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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

VOL. 5. FORT WORTH, TEXAS SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1885. NO. 39.

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bell, Lancaster & Co.: 'Cattle have sold here higher this week than in any other market. As proof of this we sold to an outside buyer last Thursday, nine loads of cattle-six loads at \$5.25 and three loads at \$5.15; they went to Chicago and sold at \$5.00 all together, losing over \$1200; yet people will persist in going past here to Chicago with their cattle; they pocket their losses there without grumbling, while they blame us here for not shipping on, even when we sell 25 cents a hundred above prices there.'

CHICAGO MARKET LETTER. Glutted Markets-Corn-Fed Texans-Parlar Cars-Personal.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal. UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, February 2, 1885.

Of late nothing new has developed in the Texas cattle trade. A few scattering lots of corn-fed cattle have come, but they are not yet coming freely enough to be of any importance.

Prices now and those current one year ago compare as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Feb. 1884, Feb. 1885, Diff. per cent., and a row for 'Hogs' showing a price increase from \$7.50 to \$7.75.

We shall expect soon to commence receiving corn-fed hogs from North Texas.

What wild, nonsensical stories are all about the losses of cattle on the range.

J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill., won a good share of premiums at New Orleans and sold all the cattle and sheep they took to the exhibition.

The Live Stock Exchange has put itself on record as absolutely opposed to the proposition to have Congress provide that all cattle shall be shipped in patent rail stock cars.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'ents', 'ies.', 'Wire', 'backs', 'water', 'of a', 'leman', 'the', 'd the', 'grain', 'Missis-', 'New', 'very', 'Valley', 'large', 'down', 'ship-', 't is', 'ward', 'nce of', 'at the', 'perate', 'liding', 'ne an', 'forth-', 'could', 'ansas', 'forth-', 'da of', 'ns of', 'Mis-', 'far as', 'lake', 'stock', 'bring', 'most', 'seems', 'edent', 'le to', 's be-', 'By', 'keted', 'St.', 'bene-', 're-er-', 'ated', 'ther.', 'tone.', 'as it', 'pear', 'lan-', 'from', 'veral', 'to are', 'nity,', 'hunt-', 'market', 'cattle', 'Alamo', 'with', 'corri-', 'with', 'ch of', 'opped', 'y en-', 'large', 'this', 'trial', 'N. J.', 'eter-', 'ers at', 'spent', 'was', 're-', 'nent', 'large', 'ster-', 'San-', 'neces-', 'stich-', 'the', 'St.', 'good', 'ther', 'San', 'New', 'see', 'the', 'as', 'of the', 'nity', 'port', 'on', 'num-', 'ere-', 'Co.', 'here', 'medi', 'right', 'ity.', 'nger', 'An-', 'in', 'ted', 'The', 'ant', 'in', 'im-', 'med', 'sh-', 'of', 'and', 'aid-

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

HORSE GOSSIP.

Messenger Wilkes. This colt was sold by Mr. E. J. Treacy, Ashland Park, to Messrs. F. H. & B. F. Briggs, Auburn, Maine, for a large price. Messenger Wilkes (late Ben Van.) is a bay colt, foaled 1888, by Red Wilkes (sire of Phil Thompson, 2:16); dam Rena C. (trial 2:30), by Messenger Chief (sire of Maud Messenger, 2:16); thus combining the Clay, Hambletonian and Mambrino strains. Messenger Wilkes trotted an exhibition mile at the late fall meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association in 3:10, the last quarter in 45 seconds. Since then he has shown in private a mile close to three minutes. He is a bright bay in color, with hind left foot white, and stands a trifle over fifteen hands. He has great style and finish, with the stamina possessed by most of the sons of Red Wilkes. Indeed, taking breeding appearance, speed and quality into consideration, Kentucky never introduced into Maine a more promising colt. Was it not that Bermuda, yearling public trial 2:38, the best ever made in Kentucky, and Ashland Prince (private yearling trial 3:01), were also owned by Mr. Treacy, he would not have parted with this colt. A great many, however, are of the opinion that he has let the best one go. This however, time alone can tell. Kentucky Stock Farm.

The Times-Mercury of San Jose, Cal., of January 29, 1885, contains the following: "C. P. Bailey, Esq., has just finished shearing his Angora goats on his Mariposa and Monterey county farms, and yesterday exhibited at this office five fleeces, weighing forty-three pounds, and five kid fleeces weighing twenty seven pounds, which are to be placed on exhibition at the World's Fair at New Orleans. Mr. Bailey has sheared about 2200 head, and has obtained nearly 9000 pounds of mohair. He has 3000 yet to shear at his Nevada ranch, but will not shear these until April.

\$1.00 for 50 Cents. Any reader of this paper who will send 50 one-cent stamps to the American Rural Home, Rochester, N. Y., before March 1st, 1885, will receive that handsome paper free until January 1st, 1886. The Ruralist is a large eight-page, forty column weekly paper, now in its fifteenth year, and the cheapest farm journal in the world. The price is \$1.00 a year in advance, but the above offer of 50 cents in postage stamps will be accepted if sent in before March 1st, 1885. Send for sample copy and see what a bargain is offered.

Silver Leaf is properly named. Bread made with this baking powder is as light and nutritious as it is possible to be made. It never fails when the directions are followed, hence there is never a word of complaint heard against it. The inexperienced cook is able to make as good bread with it as the professional baker, simply because its ingredients are so compounded as to make failure impossible when the directions are followed; a trial is all that is necessary to make it indispensable to all well regulated households. J. H. Brown guarantees this.

Jersey Heifers. We have still on hand a few more of the celebrated Jersey heifers from Tennessee, none under 15 1/2 in grade. Sixteen of these heifers are bred to a thoroughbred registered bull of Major Campbell Brown, of Spring Hill, Tenn., who has refused \$5000 for him. These heifers will be sold very cheap for cash or will be traded for yearling mules at a fair valuation. This stock can be seen at any time by calling on W. F. Bentley, with Geo. B. Loving & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

A Cow's Soliloquy. Well, this is terrible weather. Today, I trudged off through the long, muddy lane to the pasture, long ago closely picked. Soon the cold rain began to pour down, and long before I had got half enough to eat, sleet began to patter on my nose, and now, as I return to the muddy barnyard, a driving snow almost blinds me. I would not mind all this so much, had it not been for the fact that I am so reduced in flesh that strangers as they pass by count my bones. If I venture to scramble into the barn to steal a mouthful of hay, my master swears and beats me with a pitchfork. One day, when I was almost starving, and the wind blew the old fence down, I went into a neighboring field, where I could at least find a little dried grass along the fence corners; but Slocum soon came running, hissing his big dog at me, which tore off my ear and almost killed me before I could get away.—Slocum's Cow—Tribune.

Buy Gold Leaf Only. There is nothing bought or sold that offers so many temptations to wiffling or ignorant fraud as a tobacco extract. It is simply a dark colored liquid, for the strength and reliability of which you must depend upon the maker and seller. We therefore caution you to buy only unbroken packages of the Gold Leaf Dip. J. H. Brown.

"Every smoker should try little Joker."

"SASSY SAM,"

The History of a Cowboy.

BY SLADE.

Chapter XI.

Let us return to the camp where Sam and his companions left these cowboys and the cook to watch the herd while they hunted Indians. The Irishman sat moodily on his wagon tongue and watched the boys until he could see them no longer, and then turning to one of the boys who happened just then to be near him he said: "Mr. Sharp, this is a nice life, indeed it is, to be out here five thousand miles from home and the same distance from anywhere else, exposed to the inclemencies of these blasted Injuns, not knowin' but every moment may be the next wide eye. It's meself that would like to be away from here, that it is."

"Oh, you must brace up, Betsy, and if the Injuns come about you, show 'em what kind o' stuff you're made of."

"It's just the same that I'm afraid they'll be finding out all too soon. Yes, indeed, the heathen cannibals may be a-ting off me bones before this blessed day is gone—that's what worries me."

"They'd never eat a tough Irishman, Betsy, when there was as good beef close by as some in this herd we're guarding."

"Yes, but it's meself as would'n't like to be keepin' bad company, and if the haythens should come here I'd be forced to 'sociate wid 'em or else appear to be rude, and yer honor, it's not like an Irishman to be treating strangers wid incivility."

"Well, Betsy, when you see anything that looks like an Injun you'd better get that old musket of yours in range with the biggest bunch of them and to-u-h fire to it, if you want to live. We've all decided never to run an inch, but to shoot as long as we've got a cartridge left if they do come. If we die we'll get some of them dead sure."

"Be gora, that's just what I'll be after, doing," said the cook, pulling his old army musket out of the wagon and continuing, "Och, me darlin', we'll have a word in the conversation with the haythen murderers, that we will. See, Mister Sharp, it is loaded half way up the barrel," said he, dropping the ramrod in to measure the charge.

"Yes, I see, you're loaded for bar, Betsy. Now be careful and don't point that gun towards the herd when you shoot, or you'll kill all the cattle."

"Arab! you way wid ye; it is not meself that would be after shooting me own boss's cattle, at all, at all!" The cowboy rode on around the herd and Betsy went about getting supper ready. During that day and night Betsy kept the three boys abundantly supplied with strong hot coffee and well cooked beef and bread. They were constantly in the saddle, only one at a time dismounting to change horses or to eat. During the next day the herd drifted something like a quarter of a mile from the cooks' wagon, and just before sunset the Irishman's eyes stood out from his head, until you could have knocked them off with a stick, when he looked up and saw no less than eight hideously painted Indians coming directly towards him at full speed, yelling and hooting in a way to strike terror to Betsy's heart.

"Howly St. Patrick, preserve us," said Betsy; "it's the thavin' blackguards coming to murder us, and there's too many of 'em for a poor widow's boy like meself." Saying this he made one might leap into the front end of the wagon and disappeared between sacks of flour and sides of bacon. The Indians dashed by the wagon and fired into it as they passed. "Oh, it's shooting, you're after, is it, me hearties," said Betsy, the shot suddenly reminding him of his own gun, which happened to be in his reach. "Well, then it's shooting ye shall have on a grand scale until ye are tired of it, for I shall take a little hand in the sport meself."

Saying this, he seized his musket, thrust the end of it out at the hind end of the wagon in the direction of the Indians, who, paying no attention to him, were making directly for the herd of cattle. Then there came a burst of thunder sound, a miniature cloud of smoke enveloped the wagon and two Indians, a horse and three head of cattle lay writhing on the ground. The Indians had no time to investigate to see whether a volcano had suddenly commenced operations in their rear, or a masked battery had been fired at them from that quarter, for immediately in their front yelling in a manner to make the Indians ashabed of themselves, rode sixteen cowboys bearing directly down upon the little squad of Indians, while three more cowboys who had been watching the herd were emptying their Winchesters into the Indians' flank. Three more Indians fell at most instantly while the other three fled wildly towards the north followed by the cowboys. The horses of the cowboys were thoroughly tired, and

soon the Indians began to leave them all behind, except Dandy Jim, who was riding close in their rear. Suddenly an Indian checked his horse, turned him sidewise, and clinging to the side of the horse opposite the cowboy, fired from under the horse's neck and Dandy Jim fell to the ground. The warrior hesitated for a moment and then rushed to tear the scalp from his victim's head. Just as he was dismounting, a puff of smoke arose from the grass where Jim was lying, and the Indian threw up his hands, staggered back and was dead. At this juncture the three boys who had been left to guard the cattle, and whose horses were not so jaded as the rest, dashed upon the scene and the race began in earnest. Just as the boys were beginning to close up the gap between them and the two Indians, they were not a little surprised to see one of them reel on his horse and fall. They had not noticed the report of Rusty's buffalo gun which had until now been silent. A shot from a pistol in the hands of the foremost cowboy brought down the other savage. The boys rode back, tenderly took up Dandy Jim and carried him to the wagon.

The rest of the boys soon gathered there except four or five, which Sam had with great presence of mind detailed to watch the herd. No explanations were necessary for the race, and the fight had been in plain view of the entire band. The three boys were greatly surprised, however, to find a girl with the boys who had just returned, but awaited quietly for explanations on that head. Dandy Jim was not dead but badly wounded, being shot through the lungs. He was given some whisky and water and California Bob dressed his wound in frontier style. When this was done, Sam said, "Well, boys, I think we all deserve something to eat now. For I know we are good hungry—but hello! Where's Betsy?"

"I'll bet he got scared so bad that he is running yet," said one of the boys. "I thought I heard a keg of powder bust down here just about the time the Injuns come," said another, "and maybe he's been fool enough to shoot 'em with that old musket."

"Yes and I saw some Injuns tumbling off their horses about that time too, and I'll bet he shot at 'em," came from another.

"Look an' see if his gun's in the wagon," said Sam.

A boy approached the wagon and then exclaimed, "here he is leader'n a door nail, bloody as a hog."

"Lift him out, boys."

Betsy was lifted out and one of the boys began to work the blood off his face. When a few handfuls of water had been applied to his face, Betsy opened his eyes, and stared wildly.

"Hold on here," said the boy who was washing his face. "You're dead and it becomes a dead man to behave himself while he's being washed up so as to make a decent appearance at the judgment seat."

"To the devil wid you," said Betsy. "I'm not dead - I all, but didn't the bastards do but to shooting at me. Thin I got mad meself and I got me old fowlin' piece and blazed away at 'em and then it seems to me a big savage jammed me in the face and on the shoulder, and all over nearly with a fence rail, and begorra I didn't know no more until ye's woke me up."

"You fool you, that was nothing but your old musket kicked you."

"Howly mother of Moses, would the bastards do that?"

"I should think so with the load you had in her."

"I don't know his name yer honor, and I don't 'spose ever a mother's son was named after a name, but it's a big haythen son-of-a-gun, the very same what caused me own gun to kick the daylight out of me body. He were out there eaves dropping, yer honor, and I'm going to tache him how a gentleman should behave himself if he'll only stand up before me, that I would."

"What's that you got there Betsy," said Sam as the cook approached the fire with his captive.

"I don't know his name yer honor, and I don't 'spose ever a mother's son was named after a name, but it's a big haythen son-of-a-gun, the very same what caused me own gun to kick the daylight out of me body. He were out there eaves dropping, yer honor, and I'm going to tache him how a gentleman should behave himself if he'll only stand up before me, that I would."

"No, no, lets pet him," said another. "Why didn't you stand up and fight like a man?"

"White man gun too big," said the Indian, "me no 'raid little gun, no 'raid long gun, but when white man shoot with whole end of wagon me lie down—heap hot."

"He's making fun of your old musket," said one of the boys.

"Bad luck to ye, you serpent. If I was you, I'd go and put on some clothes before I come in the presence of this lady. The whole gang of you should be ashamed a' riding over the country naked as a bird."

"Let's beef the scoundrel," said one of the boys, and he done with him.

"Pray do not kill him," said Martha. "We have had enough blood shed for the present."

"No, of course we won't kill him Red, you just 'im out to the herd and let him help the boys out there," replied Sam with a very suggestive wink.

"Certainly," said Red. "Me and him will get to be pretty good friends before we get back—least before he gets back."

"By the Howly St. Patrick," said Betsy. "You mustn't take the spalpeen off till I have a settlement with the gentleman. Ye see how me features are all contorted from the kick of me wagon, caused by shootin' at this same savage, and it's me that's gettin' to spar with the haythen to bruise up his features like me own."

"Ugh," said the Indian. "White man's gun bad gun. Shoot Indian in front; shoot white man behind; shoot both ways."

"You're a liar, you haythen. It didn't hurt me, but one time I kicked a small tap in that direction."

"Take him on to the herd, Red," said Sam, "and here, four of you boys go along with 'im and release the boys on guard."

The order was obeyed, and the conversation changed to other subjects. "Rusty," said Sam. "You were a long time getting your old gun into the fight the last time. What made you so slow?"

The buffalo hunter looked up with a grim smile and said, "It's no use to show this gun of mine but one time at any Injun or buffalo, but you must have it panted just right when you set her off. So I never waste ammunition by shootin' when I can't get a

head on something, but when I do shoot, I get meat. Them Injuns keep hoppin' about so I couldn't draw down on 'em before I did."

"You tunneled a hole in him when you did shoot, Rusty."

"I always do that."

Supper was now over, and Sam made arrangements for his night-guard relieves, and then the little tired band prepared for sleep. Dandy Jim was made as easy as circumstances admitted, and a few of the boys arranged to take turns in sitting by his side during the entire night. A comfortable bed was made in the wagon for Martha Simms, and notwithstanding the exciting scenes through which she had just passed, she was so worn out that she soon slept the sleep of the innocent, and in dreams visited the scenes of her childhood. The boys whom duty did not compel to stay awake, wrapped themselves in the blankets and slept as soundly as the babe at its mother's breast. The low whistling of the boys as they rode around the herd, the whining of the coyotes and the screeching of the prairie owls were the only sounds that now ruffled the air around this little camp of cowboys so far from the haunts of men. And thus we leave them.

(To be Continued.)

THE FAVORITE DIP.

A Pure and Reliable Extract of Tobacco—Jos. H. Brown Agent for the State.

In offering the Gold Leaf Dip to the public, the manufacturers do so conscious of the fact that a trial test is all that is necessary to convince the practical stockman of its superiority over any preparation for the cure of scab and screw worm yet offered in the market. The experience of wool growers and stockmen for a number of years leaves no room for doubt that a tobacco extract of regular and sufficient strength is the best dip for sheep, and the sure cure for screw worm yet discovered, and as tobacco extract is so much cheaper, surer and more easily applied, it is safe to conclude that the day is not far distant when stockmen will dispense entirely with the costly drug poisons now in use.

The difficulty which alone has prevented the universal use of tobacco has been its cost and the uncertainty as to the strength of extracts. A careful analysis of leaf tobacco shows a variation in different samples very astonishing, when the fact is considered that there are no indications in the samples themselves to the most experienced of tobacco men of such difference. For instance, a heavy black leaf showed under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent and that this strength can only be tested by absolute chemical analysis, it is not surprising that such variable results are obtained from the use of leaf extracts, when these last are made by wet meaning and ignorant people.

The strength of the extract must be decided not by guess work founded on the appearance, or the appearance of the leaf from which it is made, but by a chemical test. The extract for Gold Leaf Dip as it is manufactured is run into large iron tanks containing some three thousand gallons, and before it is packed for shipment a sample of the tank is tested by careful chemical analysis and a uniform strength is obtained, for these tanks hold the product of many crops of tobacco, some of which may be over strong and some weak, but by mixing them and concentrating to average to a regulation standard, the Gold Leaf Dip is obtained.

Located at the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Company are, at the largest tobacco auction market in the world, owning patented processes which enable them to sell their leaf tobacco, and having a large capital invested in their business, they are enabled to furnish stockmen with an extract that is absolutely reliable, and at a cost which does away with all the difficulties which have hitherto attended the use of tobacco. Joseph H. Brown, wholesale grocer, Fort Worth, is their agent for the state, and it will be seen that their business in Texas is a permanent one. Immense quantities of Gold Leaf Dip are constantly kept on hand, and orders from any portion of the state will receive prompt attention.

The Place to Go. The JOURNAL takes pleasure in recommending Howard Tully, jeweler, to the stockmen and to its readers generally. Mr. Tully's stock of jewelry, watches, clocks, etc., is complete and he is a liberal business man who believes in giving patrons their money's worth. He has employed an accomplished engraver, and is prepared to do all work in this line. Repairing of any kind done on short notice. In his new and ample quarters, 37 Houston street, east side, where Mr. Tully will be glad to see his many friends.

Use Silver Leaf Baking Powder.

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The Journal is the official organ of the Texas Live Stock Association and of other principal stock associations in the state.

To Local Agents. All orders for subscriptions must be accompanied by the money.

Announcement. The annual meeting of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers association will be held at Sherman, Tex., on Tuesday, 10th March, 1885.

To S. N. Wood, \$1285; to William Beddo, \$18,600; to L. W. Vaughan, \$247; to R. Vaughan, \$695; to J. H. Baker, \$110; to J. G. Halsell, \$19,625; to James Martin & Brothers, \$1950; to C. C. Fuller, \$500; to John Hensley, \$2350; to William M. Hardin, \$1885; to A. J. Henson, \$1250; to C. W. Cooper, \$2250; to Henry A. Whaley, \$1500; to Daniel E. Moore, \$3000; to James P. Lindsey, \$2625; to F. C. Bulkley, \$7500; to the legal representatives of John S. Chisum, \$20,000; to J. M. Waide, \$2250; to William Midkuff, \$2600; to Overton Love, \$7250; to Mary Stick administratrix of Wyatt Gilchrist, \$300.

Announcement. The sixth annual meeting of the Brazos and Colorado Cattle Association, will be held at Colorado, Texas, on Tuesday, March 3, 1885.

By order of, W. F. LEWIS, Pres. S. P. CUNNINGHAM, Sec'y.

Attention Stockmen. The Concho and Colorado Stock association is hereby called to meet in annual session, in San Angelo, on Tuesday, February 24th.

THE Fort Worth and Denver is moving. We have to apologize for the non-appearance of brands this week.

SEE the combination sale advertised at Lexington, Ky., on February 17th and 18th, and send for catalogue.

THE indications now are that the worst of the winter is over, and that we will have an unusually early spring.

THE stock cattle trade is unusually dull, consequently but very few sales are being made; but as spring approaches we may naturally expect a very marked improvement in this direction.

A CALF fed over the first and second winters at light expense will equal our present grass three-year-old steer, then go to market earlier. This does not involve the absolute dependence on the Texas corn crop.

WE may be out off from Northern trail markets, and it may pinch us a little when the thing is done, but after a while there will be a light but useful beef marketed from Texas, which will be as great competitor as are the Texans in Northern ranges on the grass.

MR. J. F. EVANS of Southmayd Stock Farm, Grayson county, whose card appears in the breeder's column, has for sale ten Norman stallions, some imported and others high grade animals, and a number of first class young Shorthorns of his own raising for sale.

IT is bad policy to offer anything for sale when there is no demand for it, or when the country is flooded with sellers, and buyers scarce.

mand for young steers, may be called upon to go to market. If the yearlings are permitted to hang on to the cows until the middle of spring there will be poor hope of the cows fattening, and then there will be a scramble for something to sell. Better blab the yearling and have the mother fit for market, or for raising another calf, if not required for market. If a man has sold his yearlings and cows all along, he requires a few fat cows to make him independent. Choke of the earling there is money in it.

Paints and Spotted Horses. Capt G. W. Lason, of McCafferty & Lason, who has dealt in horses a long time, with headquarters at Fort Worth, is now purchasing paints and spotted ponies; good ones from 14 to 16 hands high. He has made several appointments on the Fort Worth & Denver, Texas Pacific, Missouri Pacific, which will be found in another column. He will pay reasonably good prices for well shaped animals. Parties having such horses and desiring to sell should be on hand promptly, as Captain means business and has no time to waste.

Fifteen Per Cent. An official list recently published gives claims allowed by congress as compensation for deprecations committed by Kiowas and Comanches. After a long time the secretary of the interior is directed to pay 15 per cent of the claims which amount in total as follows:

To S. N. Wood, \$1285; to William Beddo, \$18,600; to L. W. Vaughan, \$247; to R. Vaughan, \$695; to J. H. Baker, \$110; to J. G. Halsell, \$19,625; to James Martin & Brothers, \$1950; to C. C. Fuller, \$500; to John Hensley, \$2350; to William M. Hardin, \$1885; to A. J. Henson, \$1250; to C. W. Cooper, \$2250; to Henry A. Whaley, \$1500; to Daniel E. Moore, \$3000; to James P. Lindsey, \$2625; to F. C. Bulkley, \$7500; to the legal representatives of John S. Chisum, \$20,000; to J. M. Waide, \$2250; to William Midkuff, \$2600; to Overton Love, \$7250; to Mary Stick administratrix of Wyatt Gilchrist, \$300.

The Outlook. The past two weeks can be considered as favorable in every way as regards the effect on stock. The weather has been unusually kind to us; so mild in every way that even a sheep having determined to give up the ghost might be induced to reconsider and decide to feast on the growing grass and weeds. The old cows have taken a new lease of life, and guided by the gentle line rider, have been picking up flesh by ranging on the southern slopes, which show the earliest verdure. The previous reports have been greatly modified, until in some instances the snow, from giving the assurance of early grass, is considered more of a blessing than a curse.

THE outlook is generally good for the marketing of early beef, and for the spring movement in cattle from East to West, or from South to North. So far no trading has been done which indicates prices to rule on large lots, but while there are many cattle for sale and stocks are easily obtained, there is a more conservative feeling exhibited on the part of sellers. The two years old, not heretofore cutting much figure in beef markets except when very nicely finished, is likely to form part of the early shipments, ruling the price of twos on the range by the beef valuation. The same can be said of dry cows, which will be beefed in short order by ranchmen who have heretofore sold their young steer stock.

There is going to be quite a little local hunting commenced earlier than usual, and the appointed time for round ups is likely to find much branding work done; but in some sections where cattle have drifted more than usual the regular work will have to be extended.

If the northward movement suffers no check by reason of adverse legislation, the numbers to be moved may equal but will certainly not exceed the drive of last year, partially because last year's drive was heavy and partially on account of stockmen laying plans to shape their herds from the top rather than the bottom. On the whole, then, the outlook is very fair, and needing only the outlet beyond the Nation to furnish the market for steers to make the general prospect all that Texas could reasonably ask.

The Mutual Life of New York. The forty-second annual statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, which is published in another column, like all the statements of this corporation, is of interest to the statistician, the political economist and the student of social science. The accumulation of more than \$103,000,000 of assets, a surplus of over \$12,000,000, and the distribution in a single year of nearly \$14,000,000, or over \$46,000 every business day in the year to policy holders are facts which are full of meaning, and produce practical results. No man can measure how many homes

have been brightened, griefs assuaged and hearts revived by the beneficent operations of this great conservator of trust funds which, in a practical way, accomplishes the good for which it was founded. With all its power the Mutual Life is but an association of individuals, each policy-holder having an equal voice in the management, but it is the perfection of the mutual system as applied to life insurance. Mr. F. S. Winston is the able and popular president of the company.

FROM COOKE COUNTY.

How Stock are Wintering—They Want the Journal—Plowing the Ground.

Regular Correspondence of the Texas Live Stock Journal. GAINESVILLE, TEX., February 2, 1885.

I find stockmen up in this direction quite jubilant even the change in the weather, and pregnant with the hope that we will have an early spring, and that bull beef will be worth two bits per pound. They say stock are wintering thus far usually well, and they think they have passed the Rubicon so far as weather and hard times are concerned.

Monday being stray sale day, was a lively day in Gainesville, although the sheriff of Cooke county did not seem to have any large amount of stock on the market, but what little he did have went at fair figures and ready sale.

Cooke is probably one of the best counties in the state, and Gainesville is her county seat; and a more thriving little village I have not struck in the course of my rambles this winter. They complain some of hard times as well as their sister cities, but their merchants seem to be well stocked, so that there is no need of any one going cold or hungry, provided he has the money to pay for what he needs. The STOCK JOURNAL is in active demand among all stockmen. They say they need it to help them to hunt up their estrayed stock in the spring, and to keep them thoroughly posted in the market values of their stock. They say their wives want it to know how to protect their daughters against the wiles and intrigues of the cowboys, if all of them are like Sassy Sam. They say the children cry for the Stock Journal, because it presents before their juvenile imaginations, in person as it were, their beau ideal of a truly great man, and thus all want it, and must and shall have it.

The weather is fine, and plows are to be seen running in every field. That coldest and worst spell of weather ever known in Texas is all forgotten, and people are on the lookout for the next. Let it come. I repeat it, let it come. I fell in company with Mr. Frank Houston, president of the Red River Cattle company, whose ranch is located in Clay and Montague counties, on the train. Mr. Houston says he spent several days on his ranch last week and the week before, and he says the stock of that company are coming out all right so far. RAMBLER.

FROM KINNEY COUNTY.

Heavy Drift—Horse and Cattle Notes—The Rangers—Val Verde County.

DEL RIO KINNEY Co., Feb. 2. Editor Texas Live Stock Journal. The drift of cattle in Crockett and Kinney county is exceedingly large this year. Mr. Joseph Funk of the firm of Funk Bros. of San Angelo, Texas spent a few days in our town buying provisions for his camp. He is camped at Beaver Lake looking for drifted cattle. He informed us that there were at least 20,000 head of drifted cattle around and about Beaver Lake, saying that he recognized brands of cattle belonging in Tom Green, Concho, Nolan, Mitchell, Runnels, Menard, San Saba and McCulloch counties. Our sheepmen seem to be well satisfied with the condition of their sheep. We spent a few days on Col. T. H. Zanderson's sheep ranch. The Col. owns and controls about 300 sections of lands situated partly in Kinney and partly in Crockett counties and has the same stocked with about 15,000 head of sheep.

Messrs White & Moulton and H. A. McKee crossed about 1200 head of mares, from Mexico last week, and they were as fine a lot of horses as was ever seen in this county. They will range them about twenty-five miles from Del Rio.

The weather has been very favorable this winter, and the losses in sheep and cattle are exceedingly small.

The Z-Na Libre or free belt extending as far as Del Rio, went into effect on the Rio Grande river on January 11, which permits citizens to cross and recross the Rio Grande without permits.

Our citizens are jubilant over the prospects of our new county—Val Verde county—and the only opposition we find comes from Bracket, our present county seat, but mostly all property holders and citizens living within the proposed new county limits, are in favor of the new county.

The rangers must "not go." Such is the cry and voice of every citizen

and stockman we meet, and instead of decreasing the number along the borders it ought to be increased, for we certainly have the right to ask for some protection from the state for our lives and property.

The calico ball of the Del Rio club, which took place on the 30th ult., was largely attended, and all present enjoyed themselves immensely.

ROUND UPS.

A. L. Henson sold his cattle to Dean & Knox for \$15,000 00 and has bought Dean & Son's livery stable.—Jack County Rural Citizen.

Last Tuesday Charley Wills sold his ranch on Burton Prairie, ten miles from Jocksboro, 2800 acres for \$10,000 to Charley Hensley, and bought Hensley's ELK brand of cattle for \$12,000.—Jack County Rural Citizen.

Col. A. W. Dunn sold for the Independence Cattle Co., in St. Louis last week, one-fourth interest in the Independence ranch and cattle to Thos. E. Fitt, of St. Louis; consideration, \$55,000. This is one of the finest herds and ranches in the West. The ranch has a frontage of some forty miles on the Pecos river, in one of the finest grazing districts in the state.—Colorado Clipper.

We are now prepared to enter into contracts for either the sale or purchase of mixed lots of stock cattle, for spring delivery.

We have on our books a desirable list of grazing lands, stock ranches, city property, etc. GEO. B. LOVING & Co., 2d st., bet. Houston and Throckmorton, Fort Worth, Texas.

Texas is coming to the front in the raising of fine poultry. At the poultry exposition at the New Orleans World's fair some of the first premiums have been awarded Texas fowls. This is particularly encouraging, as the finest breeds of poultry from all parts of the country were on exhibition there, and brought in competition with those of Texas raising from the New Orleans Times-Democrat of Sunday, it appears that Mr. R. R. Bradbrook of this city, was awarded the first and second premiums for black red game chickens, and J. McM. Byers & Co., of Houston, the first prize for Pekin ducks.—Galveston News.

Paints or Spotted Horses, 14 to 16 Hands High. We will be in the following towns for the purpose of buying the above class of horses on the following dates: Weatherford, February 14 to 16; Deatur, February 18, Carpenter House. Sunset, February 19. Bowie, February 20. Henrietta, February 21. Wichita Falls, February 22, Harris House. Denton, February 14. Whitesboro, February 15. Gainesville February 16 and 17. Sherman, February 18. McKinney, February 19. Dallas, February 20. Grand Windsor. Cleburne, February 21 and 22. McCafferty & LASON.

More Money Wanted. We want for a reliable customer, who will give undoubted, "gilt edge" security, three thousand dollars, for six months. This is a rare chance for some one to place their money where it will be entirely safe, and secure a higher rate of interest. Apply to, or address, GEO. B. LOVING & Co., Land, Live Stock and Loan Agents, Fort Worth, Texas.

As An Investment. The difference in the clip alone more than pays the cost of using Gold Leaf Dip, besides it has been practically demonstrated that its use not only increases the growth of the wool but gives health and strength to the animal upon which it is used.

J. H. BROWN, State agent, Fort Worth. Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

Fenced Pasturage. We can furnish fenced pasture for 10,000 cattle within seventy-five miles of shipping point. Excellent grass and plenty of it. Abundant water in irremovable quantities. Particularly adapted for fattening steers.

GEO. B. LOVING & Co., Offices over Fort Worth Gazette building. Evidence of Merit. The best evidence of the merit of any article offered for sale to the people is its popularity—that is, the readiness with which it sells. If a baking powder, for instance, fails to give entire satisfaction in any particular, the cook never fails to complain and it becomes unsaleable. Nobody has ever complained about Silver Loaf Baking Powder, because it is of full strength, absolutely pure chemically, and makes the most wholesome bread of any powder in the market. The guarantee of J. H. Brown is in itself sufficient to make it go like hot cakes.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder. Gold Leaf Reliable. Located at the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Company are at the largest tobacco auction market in the world, owning patented processes, which enable them, after extracting the nicotine, to sell their leaf to consumers who prefer mild tobacco, and having a large capital invested in their business, they are enabled to furnish stockmen with the Gold Leaf Dip, which is absolutely reliable, and at a cost which does away with all the difficulties which have hitherto attended the use of tobacco.

J. H. BROWN, State agent, Fort Worth. Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder. Ladies approve of your smoking "Little Joker."

SAN ANTONIO.

Continued from Eight Page.

has been no heavy storm felt here. Inquiries made of Col. Frost Berg Brothers, M. Half & Bro., D. & A. Oppenheimer, E. Staffel and others results in a uniform expression of opinion on this subject. And should the hopes of these interested be realized, confidence in the sheep industry of Texas will be re established, and even that Corpus Christi man the Caller speaks of will refuse to exchange 1000 sheep for as many chickens.

The Market. For some days there has been an emphasis about the San Antonio market which was painful to would-be buyers. There is no stock of good or even medium cattle or horses here, but the demand is strong. Saddle horses cannot be had and it brought in would command good prices. There seems a probability of large numbers coming in at once when they do start, and possibly prices will then not rule so high as now.

There has not been sufficient good cattle here during the week to supply the local butcher demand. A bunch brought in from the west was peddled out by fives at \$3 25 by weight. More will reach here in a day or so. The shipments have been insignificant. Hines Clark & Co. shipped a few steers of cattle, and M. Half shipped out two cars of horses and 400 head of bees.

Hides. I. Eron & Co. report hides more active with a slight advance here; receipts liberal, of which 90 per cent are from fallen stock. Skin market dull, specially deer and quotations two cents lower this week. Buyers offish.

A. Schmidt & Co. say they have had better transactions, but prices are unchanged; are watching for an improvement in the East. L. Bergeron has large receipts, mainly fallen hides and reports prices thereby affected; quotes 1 1/2 cents for best stock, and little demand. Does not look for marked improvement soon.

Ranch Near Wichita Falls. For sale by Seabaugh & Maher, San Antonio, Texas. Embraces 7300 acres, good fence, fronts two miles on Wichita river, 600 two-year steers on the range. Fine grass, all necessary ranch appurtenances. Ranch is only three miles from Wichita Falls. If sold in the next thirty days, will take \$40,000 for everything, one-half cash.

OUR WOOL SACK.

H. J. Delamer of San Diego is in San'tone. John W. Almond, a Bandera sheepman, stopped over at the St. Leonard this week.

William Lock, near Kyle, has a new variety of sheep. Has one as a starter with five horns.

Mr. John Griffith of our town lost about 400 sheep during the late cold rains.—Floresville Chronicle.

Albert Urbahn, an extensive wool grower of Webb county, arrived this week from an eastern trip. He will proceed to his ranch.

J. C. Evans, a prominent Kendall county flockmaster, spent several days in San'tone this week. Mr. Evans says she has no cause to be disheartened, and that his sheep are all right and promise well for the spring.

Col. T. M. Schaffer of San Diego, an extensive sheep raiser of Duval county, honored the JOURNAL branch office and Southern association rooms with his presence on Wednesday. Col. Schaffer thinks the sheep industry of Texas might be in a far worse condition than it is, and believes the outlook favorable.

The grass and weeds are coming up and I think what stock is left will come through all right. Col. Dan Rogers reports no loss of sheep from cold, but tells me he has lost many from wolves and dogs. Four very large wolves attacked his flock last week in the presence of his men, engaged on his pasture fence.—Atascosa Cor. Express.

At Terry's ranch, about seven miles above Kerrville, John Callahan and R. L. Gray met and got to quarrelling about some goats. Callahan got on his horse and started to ride off, when Gray picked up a shot gun loaded with buck shot and fired at Callahan, two of the shot hitting the horse he was riding. Callahan jumped off his horse and fired three shots at Gray with a Winchester, one of the three passing through Gray's body and killing him almost instantly. Callahan immediately came to town and gave himself up to Sheriff Moore. Gray is well connected in Washington, D. C.—Special to Express.

H. Harrowell, general traveling agent for the justly celebrated Cooper sheep dip, spent several days in the Alamo city this week. The North Pole is the only place he has so far failed to reach with his firm's dip; but no inhabitable country of the globe has been unvisited by Mr. Harrowell, and he simply starts westward and keeps going around this sphere until he reaches New York again. Mr. H. has been an extensive traveler for seventeen years past, representing the Cooper preparation, and his good friend, Charles H. Nash, who is general state agent for the Coopers, believes Mr. H. knows a good thing when he sees it, and sheep men seem to endorse both of them on the dip question.

At the Top. No other position is occupied by the pushing firm of Hines Clark & Co., at San Antonio. Their transactions in all kinds of live stock from week to week indicate the esteem in which the firm is held by their customers. If you want to buy or sell anything on four legs, call on Hines Clark & Co., San Antonio.

Our Weekly Offerings. Range in New Mexico for 10,000 cattle on shares—a rare opportunity, 1000

acres pasture, good wells, \$1.75 700 graded stock cattle, mostly young cows, fine fix, requisite high grade bulls, \$15.50 around. Best stock on the market, offered for thirty days only. Seabaugh & Maher, San Antonio, Texas.

Eclipse Wind Engines. The reputation of these machines is fully established; they can be supplied in any number, as also all kinds of water working machinery, piping, pumps, etc., by F. F. Collins, No. 1, East Houston street, San Antonio.

A. Pancoast & Son. San Antonio, Texas, for fine clothing, hats and furnishing goods.

The National Surgical Institute.

Will open a branch at 166 St. Charles St. New Orleans, Dec., 1st, 1884, where they will be prepared to treat SURGICAL cases, Club Feet, Paralysis, and all deformities of the face, spine, limbs, and diseases of the joints, eye and ear; also catarrh, piles, fistula, female diseases, private diseases, etc. The proprietors of the Institute open this office in New Orleans in accordance with the request of scores of their patrons in Miss. La. and Texas who desire to avail themselves of the reduced rates of travel offered during the "World's Exposition," thus enabling them to visit us and the Exposition as well. For full particulars address K. H. BOLAND, Sec'y, Atlanta, Ga. or 166 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

Prickly Pear Burner.

A New Invention for Instantaneous Burning Thorns From the Pear Without Disturbing the Pear.

LEAVING IT STILL GROWING IN THE FIELD. County and ranch rights for sale. Can be run at forty cents per day. Ranch right with machine \$50. All communications addressed to P. S. GRAYNES, Cotulla, Texas, will receive prompt attention.

LEGAL AND LAND CARDS.

JAS. C. SCOTT, HENRY FINCH, SCOTT & FINCH, Attorneys at Law, 106 Main St., Fort Worth, Texas. Land and Commercial Law. REFER BY PERMISSION TO HON. HENRY M. TELLEB, Sec'y Interior, Washington, D. C. VALLEY NATIONAL BANK, St. Louis, Mo. H. M. TRUTHART, O. G. GAVINSO, TEXAS. GRESB. B. C. LUDLOW, Collector Int. Dev., Austin, Texas. CITY NATIONAL BANK, Fort Worth, Tex. FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Fort Worth, Tex.

J. C. CRISP,

Uvalde, Texas. Real Estate and Live Stock Agent. Good and cheap properties for sale. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

ROBINSON & WEST,

Attorneys at Law, JACKSBORO, TEXAS. Prompt attention given to all business in relation to us.

C. D. FOOT, W. S. CUNNINGHAM, CHAS. A. TRAYLOR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Foote, Daily & Cunningham, SAN ANGELO, TEXAS.

Tom Green County LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY.

Lands for ranching purposes a specialty. Collections and correspondence solicited.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF

Pedigree Black Angus

OR ABERDEEN CATTLE,

BELONGING TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SOUTHESK, K. T. KINNAIRD CASTLE, BRECHIN, N. B.

THE WHOLE OF THIS MAGNIFICENT HERD WILL BE SOLD IN THE END OF MARCH NEXT. THE PRINCIPAL FAMILIES OF THIS FAMOUS BREED ARE REPRESENTED BY VERY FINE SPECIMENS OF THE FOLLOWING STRAINS, VIZ: "ERICA," "PRIDE," "OLD KINNAIRD," "FYVIE," "FLOWER," "ADVIE ROSE," AND "SVYLL II." FIRST PRIZE HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S COW AND HER DESCENDENTS.

PARTICULARS IN FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE SCOTCH PAPERS, OR BY APPLYING TO ALEXANDER CARNEGIE ESQ., FOREBANK HOUSE, BRECHIN, N. B.

100,000

PEACH TREES IN STORAGE FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT. ALSO, APPLE, APRICOT, PLUM, GRAPE VINES AND FOREST TREES SEEDLING. 200 ACRES IN NURSERY. Write for Price List, FREE. Adress J. B. WILD & BROS., Fairview, Mo.

WANTED LADIES OR GENTLEMEN to take rice, light, pleasant work at their own homes (distance no objection). Work sent by mail. \$2 to \$5 a day can be quickly made. No canvassing. Please address at once, Globe Milling Co., Boston, Mass., box 324.

STOCK GROWERS JOURNAL

THE GREAT RANGE PAPER OF THE NORTHWEST.

Send for sample to S. A. Marney, Miles City, Montana Territory.

Brady Co., Miles City, Montana Territory.

Wanted for really good work.

Wanted for really good work.

Wanted for really good work.

Wanted for really good work.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Parties having any kind of live stock on hand to sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of, or those who wish to buy, will do well to call on our invaluable advertising medium.

Solid reading matter notices (no display) first insertion, per line, 20 cents. Each subsequent insertion, per line, 15 cents. Discount on notices to run longer than one month.

WANTED. By a thoroughly competent man a position as superintendent on a ranch or stock farm. Can give best references as to ability and character. C. S., Postoffice, Barclay, Falls county, Tex.

WANTED. Well located ranch with about 5000 sheep for part cash and part notes to be date bringing good rental. Address L. B. Lotz, Bedford, Penna.

SHEEP WANTED. I will exchange best of black bands, improved or unimproved, up to five or six thousand, for any kind of stock west to J. L. Caldwell, Mart, McLennan county, Tex.

WANTED. Hides on five hundred steer yearlings. Delivered in the spring. Apply to F. E. Cleveland, Postoffice, Thornton, Tex.

MULES FOR SALE. Coffin Brothers have for sale on their ranch, for miles north of Dallas, twenty mules, also lot of saddle horses, mares, all corn-fed. Address Itasca, Hill county, Tex.

FARM HANDS FURNISHED. At low rates of transportation, from Georgia and South Carolina, can furnish 100 families. Apply to J. W. Williams, Postoffice, Memphis, Tenn. Also, Williams, Postoffice, Memphis, Tenn. Also, Williams, Postoffice, Memphis, Tenn.

FOR EXCHANGE A FINE PLACE OF 100 ACRES. On the banks of the Hudson, two hours by rail from New York City, large house and out-buildings with 10 feet of water front overlooking a fine view for many miles. A ranch at a good value at \$25,000. Address F. Pitt, Carriage landing, Dutchess county, N. Y.

TO ARRIVE COW PONIES. On or about the 1st of February from 50 to 100 head of choice cows from 5 to 10 years old, all bred and pure bred Hereford cows bred to pure bred Hereford bulls of best families. Stock can be inspected at any time and prompt attention given to correspondence. All danger from acclimation avoided.

J. F. EVANS, Sherman, Texas, Southwyd Stock Farm, Grayson County, Texas.

FOR SALE CHEAP. Five hundred head of improved Texas cowboys bred from 14 to 16 hands high, in good condition, for sale at a low price. Also, a few choice mares in solid colors from 5 to 15 hands high, from 4 to 8 years old. For further information call on W. F. Bentley, with Geo. B. Lovell & Co., Fort Worth, Tex.

TO EXCHANGE. Fort Worth property, improved or unimproved for 8 to 1000 Nannie horses. Crossed with the Angora preferred. For further information address G. W. Wilson, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE. A farm of 265 acres in cultivation, balance well watered grazing land situated 5 miles from Fort Worth. A first-class investment for some farmer with a few hundred dollars. The price is \$15 per acre, and the town market for produce is good. Address H. H. Carr, Stock Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. I will sell or trade for cattle my ranch of 2000 acres, situated 3 miles west of Elgin, 15 miles from Ft. Worth and 20 miles from Austin. This ranch is well improved, all under fence, fine water, good soil, and a fine view of the city. It is one of the best in all Texas, and is well situated for a fine place for a market. W. B. Blackburn, Austin, Texas. Office over Raymond & Co.'s Bank.

HEREFORD BULLS. For spring delivery, I have fifty grade Hereford young bulls, mostly two and three years old, at reasonable prices. For particulars, address: A. B. D. D., P. O. Box 10, Abilene, Tex.

SHEEP RANCH WANTED. 10,000 to 75,000 acres stocked. Address, with full description and cash price, I. W. A. Greene & Co., P. O. Box 10, Littlefield, Philadelphia, Pa., or 108 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

TENNESSEE JACKS FOR SALE. Parties having good Texas mares to exchange for one-jacks will find it to their interest to call on W. F. Bentley, with Geo. B. Lovell & Co., Fort Worth.

RUNNING AND TROTTING STOCK. I have two stallions of great individual merit and bred to a fine taste, one a thoroughbred and the other a half-bred; also some young trotters and gallopers that are good for all young and sound. Would exchange for Texas mares and yearlings at Fort Worth. Would pay some money on trade if necessary. Correspondence solicited for the next 30 days. J. H. Rogers, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

ONLY ONE CENT PER ACRE A YEAR RENT. Forty-three sections, over 25,000 acres of the choicest mesquite grass growing land, located in Floyd county, Texas. Apply for particulars to J. S. Daugherty, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE. Best located ranch in Throckmorton Co. 2500 acres of land covered with curled mesquite and grass, plenty of timber for fuel, etc. One of the finest creeks in Northwest Texas heads in one corner of the tract, and flows diagonally through it. Will be sold at a bargain for cash. For terms and particulars address GEO. L. PRIME, Albany, Texas.

FOR SALE. T. W. Abney, Denton, Texas, has for sale and delivery from 10 to 100 steers, one or two and three years old, and for next 30 days.

FOR SALE. To be delivered in the spring, 600 two-year-old steers and 100 three-year-old steers. Well graded up with Durham. Can be seen any day in pasture by applying to Geo. B. Lovell & Co., over Gazette office, Fort Worth.

JACKS! JACKS! JACKS!! Kentucky and Tennessee thoroughbred fine large jacks, raised on my ranch, to hire or sell. JOHN H. BAKER, Crawford, Texas.

CATTLE WANTED. A party owning a herd of cattle and a large ranch in Colorado, would take from one to five thousand head of Texas steers on shares; or would buy not to exceed 2000 head of steers and heifers on time, with plenty of security. Will furnish well known cattlemen as reference. Address H. H., Postoffice Box 2505, Denver, Colorado.

This advertisement appeared before with incorrect address. Parties answering will please answer again.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR SALE. 100 head of fine young cows, bred to thoroughbred Hereford bulls, all corn-fed. If sold within the next 30 days a great bargain in cash or notes. The calves from these cows will be worth more than we ask for the cows. Call on or address W. F. Bentley with Geo. B. Lovell & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

GOOD MARES. In Hill county Texas, 26 head of improved Texas mares, 2 to 9 years old, good colors, will run from 14 to 15 1/2 hands high, in fine condition. All of the mares are under or ke, some broke to ride, all easily handled. All of the above mares are bred to a very fine jack, 15 hands high 5 years old. The above mares and jacks will be sold at a great bargain, for further information call on or address W. F. Bentley, with Geo. B. Lovell & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE. By cartload, c o-s-bred Galloway calves. Shorthorn-cows bred to imported Galloway bulls. Address A. HAMILTON, Butler, Bates Co., Mo.

LAND FOR SALE. 20,075 acres, splendid grass and water. Apply to F. W. COLBY, Fort Davis, Presidio county, Texas.

F. P. CRANE, Importer and Dealer in Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Hereford cattle and their grades, single or in cartload to suit purchasers. I have 10 head of thoroughbred bulls imported and American bred of the best families to offer, also can furnish from one to fifty car loads of grade bulls at \$5 to \$8 per head, according to quality. Correspondence solicited. Stable and horse feed at any time and prompt attention given to correspondence. Address or call on F. P. CRANE, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

F. M. HOUTS' Hereford Ranch, Wise County, Tex.

On line of Fort Worth and Denver Railroad, between Fort Worth and Decatur. For sale now 7 to 100 high grade Hereford bull calves raised on the range, also 100 to 200 young Texas cows bred to pure bred Hereford bulls of best families. Stock can be inspected at any time and prompt attention given to correspondence. All danger from acclimation avoided.

J. F. EVANS, Sherman, Texas, Southwyd Stock Farm, Grayson County, Texas.

FOR SALE CHEAP. Five hundred head of improved Texas cowboys bred from 14 to 16 hands high, in good condition, for sale at a low price. Also, a few choice mares in solid colors from 5 to 15 hands high, from 4 to 8 years old. For further information call on W. F. Bentley, with Geo. B. Lovell & Co., Fort Worth, Tex.

TO EXCHANGE. Fort Worth property, improved or unimproved for 8 to 1000 Nannie horses. Crossed with the Angora preferred. For further information address G. W. Wilson, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE. A farm of 265 acres in cultivation, balance well watered grazing land situated 5 miles from Fort Worth. A first-class investment for some farmer with a few hundred dollars. The price is \$15 per acre, and the town market for produce is good. Address H. H. Carr, Stock Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. I will sell or trade for cattle my ranch of 2000 acres, situated 3 miles west of Elgin, 15 miles from Ft. Worth and 20 miles from Austin. This ranch is well improved, all under fence, fine water, good soil, and a fine view of the city. It is one of the best in all Texas, and is well situated for a fine place for a market. W. B. Blackburn, Austin, Texas. Office over Raymond & Co.'s Bank.

HEREFORD BULLS. For spring delivery, I have fifty grade Hereford young bulls, mostly two and three years old, at reasonable prices. For particulars, address: A. B. D. D., P. O. Box 10, Abilene, Tex.

SHEEP RANCH WANTED. 10,000 to 75,000 acres stocked. Address, with full description and cash price, I. W. A. Greene & Co., P. O. Box 10, Littlefield, Philadelphia, Pa., or 108 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

TENNESSEE JACKS FOR SALE. Parties having good Texas mares to exchange for one-jacks will find it to their interest to call on W. F. Bentley, with Geo. B. Lovell & Co., Fort Worth.

RUNNING AND TROTTING STOCK. I have two stallions of great individual merit and bred to a fine taste, one a thoroughbred and the other a half-bred; also some young trotters and gallopers that are good for all young and sound. Would exchange for Texas mares and yearlings at Fort Worth. Would pay some money on trade if necessary. Correspondence solicited for the next 30 days. J. H. Rogers, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

ONLY ONE CENT PER ACRE A YEAR RENT. Forty-three sections, over 25,000 acres of the choicest mesquite grass growing land, located in Floyd county, Texas. Apply for particulars to J. S. Daugherty, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE. Best located ranch in Throckmorton Co. 2500 acres of land covered with curled mesquite and grass, plenty of timber for fuel, etc. One of the finest creeks in Northwest Texas heads in one corner of the tract, and flows diagonally through it. Will be sold at a bargain for cash. For terms and particulars address GEO. L. PRIME, Albany, Texas.

FOR SALE. T. W. Abney, Denton, Texas, has for sale and delivery from 10 to 100 steers, one or two and three years old, and for next 30 days.

FOR SALE. To be delivered in the spring, 600 two-year-old steers and 100 three-year-old steers. Well graded up with Durham. Can be seen any day in pasture by applying to Geo. B. Lovell & Co., over Gazette office, Fort Worth.

JACKS! JACKS! JACKS!! Kentucky and Tennessee thoroughbred fine large jacks, raised on my ranch, to hire or sell. JOHN H. BAKER, Crawford, Texas.

CATTLE WANTED. A party owning a herd of cattle and a large ranch in Colorado, would take from one to five thousand head of Texas steers on shares; or would buy not to exceed 2000 head of steers and heifers on time, with plenty of security. Will furnish well known cattlemen as reference. Address H. H., Postoffice Box 2505, Denver, Colorado.

This advertisement appeared before with incorrect address. Parties answering will please answer again.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

THE Lexington Combination Sale Co. Will sell at Lexington, Ky., FEBRUARY 17th AND 18th, 125 HEAD OF Trotting and Saddle-Bred Stock.

Track horses ranging down to 2:20. Sires, Coach and its outcous Horses; High-bred stallions and brood mares, the get of George Wilkes, Jockey, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Woodford Mambrino, Harold, Cuyler, Alcantara, Aleyone, Young Jim, Washington, Denmark, Cromwell's Denmark, etc. Also Jacks and Jennets. Send for a catalog. Address: LEXINGTON COMBINATION SALE CO., Lexington, Ky.

WILLY R. BRADFELD, (Formerly of firm of Woodard & Bradford.) Manager.

R. E. EDMONSON, Assistant Manager and Auctioneer. Or P. P. JOHNSON, Secretary and Treasurer, Lexington, Ky.

Have You For Sale, STOCK CATTLE, HORSES OR TEXAS LANDS. THEM FOR REASONS That Would Prove Satisfactory to you. Give your name and postoffice on postal, address it to E. S. GRAHAM, Graham, Texas.

SHLAND PARK TROTTING STU, NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. Treacy, Proprietor. This is strictly a breeding farm, for though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place.

Registered Berkshires. Of Choice Breeding and Fine Quality. EARL OF CARLISLE, 10,458 AT HEAD OF HERD OF 20 SELECT BOW.

I am prepared to fill order. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. JAMES ELLIOTT, Abilene, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE! 550 HEAD ON HAND. Largest and Choicest Herd in this Country.

Every animal selected by a member of the firm in person. Over thirty years records made in this herd average 4 1/2 pounds 5 ounces; average age of cows 4 1/2 years.

Over 1000 pure bred Jersey cows, average 14 1/2 pounds 15 ounces. In 1880 our herd of mature cows averaged 12 1/2 pounds 9 ounces.

For the year ending June, 1881, five mature cows at the fair in Denver City. First registration in the American herd book, No. 3541. Dr. Joseph Hirsch, bought them from Judge Reed's herd of Colorado Fawn, which if possible, is the handsomest of the twin, has taken the premium two successive years at the fair in Denver City. These cows were bred to Colorado Chief, a bull raised by J. V. Farwell of Chicago. Dr. Hirsch has four or five more of the same registration, and he offers them at reasonable prices for such fine stock.

Dr. Joseph Hirsch sold to R. T. Twombly & Son two pure bred registered Jersey cows. They are fawn colored, and registered in the American herd book, No. 2331. First registration in the American herd book, No. 3541. Dr. Joseph Hirsch, bought them from Judge Reed's herd of Colorado Fawn, which if possible, is the handsomest of the twin, has taken the premium two successive years at the fair in Denver City. These cows were bred to Colorado Chief, a bull raised by J. V. Farwell of Chicago. Dr. Hirsch has four or five more of the same registration, and he offers them at reasonable prices for such fine stock.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder. FROM VICTORIA COUNTY. A Hundred Per Cent. Better—The First Sale at Eleven—Drive to the Nation.

VICTORIA, January 31, 1885. Editor Texas Live Stock Journal: Glad to report it a week of good weather, which makes stock look a hundred per cent. better, and has started a little green grass and caused a few spring flowers to bloom, which makes us think that spring is near at hand.

Well, sir, it can't come too soon for the old cows. Notwithstanding we have had so much miserable weather, and short grass to go into winter quarters, we have lost but very few cattle in this country so far, and should the worst be over, we'll lose but few stock.

Very little doing in the way of stock transfers. Messrs. Brown & Collins brought in from the Neeces country 130 fat cows for the Galveston market, but found the market glutted and sold here to Mathis & Sullivan at \$16 75. I hear of one contract for spring delivery of mixed yearlings, price \$11 (so Dame Rumors).

Several of our stockmen expect to move out a few herds each, regardless of Kansas laws, believing the nation good enough to age cattle in if they don't sell at good figures. We fellows down here don't like being out-doored in any such way.

Our city is building up rapidly and business is on the improve, and money matters would have been easier only for the hard winter and die-up dread.

Our old friend T. N. F. has been expecting to have a Talooch coach put up like the D-r, brothers of Chicago but has abandoned the project until he sees how he will come through the winter. Poor Tom! One would think him "busted" now. The death of a few yearlings does hurt a fellow all over.

Our "Sassy Sam" man seems to have descended (last week) from the sublime to the ridiculous—from novelist to cow-puncher. We will excuse him this time, as it was a lawful excuse, but we did miss the piece so much.

Farmers are behind with their work, owing to so much rain. Weather clear and pretty cool to-night. SCROGGINS.

"Little Joker" is the best smoking tobacco.

FORT WORTH NOTES.

A. M. Britton has gone to New York. R. L. Dunman of Coleman was in town this week. Capt. T. F. West of Jacksboro showed himself in the Fort.

J. A. Seeber of Decatur paid us a pleasant visit during the week. L. A. Wilson and lady of Jacksboro were in Fort Worth during the week.

Capt. J. D. Reed and J. J. Hittson have gone to the New Orleans exposition. W. R. Moore, of Moore & Cull, ranching in Garza, says cattle drifted, but everything is now lovely.

Mr. T. B. Ellison, manager of the Childrens County Cattle company, has been in town during the week. Mr. James Jackson of Double Bayou, Chambers county says that there are no losses to speak of in his section.

A. F. Truitt of this city sold a handsome Clydesdale stallion to G. A. McMahon of Fowler, Bosque county. Mr. R. T. Kingsbury, of Estell, Mo., member of the Concho Cattle company, paid us a visit during the past week.

Mr. Pridham, receiver of the Texas Continental Meat company, came up for the sale last Monday. He did not sell however.

Tuck Boaz says the only sale he knows of was for a small lot of Louisiana two year old heifers at \$14.00 to be delivered in the spring.

W. W. Lovelady of Cleburne reports horses doing well, and started for his ranch in the nation to see how soon heaves could go to market.

Messrs. E. B. Mason & Co. sold at public auction twenty head of grade Herefords, as advertised in last issue, the prices ranging from \$55 to \$75.

Mr. H. Harrowell, representing the Cooper's sheep dip, passed through town last week, wedding his way to San Antonio. Mr. Harrowell has lately been introducing the dip into South America.

J. T. Davis, president of the Jumbo Cattle Company, writing from the ranch in Burden and Garza, says, "Spring has opened up here and everything is lovely." They are talking fat beef in May.

Sam Glasgow recently purchased of M. O. Lynn 2000 two-year-old steers, to be delivered in the spring, at \$15.00 around. It is supposed that Sam will turn an honest dollar by ranging the stock for one year and then turning them loose to the market.

P. J. Norwood of Toyah, brought in two loads of beef cattle and disposed of them by shipping one car to Dallas. It don't seem that hides and beef cattle can rightly come off the same grass at the same time, so we will conclude that Peccos cattle are doing tolerably well.

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EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

Widespread Commotion Caused by that Remarkable Statement of a Physician.

The story published in these columns recently, from the Rochester, N. Y. Democrat, created a deal of comment here as it has elsewhere. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henon, who is well-known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days ago, which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the veracity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view, a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henon at his residence on Andrews street, and the following conversation occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Read the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. I was brought low by neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headache; felt most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of kidney disease more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease is it, Doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of diseases are torturing people to-day which in reality are Bright's disease in some of its many phases. It is a deadly head monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to do the same by the facts and their possible danger also."

Mr. Warner was visited at his establishment on North St. Paul street. At first he was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very freely.

"It is true that Bright's disease had increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that from 170 to '80, its growth was over 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Dixon, Laven, Folger, Colfax, and others. Nearly every week the papers record the death of some prominent man from this scourge. Recently, however, the increase has been checked and I attribute this to the general use of my remedy."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis, and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health, and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color ran and command both left him, and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys.' And in less than a year he was dead to strike terror to any one."

"You know of Dr. Henon's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"No more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from my own and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day saying: 'There goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proved true if I had not providentially used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure."

Dr. S. A. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propounded him.

Texas Wool Grower.

Established June, 1882, CONSOLIDATED WITH Texas Live Stock Journal September 13, 1884.

Subscription \$2.00 per Annum.

ARE we to have double decks?

Wool is slowly but surely moving upward.

ANYONE desiring to get good money for his mutton must get them fat and get them fat early.

If you desired to insure a good price and quick sale for your clip put it up in good shape so that it will sell itself.

I REGARD water just as necessary to the thrift of the sheep as pure air and good, clean food. They will not thrive without clean water.

THE Ohio sheep farmers are pulling themselves together again. We have the proceedings of a great meeting recently held in Columbus which we would like to publish, but cannot for want of space.

ANOTHER good and sensible, and withal practical letter from Mr. Haynie of Navarro county appears in this issue. His experience just suits the times, and should be read thoroughly and carefully.

THE wool market is jumping again. Not a long clean jump of two or three cents, but a little jump of a half cent in the right direction. Did we not observe that the wool market was on a slight but perceptible up grade? Go on with the sheep raising.

THE sheep business is like any other business. The greatest margin possible to be made will not stand against mismanagement. The business is equal to any in the state to those who will take proper precautions, in fact the chances of profit are better than in nine occupations out of ten.

SOME smart newspaper correspondent telegraphed that half the sheep in Bosque county died on Tuesday night, January 20th, and that the balance were thought to have died on the 21st. It is going the rounds of the Northern press. From a knowledge of Bosque sheep raisers we are of the belief that 90 per cent of the dispatch is a lie.

In the conduct of sheep business if the calculation had always been to make a good profit out of a fair investment, instead of making a fortune by a sudden jump, then we should not have to hear of so many losses. The sheep is a profitable animal only so long as kept in good condition. It is the attempt to take something from nothing that fails. This is not good reading for the unfortunate loser in the sheep business, but 'tis based upon experience all the same.

The Big Loss.

During the past week of two Mr. R. K. Wylie, of Runnels county, has been the subject of much sympathy and commiseration on account of a supposed loss of 5500 sheep, as telegrams to this effect have been published right and left. However, Mr. Wylie on being interviewed says he don't want any sympathy, although he has actually lost 1700 head of sheep. As winter came on, finding his flocks numbered 50,000, he had separated 40,000 head of his strong and large sheep and pushed them on the plains where the grass is ample and luxuriant. The 10,000 left in Runnels were the culs he kept to nurse through the winter, but the cold snap caught less than 20 per cent and made away with them, while at latest accounts the plains sheep are doing nicely. The loss is less than 5 per cent on the whole number, and Mr. Wylie says if the general public can stand their share of the loss he is perfectly willing to stand his share, which is by far the largest.

Came out Even.

Last summer Mr. J. A. Seeber was in Brown county with a bunch of sheep, and meeting with an accident which caused him to require rest, concluded to get out of the sheep business. He traded for wethers, and bringing them to Fort Worth failed to make a sale. While trafficking in this city he came upon the then editor of the Wool Grower, who told him that he had to put \$2 more in the sheep business before he could get out of it, in order to take the TEXAS WOOL GROWER, which would give him some idea of values in the mutton trade, to ship and when not to ship. Mr. Seeber put up his money for the paper and moved out in search of range, locating near Bridgeport in Wise county, and acting on the advice of the Wool Grower, went to work to fatten his sheep for the first early market in spring, believing that corn and careful herding would do the trick.

Later on, noticing that the paper said a few good muttons would find sale at New Orleans, and noticing the advertisement of Messrs. C. Meble & Co., he wrote to that firm stating what he had to sell, and receiving satisfac-

tory replies, shipped out 480 head in two shipments and according to account of sales, realized over \$1600 on the shipments. His remaining sheep he disposed of for satisfactory figures at Shreveport and on local markets.

In a short time Mr. Seeber will go to the mountains of Colorado and again engage in sheep raising, as his later experience has gone to show that there is money in the business, provided a man does not sit down and allow the waves of adversity to roll over him without an effort on his part to get square with the world.

It must not be supposed from this that shipping thin sheep is a cure for an empty pocket book, although shipping fat sheep is.

St. Louis as a Mutton Market.

We intended last week having something to say editorially in regard to the proposition being considered by the business men of St. Louis looking to the development of that city into a great market for the mutton raised in the state of Texas, and in other states tributary to St. Louis. In a former article we had given our views as to the possible future of St. Louis as a wool market, but before we had time to go into the mutton question, the hardest spell of weather ever known in Texas had struck the state, and we deemed it best to await developments before we wrote anything more. Now, however, the cold has gone again, and with it much of the wool growers, and much of the suffering to their sheep. Still, most of the sheep are left, in spite of the thousand and one declarations to the contrary. The fact is, while Texas has lost heavily of sheep, the actual loss is far less than has been reported. In view of these facts, we propose now to discuss briefly the chances for St. Louis to become an important market, for the handling of Texas mutton.

Referring to the proposition to make this city a wool market, we suggested that it would be absolutely necessary to secure success, that shippers should be able to realize in Texas, on St. Louis wool quotations, less freights and charges. Cotton planters are able from year to year to realize at home, on New Orleans and New York cotton quotations of the day before, and why cannot St. Louis business men guarantee nearly as much to wool growers in the matter of the wool?

In regard to mutton St. Louis has a good hold on Texas, it being the nearest market to Texas sheep raisers for any considerable number of sheep, and it has received many consignments when Texas shippers were sending no where else, but as usual St. Louis is resting on natural advantages, and has made no effort to become more than half-way-house between Texas and Chicago. The charges at the yards for sale of sheep are not equitable as compared with charges on cattle, and the effort (if St. Louis is capable of an effort) has been to drive away the trade it has, and if it were not that the Texas sheep would have to be driven long distances to gain a short run to Kansas City, the natural advantages of St. Louis, unassisted by some decided concessions, would not be sufficient to assure one-fourth of the available sheep, which is about all that St. Louis does sell. Instead of taxing sheep more than the business can stand and remitting the amount when the sheep don't pay out, a fair rate must be made, or as our mutton trade develops it will seek markets where the charges on muttons are in accordance with the other classes of stock.

Again, St. Louis business men must cordially and actively co-operate with mutton raisers, to the end that they shall secure from the railroads running into St. Louis fair shipping rates. At present double-deck cars from Texas are not permitted, yet frequently we see double-deck cars loaded with sheep coming into Texas. Only yesterday we saw a double-deck car loaded with sheep on the T. & P. R. R., bound for some point west of Abilene. As long as mutton shippers must put up with single decks, they cannot ship mutton out of Texas to advantage. They cannot expect to come fairly into competition with beef shippers, and until they can, they cannot ship muttons profitably, they are not going into mutton raising as a specialty. On the other hand, let them know that they can put a pound of fat mutton into the St. Louis market, as cheaply as a beef shipper can put a pound of fat beef in the same market, and we undertake to guarantee that in a few years Texas alone will ship into St. Louis every year all the fat and heavy mutton that can be handled there profitably. Texas has better facilities for raising good mutton than the states North and East of us. Owing to our mild and open winters (as a rule) and our early springs, we can have fat lambs and fat mutton into the Eastern and Northern markets a month earlier than most other sections. But to do this, we must feed in the winter, and we can't afford to do this while the inducements are so meagre and so fluctuating. The demand for meat is as steady the world over, as that of cotton. Let us know that there is really a steady market for our muttons, and we will fatten them.

Sheep as Weed Killers.

A gentleman writing to the Country Gentleman says: "Two years ago the writer had a small pasture near home, which was badly overrun with weeds and bushes. A flock of sheep were put in greater numbers than the pasture would support, the deficiency being made up by extra food carried daily, consisting of brewers' grains, apple pomace, salt hay, and in fact anything which happened to be on hand. The weeds and grass which grew about the buildings were cut and carried to them, and it is surprising how much such matter can be gathered around an ordinary homestead, the removal of which is desirable for two reasons—to prevent seeding, and to give the premises a neat and tidy appearance, this being worth all the labor and trouble of removal. Among the many weeds and plants, only one was found which was not eaten readily, and this was the yellow dock, which the sheep utterly refused. The result is that to-day there is hardly a living bush to be found in the pasture; the weeds have disappeared; even the thistle presents a stunted and sickly appearance. The sheep have become thoroughly domesticated, and look for their feed to be brought them, instead of trying to get out. They are in good flesh, and reared their lambs in good shape.

The surface of the pasture presents an entirely different appearance, the manure having reached nearly every square foot which will enrich and renew the grass. There are few ways in which a pasture can be so quickly and cheaply improved, as by the method above described. Where the dogs will permit the keeping of sheep, this method of improving the land is to be recommended, as being both easy and effectual."

This will surprise people who, having seen large numbers of sheep entirely clean up a tract of land, consider themselves no better than a pestilence; of course, the extreme is bad enough. Take a bunch of cattle and overstock a pasture, and besides eating everything except weeds they will tramp out the grass so that the land will support but very little stock for many years to come. Overstock with sheep and they will eat everything but thistles, leaving the ground to recover rapidly after the first rain.

It is not going outside of the bounds of strict veracity to say that the best grass pastures and open ranges in Texas to-day are those which have been fairly but not heavily stocked with sheep. The sheep is a scavenger cleaning up the young weeds, and thriving upon them. The cow and horse only eat these weeds on failure of grass. If the weeds are eaten down while young, there is nothing to prevent the grass from developing. If the grass is singled out and cut down young, the weeds obtain the strongest hold. There is a happy medium, which, if ascertained and acted upon, will get out of a pasture support for cattle and support for sheep, while at the same time the pasturage in itself is improved, and there is more money to be made out of the ground with both, than with either. And before closing these remarks we might observe that the simple facts above thrown together are more generally realized by stockmen throughout the range than could have been supposed a few years since, when there were not sufficient cattle to overstock the Western ranges and while large bands of Mexican sheep were grazing up and down the water course, leaving nothing behind.

The Storms and the Sheep.

Just after the late storms the air was full of gloomy reports of heavy losses to stockmen all over Texas. And in fact, some have lost heavier than some of them can afford to lose. But the more that we hear from the camps, the more hopeful are the reports. During the past week we have been hearing from our friends from all parts of Texas. And we mean all we say, when we say, that "there is life in the old land yet."

As we write these are quite a dozen letters before us, from wool growers. Some of them in response to letters of inquiry from us, but most of them written to give us the news. From a few of these letters, we take the liberty to make extracts, as follows:

A gentleman writing from Baird says: "The storm was terrible and our losses were heavier than we could well afford. But, all things considered we have come through the peril better than we expected. My own losses have not been very heavy, less than 2 per cent. But I have had my sheep and sheltered them, and ought not to have lost any. One of my neighbors lost but 2 out of 1700, but he is growing because of the loss of these 2 head. He declares he ought to have lost nothing in view of the fact, that his sheep were fat and healthy. He has good sheds and feeds regularly. On the other hand, a near neighbor of mine, has lost July 50 per cent of his flock since the winter set in. Need I add he has not fed his sheep, and has no shelter for them.

Such experiences ought in our opinion, to count for something. Yet there are those who seem to think we exaggerate when we insist that sheep

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should be well fed and well sheltered in Texas. The writer of the following extract was one of the unbelievers until recently. The writer from Menard county says:

"The enemy came, he saw, and he conquered. I am now practically out of the sheep business. Out of 1143 head that I had six weeks ago, I now have less than 400, and I am trying to find somebody fool enough to take them off my hands as a free gift. You see I was one who had unlimited confidence in the mildness of Texas winters. I thought it stuff, the idea of having to feed sheep in Texas or in the colder states. And I had no faith in the suggestion that sheep require shelter in this state. But I was 'off', and now I own up like a little man. Sheep do require feed and shelter, and I am not quite sure they will live in Texas with food and shelter. It stands to reason that they will, since they do live through cold winters up North, but I confess I am demoralized. You asked me to tell the truth, and you have it to do as you please with, except that I don't care to have my name go down to posterity as one who didn't have sense enough to run a sheep ranch."

Perhaps this gentleman means all he says, and really intends to get out of the sheep business at any sacrifice. But our advice to him is to stick, and never run loose, until he has made back in the business all he lost in the business. He may also be in earnest when he expresses the doubt, that sheep will live through a hard Texas winter even with plenty of food and shelter. But if he is, we wish to disabuse his mind of this doubt. A ten miles from his ranch is that of a gentleman well known to him and to us, and to many of our readers. He lives in Concho county, and has fed his sheep since the 1st day of November, and has provided shelter for them. We wrote to him also for the truth, in regard to his own experiences during the last cold spell. He was absent from home when our letter reached there, but his good wife has kindly replied to our letter of inquiry as follows:

"My husband is absent from home and I am in charge of the ranch temporarily. During the late storms I looked after our sheep in person, and I am happy to be able to report to you that we lost but four sheep out of all we had. I think this doing well, and I know my husband will be happy when he gets back. We have fed every day since the 1st of November, and have good shelter, and we think there is no reason why sheep should die from cold in Texas, if they are cared for."

And so do we think so. Indeed we know that they will stand more cold than cows, if they are given half a chance. But they are not given a fourth of a chance when the wool that Nature's God provides for their winter protection is ruthlessly cut off just as winter is coming on, and their bellies are kept strangers to grain, or other good nourishing hay, and the winter sets in. A correspondent writing us from Abilene says: "One wool grower sold the balance of his flocks (1000 head) to-day at 60 cents per head. He sheared his sheep last fall, and failed to provide shelter for them, and didn't feed them. The result is as he might have expected. He has lost heavily, and is now keen to get out of a business that has proved so disastrous for him."

Another party writing us from West Texas says: "I was kept to get into the war and over before I had a chance at the Yankees. But after one campaign I was the keenest fellow you ever saw to get out of the way of the war, and to stay out. So I was keen to get my money invested in sheep. I was honestly afraid I wouldn't get a chance to make my pile in the business before anybody else got rich. But now I am ready to sell out, 'lock, stock and barrel.' I have lost over half I put into sheep, and I must get out of sheep and save the other half. It is due the truth that I tell you though, that my losses are due to my own mistakes. I put all my money into sheep, leased land and had to shear in the fall to pay for it, and had nothing left with which to pay for sheds, hay and grain. Had I purchased fewer sheep and invested in good food and good sheds, half of my cash, I would to-day I am sure, have my original investment intact, and have good prospects for the future. I have experience, but it has about broken me up to get it."

All of which letters seem to sustain our view, that it pays to take care of sheep in the great state of Texas. The best smoking tobacco is "Little Joker."

GOLD LEAF Sheep Dip A PURE EXTRACT OF TOBACCO. ALWAYS THE SAME. ALWAYS RELIABLE.

Experienced wool growers all agree that tobacco makes the best dip, it imparts the wool and does not injure the sheep. The cost of tobacco as its transportation is the only thing which has prevented its universal use. Located at the largest leaf market in the world, with patented processes for careful and economical work, we furnish a PURE EXTRACT of tobacco, at a cost which makes its use an economy to every wool grower. It can be bought from leading merchants throughout Texas.

LOUISVILLE LEAF TOBACCO CO.

READ TESTIMONIALS:

TEMPLE, Bell Co., Texas, July 5, 1883. Louisville Leaf Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky. Dear Sirs—This is to certify that we have used your "Gold Leaf Sheep Dip" this spring on our flock of sheep with success. We take pleasure in recommending it to the wool growers as being the best dip ever used here. It is sure to cure the worst case of scab, it is easily applied, we used about seventy gallons of warm water to one gallon of extract. It is both cheap and convenient. We are recommending it to the wool growers as being the best dip ever used here. Yours truly, SMITH & MANNING.

COLEMAN CITY, Texas, June 28, 1883. Louisville Leaf Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky. Dear Sirs—We used your "Gold Leaf Sheep Dip" last spring on our flock of 300 sheep, which were very scabby. We used one gallon of extract to seventy-five gallons of water, heated to 120 degrees. We dipped them twice, making a perfect success of it. We are satisfied that the "Gold Leaf" extract is far superior to any dip we have ever seen used. We can recommend it to the wool growers of Texas as being the best dip for sheep and wool we have ever used. It is cheaper and more convenient than the best tobacco. Yours truly, E. T. CUSENBURY BROS.

COLORADO, Texas, June 22, 1883. Louisville Leaf Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky. Dear Sirs—This is to certify that I assisted in dipping ten thousand fine-wool California sheep in the "Gold Leaf Sheep Dip." The sheep had the scab very bad indeed, but with two dipplings in the "Gold Leaf" the scab has been cured. I can recommend the dip to cure the worst cases, if it is properly applied, as was done in this case. We used one gallon of "Gold Leaf" to seventy-five gallons of water, heated to one hundred degrees. We have this flock under my care. They are owned by A. J. Austin. I have been engaged in the sheep business for seven years in California, and have used several dips, but the "Gold Leaf" is the best I ever used. PETER LARRAN

SWEETWATER, Texas, June 20, 1883. Louisville Leaf Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky. Dear Sirs—I dipped my flock of 800 sheep in the "Gold Leaf Sheep Dip" with perfect success. My flock was badly infested with the scab at the time I dipped them—April—now there is no sign of scab among them. I only used the dip once, but used it stronger than you recommended it. Your dip is becoming very popular here. Wishing you continued success, I remain yours truly, W. J. COOK.

SWEETWATER, Texas, June 20, 1883. Louisville Leaf Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky. Dear Sirs—I used your "Gold Leaf Sheep Dip" on my flock of sheep this spring. My flock had considerable scab on them, but are now entirely free from it. Your dip is undoubtedly all that you claim for it. It is making many friends here. Yours truly, N. J. FRITZ.

COLORADO, Texas, June 22, 1883. Louisville Leaf Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky. Dear Sirs—I have used the "Gold Leaf Sheep Dip" this spring on my scabby sheep 2000 of them were very scabby. I also used it on forty-two fine bucks, which were very scabby. They are now all entirely free from scab. I am satisfied that the "Gold Leaf" is as follows:

JOSEPH H. BROWN, T. C. FROST. Fort Worth, Texas. San Antonio, Texas. COOPER'S SHEEP DIP. CHEAPEST, HANDEST AND BEST. NEVER FAILING. Cold Water CURE FOR SCAB. Unequaled for all Sheep-dipping purposes, and vastly superior to all tobacco and liquid, or so-called "non-poisonous" dips.

COSTS ONLY FROM ONE TO TWO CENTS PER HEAD.

And is very Convenient and Cheap for Transport.

ALWAYS OF UNIFORM STRENGTH AND PERFECTLY SAFE AND EFFECTUAL.

INCREASES QUANTITY AND IMPROVES QUALITY OF WOOL WITHOUT STAINING IT.

THE SAFEST AND MOST CERTAIN CURE FOR SCAB EVER YET INTRODUCED IN ANY MARKET

USED LAST YEAR IN THE STATES ALONE UPON MANY MILLIONS OF SHEEP WITH RESULTS NEVER BEFORE REACHED WITH ANY OTHER DIP.

In a gr. at public trial of Sheep Dips lately completed by the Hawkes Bay (N. Z.) Agricultural Society, COOPER'S DIP WAS PLACED FIRST amongst nine of the best known Sheep Dips of the world including all the so-called non-poisonous Carbolic Dips for its great superiority in each of the following respects—(1) Its curative properties; (2) Power to prevent disease; (3) Improvement of the wool; (4) Cheapness and convenience for use.

N. B. All the so-called non-poisonous dips were absolutely unplaced, owing to their being found that sheep dipped with them became infected when put with other infected sheep.

Read the following SPECIMENS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Numbers of which are being received almost daily from every Sheep-growing state. Large sheets of these may be had upon application to agents.

FROM MR. T. A. CULVER, FORT GRIFFIN, TEXAS. January 9, 1884.—"I take great pleasure in stating that I believe 'Cooper's Sheep Dipping Powder' to be unexcelled for the purposes to which it is applied. It was only introduced into this district last spring, and by its own merits has already taken precedence of all other sheep dips in this market. There is absolutely no danger from its poisonous properties when the simple directions on each package are adhered to. I believe its universal adoption would save many thousands of dollars to the stockmasters of this state."

FROM DR. A. VAN TUYL, PRESIDENT OF WOOL-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, ABILENE, TEXAS. December 25, 1883.—"This certifies that I have thoroughly tested William Cooper's Sheep Dip, and prefer it to any other, both as to economy certainly, and for the beneficial effects on the wool."

Cooper's Dip may be obtained in Texas at the following: Charles H. Nash, San Antonio; Minter & Smith, Abilene; E. R. Manning, Albany; E. S. Seay, Baird; J. Guthrie, Bandera; Burns, Walker & Co., Colorado City; Chilton & Campbell, Comanche; Hickey & Spann, Corpus Christi; F. H. Littlehale, Dallas and Waco; Joe H. Brown, Fort Worth; Harris & Cartledge, San Angelo; W. J. Jordan & Co., Weatherford; Hodges & McCord, Brownwood, and many others. For Agencies in districts where none are yet arranged apply to

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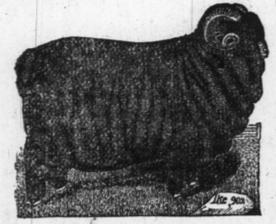
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AMERICAN MERINOS Also furnish

Wethers and Shropshire Downs. Will deliver in car lots at any point on R.R. in U.S. Prices as low as the lowest quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Full and fall delivery. Bethany, Genesee County, N. Y.

Telegraph Address and R. R. Station, East Bethany, N. Y., L. & Western R. R.

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PANISH MERINO SHEEP. Head of flock. Ram, weight of second fleece 35 lbs., 11 1/2 oz. and Rich 4, 408, 86, and Saker, sire Riches Banker. One ewe flock (son and Kelly blood). Also keep on hand Acclimated California bucks, and French and Spanish cross breeds.

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Has furnished plans and specifications and supervised the erection of buildings for the following gentlemen: John H. Belcher, G. C. Hamill, Ike Clonid, Wm. Bontrand, J. G. Haisell, S. B. Burnett, Dan Waggoner, Will Ikard, W. C. Young, P. O. Box 38.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

The Market of 1884 and 1885—Little Flocks and Large Flocks.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal. UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, January 31, 1884.

The receipts of sheep have been liberal the past week, 24,461 head against 20,555 the week previous and 26,021 during the corresponding week last year. Shipments were 6220 head against 14,598 during the corresponding week last year. A good many sheep now are going East in refrigerators, which formerly went in common stock cars. There does not seem to be any good reason why sheep should be selling so much lower than last year, but the same is said by those who are interested in cattle, hogs and grain.

A comparison of prices current now and at the corresponding time last year gives the following result:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Good to prime muttons, Merino to go, Common to fair, Lambs, Western sheep, Texas sheep.

The above comparison is approximately correct, though of late some good to choice sheep have sold here at \$4.75@5.00, with lambs as high as \$5.25.

When last I wrote there was an extra good demand from the East. Shippers were taking large numbers to send alive to Buffalo, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. But a late report from the latter place says: Sheep and lambs from the Northern and Eastern states were in light receipt, and values were off from 10c per lb strong, and in the words of a drover from Vermont, the worst market he had seen for many months; and, judging from the downcast look upon their countenances and the manner in which they settled up with the buying interests, and fled to the side room where the side board stands, we are firmly convinced that when they figure up they will find hard work to account for some of the outlays.

For some reason the Eastern markets are very dull and easily overstocked. The demand from dressed mutton dealers is about the best we have at present.

Doubtless a good many of common sheep now coming are being sent in by farmers who realize that it is up hill work trying to fatten stock during intensely cold weather, such as has prevailed during January. It certainly pays to have good dry sheltered quarters for fattening sheep in the winter time, but for all that it pays to give sheep a little outing even on cold days. They will fatten perhaps quicker by being continuously housed, but a little exercise and air will keep them in better health.

But speaking of air and exercise reminds me that these remarks are probably not very applicable to the sheep raising on the range. At the same time, it is coming to be a recognized fact that small flocks of sheep thoroughly well kept will pay better than huge flocks, the half of which are likely to die from exposure and winter. It is exactly on the same principle that a little farm well tilled is more profitable than a plantation not properly cultivated. By having small flocks of sheep, men might not become so suddenly wealthy as many of our Texas brethren have done, but between the mutton and the wool and the lambs, if one is near city markets, all furnish good reliable sources of income. The day of a man with "sheep on a thousand hills," is past. The time was, when the man who had only a few hundred sheep looked up to the man with his thousands. Small flocks are in every way easier to manage than large ones. No kind of sheep does well in large flocks as in small ones, and it is seldom, indeed, that a large flock of sheep receives the proper attention. A. C. HALLIWELL.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Marketing Lamby Ewes—The Range of Prices for Texas Sheep.

St. Louis as a Wool Market. ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, Feb. 2, 1885.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

Traffic in lamby ewes has assumed formidable proportions already, and is on the increase, now that the spring is approaching. This is a practice that is quite reprehensible, to say the least, and is indulged in more this year than ever before. The evil is a crying one and is calling forth strong words of condemnation from the honest buyer and the humanitarian. Why do not farmers and flockmasters sort their sheep before sending them to market? Ah, therein lies the secret. They know that shippers and other buyers always call for heavy sheep, so to meet this demand, they ship in lamby ewes, thinking such procedure on their part would not be noticed, but many in their cupidity stop nothing short of stupidity, and delay the shipment of gravid female sheep until they are so far gone in gestation as to become quite apparent to the most casual ob-

server. I know that it is a grave charge to make against flockmasters, that they allow the rams to mingle with the ewe late in the fall to obtain such results as hinted above, but it looks much that way to an impartial judge who sits on the fence in the week and notices the almost incredible number of lamby ewes coming to market. Sheepmen can not tell me that they have changed their mind about feeding sheep any longer, or that their ewes got into the condition named above by accident. These dodges are old and will not work. Our buyers are wide awake to this fact, and either throw out lambing ewes or pay a much lower figure. So the owner, instead of making money by the operation, loses. Honesty is the best policy. The lambing ewe racket cannot be worked, yet many farmers and breeders keep it up. They are getting the wiser by experience. Still, some think that they are getting more than they would otherwise, thus keeping up the delusion. All the dealers inform me that there is but little straight goods offered.

Good fat muttons of 90 to 100 pounds are in active demand, and command high prices—say from \$4.00 to \$4.35 per 100 pounds. Fair sheep sold well enough and bought what may be considered decent figures, the range being from \$3.40 to \$3.90 per 100 pounds. Common and light sheep were in plentiful supply, dull at range of \$2.00 to \$2.75 per 100 pounds. Lambing ewes when thrown out sold at range of \$2.25@3.25 per 100 pounds, according to quality. Texas sheep were scarce, while the quality of those offered was not of the best. Sales were made at \$2.35@2.50 to 2.80 per 100 pounds. Some heavy Texas sheep brought \$3.00 @3.25 per 100 pounds.

The wool market was slow for want of offerings. The demand from the different classes of buyers was larger, but no business of any extent could be transacted. Prices were firm.

The following is from the Missouri Republican of Thursday:

St. Louis and Texas papers are doing their best to make St. Louis the distributing point of Texas wool. If for no other reason than that the bulk of the machinery is on the Eastern seaboard, this attempt is not likely to succeed. Moreover, Western dealers are not so well informed on manufacturing credits, and could hardly afford to sell otherwise than on a strictly cash basis. The mills in this portion of the country are in the habit of getting from sixty days to three months credit.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The above clipping was shown yesterday to a gentleman prominently connected with the movement to make St. Louis the leading wool market of this country, and an expression of his opinion asked. "That won't do," said he, "Boston used to talk just that way about cotton. She forgets that commerce, money and manufacturing are all moving West. She has the cotton factors to fight now, men of great business foresight and simple means. In 1880 such talk as this from the Bulletin would have amounted to an argument, now it is simple nonsense. Some of these days Boston will make two discoveries: first, that she is not the 'hub' of the universe, and secondly, that St. Louis is the greatest wool market in America."

We give wool quotations as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Tub-washed-choice, Fair, Low, Unwashed-medium, Dark and heavy do., Texas fall clip, Keweenaw-clear medium, Spring clip, Light fine, Heavy do., Low and coarse, Southern burry.

RATTLE. FROM NAVARRO COUNTY.

The Cost of Feeding Sheep—A Practical Wool Grower's Experience.

Psalms to a Dead Horse.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

I intended to try in this article, to demonstrate that it costs less than nothing to feed sheep, compared with not feeding. In your issue of the 24th inst., over the heading "Feeding Sheep," in relating what "A Visitor," a stockman said, you have it demonstrated just as clearly as can be, and "Visitor" has used my thunder. Therefore, I will let that subject rest for the present; but may bring it up again some day, as we need "line upon line and precept upon precept," and then get headlong to destruction, sheep and all.

I have fed sheep several winters on prairie hay and cotton seed only, using all the time a liberal supply of salt. The sheep did tolerably well on this I too, as one writer said in your paper not long since, "put the cotton seed in little piles on the ground," as I thought it too expensive to make troughs to feed in. But I soon learned that the loss in seed in feeding this way in one season would pay for troughs to feed in, that would last a half dozen seasons. Then when the feeding season is over, I put the troughs under one of my sheep shelters, where they are protected from the rain and sun.

For every twenty-five sheep get two boards one-by-eight inches; sixteen feet long, nail these together so as to

make a V shaped trough, put a head on each end, and legs to these, by using 2x4 scantling, each cut half through; where they cross fit the notches into each other, nail them securely to each other, and then nail them to the troughs so that the top of the troughs will be not more than sixteen inches from the ground. Set them in your pens with the ends not closer than six feet, and not nearer than eight feet the other way. Will you do this? Very well, then I will tell you what to put in the troughs for the sheep to eat; so that you will have nice, healthy sheep, to give you a good crop of wool and lambs. And no carcasses lying around for the buzzards to pick at, and make you wish you had never seen a sheep.

For your winter's supply of sheep feed, get one bushel of good, sound, well matured corn to the sheep, one and a half bushels of cotton seed, and one bushel of oats. Shuck the corn, break the large ears into at least three pieces, place this corn into your troughs, say at night, mix the cotton seed and oats in the proportion of two of cotton seed to one of oats. Of this give your sheep in the morning two bushels to the hundred head of sheep. This will feed your sheep one hundred and twenty days, and leave ten bushels of cotton seed and oats to the hundred head, to feed to your ewes that have lambs after the general feeding is over. Instead of cotton seed you may get two bushels of oats to the hundred head, and feed one and a half bushels to the hundred head daily, remembering to never begin on more than half rations. Then put up three or four tons of prairie hay to the hundred head. If you cannot get this hay, get sorghum, corn tops, oat hay, or some of all these, and feed in ricks made V shaped, sides of slats 2 inches wide, 30 inches long and 4 inches apart. For oat hay, sow from the first to the last of February. Mow when in full bloom or just as the grain begins to form. This is O. K., try it. I have, and am well pleased with it. Prefer it to Millet. I prefer to feed the ewes with young lamb on cotton seed and oats, or corn meal instead of the oats. In the proportion mentioned above. Always let your ewes have a little water and a little feed soon after lambing. Try this, and see how much better they care for their lambs. We have not forgotten the Rescue grass, and we may say something about spring and summer treatment of sheep, but what's the use? Might as well sing psalms to a dead horse as to talk to some men about the care of sheep.

The loss of sheep, as far as I can learn in this country so far, is about 25 per cent. Cause: bad treatment in the summer and fall, and starvation in the winter.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN TEXAS WOOLS. Considerations for Flockmaster and Manufacturer.

The Textile Record. The demand for superior wools in this country is increasing so rapidly, as a result of the development of the worsted industry, that the matter of a near and prolific source of supply of the raw material has become of high importance. The manufacturer needs not only the right kind of wool, but he must have them at prices which will give him some sort of competing with his European rivals, who have the colonial wool markets in their own hands with no duties to pay.

Our opinion, based upon long observation and experience, is that the extreme Southern state in this Union is very soon to take rank among the first and most important of wool-growing regions. We believe that it will ultimately stand first in the quantity and quality of its product among our states.

The predominating breed of sheep in Texas is the Merino. Probably 90 per cent of all the sheep in the state are in a greater or less degree of this blood. Extended experience has demonstrated that the Merino is the sheep best adapted to the climate and to the peculiarities of the soil, which furnishes abundant and suitable pasturage during the greater portion of the year.

The Merino is decidedly harder than any other high-bred sheep. It bears the extremes of weather better, and it will endure a scarcity of food with far greater impunity. Besides, the wool is of such excellence that its qualities are not to be found among any other classes of wool.

The recent improvement in the Texas staple from year to year is so manifest that one who has not handled these wools for a few years, and now coming into contact with them, will hardly believe them to have come from the same region. In fact, we have seen samples of this year's clip rated by experts in the colonial staple as Botany or Port Phillip wools. We remember the time when Texas wools came into the Eastern markets in such a condition, with only a few exceptions, as to allow of a shrinkage of 75 per cent. The fleece were made up with kemp, tags, and even cotton seed, into an unshapely ball held together with a twig or a strip of bark.

The fleece itself was of such inferior quality that it was only fit for the most common felting purposes, and, as a consequence, it was a drug in the market.

But time has changed all this, and Texas herders, who are men of intelligence, realize the fact that in order to make the business a success and a paying investment it must be done on scientific principles. As a result the highest bred rams from the stock farms of Vermont and New York are constantly finding a market among these herders. Periodicals, devoting themselves exclusively to the interest of this business are diffusing knowledge of general interest to the husbandry, and are exclusively read by the herders all over the state. Pasturage on which the sheep are fed is constantly improved, and the shipping facilities for the live stock as well as the product are being increased. Opinions as to the prevention of diseases, among which scab is the most annoying, are freely offered at their frequent conventions.

The industry is as yet only in its infancy, though rapidly growing, and its flocks, amounting probably to 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 head, furnish not far from 40,000,000 pounds of wool. Texas will in a very short time double this quantity, and we do not hesitate to predict that the youth of to-day will see the time when the state will clip as much wool as now all the states combined or 350,000,000 pounds.

Among the interesting wools to grade or sort those of Texas furnish the largest field to a close observer. There are many points to be taken into consideration in order to give justice or rightly to appreciate the actual value of this class of fibre.

Right here we must say that it is almost amusing to see how these wools are sacrificed in the market indiscriminately, without regard to their actual worth. The prices are so unjustly fixed in proportion to the shrinkage, youth, strength and elasticity that we sometimes wonder if it would not be of much more benefit to every herder if he would devote some of his time in actual sorting in a good wool shop. Here he would at least learn the difference in the value of the wool of young and old sheep, and see how much less shrinkage is to be found in the former, though the amount of impurity may seem to be the same.

The fact is, if the manufacturer bought his wool directly from the sheep's back, and judiciously, there would be a fortune in it.

SHRINKAGE. In speaking of the value according to shrinkage of Texas wools which find their way into the markets, it is absurd to try to make any exact statement. For instance, to say that if the shrinkage is 55 or 60 per cent, and that if it cost 18 cents the value must be 40 or 45 cents. The fact is, the shrinkage in Texas wools is of so great a variety that no general rule can be laid down. The shrinkage depends on several circumstances not generally taken into consideration by purchasers. One of these and probably the one which causes more disappointment and annoyance to the buyer, is the consideration of the youth of the fleece. We shall always find in all classes of wool, from either cross or high-bred animals, that the young sheep give a fibre very compact—that is, with a small pith and fine body, firm and elastic, so that there is little opportunity for impurities to adhere to it, which is not the case with aged, brashy wool.

THE GREAT OBJECTIONS TO TEXAS WOOL. The greatest objections to Texas wool is, of course, its tender staple and the lack of elasticity. This peculiarity of all territory wool is due to the nature of the pasturage on which the sheep has been feeding, and is caused by the dust whirled about by the wind settling in the wool and held there by the animal grease, leaving the wool unprotected, to be destroyed by the influence of the sun and rain in Ohio and Pennsylvania, with the unbroken sod, the wool will retain its yolk or natural protection, undisturbed by any dust sprinkling, thereby permitting the growth of wool famous for its strength.

This brashy or frowzy appearance is characteristic of fine Texas wool. In cross-bred or coarse wool it is not so perceptible. A Texas fleece will, along its ridge and down its sides, show this imperfection, but the shoulder and flanks are invariably good, presenting a staple of various length and of such superior quality that it adapts itself to the choicest delaine and combings. These imperfections in Texas wools, and consequent want of adaptation to the combing machine, seem to be overcome more and more every year as the state gets more thickly populated and the pasturage is improved.

We never saw such excellent wool as last year's arrivals from Mitchell, Bexar, McLennan, Tarrant, and Taylor counties, and no doubt the coming clip will not only be the largest, but the best ever turned out of Texas.

The one thing that must be done away with, is the six months' shearing. In order to produce a fibre for combing purposes, it must be remembered that not less than 2 1/2 inches should be sheared. From 2 all the

way up to 6 inches, and even more in some instances, is desirable. This length is not uncommon among high-bred Merino fleeces this year.

FREEDOM FROM BURS. One of the most pleasing features of all Texas wool this season, is its freedom from burs. This pest has for many years been the great drawback in that class of fleeces, but the absence of these is one of the strongest evidences of the improvement of pastures in Texas, and we have no doubt that Texas wool will, in the near future, favorably compare with wool grown on the pastures in the older states, contrary opinions notwithstanding.

MARKETING THE WOOL. Though the problem of raising choice wool in Texas is almost solved that of marketing it to the best advantage is far from satisfactory. The shortcomings in this direction are realized by the enterprising merchants of St. Louis, who, in combination with some of the more prominent flockmasters in Western Texas, Tom Green county, are trying to make that city a depot for all the Western and Texas wools. But what Texas is in want of is a home market where the manufacturer can deal direct with the flockmaster without two or three intermediate dealers to share in the profit, a subject we intend to dwell more fully upon in the future. This can and ought to be arranged by establishing union wool depots or exchanges at important centres like San Antonio, Waco, Fort Worth, Abilene, and Colorado City, &c., where manufacturers can send their experts to select and complete the purchases. With excellent water communication by way of Galveston, the Texas product can be placed in the mills in the North, at the smallest possible expense, without making a round-about trip, by way of St. Louis.

One of the best ways by which Texas herders can display their wares is through the medium of the exhibition at New Orleans. Here they can expose samples of wool, not only in small parcels, but in whole sacks of 30 or 40 fleeces, stating the number of head owned, what breed, exhibitor's name and direction, post-office, and railroad, and also the expected time for shearing, and such other information as may be of general interest to intended buyers. This exhibition will be much visited by a large number of manufacturers from all parts of the country, and must be of mutual benefit to the producer as well as the consumer.

NEW ZEALAND SHEEP DIP. Registered in United States Patent Office June 19 1883.

This Dip is a SURE CURE FOR SCAB and other insects on sheep, if used as directed. It is safe, does not sicken the sheep; ewes own their lambs immediately after dipping; improves the wool; is cheap and convenient to use. Agents wanted to sell. Address, R. M. JOHNSTON & CO., Proprietors, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Jno. F. Groshon, Agent for Southwest Texas, San Antonio, Texas.

AUSTIN, TEX., Sept. 1883. To Whom it May Concern—This is to certify that I have used the "New Zealand Sheep Dip" prepared by R. M. Johnston & Co., Austin, Tex., and it cured my flock of scab at once dipping. My ranch is in Dimmitt county, Texas. M. A. TAYLOR.

IRONBURY, Scotland, Nov. 27, 1882. Mr. Alexander H. Swan, Austin, Texas.—Sir: This is to certify that the sheep wash applied by you two years ago has proved a thorough cure. I have not had a single case of scab on my sheep for two years here. Yours respectfully, ROBERT WELCH.

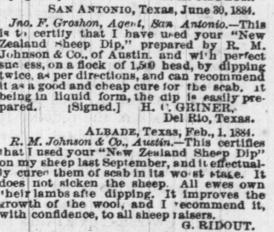
AUSTIN, TEXAS, August 4, 1884. This certifies that I have effectually and permanently cured thousands of sheep of scab in Scotland, Australia, New Zealand and Texas; that the dip which I used was essentially and chemically the same as that registered in the U.S. patent office as "The New Zealand Sheep Dip." I further certify that in my extensive experience in its use, I have never known it to fail of curing the worst cases of scab when used strictly according to directions; that sheep are not made sick by its use, and that ewes will take their lambs immediately after being dipped. ALEX. H. SWAN.

CARIZO SPRINGS, Dimmitt Co., Tex., May, 1883. R. M. Johnston & Co., Austin, Texas.—This is to certify that I used your "New Zealand Sheep Dip" with perfect success on my flock of 2,500 head, dipping them only one time; and can recommend it as a good and cheap cure for scab. It has no sickening effect on the sheep, and improves the growth of the wool fully sufficient to pay expense of dipping. [Signed] E. H. TAYLOR.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, June 8, 1884. Jno. F. Groshon, Agent, San Antonio.—This is to certify that I have used your "New Zealand Sheep Dip," prepared by R. M. Johnston & Co., of Austin, and with perfect success, on a flock of 1,500 head, by dipping twice, as per directions, and can recommend it as a good and cheap cure for the scab. It being in liquid form, the dip is easily prepared. [Signed] H. T. GRINER, Del Rio, Texas.

ALBADE, TEXAS, Feb. 1, 1884. R. M. Johnston & Co., Austin, Texas.—This is to certify that I used your "New Zealand Sheep Dip" on my sheep last September, and it effectually cured them of scab in its worst state. It does not sicken the sheep. All ewes own their lambs safe dipping. It improves the growth of the wool, and I recommend it, with confidence, to all sheep raisers here. G. RIDOUT.

Now Ready. To meet all demands for our Tenth's Hoop Solid Silver Hoop Case, we have just received from the American Watch Co. Except cap over movement, which is locked, counting time and quality, this is the best watch ever offered for the money. We send one of the above fully warranted watches to any address, C. O. D., with privilege of returning, but our customers will find it less expensive to send by money order (\$12) by registered mail or post office order, and we will refund the money. Catalogue containing prices of more expensive watches and silver goods, sent free upon application. WM. KENDRICK'S SONS, 336 Fourth Ave., LOUISVILLE, KY.



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