they had wintered in Nebraska, for \$32 in Chicago. Last winter they were offered from \$18 to \$20 in the pasture for them and refused it. When the freight and expenses to Nebraska, and feed over nine months, and then the freight to Chicago is added it brings down the net figure to below

Mr. A. F. Hardie, wool-buyer and salesman for the Wesson Mills, Mississippi, has recently explored California, and reports the Pacific coast as liable to future. Of the class of wool Texas is viz: medium and running into fine, and free from staple, California is not raising a sufficiency, and the Pacific mills are figuring on using Texas, instead of foreign wools. Mr. Hardie thinks wool will be higher in the spring.

THE CLIP.

Berg Bros, bought the Fink & Co. clip of 43 sacks at 21 cents per pound.

San Angelo Standard: Rush Thomp-son of North Concho sold 4,000 pounds of wool in Abilene this week, at 1814

Mrs. T. J. Riggs of Bandera county sold her clip of 19 sacks at 22 cents per pound. It was an open plaza sale, and is the highest price paid yet.

About 175 sacks of wool were sold on the open plaza at San Antonio Friday at from 21 to 221/4 cents. The plaza sales are still the best so far this fall.

Wool buyers are scattering out among the ranches to get the first whack at the wool, and considerable wool is being sold in this way at San Antonio prices.

r. E. W. Gruendler, wool buyer, returned to Fort Worth after a trip to San Antonio. His remarks were to the effect that wools are held too high for Eastern quotations.

W. W. Welch has arrived at Kiowa, Kansas, with the Stilson flock of sheep. He writes to Joe Talbert that he has lost only 115 head out of 15,000 sheep in driving them a distance of 567 miles.

Some 1500 bucks have been sold in the San Antonio market this season, and number of the season sold to ranchmen will hardly exceed 2000 head, all told.

The San Angelo Standard announces the death, by drowning in the North Concho, of Mr. David Williams, a prominent and respected sheep raiser of Tom Green county, and of the dirm of Williams, Rapply & Knapp.

The Lytle & Thompson clip, 134,000 pounds, which was bought by Efron & Co. of San Antonio, brought 20 cents per pound, less freight to San Antonio. This is now the largest clip in Texas, the shearing of 1886, spring and fall, amounting to about 325,000 pounds.

A lot of wool produced by Mr. A. S. Maugan of Wise county was sold to A. Armentrout of Fort Worth at 24 cents per pound. The clip was unusually light and was estimated to shrink less than 40 per cent. The price paid in Fort Worth puts it about the top of the list.

Sam A. Wolcott, the blue ribbon fat beef man of West Texas, sold his clip of

prices.

The sheepmen now when they come to town and get the returns from their commission men, throw off their fouryear-old togs, put themselves inside of the latest dude store clothes, and step around high in the hotel offices, looking down on the poor cowmen. "Every dog has his day," and the sheepmen have theirs just now after so long a time of hard luck.

An offer of 25 cents per pound has been make for fall wool in the San Antonio market. Of course this cannot be taken as a criterion, as it was unusually light, seouring hardly 40 per cent., but it shows how was musually great the difference can be in wools, as it is really worth 25 cents better than much of the wool sold there this fall is worth 16 and 17 cents.

San Angelo Standard: R. B. Sander-son has refused an offer of 20 cents per pound for his wool clip. The offer was made by a Big Springs buyer.— Schauer, Dey & Co. have been offered 20 cents for their 35,000 pound wool clip de-livered at Ballinger. W. L. Aldwell sold his fall clip of 3,400 pounds last week at Ballinger. It sold at 1934 cents on the wagon. Capt. Ed. Duggan sold his 20,000 pound four and a half months wool clip in Ballinger, last yeek, at 19% cents per pound. O. W. T. B.

The Callaghan ranch in Encinal county is one of the largest sheep ranches in the United States, and the Callaghan clip is well known in all the wool manufacturing centers of the East. At present there are about 60,000 sheep, evenly graded, and some 6,000 goats on the ranch. There are some 1,000 fine merino bucks used and 300 were bought this fall. The goats are only slightly graded with the Angora, just enough to improve the meat, but not enough to injure the pelt, and no mohair is raised. Besides the goat meat, some 3,000 sheep are eaten annually. For years past the muttons from this ranch have been sold into Mexico, and driven into the central and southern portion of that country, but now the market is better here.

U. S. Economist: - The woolen and worsted mills of the country have been aroused from their long night of slumber at the last moment, and they are now obliged to buy everything available at rising prices, cents a pound higher than a fortnight ago. In Boston the mills have been buying, right and left, everything that has come in their way for sale. Such an excited market has not been witnessed there in thirteen years. It is not a speculators' market now, but a manufacturers' market. All the California wool in Boston has been "scooped up," and all the choice Texas wools here have been cleaned out. No choice Texas be demanding wools from Texas in the wools can be had here now below 30 cents, and some are holding light shrink will be carried into Texas this fall on a swell tide inevitably.

San Angelo Standard: W. L. Aldwell has sent his fall clip to Ballinger. Ed Duggan had his clip of 20,000 pounds hauled to Ballinger last Monday. A. L. Pope sold his fall wool clip at Ballinger last week for 17% cents per pound. Sam Butler sold his clip of 4,000 pounds in Ballinger on the 1st at 17 cents. W. J. Skinner has refused 17½ cents at Ballinger for the Bueno Ventura clip of 8,000 pounds and has shipped to St. Louis. Johnson & Hill of Lampasas bought the Mertz & Miller clip of 24,000 pounds at their Kickapoo ranch last week. Berry Bros. of Crockett county will finish shearing their clip of 25,000 pounds next Wednesday and will ship to Ballinger. Davidson Bros. sold Mrs. Milam Taylor's flock of 750 head of graded stock sheep to R. B. Sanderson last Saturday; terms cash but private. Alvin Campbell's fall clip of 12,000 pounds passed through town yesterday, bound for Ballinger. He refused an offer of 161/2 cents from Leon ten to fifteen acres. These varied esti-Halfin. David Welsh, one of our suc-mates are possibly correct as to certain cessful sheepmen of '81-82, arrived last week and has made arrangements with R. B. Sarderson to run 3,000 sheep on shares. He started the flock to Kinney county last Monday. Wm. L. Black is in the city and on Wednesday bought the Knickerbocker flock of 7,000 sheep, terms private. He will shear them and then drive to his ranch on the head of the San Saba, near McKavett. We have talked with about a dozen sheepmen from all parts of the country, and all state that they have never seen sheep as fat and so free from scab as they are this fail. These men all feel jubilant over the revival of the sheep industry.

Grasses of the Arid Regions.

Commissioner Colman of the agricultural department recently sent Prof. George Veasey, the botanist of that department, to make investigation of the grasses of the arid regions of the West, lands are being taken for homesteads in accordance with the recent appro- by incoming settlers, notwith anding priation bill, for the purpose of ascer- the risks to be encountered from scarcitaining if there were other native ty of water and possible drouths. grasses and forage plants which could probably be made more productive than those indigenous to that region. Prof. Veasey has just returned from his Western trip, having made very thorough investigation of the country included within Northwestern New Mexico, Eastern Colorado, Western Kansas, Western Nebraska, and states the following as the result of his researches:

He says that the southern part of this arid region extending through a por-tion of New Mexico and Texas, al-2,100 head of cattle sold to ex-Senator 90 sacks at San Antonio for 20 cents a tion of New Mexico and rexas, at unnarmed. The significance of Hill by Driskill & Blocker of Austin, pound, packed straight without skirt- though mainly of the same character, fact can scarcely be overestimated.

could not be minutely investigated at the present time. The castern boundary of this expanse has been commonly fixed at about the 100th meridian, estending westward to the base of the Rocky Mountains, a distance averaging 300 miles in breadth. Climatically the region may be divided into a northern and southern section, the dividing line being the southern borders of Kansas and Colorado. From this point northward to the northern portion of Nebraska is a distance of more than 5 degrees of latitude, making an area of over 90,000 square miles. This is an immense treeless plain sloping eastward from the mountains, traversed and drained by the north and south forks of the Platte, by branches of the Republican, the Solomon and Smoky Hill rivers, and through the southern part by the Arkansas and its affluents. The rainfall over this region is a little more than twenty inches per annum and until recently it has been considered that any agricultural development would be impossible save through irrigation.

The native grasses occupying this great tract were found to be numerous, but those constituting the larger proportion of the vegetation and the main reliance for grazing purposes are but of two kinds—gramma and buffalo. These are botanically of different genera, but nevertheless are generally denominated buffalo grass. They are grasses of low growth, forming patches, with spaces of bare soil intervening. When not too closely cropped by cattle, slender flowering stems are sent up in July and August, bearing at the summit one or two short banner-like spikes. The true buffalo grass (buchloe dactyloides) forms extensive cushionlike beds, covering the ground closely with that compact foliage of lighter color than the gramma. These two grasses constitute generally 90 per cent. of the entire grass product, but in most localities the gramma is more abundant. There are several other kinds which in some localities supply considable amount of forage. One of these is the Colorado blue grass, very different, however, from the blue grass of the East. This is relied upon for the use of stock in the winter and often cured for hay.

Another grass frequently found is the bluejoint of Kansas and Nebraska, botanically a species of andropojou. Although somewhat coarse it is considered valuable and everywhere cut for ades even higher. Manufacturers hay. In the bottom lands and alkaline soils an alkali or salt grass prevails. It often forms extensive beds with much similitude to the Kentucky blue grass, and is used nutritiously for horses and cattle. Prof. Veasey believes that while the gramma and buffalo grasses are extremely nutritious they grow so sparsely that cattle must have an extensive range on them to obtain a proper support, and when we come to consider the number of cattle that can be maintained on a square mile or quarter section we must realize our great poverty in grass.

The professor directs attention to the surprising difference in estimates respecting the supporting ability of the plains. Some persons state that it requires forty or fifty acres to annually graze one animal, while others fix it at twenty to thirty and often as low as mates are possibly correct as to certain localities, and over the entire region the average might be estimated at fifteen acres. The inquiry will naturally be suggested to thoughtful minds whether the grazing capacity of this re-gion can not be greatly increased by substituting more productive grasses. This, Prof. Veasey thinks, may be successfully accomplished. So long as the old system of keeping cattle on ranches of vast extent without providing winter feed or shelter is continued no improvement should be expected, because no change can be effected in this regard without cultivation of the land, but the cattlemen have largely evacuated Kan-sas and are rapidly removing their herds from Nebraska to occupy Wyoming and Montana, and the vacated

Hoy Cholera.

South and West.

F. E. Loose of Tuscola, Ills., writes that in a herd of 94 Berkshires he placed a pair of the Ohio Improved Chesters bought of the L. B. Silver company of Cleveland, Ohio, last spring. It was claimed by his neighbors that a white hog would never stand what a black hog could, but every one of the Berkshires died of the cholera, while the O. I. Chesters were unharmed. The significance of this



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THE NATIONAL CONVENTION AS

At a joint meeting of the executive board of the National Cattle Growers association of America and the National Cattle and Horse Growers' association of the United States, held at the Leland hotel, Springfield, Ill., Wednesday, Sept. 15th, the following reso lution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the president and secretaries of the National Cattle Growers association of America and the Nationa Cattle and Horse Growers' association of the United States be and are hereby instructed to invite all cattle growers associations, state and national departments, or boards of agriculture, the governors of states and territories, state or territorial live stock commissions, agricultural colleges, live stock exchanges agricultural experimental stations, and all associations whatsoever in any manner interested in promoting the interests of the cattle industry of the United States, to appoint two delegates each, and all live stock and agricultural papers to appoint one delegate each to participate in a convention of cattle growers' to meet with and under the auspices of The Consolidated Cattle Growers' as sociation of the United States, at Chicago, Ill., Tuesday and Wednesday, the 16th and 17th of November next.

Every industry, calling and profess ion in the country has its societies and organizations, where the members meet, deliberate, exchange views and agree on policies for the welfare of each particular craft. We cannot see why stockmen should be an exception to this almost universal rule. True, there are district and state associations, but their accomplishments are only local in effect, even when of business nature, and too often there is no "business" at all in their meetings, which are rather social reunions of convivial friends. The Chicago convention of the 16th November will announce a new departure. It will be the first national gathering of representatives of every class directly interested in or connected with the stock raising business in this country, and it is the intention that plans shall be agreed upon for the concentration of the influence of all in favor of everything that will protect and advance the interests of the live stock-business in the United States.

Legislation is required to protect the stock raisers of the country, as well as those of other callings. To decide upon some general policy that shall be acceptable to all quarters of the country; to harmonize, or at least to compromise, the conflicting requirements of the East and West, the North and South; to bring all together in an earnest endeavor to unite upon a plan that is best for all, and then to adhere to that plan as one man, is the mission of the Chicago convention, and if it accomplishes this, or makes a beginning towards its accomplishment, it will have done more than any other agency to relieve the live stock business from the depression into which it has fallen, and from which it appears unable to relieve itself.

Papers triendly to the stock interests will confer a favor by copying the call for the convention, as quoted above.

NEW RAILROAD OUTLETS.

Worth to Brownwood, which is now assured, will have a good effect upon the stock business of the Southwest. When the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe is extended from Arkansas City to Fort Worth, a direct shipping line will it is not the first time his utterances on be had from the Southwest to Kansas City and Chicago that will be of the shippers. It he will look over the early

greatest value to cattlemen and sheepmen: And when to these roads is added a direct line to Denver, over the Fort Worth & Denver road, Texas stockmen will have but little more to ask for in the way of shipping facilities to the Northern markets and the grazing grounds of the Northwest. The only question is as to rates.

The advent of the Atchison road in this state will introduce a rival to the Gould roads that will necessarily stimulate competition and by that means we will obtain better freight rates. At present the Texas shipper has but two outlets to the North, over the Missouri Pacific and the Iron Mountain roads. These are both under one management, and no competition is possible. The for the Texas carrying trade, and, to obtain a part of it, must offer better rates than are given by the roads that now occupy the field; and these roads, in order to keep even a fraction of what they have, must meet the lowest rates of the new rival at every competing point. Pools may, and probably will, be formed, but they will be on a lower basis of charges than shippers are now paying, and experience shows that where competition is sharp pools are very brittle guards against ratecutting.

The stockmen of Texas, therefore, have only to keep a stiff upper lip for a little while, and they will see the dawn of a better day. The most far-seeing dealers are looking for a rise in prices soon; and when to this increase of receipts we add a decrease of transportation expenses, the industry will flourish once again.

ABOUT DOUBLE DECKS.

DALLAS, TEX., Oct. 25, 1886. Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

SIR-Referring to an article which appeared in your paper of Oct. 15, headed, "About Double Decks," I beg to call your attention to a few facts which have probably escaped your notice.

First—That the Texas State Live Stock association has for two years in succession adopted the report of the committee on transportion, which report embodied a resolution recommending the re-adoption of double-deck cars for sheep on all railroads.

Second—That the committee on transportation was largely made up of gentlemen representing the stock interests of

the various Texas railroads. It is to be supposed that if the stock agents of the various roads, in their capacity of members of the state association, recommended the adoption of "double-deck cars" that they made the same recommendations to the heads of departments of their various roads, and the fact that "double-deck cars" were absolutely put on, even if too late for last spring's traffic, goes to show that the live stock agents were not quite as "ignorant of their duties" to the roads and to shippers as your article would seem to indicate. The unmanly fling you make, wherein you dub me the "accidentally live stock agent of the Missouri Pacific railway," I can afford to pass over.

If you can afford to go before your patrons with an article, (such as the one here mentioned) with the personality therein unexplained and the misstatement of facts uncorrected, I will try and survive it.

I must add right here, however, that in my opinion the mission of a "live stock paper" is to foster the interests of the stockmen and not to engender by misstatements an antagonistic feeling between the shipper and the carrier.

Respectfully, Thos. F. FISHER. Mr. Thos. F. Fisher gave the sheep interest a kick and received one in return. He was not responsible for the Southern system doing away with double decks, and he is not entitled to The building of a railroad from Fort | any credit for the slight concession recently made by the Missouri Pacific to the sheep interest in the matter of transportation facilities. The remark which called for the response he objects to was entirely uncalled for, and the sheep question were unfavorable to

"ranch and range" columns of the Dallas News he will find himself so quoted during the time negotiations were pending for better rates. He was then in a position to help the sheep interest, but failed to give any encouragement, and he should be the last to talk about that subject. But he finds his way to print again and the tenor of his remarks are the same. If he can do no better for the sheep interest than to question the wisdom that actuated the change recently made, he had better keep out of print, for sheep-raisers have stood overcharges and have no humor for roundabout abuse. Such talk as Mr. Fisher puts in the Dallas News is what causes trouble between carrier and shipper.

As to who is the better friend of the Atchison road comes here to contest live stock interests of Kexas, Mr. Fisher or the STOCK JOURNAL, we leave that question to the verdict of the stockmen themselves.

HIGH AND LOW PRICES.

In May, 1882, Mr. F. W. Lewis of Colorado City shipped to Chicago 320 head of prime fat Texas raised grass steers which averaged over 1000 pounds and sold for \$7.123 per hundred pounds, that netted to the shipper over sixty-five dollars per head. About three weeks later Col. C. C. Slaughter received seven cents per pound for one thousand steers on the same market. These were the best prices realized for Texas cattle at any time.

The prices now to be realized on cattle equally fat and of as good quality and weight would not be over \$3.75 per hundred, and the net receipts would be less than one-half the amount realized in 1882 on a few lots of choice The average of different classes of beef steers runs about the same. Steers that in 1882 brought \$45 now bring \$22.50 or thereabouts, owing to two causes—one a failure of the range, the other a failure in the markets.

With one exception the conditions of the beef-producing business in Texas are very much like the way they stood in 1881, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that like causes will produce similar effects.

In 1881 prices of cattle were as low as the prices of cattle are to day. The farming sections having suffered from drouth were unloading the stock they could not winter. In the range territory men had shipped on account of the drouth, and afterwards held back because the range was greatly improved by fall rains. In the fall of 1881 the state received a most thorough and wholesome soaking, and the excellent condition of the grass that fattened steers in May, 1882, was as much due to the moisture of the fall rains as to the rains of spring. We had then as 1882 opened good cattle and good mar-

The only point of dissimilarity is in the extent of range country which, then being vacant, is now utilized. Then the boom in beef led the demand for stock cattle, whereas in 1887-if, as we believe, the beef markets will be strong -the demand will be simply for steers.

Life is too short and fluctuations in values too frequent for stock cattle transactions at high figures; and the range is limited to a carrying capacity already ascertained, consequently a boom in beef will only slightly reflect on stock cattle, but will materially advance the animal not perfect, but approaching maturity as a grass beef.

The mildest speculator in 1881 had no hope of even five cents in 1882 and the seven-cent sales drove men frantic for good paying cattle properties. Yet to-day-barring pools, discriminations and lábor troubles—the indications point as strongly to good prices next spring and are equally favorable for a most satisfactory range in 1887. Let there be prices low in 1886 to the very end of the season by reason of excessive sales, and immediately after the turn of the year, when the grip of winter is upon us ail, meat on the hoof best Jersey cow over 3 years old; best will rise on account of the scarcity, and will be very slow to fall.

owners, need not fear the future if they can stand the present low prices. In sheep and hogs the tide has turned, and cattle are the last to make the turn.

The TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL predicts a prosperous time to stockmen no later than January, 1887.

LITERARY NOTICES.

"The "Interstate" series of readers are an improvement on the old-fashioned style of school readers that the rising generation should be thankful for. There are three grades-Primary, Intermediate and Grammar-school -which are issued monthly and contain the freshest and most instructive stories for children. They are profusely illustrated, and the subject-matter relates to things that enter into every boy and girl's every-day life, which makes their study interesting and attractive. The Interstate Publication company of Chicago deserve the thanks of every teacher and parent, as well as of the young, for introducing this novelty in schools.

"The American Cowboy" is the subject of a timely and instructive article by Joseph Nimmo, Jr., in the November Harper's. The public services which the cattle rangers have performed as pioneers of civilization, repressers of Indian outbreaks, punishers of injustice, and leaders in a great industry, are well shown. Special attention is given to the recent northern movements of cattleraising through Montana, Dakota, Colorado and Kansas. Some valuable information is given concerning the methods, the extent and the proceeds of ranching in that section.

"Shoppell's Modern Houses" is a publication that everyone who intends building a home wants, and can use to good advantage. It is a quarterly of 72 pages, every one of them filled with tasty designs for residence houses, ranging in cost from \$600 to \$15,000. The plans are in the latest styles of architecture, and it would be a great improvement for our Texas towns if these styles were more generally pursued in building. The Cooperative Building Plan association, 191 Broadway, New York, publish it, at \$4 a

Dallas Stock Market.

DALLAS, Oct. 25, 1886.

Transactions have been more numerous during the past week than for several months. Buyers are able, however, to supply all their wants without any increase in price. Beeves weighing 750 lbs and up are comparatively scarce and sell readily. The highest figures reached was 2.35 cents, paid by Geo. Langsdale for a bunch averaging 861 bs. Inferior quality and cows are bought by the butchers at from 1½ to 2 cents. There is a fair demand for good fat sheep at 21 to 21 cents, and well-conditioned hogs sell for 4 cents, with the prospect apparently of somewhat higher figures in the near future. Following are the sales at John A. Carter & Son's Butchers' and Drovers' stock yards:

W. L Banister of San Saba county sold to S. W. Barber 1 car-load of cattle, av. 810 lbs, at 2c; Glen to Chas. Eimicke, 11 cows and steers, av. 765 lbs, at 2c; W. R. Dawlins to Nusbaumer Bros., 7 steers, av. 887 lbs, price not reported; V. S. Bowles, a bunch of cattle to various parties, prices not ascertained; S. W. Barber to Langsdale Bros., a car-load of cows at 11 to 2c; J. B. Postman to Langsat 14 to 2c; J. B. Postman to Langs-date Bros., a fine lot of steers, av. 861 lbs, at 2.35c; Glen to Eimecke, 5 cows, av. 816 lbs, at 2c; Hillien of Decatur, a car load of steers av. 850 lbs at a car-load of steers, av. 850 lbs, at-2.20c. There were several transactions in what are termed sausage cows at about \$11 per head. Swink sold 2 carloads of hogs, avg. 300 fbs., at 4 ets. A pair of work oxen brought \$75. A milch cow sold by W. H. Coyle

Nusbaumer Bros. have made preparations to feed about 200 head of cattle this season.

A SUCCESSFUL BREEDER.

Mr. James Arbuckle, proprietor of the Rutherglen Stock farm's herd of Holsteins and Jerseys, captured the following prizes at the Southwestern fair at Sherman: Best thoroughbred Holstein bull over 3 years old; same, over 1 and under 2 years old; best Holstein bull calf; best Holstein cow over 3 years; best Holstein cow over 2 and under 3 years; best Holstein grade bull calf; best Holstein heifer calf; | waine.

Jersey heifer over 2 and under 3 years old; best Jersey heifer under 2 years; Stock raisers, be they large or small best Polled Angus heifer under 3 years. This stock will all be included in Mr. Arbuckle's exhibit at the Dallas State Fair and Exposition.

New Staughtering House.

Owing to the strike in the Chigago packeries, Uncle Emerson has himself gone to slaughtering, reckless of results. He is up to the racket, and doesn't propose to let anybody go hungry or naked so long as his diamond breast-pins can be sold for half price. "I know how it was myself. As I only had a few dollars and needed a time-piece, I wore out a good pair of shoes and was just starting in on a new pair, when one of our boys told me to go to Uncle Emerson, next to the court-house, San Antonio, and you wouldn't believe it but he sold me a good silver watch for \$4.20, the amount he advanced with interest added. This was six months ago, and by thunder she has kept time ever since with Bell's regulator. I recommend all my friends to go to Uncle Emerson to get his money or good value for theirs."

John T. Farwell & Co.

The advertisement of this well known and popular house will be found in this issue of the Journal. This house stands at the head of the mercantile houses in the Northwest, and ranks with the best wholesale dry goods houses in the United States. Stockmen who visit Chicago to attend the National Cattle convention should not fail to visit this house, where they will be warmly welcomed by the proprietors, who are largely interested in live stock in Texas. It will be of special interest to merchants from the Southwest to visit and examine the goods in this mammoth house.

Largest stock of tin plate, metals, sneet iron, iron roofing and siding in Western Texas, Piper & Schulthess, San Antonio, Texas. We sell at factory prices, only freight added.

FENCESFOR

Any one can make it at home and clear \$10 to \$25 per day. Full particulars with testimonials. Illustrated Catalogue Free. STANDARD MFG. CO.Cincinnati, O.

Cor. State and 16th Sts.

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LL) CHARCOAL POWDERS for Horses, Cattle and Sheep SCOTT'S HOG CURE, SCOTT'S JULL DCHICKEN POWDER. Price per lb 50c, per 5 lbs and over 30c. Charcoal and Iron Tonic for Man, per bottle 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed. New Book, etc., on disease and treatment Sent Free on request.

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TUBULAR WELL TOOLS, WELL CASING TUBING

> AND SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

To the cattlemen we wish to say that

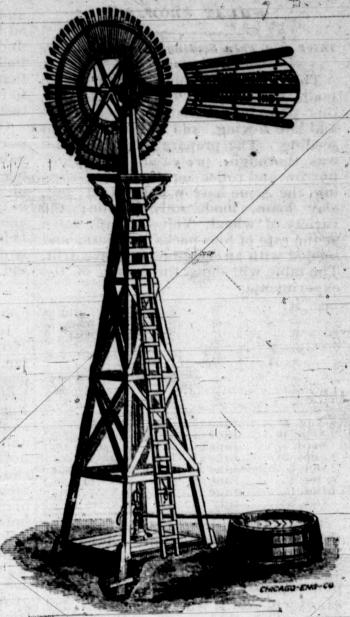
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GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, 1885. This herd is one of the oldest and largest in the country, comprising 300 head of the choicest Herefords from all the best strains in England and America. The herd is headed by Famous First Prize and Sweepstakes Bulls. FORTUNE, (2080), the most celebrated bull of the breed, by the famous Sir Richard 2d. (970)—

the smoothest, blocklest family of the breed. SIR EVELYN, (9650), one of the best sons of Lord Wilton (4057). GROVE 4TH, (13733), an illustrious son of Grove

DEWSBURY 2D, (18977), by the celebrated Dolly (4995). To parties wishing to start a herd I will give very low prices. Cattle constantly our exhibition at any sale stable, 1,604 and 1,606 Bell St., Kansas City, Mo. Send for catalogue.

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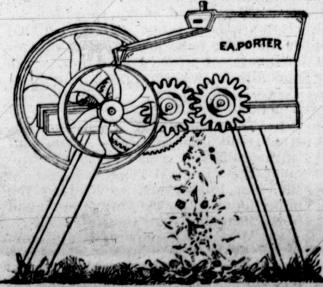
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WHEAT GROWING.

Thick and Thin Seeding-Early and Late Sowing.

The Ohio experiment station again sends out valuable gata for farmers, this time in relation to wheat, early and late sowing, and thick and thin seeding. The preparation of the soil was thorough, prepared with plow, harrow and roller on the date of sowing, the Acme harrow being used; soil, clay loam, moderately fertile; the variety of wheat, Velvet Chaff, sown at the rate of four pecks per acre, and seeded with an eight-hoe Buckeye drill. The table will show the result of the experiments:

Plot. No Date of Sov 1885.	Date of Rij	Weight of per mea Pound	Nield of a perac bushel, Po	lbs. of str 1001bs. of (
2 Sept. 10 Ju 3 Sept. 17 Ju 4 Sept. 24 Ju 5 Oct. 1 Ju 6 Oct. 8 Ju 7 Oct. 15 Ju	ine 24. 41.2 ine 24. 32.3 ine 24. 35.0 ine 24. 38.6 ine 26. 42.1 ine 28. 36.5 ine 29. 38.0 ify 1. 29.9	60.0 59.0 60.0 60.0 59.0	5271.9 5049.0 4634.1 5371.8 6417.0 5740.7 5556.3	260,5 220,7 231,9 254,0 262,1

Bulletin eighteen gives the result of thick and thin seeding, fitted as before, but all sown at one time, September 22, with Velvet Chaff wheat. All the plots ripened at the same date, June 24, except No. 1, which ripened a day later. This table again will explain itself:

Quantity of Seed Sown per Acre.	Yield of Grain per acre. Bushel.	Weight of Grain per measured bushel. Pounds.	Yield of Straw per acre. Pounds.	Lbs. of Straw to 100 Pounds of Grain.
	88.9 37.0 36.1	59 0 59.0 60.0 60.5 60.0	6379.7 7065.0 7081.0 7943.9 7404.5 7088.6 7697.2 7096.3	249.6 273.8 280.0 313.8 317.3 319.3 355.4 414.1

In conclusion Prof. Townshend says, the yields of grain are somewhat After preliminary business, the secrevariable. The greatest yield was from tary read a circular letter issued by the plot receiving but three pecks of the executive committee, regarding the seed to the acre; the second largest laws of the state relative to fence cutfrom the plot receiving but two pecks | ting and grass burning, and stated that to the acre, and the least yield was ob- he had widely circulated said circular tained where the most seed, eight letter by instruction of the executive pecks, was used. The quality of grain | committee. was excellent from all except plots 2 and 3, from which it was medium in quality. The difference in the amount and quality of straw was very slight. There was a little less straw on the thin seeded plots, and it was of a little better quality. The greatest quantity of straw was required to produce 100 pounds of grain from plot 8, where the most seed was used; and the least straw was required where the least seed was

Feeding Experiments. Live Stock Indicator.

Last month's experiments in feeding Mr. C. W. White moved that a steers, by the Colorado Agricultrual representative be sent to the next College, shows a reversal of the gains. During July the grade Galloway made the greatest gain, followed in the order named by the grade Angus, grade Devon and grade Hereford, while the August feeding gave the greatest gain to the grade Devon, the grade Hereford, Galloway and Angus following in order. As in the preceding month, the Hereford consumed more hay than any of the others, followed by the Devon. The grade Galloway, consuming just three pounds more hay than the Angus, gained just that much more in weight during the month, while his gain for the two months over the Angus was just six pounds, with only three pounds more hay. During the two months each animal consumed 1464 pounds of Hunt read inquiries from prominent meal and 83 pounds of bran, besides having the run of a poor pasture. The following table shows the relative gains and quantity of hay consumed by each:

Δnimal,	e 30	ight.	n lbs.
Buster, Grade Hereford Out, Grade Galloway	が記録が	DR 2010/09/09	130 355 152 243 146 288

From the above table it will be seen that the grade Galloway made a gain of about two and one-half pounds per day during the two months, and though his gain during August was less than either the Devon's or Hereford's, he still heads the list. Taking the quantity of food consumed and the gains made by each of these representative animals, the feeding qualities of the breeds they represent would stand thus: Galloway, Angus, Devon, Hereford, As these steers were all dropped in the spring of would act wisely if they consult Dr. 1885, there is apparently no advantage, Payne.

and the outcome will be closely watched by those who are endeavoring to find out "which breed is best" suited to their purposes. It is to be regretted that a Short-horn was not also donated to the college, as that would have practically filled the class of beef cattle.

Old Jumbo is mentioned in the regain of two pounds during August, having consumed in that period 264 pounds of meal, 132 pounds of bran, 305 pounds of hay and eleven pounds of oats, or about five dollars worth of provender. If he is kept much longer he will surely demonstrate that Galloway beef is the highest-priced in the world.

White Horses. Agricultural Gazette.

In a troop of some 1,600 mares and 100 stallions ranging wild in the Chilian Andes, about four per cent being gray and one per cent white, I always had a sprinkling of purely white foals. But there is a horse which is white because the coloring pigment in the hide and hair makes it white, and there is a horse which appears white simply because the absence of any coloring pigment in the skin implies the negation horse may be as strong and healthy as a black or chestnut, the negatively white animal is usually weak and sickly. The former has a bright, clear eye, and his coat after a hard gallop glistens like silver; the latter has a transparent pink eye, and sweats to the color of a whitewashed wall in a rain storm—a sort of dirty drab—and \$12 to \$15, it would seem that Captain matter; climate has much.

Attention is called to the advertise-ment of Field & Field, to be found in another column under the head of "Money to Loan." These gentlemen are prepared to accommodate all borrowers in sums to suit at reasonable rates.

CENTRAL TEXAS CATTLEMEN.

In Convention at Waco Adopt Important Resolutions.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Central Texas Live Stock association convened at Waco on the 5th.

Mr. J. B. Payne moved that the action of the executive committee in issuing said circular letter be approved. The motion was seconded and carried.

Bart Moore moved that the secretary notify by printed letter all members in arrears that they are henceforth deprived of all further benefits to be derived from the association, and that they can only be restored to the enjoyment of such benefits on full payment or arrears; and further that if such payments are not made before the next annual meeting then they will be dropped from the roll. Carried.

regular meeting of the Rangemen's association to be held in Denver, Col. Adopted.

Mr. White also moved that a committee be appointed by the president to confer with Mr. J. Waldo in regard to special freight rates for members of the association. Mr. Hunt amended so as to read that the president appoint a committee of one to confer with railroad officials and make thorough investigation of rates, and do all that can be done to secure a special rate for members of the association. The amendment was accepted, and after discussion was carried. The president appointed Mr. Hunt.

In the course of the discussion Mr. railroad officials relative to cattle shipments from Central Texas that were of sufficient importance to lead to the hope that a better rate may yet be had in the near future for Central Texas.

Dr. W. E. Hall moved that a comnittee of three be appointed on pro-gramme for the next regular annual meeting. Carried. The president ap-pointed Dr. W. Hall, A. Wheeler and J. W. Riggens as such committee. On motion of Mr. C. W. White the president appointed the following entertainment committee for the next regular meeting: Messrs. C. W. White, Bart Moore, J. B. Payne, R. L. Cartwright and W. L. Gatlin.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. J. H. Payne, Oculist, Terrell, Texas. The local indorsement which this gentleman has earned will have more weight than any word of commendation from us. Those

RAISING HORSES AND MULES.

About a Tarrant County Horseman and . his Stock.

There are very few men engaged in handling stock in Texas who have had so long an experience in any branch of this great industry as Captain Jno. Day port of Prof. Blount as having made a of Tarrant county. Having now mares upon hist farms and pastures which are over twenty years old, it is a long time since he had any female of the horse species which was not of his own

The very fact above stated shows a great liking and special aptitude for the business and a true lover of the horse. Capain Day may not be the pioneer horseman of the state of Texas, but he is the man who can go back the longest to find the time when he had to put out money for stock. The Captain has long since had numbers to fully stock his farms and pastures, and desiring to produce a good quality of horse flesh rather than large herds, has also bred largely for mules. The mules are generally sold as yearlings, but sometimes kept until two years old. The yearlings generally sell at \$50, and never sold at less than \$40 around. of all color. The positively white Two-year-olds and yearlings together sold one year for \$60 around, and gave good satisfaction to the feeder, who shaped them up for the work-mule market. These figures are given as ascertained in conversation with Captain Day, and in the light of the present figures on other classes of stock, say yearling cattle of a good grade at smells. Age, except in the case of Day is correct in the statement that light grays, has little influence in the for men who are adapted for it, horse and mule raising is a very profitable branch of the stock business. The horse stock sold off the Day ranch generally find their way into the cities as light drivers. Captain Day can place himself on the streets of Fort Worth and pass in review a considerable number of good, stout, stylish horses of his own raising. He knows their sires and dams for generations back, and is able to see whether or not the coll devealoped according to his expectations.

Captain Day says that the original stock of his herds was principally Mexican mares and wild mustangs. He was in the trade and selected some for his own use, and the blood of the mustang is still in the stock, but the product is fully equal, and, as the Captain says, superior in several essential qualities, to the stock bred and grown have gone into the British possessions wholly from American blood. He pays are very well satisfied, and that there a tribute to the increase from Spanish stock by asserting that they are hardier, more enduring and show more activity or "get up" about them, while in form, coat and carriage they are fully equal to other stock, and as gen-

tle to handle. There is one marked characteristic about the efforts of Captain Day which, in this time of sudden changes and wavering of purpose, is seldom found. His aim thirty years ago is his aim now; to cling closely to one line and leave others alone. He has not only raised horses, but the same kind of horses. His stallions are strictly trotting-bred, with one exception; this one simply having a thoroughbred cross. His original purpose was to use the Spanish mare as the foundation, and to build upon it something equal to the best roadsters in Kentucky.

Those who know the stock will confess that Captain Day has met with merited success.

C. P. Bailey, Kan Jose, Cal. Has this year raised more mohair and it has soid for more money than the combined product of any other three goat raisers in the U.S.A. He has bucks for sale now.

Evidences of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The symptoms of pleuro-pneumonia,

or cattle plague, are thus described: In its nature it is a specific infectious disease, generally affecting the lungs and the lining membrane of the chest, producing a particular form of lobar or lobular pleuro-pneumonia, and in the majority of cases, if not in all, it is transmitted through the medium of impure air-hence its localization in the lungs. Inoculation with the fluid from the diseased lungs does not produce any effect on other than the bovine species, but in this its action is most energetic. Producing after a certain interval characteristic lesions at the seat of inoculation, the morbid charge or ineffective process soon involves parts beyond, and if not checked may cause most serious damage and even the death of the inoculated animal; though it does not develop the lung lesions always observed in accidental infection; yet there is a local anatomical similarity or identity. The malady is slow and insidious in its course, lasting from two to three weeks to as many months, the chief sympto as many months, the comer symptoms being fever, a diminished appetite, a short cough of a peculiar and St. Louis, Ills.

pathognomonic character, with quickened breathing and pulse, and physical indications of lung and chest disease. The progress of the malady is marked by exacerbation of the symptoms, and toward the end there is great debility and emaciation, death generally ensuing after the hectic fever has set in. Recovery is somewhat rare. The pathhological changes are generally limited to the chest and its contents, and consist in a peculiar marble-like appearance of the lungs on section, and fibrinous deposits on the pleural membrane, with oftentimes great effusion into the cavity of the throat.

Fortunately it is entirely confined to the bovine species; no well-authenticated instances of its transmission, either accidental or experimental, to other species have been recorded.

A CATTLE CANARD.

No Losses on a Drive from Washington to British Columbia.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A sensational story telegraphed from Walla Walla, W. T., concerning losses said to have been made by the Neidringhaus Land and Cattle syndicate, is denied absolutely by the Neidringhauses and other gentlemen of this city cognizant of the facts. Mr. Frederick Neidringhaus and his brother are the principal stockholders in the St. Louis Stamping company, a concern estimated worth \$1,500,000. These two gentlemen are the principal stockholders in the Home Land and Cattle company, whose capital stock is \$500,000. This company is the lessee of a large range in the Wood Mountain district, British Columbia. Hunter & Evans and a number of cther well-known cattlemen are also lessees of a range in the British possessions and drive regularly from Texas and the territories. Mr. David Hunter of Omaha, a brother of Col. R. D. Hunter, who is in the city, has just returned from a visit to Wood Mountain Post which is in the center of the Neidringhaus cattle range. He says that the Neidringhaus drive to the Wood Mountain range included 7,000 cattle and was over before he left the post. The government veterinarain, who had examined the cattle, told Mr. Hunter that they were in first-class condition. The Neidringhaus drive of Texas cattle is now going to another range, sixty miles north of Miles City. Mr. Hunter says that the cattlemen who is plenty of water and grass for the drive from the southwest territory.

The Wool Trade.

The following, taken from the New York World of Sept. 27, will doubtless be received with much consideration, as the gentleman whose views are expressed is regarded as very high authority: "Reports from the wool trade indicate a most encouraging outlook for the season's business. Prices are higher than at any time within the past nine months and the upward tendency bids fair to continue. James Lynch, one of the most prominent brokers in the trade, said: 'The outlook in our trade is very encouraging. For the past five years the wool trade has been sadly depressed. Now and then a rally in prices would take place, but it would not last long. In June, however, there was an unlooked-for rise in the London wool market. At that time, when the market is annually thrown open for business, there were over four hundred thousand bales of wool in London, an extraordinarily large amount. Such a heavily stocked market, it was thought, would knock prices down, but to the amazement of everybody the upward trend of prices was not only sustained but even mounted higher than anybody expected. French and German manufacturers appeared in warm competition against each other, and pretty soon there wasn't any wool in England for home con-sumption. So American wool came into demand and American prices went up. In some of the special grades of foreign wool there has been an advance in price of from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent., while American wools, although they have not advanced quite so much, are much higher. I have every reason for thinking a boom in the wool trade has come and will last. Of course manufacturers will have to pay our price—if they want our wool. They can't afford to buy foreign wool, so it would seem as if the prices of all manufactured dry goods will also rise."

Information as to the whereabouts of W. D. Kersher, a cowboy, is wanted by his mother in St. Louis, Mo. He was last heard from in Laramie City, Wyo., in September, 1885. The anxious mother will be thankful for word from him

NTER, EVANS & CO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS 15 YEARS' ACTIVE EXPERIENCE in Live Stock Commission Business, Market Reports reg'r and special, and all other information incident to the business, will be furnished FREE by each house. ST. CLAIR CO., ILL. Each office in charge of KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS Correspondence always

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CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. S. TAYLOR, GENERAL AGENT NORTH TEXAS, FORT WORTH, JEROME HARBIS, GENERAL AGENT SOUTHERN TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO.

Farm Animals of the World. Scottish Agricultural Gazette.

tistics of live stock for the various countries of Europe has been sent to the American government by its consul at Copenhagen, and this has been issued as a government paper by the department of agriculture at Washington. per cent.

It is stated that there are, in round numbers, 92,000,000 head of horned to have the greatest number of horned cattle, 36,000,000 horses, 200,000,000 sheep, and about 46,000,000 swine in Europe.

Among the different countries, the Scandinavian lands and Servia, in proportion to the number of population, are seen to have the largest number of horned cattle, and in this respect Denmark more especially takes the more prominent place, namely, with 735 head of cattle to every 1,000 of its population, Servia following next with 609 head; then Norway with 562 head; and lastly, Sweden with 483 head.

The cattle stock of France may be said to approximate very closely to the 000 sheep and 5,000,000 swine. She averages of the aggregate European has also about the same number of stocks, while Great Britain, Spain, Belgum, Greece, Portugal, and Italy tries, viz., 3,000,000. have to be ranked as being considerably below the average.

In sneep Servia is proportionately the richest, inasmuch as it possesses 2,000 head to every 1,000 of its inhabitants. Greece follows next with 1,496 head, then Spain, Roumania, Great Britain, and Norway, all ranking above the average; while Denmark, with about 677 head per 1,000 of its population, searcely comes up to the average, all other countries being placed below the average, this being more especially the case with Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, and Belgium.

In swine, Servia is again the richest, viz.: with 1,062 head per 1,000 of its population; while Spain, which comes next in order, stands credited with 272 head per 1,000 inhabitants, Denmark following with 263 head. Portugal, Austria, Roumania, and Germany may be placed as above the aggregate average, with France closely approaching thereto, all other countries being placed lower down the list, and more especially as regards Sweden, Holland. Italy, and Norway, the last named having only 56 head to each 1,000 of its population.

In investigating the absolute amount

the largest number of animals of every being credited with 347,500 horses, class, inasmuch as, inclusive of Poland 1,470,000 head of horned cattle, 1,550,-An interesting summary of the sta- and Finland, this empire has no less | 000 sheep and 530,000 pigs; while Northan 25,000,000 head of horned cattle, 45,000,000 head of sheep, 10,000,000 swine, and 17,000,000 horses, sheep having increased 20 per cent. in twenty years, and horned cattle and swine 4

> Next after Russia, Germany is found cattle-viz.: about 15,000,000 head: but, on the other hand, has barely 25, 000,000 sheep, 7,000,000 swine, and only 3,000,000 horses.

> Austria-Hungary ranks third on the list, with 12,000,000 horned cattle, 7,000,000 swine, and about 3,000,000 horses, but it is found to occupy only the sixth place on the list with regard to sheep, having only 20,000,000 head.

After Austria follows France in respect to horned cattle, with -11,000,000 only the fourth place with regard to sheep and swine, viz., having 24,000,horses as the last two mentioned coun-

Great Britain, is to be found with only 9,000,000 head of horned cattle, but coming next after Russia as richest in sheep-viz., with 32,000,000 head; while in respect to horses, she is fifth on the list with 2,500,000, and sixth in respect to to swine, with 2,250,000. It is pointed out that this country during six years our live stock has been reduced by over 500,000 head of cattle, 750,000 swine, and 4,000,000 sheep.

Italy can only be classed very low in rank for her live stock, being credited with no more than 3,500,000 horned cattle, 1,000,000 horses, 9,000,000 sheep and 3,750,000 pigs.

In Holland, on the other hand, are to be found the proportionately large number of 1,500,000 cattle, 1,000,000 sheep, 500,000 swine and 300,000 horses. The rearing of cattle is without question a matter of far greater importance in Holland than in any other European country, more than 40 per cent. of the land's area consisting road, 160 miles west of New Orleans. of pastures and meadows.

way stands with 1,000 head of horned cattle, 1,700,000 sheep, but only 100,000 pigs; and lastly, Sweden with 2,000,000 horned cattle, 1,500,000 sheep, 500,000 horses and 500,000 pigs.

In comparison with these figures, it may be well to compare a few non-European countries. Thus, the United States has 45,510,000 horned cattle, 48,322,000 sheep, 12,077,000 horses, and 46,092,000 swine. The La Plata States of South America have, when taking population into account, a still larger proportional stock, with their 19,500,000 head of horned cattle, 70,000,000 sheep, and 500,000 swine. To these must also be added some 30,-000,000 horned cattle which are to be found on the rich pampas grass plains. Finally, may be mentioned the stocks head, while, on the other hand, taking of the Australasian Colonies, which, from year to year, are found to be increased on an enormous scale. There are here some 8,500,000 head of horned stock, 75,000,000 head of sheep, and 800,000 swine. These figures, in the correlative proportion of population and live stock, represent dimensions which to the eyes of Europeans must appear almost fabulous-viz., a supply of no less than 2,800 head of horned cattle, of 28,400 sheep, and 310 pigs to each 1000 of inhabitants.

These figures are both interesting and instructive, for they plainly indiwould be higher on the list, but that cate the quarters of the world from whence the ever-increasing demand for supplies for the use of a densely increasing population in Europe, together

The Best the Cheapest,

If you want to be successful in goat busi ness buy your bucks at headquarters of successful breeder. Buy of C. P. BAILEY. San Jose, Cal

> Rock Salt. Iowa State Register.

There is a rich deposit of pure rock salt in Louisiana, located near New Iberia, on the Louisiana & Texas rail-It is worked by the American Salt com-

declared to be the purest rock salt ever discovered in the world, being better than the salt mines of Prussia or Austria, and it is 99 per cent: pure chloride of sodium (salt). It is a solid body, without erack or fissure, and is mined like rocks. It is by mills manufactured into coarse and fine salt, for salting

beef, pork, or fine for table and butter. The Industrial World says this is the first and only salt mine in America, except one in New York. In this it is mistaken. In anything that is mined it is not safe to except our vast Western mountain region, for that is likely to produce any and all things of value which any other quarter of the globe has produced. There are several rich salt deposits in Colorado, Nevada, Arizona and Utah. In Nevada, south of Winnemucca, there is a salt mountain where rock salt is mined and brought to the Central Pacific railroad in crystal cakes nearly as transparent as glass, in chunks weighing tons, which we have seen. And in this shape it can be seen at the warehouses and depots in California. Near the Colorado river also in the Southern part of Utah, or Northern Arizona, there are said to be mexhaustible deposits, which crop out of the side of the mountains. It is un derstood that there are various salt deposits in the mountains, which are so pure they need no process to render them fit for all purposes for which salt is used.

Three Billion Pounds of Catton.

Prairie Farmer. The cotton crop of the United States for the year ending September 1st was with a stationary condition of our own 6,575,691 bales, averaging very nearly cattle stocks, will in the future have to 184 pounds (or 483.95 lbs) per bale, be met. pounds! Of this nearly two-thirds, or 66 per cent., or 4,336,203 bales, were exported to other countries, viz., to Great Britain 2,565,243 bales, or 39 per cent of all; to France, 408,989 bales, or 64 per cent; to the rest of Europe, 1,361,-971 bales. At an average price of 94 cents per pound, the total crop would be worth about 302 million dollars, and the exported portion returns to us 200 million dollars. Of the total crop, 5,358,431 bales went by water to ports in the United States; 1,150,195 bales The Scandinavian kingdoms must pany. The extent of the deposit is yet | were shipped overland (by railroad) to also be considered as holding very fa- unknown, but they have sunk a shaft the Northern states and Canada. vorable positions with their stocks of juto it 100 feet without reaching bot- Northern mills spun 2,162,544 bales; of each individual state's collective live domestic animals in proportion to the tom, 70 feet of which is solid salt, and Southern mills 381,096 bales. Sea stock, it will be found that Russia has extent of their population, Denmark it extends over at least 140 acres. It is Island cotton amounted to 37,778 bales.

ROUND UPS.

Dr. A. E. Carothers is spaying a large number of his female stock this fall.

James F. Scott has just returned from a trip to the coast about Corpus Christi.

An agricultural and stock fair is what Western Texas needs and may have one next fall.

Horses are yet dull and declining, those on the market will have to go a low prices.

The Coleman-Fulton Pasture company are boring artesian wells on their pas-ture in San Patricio county.

Sheep that were offered at \$1 a few weeks ago in Tom Green county are now held firmly at \$1.50, and the price is still

Some 350 tons of bat guano has been taken from a cave in Comal county within the last six months, and there are yet "millions in it."

Sheep ranches are now in demand, while six months ago they could hardly be given away. Twenty-five-cent wool has a big booming tendency.

It costs fully \$150,000 to shear the sheep of the country tributary to San Antonio, which amount is distributed among the poor laboring classes twice a year.

The round-up of the Uvalde County Stock association begins on the 10th and promises to be a thorough working of all the territory within its jurisdiction.

Since the rains feeding steers are in stronger demand, but prices are very slow to rise. Two cents seems to be the limit and no one at present is inclined to raise it.

L. C. Mitchell, a horse shipper at Memphis, is at San Antonio for another bunch, He reports the mule trade lively in his section, but Texas horses and mares are slow.

Mr. W. F. Blandin of this city is back from a trip to Jack county and reports grass growing as in spring, and his stock in very much better condition than for two years past.

Chicago Drovers' Journal: M. F. Horrine has returned from a somewhat extended trip in the Southwest. With regard to prospects in Texas he says: "Tex-as is all right,"

It is reported that the recent storms along the gulf coast have done much damage to stock on the islands, drowning and sweeping away the greater portion of them.

Captain Jno. Day of this county was in town and reports the worms working in the wheat and rye in his vicinity, and believes we need another rain or a cold snap to kill them.

A shipment of cattle is reported from Baird westward to Toyah and San Marcial, N. M., sold by Ed. Hearn to Sam cattle buying going on in the West.

Tascosa Pioneer:-The Frying Pan ranch, with a stock of cattle numbering between eighteen and twenty thousand. will from present indications brand some four or five thousand carves this

Kansas City L. S. Record .- J. E. Saint, of the Alamo Land and Cattle Co., has gone to Chihuahua with H. M. Mundy, of this city, to purchase about 3,000 head of cattle for the company's ranch at Grant, N. M.

Berry Bros, of Crockett county sold their fall clip of 24,000 lbs. to Johnson, Hill & Co. of Lampasas for 16½ cents, and Charley Hobbs disposed of his 4,000-1b. clip to the same parties for 17 cents; ranch delivery.

A dealer of extensive experience says that a 12-hand mule weighing 700 pounds is worth more for the general market that a 14½-hand mule weighing only 600 pounds. That is a pointer for breeders well worth remembering.

In Tarrant county the army worm is getting in its work on crab grass, rye and wheat, and doing local damage. The expectation is that a slight frost would kill them out and yet do very little damage to the growing crops.

From crying for rain a few weeks ago, cattlemen will soon be anxious for a cessation of showers. The wet weather is making the grass too rank and keeping it too green. In its present condition a killing frost would be disastrous.

Hogs are advancing in the local market and now command 4 cents. An offer of 3% for some heavy hogs was refused to-day. Fat steers continue to sell at 2½ cents and cows at 1¾ cents. Sheep sell at all prices up to 2½ cents.

Mr. J. S. Johnston of Colorado, interested with Martin, Estes & Co., was in town in time to see by sales of their cat-tle that they made \$3 per head by not selling at home, a circumstance unusu-al this year when anything over \$20 was

Mr. L. P. Merrell of Glenrose, Som-mervell county, was in town with cows and sold some at \$1.50 per hundred. He is also interested in horse stock and says that numbers of Norman colts in his country are raised at a handsome

Floresville Chronicle:-"As a Texas Dublication of beauty and merit the Texas Live Stock Journal of Fort Worth is hard to beat, especially the Monthly Stock Farmer's Edition." Put your per there, old pard. You're another.

of Montana announces the opening of cents.

the works of the Dressed Beef company, the first cattle killed being furnished by the Niobrara Cattle company. The Columbus works in Texas are also in

J. F. Wares of Chicago, who has been visiting the Southwest, tells the Live Stock Review of that city that November shipments of Texas and Indian Territory cattle will be larger this year than ever before, and that the quality will be exceptionally good.

Ed. Stocking has just returned from a trip to Northern Louisiana, where he disposed of a car-load of horses at fair figures, but says that the market at Shreveport is now badly overstocked, more than 500 head having come in the week that he left there.

At the stock yards of Maddox & Powell can be found a full grown bull, a specimen of Brahmin grade cattle, and in their pastures will be found some more younger stock. The bull in the yards is worthy of a visit by any one interested in live stock.

Speaking of the cattle shipped out from the Cherokee Strip this year Sam Glasgow remarks that the condition and weights were extra good. The prices obtained for these cattle better indicate the condition of markets than the Western Texas ranges.

Sam Gholson is in from the Estacado district, after a long time on the grass. He reports beef as moving towards the shipping pens. The Tohoke, Lexington, St. Louis, Llano, Kentucky, Iowa, Hensley & Wilson and Crill & Moore ranches all have beef to ship.

W. F. Patterson, grain dealer of Fort Worth, quotes corn at 65 cents per bushel and oats at 45 cents, special rates for carload lots delivered anywhere in the state. Johnson grass is selling at \$2.50; hay at \$8 to \$12 per ton; rye at \$1 and seed wheat at \$1.10 per bushel.

Buyers of beef and feeders, or rather buyers of matured cattle, must hereafter come prepared to buy them from the scales. The superabundance of grass now in Southwest Texas must be paid for in the meat that it makes, or it will be sent to where it is paid for.

Corpus Christi Caller: G. W. Fulton, jr., of Rincon ranch, was in town Friday. He says that the country is almost entirely under water; and if it rains much more it will be necessary to herd cattle in a boat. Thinks of getting a steam wicht for that purpose.

He wink & Co. have just received a pair of billy Angera goats from Mr. Wyand, Colusa, California. This company is now one of the most enterprising stock breeders in the entire Southwest, being engaged in breeding fine horses, cattle, sheep and goats.

Major J. W. Burgess is just back from the Lexington Ranch company range and makes good report of everything. e says the ranch beef will not go forward until November, as they are gaining flesh very fast and can remain on the range better than to sell at prices now ruling.

Mr. Todd, on the Cresswell ranch in the Panhandle, says that the wolves have been so destructive the past sum-mer that the management of his company are offering \$5 apiece for their scalps. He estimates the loss to the calf crop this year at between forty and fifty per cent.

J. H. Nations of Presidio county, who has a contract for a New Mexican company for yearlings, has been trying to buy all over the country, but does not find it very easy to get them at his figures, \$8 per head, notwithstanding that it is the popular belief that there are plenty at \$5.

The local wool trade in Fort Worth is quieted somewhat, but quotations obtained from A. Armentrout, wool buyer, are from 18 to 23 cents for heavy and coarse to light medium. Hides are quotable dry flint 8 to 13 cents; butcher green 6 cents; salt at 7 to 71/2 cents.

Mr. W. W. Darlington of Williamson county was in the city. He states that the county will rough quite a number of steers over the winter, but that the corn crop was not very large. Mr. Darlington is also ranching in Presidio county and reports the condition of affairs there as satisfactory.

San Angelo Standard: S. W. Mer-chant is enthusiastic on alfalfa, of which he has 15 acres. He says he has cut it five times this year and each cutting has yielded, on an average, two tons to the acre. Valuing the alfalfa at \$20 per ton, this little patch has yielded this year the enormens sum of \$3,000.

Dr. B. L. Terry, general manager of the Fort Worth driving park, has secured the success of the meeting to com-mence here November the 9th. To date fourteen stables, embracing sixty-three fine horses, have engaged to come. There were never brighter prospects for a successful season of racing.

The stock pens and exchange in con-templation at San Antonio of which the STOCK JOURNAL has already spoken, are soon to take shape, and it is promised that they shall be ready for next spring's business. They will go a long way in correcting the abuses complained of in connection with the horse market here.

Crocheron & Co. of Galveston, live stock commission men, quote grass beeves at 21/4 to 21/4 for choice and common at 2 cents; cows at \$14 to \$16 for choice and common \$9 to \$11; yearlings \$6 to \$9; choice calves 2½ to 3 cents per pound; sheep 21/2 to 3 cents; choice corn-The Miles City Stock Growers Journal | fed hogs 5 to 6 cents; mast-fed 3 to 31/4

Mr. C. C. French of Ballinger was in the Fort Wednesday. He is actively engaged in shipping cattle and sheep and represents Messrs. Cassidy Bros. & company of St. Louis. Mr. French says that the later shipments will be a great improvement on the cattle and sheep already gone forward, as all stock is fattening.

B. W. Mullins of Gibtown, Jack county, reports as running with his horses, a bay pony, 7 or 8 years old, 131/2 hands high, star in forehead and saddle marked, hind feet white, branded NS on left shoulder and LOP on left thigh, both barred out, G on left-jaw and GILL on left thigh. He wants owner to get

A. M. Letts of Letts, Sons & Watters, ranchmen of Frio county, has just returned from his home in Iowa, where he spent the summer. Mr. Letts thinks that few Southern cattle will be bought and fed in his section the coming winter, owing to a light crop of corn and fodder, and the consequent heavy feeding of native stock.

Dundee, of the Matador company have returned from a trip to the ranch, and report stock and range in good condition. On the trip Mr. Sommerville was so unfortunate as to get a spider bite on the ankle and he finds it somewhat pain-

An American of long residence and extensive acquaintance in central Mexico is in San Antonio posting himself in the horse and mule market with a view of marketing the stock of some large ranches of that country. He is well pleased with the outlook and will soon have some selected stock on the market. He has several thousand head under control.

H. D. Hogan of Brownwood reports for the benefit of owner about 25 head of horses, branded on left shoulder and Z on left thigh on left thigh; other with US on shoulder and thigh, one sorrel — stallion is branded JV on left thigh; also one brown mare with horse shoes round her ankles and branded IC on left shoulder.

It has been surprising to many that so large a number of calves are being marketed this season from the Southwest. The reason is very plain. Relatively they bring a better price than older stock, and many take that method of future reduction of stock instead of spaying. A heifer calf sells as well as a steer calf, and puts an effectual check on breeding.

Mobeetie Panhandle: Andy Erskine, who lives out by the Lone Tree on Graham creek, heard a commotion among his work horses the other day and on going out to see what was the matter he encountered a large Mexican lion, or panther. Andy beat a precipitate retreat into his dugout, where he until he thought the animal had left and then he came in town to borrow a gun.

San Angelo Standard: J. T. Sims of South Concho sold 50 head of fat cows to Robert Fairbanks, Wednesday, at \$13 per head.—Jinks Blocker received 2,000 yearlings at Menardville last week and drove them to his ranch on North Concho. They cost him \$16,000. - We understand that Yandell & Frayer sold their ones and twos last week to Jinks Blocker for \$8 and \$13.

The price of cattle has for some time been an unknown quantity for the reason that prices were going down. Now, however, the turn has come by reason of the better condition of the ranges, and prices can be quoted. Within one hundred miles of Fort Worth long yearlings can be put up at \$8.50, twos at \$12.50 and threes at \$17. It is generally considered that they are becoming stronger all round.

Some of our ranchmen could put in a little time while they are resting, by plowing in some oats. They would be awful pice for weak calves or lambs, and they might be handy to have about next spring to astonish the thoroughbred Texas cow pony with. The pony would think that his owner had joined the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, or was running for office and cow ponies had been the right to vote.

Las Vegas Stock Grower:—John Harris passed Las Vegas Thursday with twenty-five head of Shorthorn and Hereford 1 and 2-year-old bulls, which he is taking to the ranch of the Seven Rivers Cattle company near Pecos City, Texas. The shipment was accompanied by a bill of health signed by the deputy-veterinarian of Wyoming, where the bulls were purchased. Hence they were admitted to New Mexico by the inspector at Trinidad.

Hines Clark has just returned from Nucces county where he has been delivering 2,300 1 one 2-year-old steers from the San Gertrudes ranch to Messrs. Carothers & Bell of LaSalle county. This makes 4,626 head that was bought by those gentlemen of Mr. Clark, belowing to the King ranch. Besides the longing to the King ranch. Besides the steers, 30 mares and colts and 100 young horses were included. He also sold 500 head of yearlings from E. B. Rutledge of Frio county to J. H. Nations of Presidio

Trading in stock does not appear to be brisk, although buyers have visited Fort Worth lately, and come very near trading for considerable numbers of cattle. Since the improvement in the ranges the offerings are not so great and prices are firm. Some small stocks are offered low and the man who desires a few hundred head of average stock and has a place to put them can make money by bulls go onto the ranges of the Seven

buying now. The actual quotations cannot be given, as men who sell low, want to see a buyer before making

J. H. Hensley, known to his friends in Jack county as "Cheese," was shot, it is supposed mortally, at Dallas. The affair took place in a bar-room. Hensley at one time was considered one of the best working cowmen in Northwestern Texas and was well thought of, but since he sold his cattle he has put his time in around Fort Worth doing very' little good. Should he have the good fortune to recover, he has sufficient ranch interests to attend to on the grass, and the lesson may be of service, if not too

Chicago Drovers' Journal:-Detective Halloran, of the Harrison street station, is still at work in his effort to restore to John J. McPhil, the Texas ranchman, the \$2,100 which was stolen from him on the levee last Thursday night. A number of persons have been arrested for the crime, among whom are Harry Thornton, Sam Springer and Bessie Woodruff, alias "Blue Grass Bess," a sister of Mrs. Mr. W. F. Sommerville, manager; Mr. Capt. Hall, now under indictment for the murder of Capt. W. W. Hall, late director, and Mr. Jno. McGregor of chief of the United States secret service in Chicago.

> Mr. M. A. Maupin, a breeder of trotting and driving stock of Monroe county, Mo., arived in town, coming by the way of Dallas, to deliver to Messrs. Maddox & Powell a selection of driving, saddle and draft horses, and ten head of fine Angus calves. The horse stock consists of one saddle stallion, one draft stallion, one combination harness and saddle mare, two harness and saddle geldings, two Clyde yearlings and six saddle colts. This stock is now at Dallas and is generally remarked as supe-

> The Times-Democrat Mobile correspondent says: "Four palace cattle car-loads of breeding stock, horses, jacks and cattle, bound for Dallas, Tex., shipped by Lyles & Palmer of Nashville, Tenn., and Polk Bros. of Fort Worth, Texas, passed through here this evening en route for Dallas, Texas. They will arrive in New Orleans to-night. Among the many fine specimens of stock was a Holstein-Friesian butl, measuring seventeen feet from the tip of head to end of tail, and weighing 2,200 pounds, only two years old.

> Young county was in the "stricken" district that has been crying for water. Now she has enough, and can spare some. The rain that fell last week is thus spoken of by Capt. J. C. Loving, ranching cattle in Lost Valley, Young and Jack counties: "I lost five out of eleven water tanks, one of them worth \$1,000 per year for stock water; it cannot be repaired; it will cost between \$400 and \$500 to rebuild the others. I have lived in this country thirty-odd years and never saw so hard a rain covering so much country."

Mobeetie Panhandle:-Last week we gave the opinion of Mr. Todd that the wolves had destroyed nearly fifty per cent. of the calf crop on the Cresswell ranch. Mr. Latcham, who came in Sat-urday, says that the loss is greater than that and he thinks the entire calf crop will be killed out in a few months. Mr. MacKenzie has just brought a pair of Siberian bloodhounds to his ranch to hunt them with, and has contracted for twenty more. Every ranchman should do likewise and rid the country of these destructive pests.

Las Animas Leader:-Fifteen hundred head of Texas steers crossed the Arkansas at the mouth of Mudcreek yesterday to drive to Kit Carson for shipment to Kansas City. The bunch is owned by Woodworth & Symes, A. Rhoads & Bro., R. Klett, J. R. Preston, Felix Cain, J. Harrelson, J. Malloy and James Reid. The same parties are gathering and will ship over the same route in about a week 2,000 head of native steers. This new departure on the part of the stockmen appears to be the result of a failure to make terms with the Santa Fe.

Several Fort Worth ladies are on the awarding committees of the Dallas State Fair and Exposition association. Among the members we find the names of Mrs. J. F. Cooper, knitting and crochet work; Miss Lillie Peak, embroidery; and Mrs. W. F. Lake, plain sewing. The ladies' department will prove to be one of the most attractive to those who are interested in the household economy of the exhibit. Liberal premiums are offered in this department, and there will be a general exhibition of such fabrics as are included in it.

Mr. J. S. Hawes, the proprietor of Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm, Colony, Kan., was in town and remained here a few days. Mr. Hawes is an importer and breeder of Hereford cattle, and deservedly stands in the front rank of Hereford men. He is just from San Antonio, where he sold to Dr. G. B. Johnston of Converse twenty heifers from 6 to 12 months old and three bulls, all recorded and from the best families. Mr. Hawes generally has on hand from 250 to 300 head of pure bred cattle and has now a strong repre-sentation amongst the best Herefords in

Cheyenne N. W. Live Stock Journal: John Harris of the Seven Rivers Cattle company, who has been here with a herd of cattle, has closed them out and returned to his home at Colorado City, Texas. While here he purchased, and shipped last Saturday, a car-load of very fine Hereford bulls. They were purchased here from J. R. Price & Son of Illinois, and comprised twenty-five head, three of which were imported from England, one of them being an exceptionally fine one decended from the world-famous Lord Wilton. These

Rivers company in New Mexico, and will make the company the owner of one hundred Hereford bulls in all. Mr. Harris, finding no advantageous sale for his cow ponies, a car-load, shipped them back to the ranch also.

It is estimated that last year not less than 100,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine was manufactured in the United States. It cost perhaps 8 cents a pound,\$8,000,000, and sold as butter at 25 cents per pound would bring \$25,000,000. Allowing a profit of 20 per cent., which would be \$1,600,-000, it leaves a clean swindle of \$15,500,-000, as a commercial transaction, to say nothing of the fact that the entire sum was made by misrepresentation and downright cheating; selling it as pure butter instead of as oleomargarine, and at a price commensurate with its real

A strange cattle disease has broken out among the few cattle belonging to George M. Robins, who has a ranch about five miles from Benton, Montana. Up to Monday morning 11 head out of his 24, his entire band, have died, and the disease baffles everyone. An examination of several of the dead animals shows that the lungs, and in fact all of the vital organs, are in a healthy condition. Mr. Robbins says the animals are taken suddenly, fall over and stiffen out as if dead. After about half an hour they get up and go on eating as if nothing had happened. The second attack has in every instance proved fatal.

Thorp Andrews of the firm of Jno. S. Andrews & Co. is once more at home, coming from Miles City, Montana, where he was to finish up the trail business. He was there at the arrival of the Samples cattle and the cattle for the Home Cattle company, both lots, consisting of over 20,000 head, being put up by this firm to the satisfaction of the purchasers. The drive of 1886 is generally considered to have been the hardest on record and to some few drovers and contractors it was disastrous, but the Andrews drive was successful and the good condition of the cattle on arrival was commended by competent

Mr. W. F. Lewis of Colorado City passed through town on his way home after selling about 1,500 3 and 4-year-old steers he drove and delivered to Mr. Borum on the Cimmaron. He obtained \$24.50 per head. Mr. Lewis explains that this and other herds were driven and sold, because the prospect of fattening the stock on home ranges was very slim, whereas under favorable circumstances the cattle would have gone for beef. Other herds driven for the same reason were sold at prices varying from \$20 for threes to \$26 for four-yearold steers, bringing more money than the same class of stock have shipped out on the beef markets.

News has just reached here of the death of Frank W. Shaffer of Duval Sunday October 24. About a week ago he was thrown out of a buggy by a runaway team and had his leg broken, which caused his death. Mr. Shaffer was one of the pioneer ranchmen in the Southwest, and for many years was one of the most successful sheepmen in the country. For the past few years he has devoted his time to cattle and horses. He has always occupied an advanced position for intelligence and enterprise in the ranching business, and in his death Southwest Texas has lost a representative man, who will be hard to re-

Mr. John Hensley and J. W. Knox of Jack county came to town on business. Mr. Hensley reports the free state of Jack as bright and green and stock doing finely; that the weed first seen after the drouth of 1881 is again making its appearance on the ranges in considerable quantities. This weed having a broad leaf and seeding on a central stalk in early spring, is one of the varieties that go to make up English meadows and is more nourishing to stock than grass, and like rescue grass it dies under the influence of the hot sun. We regard the re-appearance of this weed as indicating that the winter of 1886 will be similar to that of 1881, when the weed was last seen.

San Angelo Standard:-C. Schauer has returned from Ballinger where he sold his 35,000 pound five months wool clip to Tom Scollard at 211/2 cents per pound. This is the highest price paid for Tom Green county wool this season. The transaction amounts to over \$7,500 cash.—Will Grinnell, who ranches on the head draws of Devil's river, sold his four months' clip of 7,200 pounds in Ballinger to Tom Seollard, last Saturday, at 20 cents per pound. J. W. Gates sold 11,000 pounds of fall wool at Ballinger, Monday, for 201/2 cents.—Jim Currie came in from his North Concho ranch last Tuesday. He reports the sale of one of his neighbors' clips, 6,000 pounds, in Colorado City last week at 24 cents,

Corpus Christi Caller: Mr. Edwin E. Wilson has resigned the active management of the Texas Land and Cattle company, to take effect December 1st next. He will, however, retain his interest in the business and become a member of the board of directors as well as the company's representative in the United States. Mr. Wilson has been tendered the management of a large business in New York, and if arrangements can be made satisfactory to him he will probably accept the position. He was the purchaser of this ranch for his company from Capt. M. Kenedy, and has spent much of his time here in the interest of the business. Mr. Wilson is an excel-lent business man who will succeed at anything he undertakes. While regretting to lose him from this section, the best wishes of his many friends here go with him wherever he goes,

Dallas News:-J, H. Stephens of Kansas City, receiver of the ranch property of Dawson, Word & Byler in Tom Green county, arrived here yesterday en route to the West to look after his charge. He had a letter, dated only a day or so back, from the ranch. It was to the effect that the grass crop is luxuriant and curing nicely, and the prospect for winter range was never better, and that the cattle are in fine condition. Mr. Stephens says the Kansas City beef market is brisk but prices are low. He thinks that owing to a scarcity of corn-fed cattle throughout the corn district this year early grassers. will command good prices. To the best of his information there will be no cattle fed on corn in Texas, and very few in Kansas and Missouri. Corn is worth from 28 to 30 cents in Kansas, and is selling by the car-load in Kansas City at from 30 to 32 cents. He reports that A. B. Coombs, a well-known Texas feeder, is thinking of feeding a herd on oil cake at Sherman,

Mr. J. F. Evans of the firm of J. F. Evans & Co., ranching in the Panhandle, and who is also general manager of the S R E Cattle company and a breeder of Shorthorns and other cattle in Grayson county, Texas, was in Fort Worth, and speaking of the general demoralization of beef values, said that the cattle owners of Texas were strong enough to help themselves. They should form a company with a capital stock suf ficiently large to build storage and re-frigerator works at some central point in Texas, then establish butcher shops in the centers of consumption and sell the meat to the consumers The capital stock could be paid up in beef at market values, with the exception of the amount necessary for stalls and plant, say two hundred thousand dollars. If necessary, feeding and fattening establishments can be erected as a support to the works. The scheme as outlined is similar to that now in operation by the company headed by the Marquis de Mores at Medora, Mont., and other points, and as intended by the refrigerator managers at Fort Worth. Mr. Evans believes that the Fort Worth refrigerator ought to receive the united support of stockmen and become the central establishment of its kind in Texas.

ECZEMA

And Every Species of Itch ing and Burning Diseases Cured by Cuticura.

ECZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing by a warm bath with Curicura Soap, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ring-worm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scald Head, Dandruff, and every species of Itch-ing, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Scalp and Skin, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

ECZEMA.

I gratefully acknowledge a cure of Eczema, or Salt Rheum, on head, neck, face, arms and legs for seventeen years, not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to help myself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced my case hopeless; permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. WILL MCDONALD,

2542 Dearbon Street, Chicago, Ill.

ECZEMA.

Some five months ago I had the pleasure to inform you of my improvement in the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES in my case of severe Chronic Eczema Erythematosa, and to-day cheerfully confirm all I then said. I consider my cure perfect and complete, and attribute it entirely to your remedies, having used no others. FERNAN ESENCHARDO, 3306 Penna Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

ECZEMA.

I have suffered from Salt Rheum for over eight years, at times so bad that I could not attend to my business for weeks at a time. Three boxes of CUTICURA and four bottles RESOLVENT have entirely cured me of this MR. JOHN THIEL, Wilkesbarra, Pa. dreadful disease.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold by druggists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, \$1; SOAP, 25 cents. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Mass. Send for 'How to Cure Skin Diseases.'

BEAUTIFY the Complexion and Skin by using the Cutterra Soap.

I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest Pains, Numbness, Soreness Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy and Inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it. At druggists, 25 cents. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

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MONEY to LEND

in sums to suit on farms and ranches, at reasonable rates and for a term of years. Money promptly furnished when security is satisfactory and title good. Call on or address, giving number of acres above homestead, location, quality and value of land and improvements.

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FOR SALE.

Farm of 400 acres in Dallas county, within one mile of railroad, 70 acres improved; soil is black waxy, easy of caltivation; grasses are of finest quality and come early, making the place specially suitable for stock. Never failing water. Apply to WM. BRYAN, Live Stock Exchange, or SIMKINS & SMITH, attor neys-at-law, Dallas, Texas,

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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On Farm and Ranch Property ia sums to suit. Call on

Equitable Mortgage Co.

DALLAS

709 Main Street. TEXAS.

STOLEN.

Stolen from the undersigned at San Saba, Texas, in January last, a sorrel mare, white face, branded L3 on left thigh, has a small black spot on the underpart of the neck, has a little piece cut out of one ear, 7 years old; also one bay mare, same brand, 6 years old, left ankle white and enlarged, and has a scarin back part of it, and has saddle marks. scar in back part of it, and has saddle marks.
Will pay \$15 for return of the horse.
A. M. BROWN.
San Saba, October 4, 1886.

SOMMERVILLE & CHASE, Loan Agents and Ranch Brokers.

We will loan money in any sum desired on first-class real estate security, from three to five years time. We also buy vendors' lein

508 MAIN STREET, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

SHORTHORNS & HAMBLETONIANS

Fifteen Hambletonian stallion by Dictator Jr. He by Dictator sired by Dictator Jr. He by Dictator sired Jay-Eye-See and Phallas. These colts are one to three years old and raised in Parker county.

Thirty high grade yearling and two-year-old Shorthorn bulls, Texas raised from Registered sires and selected dams. Prices J. B. BOWNE, Weatherford, Tex.

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Dallas City and suburban property for sale, also farms and ranches.

FIELD & FIELD,

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

709 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. ATTENTION

Cattlemen

We Have For Sale at Bottom Prices 50 choice Shorthorn bulls (registered.) 100 choice Shorthorn heifers (In calf)(regis-

100 choice Shorthorn beifers (in calf) (un-

registered.).

25 Pol ed Angus Shorthorn helfers.

We have the largest herd of registered Shorthorn cattle in the world, raised in "nature's way" in the open air, having the

We are overstocked and will sell at greatly reduced prices for early winter delivery. We have low special rates for shipping to Texas and Southwestern points.

run of a 10,000-acre ranch, and are well suited

to acclimate upon Texas and Southwestern

For further information address

PALMER & BOWMAN,

SALTVILLE,

N. B.-Grade Shorthorn steers have topped the Texas cattle market of 1886.

THOROUGH BRED

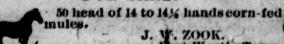
Trotting Bred and Percheron Horses (acclimated) also Pure Bred Duroc Jersey Hogs and Plymouth Rock Chickens for sale BRELSFORD & SONS, Eastland, Texas.

TRIPLETT & JETER. Attorneys and General Land Agents,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

We investigate and clear up Land titles, make investments and pax taxes for non-residents. Lands for sale in all parts of Texas. Correspondence solicited.

FOR SALE.



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VA.

CATTLE RANCH FOR SALE.

About 70,000 acres solid, in southern part of Panhandle, north of the quarantine line. Fine grass and protection, well watered, all under first-class fence. About 5000 head well graded (mostly she) cattle, with horses and good ranch out-fit. Apply to LITTLEJOHN & MARTIN, 205 Main St., Ft, Worth.

C. D. SWEARINGEN, President.

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HARROLD, TEXAS.

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STOCK BREEDERS

F. D. MARSHALL, Proprietor,

DENISON, TEXAS.

Breeder of Registered Merino sheep and graded cattle and horses. Orders for thoroughbred rams can be filled to any part of the state.

TEXAS RAISED

Shorthorn Bulls and Pure Bred Jersey Red Hogs and Jersey

Cows and Grade Milkers. J. F. EVANS, - - SHERMAN, TEX.



Hereford

for sale, sired by PURE BRED HEREFORD BULLS

-And from-GRADE HEREFORD, DURHAM AND

SELECTED TEXAS COWS. Write to W. S. IKARD,

Henrietta, Texas. ANGORA GOATS.



For sale or ex-change for good watered lands,1000 watered lands,1000 head therough-bred and high grade of the Bai-ley stock of Call-fornia; will do to shear twice a year. Time will be given, with se cured note. nto county, Texas. For further information, address
WILDERMAN & MORGAN,
Fort Worth, Texas.

HEREFORD RANCH.

WISE COUNTY, TEXAS.

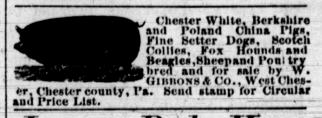


For sale Texas raised grade bulls, out of ported Hereford bulls. F. M. HOUTS, Decatur, Texas; ranch on line of Fort Worth and

Thoroughbred and Grade Herefords.



of HAIL CO. TEX. and BURLINGAME, KAN. Breeders of and dealers in thoroughbred and grade Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Postoffice Burlingame, Kansas.



Jersey Red Hogs,

Angora Goats, Shepherd Dogs, Plymouth Rock fowls, and White Holland turkeys, bred and for sale by.

Fort Worth, Texas. A. H. Peacock,



Female Durham cattle for sale including cows, calves yearlings and two year olds.

G.W.Parsons. P. O. Grand Prairie, . Dallas Co., Tex

RUTHERGLEN STOCK FARM

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HOLSTEINS AND JERSEYS for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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PANHANDLE NATIONAL BANK,

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS. Paid Up Capital, - - - - \$100,000.00

Authorized Capital, - - - 200,000.00 A conservative banking business done in all its branches. Accounts, collections and correspondence solicited. Special attention to all Panhandle business. Nearest bank to Mobeetie, Clarendon, Vernon, Margaret, Sey-mour, Archer, and all l'anhandle points. The Sherman Fair.

The following premiums to live stock have been awarded at the Sherman fair: Best herd of Shorthorn cows, Gunter & Gunter, Sherman; best one and under two years old, heifers, first ums; bulls two years old and over, first premium, Dr. Turner, Pilot Point; second, Mr. Edgerly of Sherman; two years old and under three, first premium, Sam Lazarus, Sherman; two years old and under, first premium, Gunter & Gunter; second, Joseph

FULL-BLOOD SHORTHORNS.

Best bull three years old and over, Gunter & Gunter, Sherman: two years old and under, E. G. Douglas, Sherman; under two years old, J. W. Wilhite, Sherman; cow, three years old and over, E. G. Douglas, Sherman; two years old and under, Joseph Climer, Sherman; heifer, one year old, J. R. Cole, Sherman: second, E. G. Douglas, Sherman.

HOGS-CLASS D-BERKSHIRES. One year old and over, first premium, Jesse Loving; second premium, T. H. Stroud; under one-year-old, Thomas Jones, first and second premiums; sow, one-year-old and over, Jesse Loving, first and second premiums; under one-year-old, Jesse Loving; litter of pigs, Jesse Loving.

Best stallion, any age-First premium, Edward Emmerson, Pilot Point. Second premium, William Ryan, Pilot Point.

Best mare or gelding First premium was awarded Rissie D. Second premium, J. P. Andrews, Howe Station. Best mare and mule colt-First pre-

mium was awarded J. H. Baker of Sherman.

Best mare and horse colt-J. H. Halby received first premium.

The following cotton premiums were awarded: First premium, upland, GeorgeW. Spinnel of VanAlstyne; second premium, J. W. Cannon of Can-

Collin County Fair.

The Collin county fair is a success in every particular, especially in the live stock exhibit. The following premiums have been awarded:

Three-year-old Durham bull, J. P. Bickley, Farmersville; 2-year-old Durham bull, E. R. Stiff, McKinney; 1-year-old Durham bull, F. B. Cameron premium, McKeever certificate; bull calf, Durham, E. R. Stiff premium, F.

Emmerson certificate Durham cows and heifers, 3 years old, F. M. Houts, Decatur, premium, E. R. Stiff certificate; 2 years old, E. R. Stiff premium, F. M. Houts certificate; calf, F. M. Hill premium, E. R.

Stiff certificate. F. M. Houts of Wise county, took the following premiums with Hereford

stock: Best bull 3 years old and over, Wilfred, No. 20,595, sired by Lord Wilton; best cow 3 years and over, Strawberry fifth, No. 19,157; best cow

The premium for the best Durham bulf 3 years and over was awarded to Sampson, owned by W. R. Bickly of Farmersville.

Best Durham bull 1 year old and under 2 awarded to Grover Cleveland, owned by F. B. Cameron of McKinney; certificate to Rondo, owned by J. R.

The premium for best Durham cow, 3 years and over, was awarded to F. M. Houts of Decatur; certificate to E. R. Stiff of McKinney.

Best bull, 2 years and over, to E. R. Stiff of McKinney.

The premium for best herd of fat cattle, five or more, was awarded F. M. Houts of Decatur.

The sweepstakes premium for best cow of any age or breed was awarded Strawberry fifth, entered by F. M. Houts of Wise, certificate to E. R. Stiff.

In the sweepstakes for 4-year-old bulls F. M. Houts' thoroughbred Hereford took the premium and E. R. Stiff's thoroughbred Durham took the certificate.

Horses That "Hoof It." Mr. P. F. Thomas, North Attleboro, Massachusetts, maintains that millions of dollars are worse than wasted each ear in this country by shoeing horses. The practice is properly held responsible for a large percentage of diseases of the feet and legs. Without shoes there is, obviously, less fatigue on road or in field. These and other claims he sets forth in a communication to the New England Farmer, from which we copy what follows:

"In the spring of 1884 I bought a pair of Canadian farm horses. During the first twelve months I worked them I kept them shod, as is customary small drive next spring the outlook for with most farmers, but finding at the saddle horses is exceedingly blue. As breeds of cattle in the British islands, on Douglas Bros.

end of the year that it had cost me in time and money about \$40, I was led to consider the expediency of 'hoofing it.' I had read that a few men had used horses without shoes and were pleased with the result; I also knew of therefore it will not pay in the future premium, Sam Lazarus, Sherman; a horse passing my farm on a 150-mile second, Jot Gunter, Sherman; best journey shoeless and not inconveniencheifer calves under one year old, Gun- ed thereby. The superstition that ter & Gunter, first and second premi- attached a favorable omen to the finding of a cast-off horse-shoe I suppose must come somehow from the fact that a benefit resulted from an unshod foot. These facts were duly considered and gave me faith to run the risk of working the animals without shoes. It is now August 1, 1886, eighteen months since my horses were shod; they are working hard on the farm and road without a flinch or difficulty of any kind. They are also driven in light carriages when convenience requires, being fine drivers as well as workers.
"They are kept in stable only five

days in winter on account of ice. It has been stated that my horses can go on glare ice, but this is an error; they can go on rough ice quite well, however; they can do it much better than smooth shod horses, so I judge the one who made the statement made the mistake by calling rough ice glare ice. My horses were tender-footed for about three weeks after removing the shoes; they were used rather carefully during those three weeks, but never taken away from their work. Sometimes when tender I put them to work on plowed ground or greensward. The hoofs cracked a little around the edges but nothing to do harm; they also showed tenderness after a freeze and thaw in early winter, frozen ground seeming to be better for them than mud. Constant usage does not wear the hoof as some might suppose. There is a peculiarity about the foot of a horse worthy of mention; there is an adhesiveness to it so that when he gives his foot the grinding motion as in walking the hoof is not ground off as it would be did it not earry away a part of the earth it treads upon."

San Antonio Cattle Market.

Little change can be seen from the situation in the cattle market in the Southwest from that of last month. The encouraging prospect of a good winter for all kinds of stock have increased if possible, and ranchmen will not make sacrifices so long as money can be had at anywhere near reasonable interest. The country is full of stock, and plenty of grass makes them rolling fat, leaving nothing to be desired but a market for them. Never has there been a better opportunity for buying young stock than just now. Last-spring yearlings can be had at \$8 per head, large and rolling fat, and can be carried over on luxuriant grass for next season to be sold as two-yearolds, larger and fat for the Northern market. Next spring they can not be had for less than \$12 to \$14, and the cost of carrying them over here will not be more than 124 cts. per head per month. Make your own figures and see where you can make a larger per cent. on your money. Some are selling now at \$8 but Northern buyers who have recently come down all thought they could get them from \$5 to \$6, and the awakening was so rude that they were scared off. They may rest assured that they can never get long yearlings cheaper than \$8, and considering condition they are really cheap at \$10 even at the present price of beef. A small number of beeyes are yet going North in order to relieve pressing needs and overcrowded pastures, but the bulk is being held for late winter and early spring, when, if present indications are worth anything, Southwest Texas will make the largest marketing of fat grass beeves ever yet made. There will be plenty of two-year-old steers, and yearlings will be held for all they are worth or carried over until they will bring a respectable price.

San Antonio Horse Market.

As will be seen by comparing this report with that of a month ago, there has been a falling off in the horse shipments of nearly 25 per cent. The approaching winter season is the cause of this, as experience has taught that Tex-as horses will not stand sudden change to a cold country, and also the expense of winter feed acts as a strong drawback, as they are usually used for breeding and light work and would be a dead expense during the long cold winters. The market in the Southeastern states is on the increase but is not sufficient to take the place of that to the North, consequently the market here must be reported decidedly off, with little prospect for a recovery till next spring. These remarks apply mainly to mares, and owing to the prospective

before stated in these columns, the day of saddle-horse, or rather cow-pony market, in this section is about over, as good young unbroken horses sell better in the Northern market, and to go to the trouble and expense of breaking horses for the market.

The mule market is also reported somewhat dull just now, but a mule is always worth something, and is salable. There are probably now some 4000 head of mares, horses and mules on this market, with a large preponderance of the former, and prospects of a considerable decline in prices before they are worked off.

The shipments for the past month, ending October 20, were 3586 head, one third of which went to the Southeastern seaboard and gulf states.

San Antonio Wool Market.

The wool market this fall has been a remarkable one, mainly for its prices. which have fully met expectations and in most instances have gone beyond them. The opening was free and has so continued up to a few days ago, prices gradually creeping up till they reached 24 cents for several choice clips, marking an advance of some 4 cents during the season. Within the past few days there has been a lull in transactions, but holders are stiff and no perceptible decline in prices in con-sequence can yet be noted. By sellers this is looked upon as a local bear movement, which is not warranted by Eastern markets, and the fact that within the past three or four days 214 cents has been paid for 68,000 pounds of wool in Laredo, sustains the belief that a local movement among the buyers is attempted to check the upward tendency of prices. Should they persist in this bearing, many clips will be shipped North and East, and lost to the market here. It is estimated that there are now fully 1,250,000 pounds in the warehouses here, and about the same amount has been sold, with about 750,000 yet to arrive, bringing the fall clip to about 3,000,000 pounds, with a possible increase that will bring the 1886 clip to the neighborhood of 8,000,-000 pounds, Quotations now are 171 to 24 cents with a fair prospect that several clips will reach 25 cents before the end of the season.

Southwest Texas Fair Association.

The following petition, of which mention/has been made in the STOCK JOURNAL, tells its own story. Among the signers will be found the names of some of the most enterprising and prominent citizens of Southwest Texas. and shows that they are awakening to the importance of such an organization as a promoter of the industries. May the organization of the association be effected, and a successful fair held next year:

We, the undersigned, ask that a meeting be held in the court house in San Antonio on Thursday, Nov. 18, 1886, at 7:30 p. m. of all persons interested in the general welfare of Southwest Texas, for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of organizing a live stock and agricultural fair association. A full representation of all the leading

industries is respectfully requested.

W. H. Young, Geo. W. Russ, &. C.
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Galloway Polled Cattle.

Prairie Farmer.

The Galloway is one of the oldest

vet it was until recently almost unknown in the United States. It was not until herds of domestic cattle had replaced the buffaloes on the wide ranges of the West that special attention was directed to this hardy and superb race. The breed originated in the Scotch province of Galloway, whence its name is derived. As long ago as in 1573 the oxen of that region were-written of as "of large size, whose flesh is tender, sweet and juicy." Careful and skillful breeding has more than maintained the ancient excellence of the breeds The Galloways are distinctively beef producing cattle, no pretensions being made for superiority as milkers. The distinguishing characteristics claimed for them are absence of horns, prepotency, hardiness, ease of keeping and fattening, and good quality of beef. In these days of long railroad transportation the absence of horns is an advantage so obvious that it needs no advocacy. In hardiness and ability to "rustle," they are unsurpassed. They are clothed with a coat of long soft hair, with a thick woolly undercoat, which enable them to resist the winter winds that sweep over the ranges, and to feed calmly with their faces to windward when more sensitive stock is drifting before the "blizzards." In their native habitat, the Galloways are wintered in the open air. Rev. John Gillespie of Scotland, in his admirable paper on this breed, quotes from the Druid: "The skies and hills of the glen are their only winter shelter, and however deep the snow may be they are kept out in the field." He adds: This plan has been pursued from time immemorial. Aiton, writing in 1810, says: "The calves are allowed the shelter of a byre in the night time and some fodder during the first winter, but are turned out and only get a little straw or hay in some sheltered place in time of snow in after winters." This system is pursued not from scarcity of house accommodations, but of deliberate choice of farmers who could conveniently give them the shelter of a roof. The inducement is not to save labor in attendance upon them, but it has been found after very lengthened experience that from their hardy constitution, and being inured to exposure, they are not only able to stand the severities of the climate, but that they thrive better and make more progress during the succeeding summer and au-tumn when wintered in the open air than under cover. The uniform testimony of experienced persons is that if two lots of Galloway cattle are wintered, the one in the house and the other. outside—each lot being fed on the same diet, not only during the winter, but also during the summer months—the one which have had no roof except the sky above them will be decidedly better cattle the next autumn than those which were housed during the winter. They are very prepotent, impressing their own characteristics upon their offspring when crossed with other breeds. The importations to the United States and Canada, with their progeny, have become so numerous that an American Galloway Breeders' association was organized several years ago, and the second volume of its herd book was recently issued.

Angora Goats For Salc. One hundred fine young pure breds. Send for eircular and price list to C. P. BAHLEY, San Jose, Cal

Dressed Beef Discriminations.

CHICAGO, October 6.—The Illinois Board of Railroad and Warehouse commissioners were in session yesterday on the matter of railroad discrimination regarding dressed beef rates. There appeared before the commissioners G. M. Swift, E. C. Swift, D. E. Hartwell, H. C. Gardner, C. Culver, E. P. Ripley of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad; C. H. Chappell of the Chicago & Alton, and W. M. Sage of the Rock Island, all of whom gave their testimony in the matter of discrimination in rates against dressed beef in favor of those on live stock. According to the decision of Judge Cooley the difference between rates on dressed and live beef was as 70 to 40, or 75 per cent. increase for the dressed beef. The railroads are now making an increase of nearly 200 per cent. on dressed beef as against live cattle, and the state board are asked to make a rule in the matter.

We call attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of Messrs. Douzlas Bros., merchant tailors, Dallas, Texas. These gentlemen carry one of the largest stocks of merchant tailors' goods to be found in the state, and by their skill in their line they have built up a fine trade throughout Texas. Any one desiring a fine suit of clothes made in the latest style and out of the very best material should not fail to call

The prevailing business activity demonstrates in one way the wonderful recuperative power of the country, and the question is now asked, how shall we realize, something of the nation's progress and power of growth? Since 1880 the population has increased from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000; an addition of 10,000,000 inhabitants, about as many as Great Britain has gained in thirty years, is but one of the elements at work. From abroad we have added during the six years, by immigration alone, a population greater than that of the entire state of Ohio or Illinois. Another nation, more populous than this nation was when it achieved its independence, has been brought to these shores across the sea since the last census was taken. But growth in population, surpassing that of any other nation, is but the least surprising feature in the nation's development The census reported about 87,000 miles of railroad; on the first of September we had 132,000. The Middle States had added one-third to their mileage, the states between them and the Mississippi nearly one-third, the Southern States nearly one-half, and the states west of the Mississippi more than one-half, over 10,000 miles. In four states and one territory, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota have been added 10,000 miles.

Mulhall, the eminent British freetrader, is authority for the statement regarding American industrial energy, that the people of this country, only 44 per cent. of the population of the globe, produce more than one-third of the entire accumulated annual wealth of the whole world. Or, while the population of this country produce \$15 annually per capita, the rest of the earth's inhabitants produce only \$1.42 per capita. The annual accumulation of wealth in the United States, that is, the increase of the total product of a single year over that of the preceding one, is estimated at \$825,000,000.

Will of W. W. Dickey.

Chicago Drovers' Journal.

Valentine B. Dickey of 370 Dearborn avenue, filed a petition Monday in the probate court, asking that letters testa-mentary be issued to him as executor of the will of William W. Dickey, who died on the 15th of last July at Wichita Falls, Texas. The will disposed of the following property. Four thousand eight hundred and ninety five shares of the Dickey CattleCo.-value \$100 each; 7,500 shares, \$100 each, in the Wichita Land and Cattle company, Texas; a half interest (Valentine B. Dickey owning the other half) in twenty-five shares of the Caldwell, Kan., Exchange bank, valued at \$100 each, on which \$50 per share has been paid in; certain horses and carriages, in which Valentine B. Dickey is half owner, and an undivided half of a stable and lot on Sherman place, in this city. The value of the estate is said not to exceed \$500,-000. The executor is exempted by the will from giving bond. Besides the executor, who is a brother of the deceased, the heirs-at-large are Robert R. and Martha J. Dickey of Dayton, Ohio, and a younger brother, Robert R. Jr., aged nineteen, of the same place. One of the subscribing witnesses to the will lives in San Antonio, Texas, and the executor has applied for a dedimus to take his testimony. The hearing of his application is set down for the 11th of October.

How the Teeth Indicate the Age of a Horse.

The full-grown horse possesses twenty-four back teeth; that is, six in each side of each jaw; these are called molars or grinders. He has twelve front teeth; that is, six in each jaw. Mares have no tushes. The foal has either at his birth or shortly afterward eight milk teeth; that is, four in each jaw; at about twelve months two more milk teeth come in each jaw. These remain unchanged until he is three years old. The mouth of the yearling and two-year-o'd cannot be confounded. The yearling mouth shows no signs of use, and the corner teeth are shells only; at two years old these teeth are strong and well grown, and the corner teeth are filled up. A little before three years the center teeth of each jaw fall out and are replaced by permanent ones. A little before five the two remaining teeth are shed, and in their place come permanent ones. The upper milk-teeth usually fall out first. Thus the mouth is completed as to its front teeth; the corner tooth, however, is but imperfectly developed, being at present a shell only; this shell at six years old has filled up and is a complete tooth. This is the difference between a five and six-year-old. The tushes appear between three and a half and four years old, and they take neary two years to arrive at their full

growth. These teeth, as the horse grows older, get blunter and shorter, and so to an experienced judge are a indication of age. Up to six years old the mouth is in a distinct and periodical state of structural change. There is no difficulty in determining the age up to that date. After that the age must be judged by the shape of the mouth and the appearance of the teeth called the mark. At six years of age the cuts leave the two center teeth above, at seven the next two above, at eight the outer or corner teeth above. At nine the two center teeth below lose the cuts, at ten the next two below, and at eleven the outer or corner teeth below. After a little practice the close observer can scarcely make a mistake. The changes that occur are the same in all horses, or nearly so.

Cheyenne Stock Growers' Journal:-R. Frewen left for his ranch on Powder river on Monday morning. He has now on his range some 500 head of mules, of all ages from three-year-olds down, all which he has raised himself. They are by Kentucky jacks out of the best American mares, and illustrate fully the fact that mule raising can be prosecuted suc-cessfully in Montana. Mr. Frewen says that he intends to market them in the East, where, as is well known, the mule is in good demand, a first-class animal commanding a high price. There are also on his ranch a number of well-bred colts raised from Kentucky mares and thoroughbred stallions; and Mr. Frewen says that he has several colts which can trot in less that three minutes, and that without any training.

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Florida Tonic!

Mr. FOSTER S. CHAPMAN,

One of the landmarks of the Georgia Drug trade, now of Orlando, Florida, writes:

"I can hardly select a single case of the many to whom I have sold Guinn's Pioneer Blood Renewer, but what have been satisfied; and I find it the best remedy for all Skin Diseases I have ever sold, and a Fine Florida Tonic.

"FOSTER S. CHAPMAN,"

"Orlando, Fla."

A Certain Cure for Catarrh! A SUPERB FLESH PRODUCER AND TONIC! Guinn's Pioneer Blood Renewer

Cures all Blood and Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Old Sores. A perfect Spring Medicine. If not in your market, it will be forwarded on receipt of price. Small bottles, \$1.00; large, \$1.75. Essay on Blood and Skin disease mailed free.

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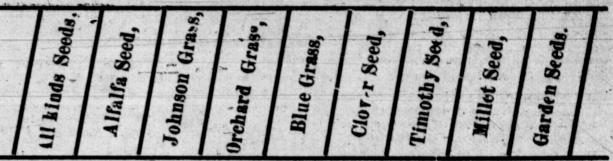
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"Repeated chemical tests" have placed first one brand of baking powders then shother at the head of the list, but he most satisfactory test of all is that of the practical house wife who uses Silver Loaf and never falls to make 'light and wholesome bread. She cannot be imposed upon, and the powder peddler who attempts to paim off something else on her as a better grade of goods will have feason to believe that he has missed his calling

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We have about 276 head of high grade stock horses raised in North Texas which we will exchange at a fair price, for land improved or unimproved, located in Texas or elsewhere. This stock of horses are highly graded American stock and will class about as follows:

125 Brood Mares, 50 two-year-olds, mixed, 50 yearlings, mixed, 35 spring colts, 20 unbroke geldings, 4 years old

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Headquarters for stockmen, Fort Worth, Texas. Good sample rooms for commercial
men. Will soon have twenty-six additional south rooms.

A Summer Terror. Musical Herald.

They sat at the open window, And gazed out over the sea: And the scene was full of quiet, And tranquil as could be:

When a strange unearthly groaning Like a voice of fate was heard, And the leaflets erst so quiet By its frightful sounds were stirred.

And the maiden shrieked in terror: "Tis the fierce and dread eyelone; I can hear its dreadful mutter And its wired, wild, woful tone!"

But the youth, though pale, was fearless, And he said, "O, nearthy pain; "Tis the village band who practice "When the robbins nest again!"

A Reform Official.

Out in Beef Gap, Idaho, there is a new city marshal. He was "Onion Bill" before the election, but now they call him "Chief," and add respectfully his last name, Birdell. Here is a copy of a circular he posted in prominent places in the town and its outskirts. It has had a good effect:

NOTICE This is to inform all citizens of Beef Gap and strangers sojourning therein that on and after this date,

MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1886, it will be unlawful in this town for anybody to CAROUSE! CUSS! OR

On and after this date also there will be in this town:

No more compelling people to drink when they don't feel like it.

No more shooting at plug hats. No more short-card games of chance. No more drinking of whisky out of bottles when the bars are open.

No more noisy deviltry. Any man driving or riding a horse into a public bar will be shot.

Any man or men compelling another man or men to dance will be shot.

Any man raking down the pot at poker without the cards to back it up will be shot dead.

Tramps, tin-horn gamblers, backdoor lunchers, beggars, boneyard bummers, horse thieves, three-card men, swill-pail scrapers, coffin-paint demolishers are

WARNED AWAY FROM BEEF GAP. It is the determination of the new administration to usher in an era of reform, and all good citizens will array themselves on the side of law. All others will be turned over to the cor oner.

By the Mayor:

BILL BIRDELL, Chief.

HUMOR.

Why is it when a man can't go to sleep the morning seems never to arrive, and every hour seems like a day? and why is it that just as the longed-for morning dawns, and the servant raps on the door, that same man gets so sleepy that he can scarcely hold his eyes open? We can't tell why it is, but we know that it is so; and also that the same man resolves to sleep Sunday morning until 9 o'clock, and when the time arrives he gets awake at daylight and can't doze off again to save his life.

The hen has not hitherto been regarded as particularly blessed with gumption, but a citizen of Newton, New Jersey, relates that he found one of his biddies perched in a grapevine that grew on a tree picking the grapes and dropping them to the ground. The citizen is said to be truth-

New York Sun; Grocer-I don't have to crack up that butter, Uncle Rastus; it sells itself. Uncle Rastus (testing it)
-Yes, sah, dat butter oughter sell itsef, tie up itsef, eat itsef, an' still have strength nuff lef' ter diges' itsef. Wot yo' cha'gin' fo' axle-grease dis mawnin', Mister Scales?

Philadelphia Call:—She—"Sir, you must not kiss me." He—"Just one." She—"Stop, sir, or I shall call for assistance." He (going)—"O, very well. Pardon me." She (detaining him)—"At the same time I am sure there is no one within hearing."

"She did wrong to look back, didn't she, Bessie?" "Yes mamma." "And what do you think Lot did when he saw his poor wife turned into a pillar of salt?" "I don't know, mamma; I 'spect he wondered where he could get a fresh

pleuro-pneumonia. I refused a dred dollars apiece for 'em only last

Exchange:—You may say what you will about pictures of astonishment, but you just ought to see a frog try to jump into a pool of water that is frozen over. He don't say much, but what he does say can be relied upon.

Pulaski (Tenn.) Citizen (Dem.):—We would swallow a gross of rotten eggs and kiss a skunk for dessert three times a day if the platform required it, for pure patriotism's sake. Party first-ple afterwards.

When a young man is cut out by some other fellow he feels unhappy, but his Coleman, Texas,

face lights up with fiendish joy later on when he beholds his successful rival wheeling a baby carriage.

New Haven News:—"You are a fool John Grap," observed that gentleman's better half angrily. "So I've been thinking, my dear, ever since I married you," was the soothing reply.

Many a man who thinks he is going to set the world afire finds to his sorrow that somebody has turned, the hose on

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4800 acre ranch, permanent running water, all enclosed with good fence. Apply to Breneman & B. rgstrom, attorneys, 32 Soledad street-San Anto-

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and his success in many seemingly intractable cases has been really marvelous.

We are cognizant of the fact that many patients have come to Dr. Payne for treatment who were objects of commiseration, who had been under treatment by some of the more distinguished oculists in North and East Texas without being benefited, but by the skill and energy of Dr. Payne they were restored to sight. These are irrefragible facts, and competent testimoney can be produced at any time if desired.

In the treatment of Granular-Conjunctivitis, Pannas, Films, Opacities of the Cornea, diseases of the Fibrous Tunic and Pierygium he is without a peer. And his method of treatment in Exophthalmia is really novel, without enucleation, an operation new and painless

We can conscientiously state that any one who is suffering with diseases of the eye will find Dr. Payne competent, faithful, careful and prompt.

We can not, without appearing panegy-rical, say more for him than we have said We could not, in justice to the reputation he has earned amongst the people here and abroad, say less:

Y D Harrington, M. D. M H Neely, Pastor G W Gray, M. D. M E Church. Dr A H S Hardin, W H Phillip, M. D. M B Pollard, M. D. B M Childress. J O Terrell, Senator 16th district

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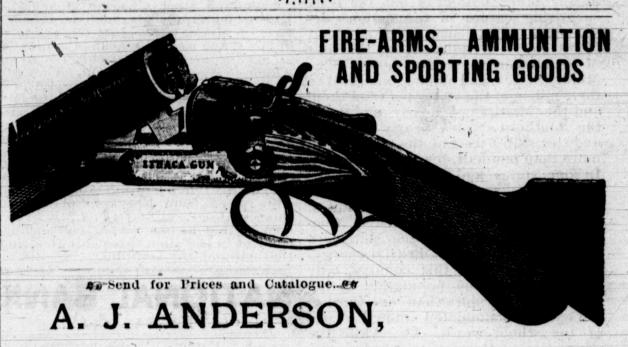


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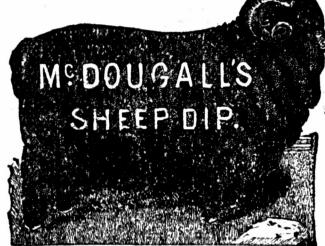
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