

# TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

SPECIAL EDITION--Descriptive of the Panhandle Country.

VOL. VIII.

FOR WORTH, OCTOBER, 1887.

NUMBER 2.

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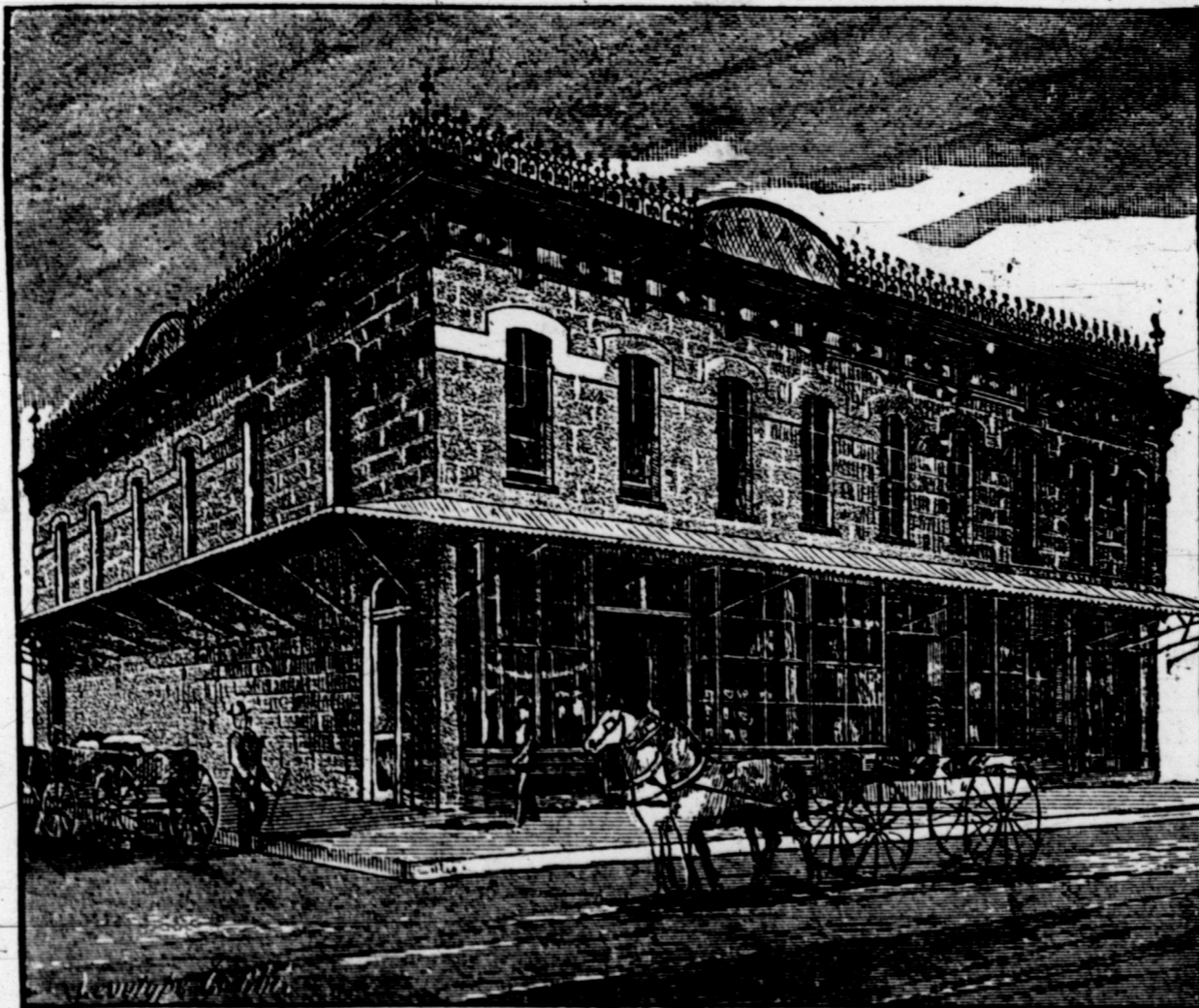
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## THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

A Country Which is Destined to be the Granary of Texas.

Millions of Acres of Virgin Soil Which the Settler's Hoe has Never Stirred.

### The Panhandle of Texas

Is the descriptive name given to the northwest portion of the state, bounded on the east by the Indian Territory, on the north by the narrow public land strip, and on the west by New Mexico. It contains twenty-seven counties, viz: Dallam, Sherman, Hansford, Ochiltree, Lipscomb, Hartley, Moore, Hutchinson, Roberts, Hemphill, Oldham, Potter, Carson, Grey, Weeler, Deaf Smith, Randall, Armstrong, Donley, Collingsworth, Greer, Parmer, Castro, Swisher, Briscoe, Hall and Childress, which have an area of nearly 9,000,000 acres of land. These counties, together with Cottle, Hardeman, Baylor, Wilbarger, Wichita, Archer, Clay, Montague, Wise and Tarrant, which contain 5,760,000 acres, are now thrown open to settlement, and are accessible and traversed by the Fort Worth & Denver City railway, which extends in a general northwesterly direction from Fort Worth to Trinidad and Denver, in Colorado. This is the only existing railway line into the Panhandle, and by it the prospector may visit and examine the country, and over it the farmer or the stock raiser reaches the market for his products.

The country varies greatly in surface, soil, and quality of water. Toward the south and east the surface is abrupt and broken, containing large beds of gypsum and numerous salt springs. The northwestern portion, extending from the divide between Mulberry creek and the salt fork of Red river, to the New Mexico line, is of a rolling character, with many creeks and water-courses, and broad rolling prairies between. To the south and east the land descends by easy slopes to the Red river basin, and on the north and west to the Canadian and its tributaries. There are numerous fresh water lakes, around which grow the most luxuriant grasses. In the eastern part the soil ranges from a light sandy to a chocolate loam, some of the hillsides and "breaks" being bald, gravelly knobs. In the northwestern the predominating soils are the "black waxy," rich red-brown, and chocolate loams.

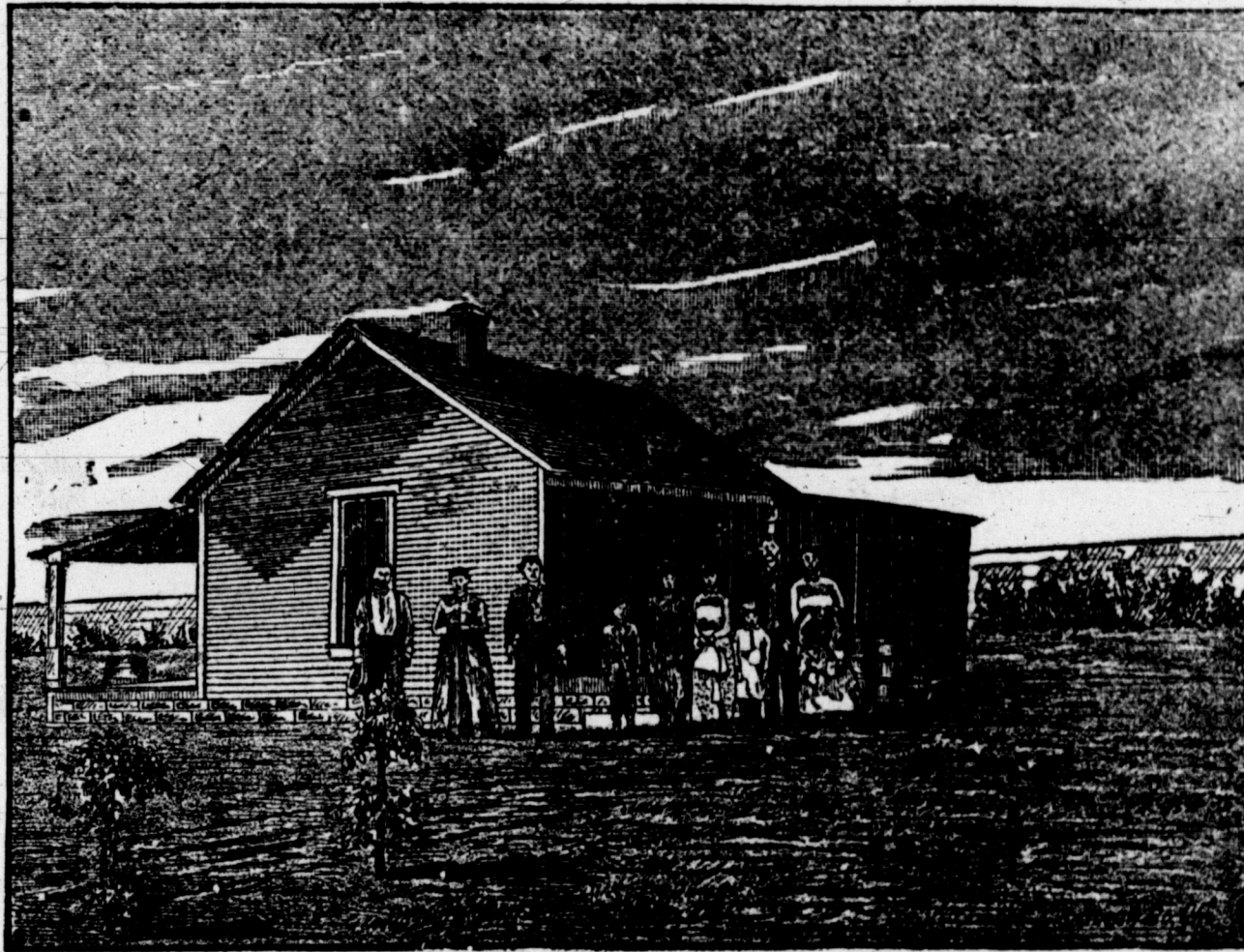
The average height of the plains above the bed of the Canadian river is 700 feet, and the average distance from the upper level, or "cap rock" of the plains, as it is called, to the river is about 18 miles.

The prairie fires which in years past have swept over this region have prevented the growth of timber, except in the canons and in the immediate vicinity of the numerous streams and springs, where cedar, cottonwood and hackberry grow rapidly. Recent experiments have demonstrated that all

kinds of fruit and foliage trees flourish in this climate and soil when protected from fires. The problem of cheap fuel and lumber, which otherwise would be a most serious one for the settler, will be solved by the building of the railroads now under construction toward and through the Panhandle, and especially the Fort Worth & Denver City railway, which (as shown more particularly hereafter) will be a direct line

From Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, etc., via Louisville & Nashville, Queen & Crescent, Texas & Pacific and Fort Worth & Denver City railways.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe is building to Texas from Wichita and Kiowa, Kansas, giving a direct route from all Northern states whence railway lines center at Kansas City. This road will connect with the Fort Worth



HOMESTEAD OF NEW SETTLERS IN THE PANHANDLE.

from the famous and exhaustless coal regions of Colorado upon the one hand, and from the pineries of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas upon the other. Meantime the products of the farmer will be in such demand from the mining and lumber regions, at highly remunerative prices, as to amply repay the settler for the two or three years of hardship and toil which are incident to any new country. Moreover, at the present time, before the coming railway systems are developed, the lands may be had at low prices, which will not be practicable after these railways are in operation.

It is as a stock-raising and stock-grazing country that this region has been known up to the present. There are in the Panhandle not less than 1,500,000 head of live stock. Great pastures and ranges have been held by large cattle companies, as well as private stockmen, a large part of which are now to be offered to private settlers, with a view to winning agriculturists, whose improvements will add value to every acre of adjacent lands.

The Panhandle of Texas can be reached from the various states by the following routes:

From Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, via the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and Fort Worth & Denver City railways.

From Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Eastern Texas, via the Queen & Crescent route, Texas & Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Fort Worth & Denver City railways.

& Denver City in Carson county, from which all parts of the Panhandle can be easily reached by the latter.

THE LLANO ESTACADO, Or "Staked Plains," is a term applied to a large part of Western Texas. In the early days of the Republic—that is, in the late '20's and the early '30's, boundaries were indefinite, and the resources of the country vaguely known. Indian trails (which generally followed heights) were followed, and as every shrub or plant might conceal an enemy, and the "Arroyos," or ravines, offered places of ambush, the beaten paths were carefully adhered to, as well from choice as necessity. These paths or trails were staked out by the path-finders, or the way followed by natural land marks, and hence the term which the Mexicans gave to region of "Llano Estacado." The travelers who kept to the heights, and avoided the valleys through timidity, pronounced the entire country a barren and treeless desert. The disappearance of the danger from Indians, and the later explorations of stockmen seeking pastures for their heads, have disproved the truth of this appellation, and the Staked Plains will yet be the homes of thousands of thriving settlers.

### THE FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY.

This line extends from Fort Worth, by completed road and that under construction, to Denver, Colorado. Of this distance of about 800 miles, there are now completed 372 miles from Fort

Worth northwesterly, and 138 miles from Denver southwardly. The gap is being rapidly closed by construction from both ends.

When completed it will form the shortest and most direct line from all points in the Rocky Mountain region to tide-water at Galveston and New Orleans. Through its entire length it traverses a country rich in agricultural products, while for 200 miles it passes through a district wonderfully rich in the finest qualities of coal and coke to be found in the Western states. It will bring the great fruit and agricultural resources of Texas and New Mexico into direct communication with the vast mineral regions of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Idaho and the entire Northwest.

From Oregon and Montana it will save from 500 to 700 miles of rail haul to Atlantic tide-water, over that to New York; from Denver it will save 1000 miles, and from Southern Colorado from 1100 to 1200 miles. The railroads in Texas with which it is to connect, make access to all ports on the Gulf of Mexico easy and direct, and from Fort Worth by competing lines to Galveston and New Orleans.

Over 300,000 cattle annually cross the Canadian river on "the trail," being driven from Texan breeding districts to the fattening portions of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. Mr. R. G. Head, the president of the National Cattle Growers' association, writes to Gov. Evans concerning this road, that the trail will be a thing of the past as soon as this line is open. It will also be the best and cheapest route to the markets of the world for the beef when fattened.

For all foreign business and for the transportation of merchandise to and from all Atlantic ports, this will give a long water and a short railway haul, so that rates can be made which will be profitable to the carrier and yet be below living rates for any of the all-rail routes. With the Morgan and the Mallory competing lines of steamers from New York to New Orleans and Galveston, and with only two railroads to pass over from those ports to Denver—one to Fort Worth, and the Fort Worth & Denver City thence to Denver—it needs no argument to prove the practicability of securing a very large part of the traffic for this company.

The connections of the road are very important and valuable. The principal ones at Fort Worth have been mentioned. At Denver it will connect with the Union Pacific, with which it will have close traffic alliance, reaching to all parts of Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana, and the Pacific coast at Portland, Oregon. It will also connect here with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the roads leading into the mountains. At Pueblo it will accommodate, through the Denver & Rio Grande, the trade of the entire country traversed by its 1300 miles of road through Colorado and Utah, and embracing Leadville and all leading towns and camps. At Colorado Springs the Colorado Midland will give and take traffic for Leadville, Aspen and Glendale.



STREET SCENE IN QUANAH, Ft. W. &amp; D. C. R. R.

At Walsenburgh district connection will be made with the San Luis Valley and San Juan Mines. At or near Colorado Springs the Missouri Pacific will afford communication with Western Kansas. At Trinidad and at Junction connection will be made with the 6000 miles of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system.

On the first 400 miles of main line from Denver to the Canadian river in Texas, it passes four important coal fields, each giving a different but excellent variety of coal, at Franceville, Walsenburgh, Trinidad and the Rabbit Ear mountain; that at Trinidad (in the Raton mountains) being of an excellent coking quality. These coal deposits are all (except the Rabbit Ear) extensively worked already, while the opening of this new line of communication will give new markets north and south, which will require a greatly increased output.

#### Saving Time.

As showing that the railroads are commencing to appreciate the live stock business at its real worth, we are glad to note that the Missouri Pacific railroad is watching every corner and not only furnishing reports of runs, but of transfers also. The time consumed in transferring stock from Twenty-second street, St. Louis, to the National stock yards, Ill., in the month of August averaged 1 hour and 16 minutes, and the least time was 40 minutes. There were 98 runs. The transfers from Lesperance street to the National yards consisted of 26 runs. The least time consumed was one hour and the average time was 1 hour and 35 minutes. The transfers to the Union yards from Twenty-second street amounted to 41 runs and the average time consumed was 48 minutes, the least time being 20 minutes. Stockmen who have known of delays without number between St. Louis and East St. Louis will be glad to learn that the railroad authorities are doing their level best to keep the movement uniform and to insure speed in transit and prompt delivery.

The Dallas City woolen and cotton mills have been located in the Southern suburbs of town, on a donated ten-acre tract of land, with a standing option of \$1000 an acre on 26 acres adjoining, payment to be made in stock in the mills at par, should the business interests require the purchase. The Alliance mills are new located at Oak Cliff, similar bonuses being given, mention of which has already been made in these columns.

#### A BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Of the Several Counties Traversed by the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad.

##### WISE COUNTY.

This is the first county entered by the road, after leaving Tarrant. The eastern portion is similar to Tarrant in character of soil. It contains 27,000 population and 576,000 acres, the county being thirty miles square. Along the line of the railroad in the western portion is considerable timber and a light, sandy soil. The general elevation of the surface is 1850 feet, sufficient for healthfulness and a protection against extreme heat and cold. Lands are one-half cheaper than in Tarrant county, by reason of distance from Fort Worth, not from inferiority, and unimproved lands may be had from \$2 per acre up. The county has sixty-five schools in operation, with 3200 scholars. Decatur, the county seat, has a population of about 4800. It contains fine county buildings, a \$21,000 high school edifice, and many substantial business structures and handsome stone residences. Aurora, Chieo, Herman, Alvord and Sunset are other flourishing towns on the line of the railway. The county lies in the upper cross timbers, and has a plentiful supply of white and post-oak, black-jack, pecan and hackberry timber. It is well watered. There are several prominent herds of blooded cattle in the county, much attention being given to improvement of stock. Coal veins are being prospected and opened a short distance from the line of railway, about the center of the county.

##### MONTAGUE COUNTY

Is crossed by the railway at the southeast corner. This resembles Wise county in general characteristics of soil, climate and products. It is watered by the Denton, Farmer, Beaver and Salt creeks. The land is about equally occupied by farmers and stock-raisers; but the former are rapidly gaining upon the latter, and in a short time the entire county will be devoted to agriculture. Wild lands of good quality can be had from \$2 to \$5 per acre, and improved lands from \$5 to \$25. The wild grasses are principally sedge and mesquite, and stock need no feed through the year when allowed to range on the grasses.

The area of the county is 570,240 acres, and the population about 28,000. There are in the county 45,078 head of cattle, 29,600 sheep, 15,642 hogs and 10,957 horses and mules. The school system is unusually developed for a new country. Bowie, the county seat,

is a rapidly growing town on the railway, with a population of about 3000 and many handsome brick buildings. It is a very thriving community. The county is about equally divided between timber and prairie, and contains large areas of level or undulating uplands. The sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited in the county.

##### CLAY COUNTY

Adjoins Montague on the west, and is traversed from southeast to northwest by the railroad. It is one of the northern or Red river tiers of counties, having a sixty-mile frontage on the Red river, beside which it is watered by the Big and Little Wichitas and their tributaries, affording an abundance of water for stock and farming purposes. About one-fourth of its large area of 718,080 acres is covered with oak, pecan, ash, cottonwood, hackberry and other timbers. Nearly five-sixths of the area is good farming land, the soil being generally a deep red loam on the prairies and a chocolate loam in the valleys. Cotton, corn, wheat, oats, rye, millet and Johnson grass, and peaches, pears, apples, plums, grapes and apricots can all be seen growing on the same farm. Springs are numerous, and good wells can be had at a depth of twenty-five feet. This was long considered as one of the best stock-raising counties. Lands are cheap as yet, wild land being obtainable at from \$2 to \$5 per acre. Taxation is less than one per cent.

Henrietta, the county seat, is beautifully located on a gentle slope, on the line of the Fort Worth & Denver City and the Gainesville, Henrietta & Western railways and the proposed Henrietta, Graham & Cisco railroad. It is a well-built town of about 3000 inhabitants; has two banks, a magnificent school building, and one of the finest court-houses in the state. The Henri-

etta flour mills have a capacity of 150 barrels of flour per day, and are supplied with the best machinery. There are three handsome churches in the city and several very fine residences.

##### WICHITA COUNTY

Is on Red river, and is divided about the center by the Big Wichita river, which is an important stream, well adapted to manufacturing purposes. The soil is a chocolate and red sandy loam, which runs into an alluvial deposits of black earth on the second bottoms and a red sand in the river beds. The soil in the many valleys and along the streams is very rich and productive, being especially adapted to small grain. The average yield of wheat is 25 bushels, and of oats 62 bushels to the acre. The population of the county is 6500, and the assessed valuation about \$2,200,000. There is no scarcity of water in any part of the county, and good wells are had at a depth of 25 to 35 feet. Good lands are to be had at low prices, and the farmer can sell all his produce at his own door and at good prices. Improved labor-saving machinery can be used to advantage throughout the county. Immigration is rapidly coming in, and it will soon rank in numbers with Tarrant or Wise. The county is alive with enterprise and thrift.

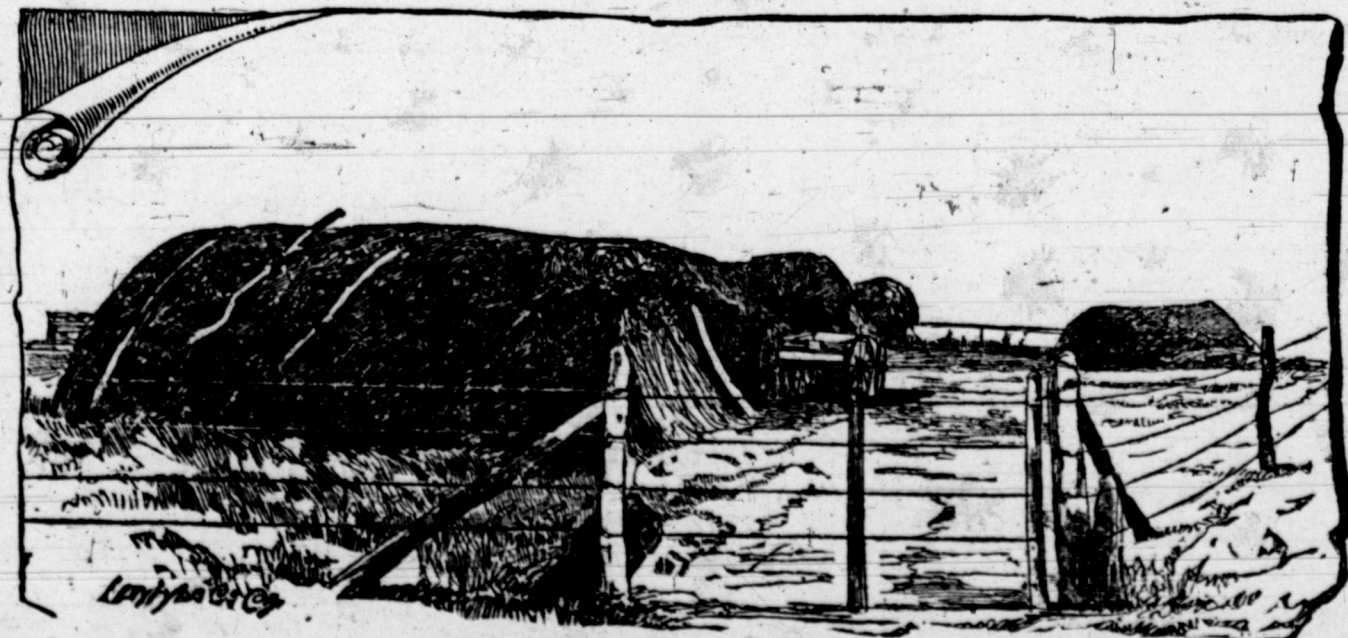
There is good building stone at various points and large deposits of gypsum and marl are found, that will prove highly valuable as the population increases. Farming lands can be had at from \$2 to \$8 per acre on long time.

Wichita Falls, the county seat, is finely located on the south bank of the Wichita river, 114 miles from Fort Worth, and on the Fort Worth & Denver City railway, of which it was the terminus for several years. It is 1100 feet above sea level. It is a young, thriving, active city, with a population of 3100 inhabitants, and commanding an extensive trade. It has two good banks, three general jobbing houses, good hotel accommodations and fine school facilities. The buildings are largely of brick, and the streets well drained. It has a large trade with the Indian Territory.

##### WILBARGER COUNTY

Adjoins Wichita on the west, and is similar in surface, soil and climate, but not so fully occupied except by stockmen. It is watered by Red and Pease rivers and tributaries. Well water is obtained at a depth of twenty-five feet. It is a choice county for the settler. School lands are open for location by actual settlers, and can be bought from the state at \$2 per acre on forty years' time, and private lands can be had as low as \$1.50 per acre. Orchards of peach, pear, apple and fig trees can already be seen, and farmers report the following yield per acre of small grain, etc.: oats, 57 bushels; corn, 53 bushels; wheat, 30 bushels; millet, 27 bushels and of cotton, one bale. There is but little timber, except on the streams. Mesquite and buffalo grass cover the country where not turned by the plow.

Harrold, for a time the terminus of the Fort Worth & Denver City railway, is centrally located in the county, and contains a population of about 800. With the growth of the surrounding country it will make a fine business



GRAIN STACKS IN THE PANHANDLE—Ft. W. &amp; D. C. R. R.

point.

Vernon, the county seat, at the crossing of the railway with the great Texas cattle trail leading to the northwest, has a population of 2200, and is the distributing point for the adjacent portion of Texas and the Indian Territory. It has good banking facilities and hotel accommodations, and contains many substantial brick houses. A handsome brick building is being erected for courthouse, jail and county offices, at a cost of \$50,000.

**HARDEMAN COUNTY**

Is mostly occupied by stockmen, who are, however, receding before the advancing wave of agriculturists. It has an area of 854,400 acres. It is abundantly watered by Pease, Red and Wichita rivers, and a large number of creeks, one of which, Grosbeck creek, is well stocked with fish. The soil in the river valleys is a rich sandy loam, while the prairies and creek bottoms vary from a chocolate to black soil. It is well adapted to wheat, oats, barley, rye, Indian corn and sorghum. Oats yield 75 bushels per acre, and wheat 20 to 25. Land ranges from \$2 per acre up. Several thousands of acres of school lands are subject to entry in the county at above minimum price.

An immense vein of copper was found in this county and worked by a company of which the late Gen. Geo. B. McClellan was president.

Quanah, a new town started in January, 1887, is rapidly coming into local prominence as a business point. It is finely located between the Red and Pease rivers. It has two wholesale houses doing a general jobbing business, good hotel accommodations, and a fair church and school house. The present population is about 500, and rapidly increasing. Skilled labor is in demand, and the town makes an active market for all kinds of farm produce.

**CHILDRESS COUNTY**

Lies northwest of Hardeman. The county has, until recently, been occupied by stockmen almost exclusively, but settlers are rapidly coming in and taking up state school lands, of which there are about 150,000 acres thrown open to actual settlers. The surface is generally a rolling prairie, with bottom lands or narrow valleys through which the streams flow. These are termed "breaks" by the stockmen, to whom all land is either "plains" or "breaks." The county is about 1700 feet above sea level. It is watered by

**GREER COUNTY,**

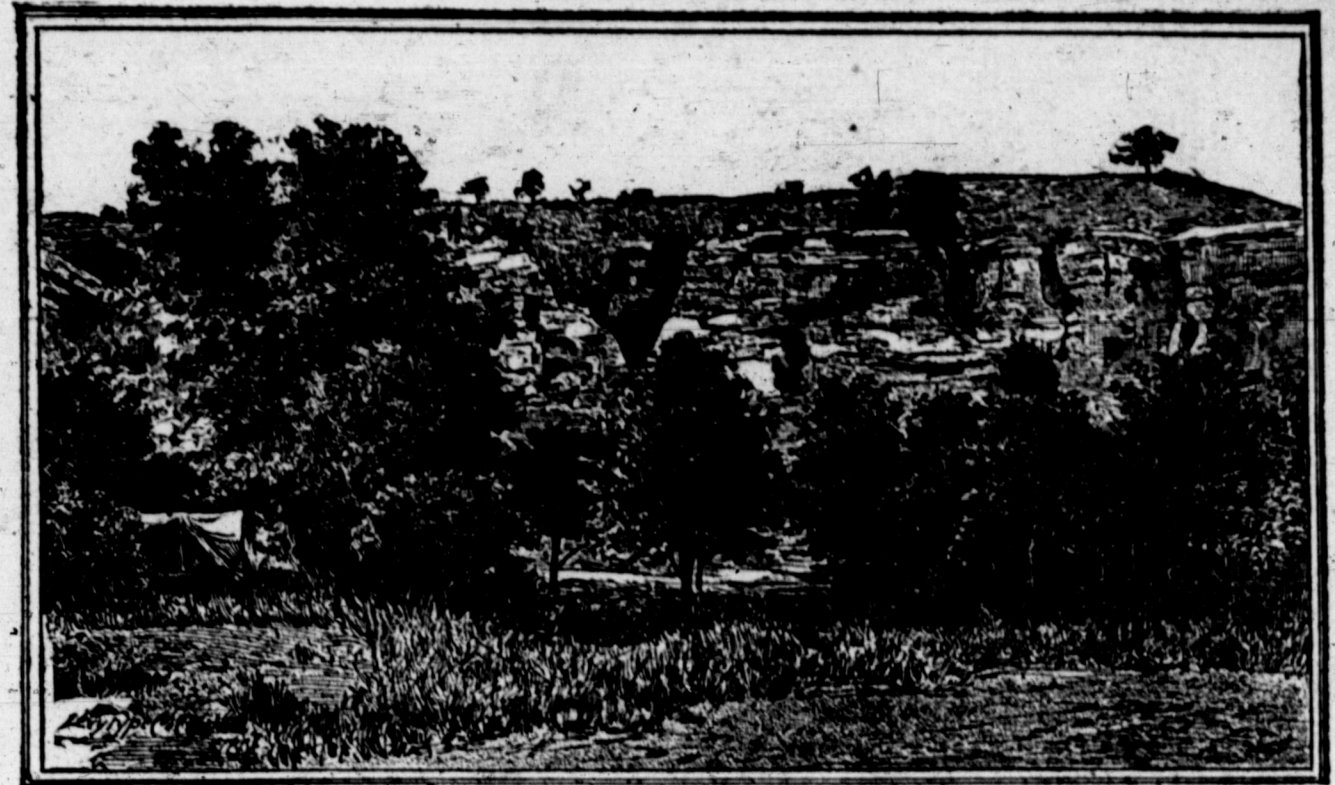
which lies contiguous to Childress and Hardeman counties, on the Red river, has been the subject of some dispute between Texas and the United States, squatters having taken possession of some of the lands under U. S. laws, while others have located land upon "veteran strip" issued by the state of Texas. It is generally conceded that the actual settlers will be protected in their rights, and while some delay may occur in settling the title, no danger will be incurred in occupying the land, which offers superior inducements to those wishing to engage in raising horses or cattle. The county is well watered by the Red river and Salt Fork and their branches. The surface is generally rolling prairie, dropping into "breaks" that afford good shelter for stock. There is a fine growth of sedge, mesquite and water grass, which makes it a magnificent stock range. Greer county has always been subject to the jurisdiction of Texas, and the county organized under Texas laws.

**HALL COUNTY**

Is occupied chiefly by stockmen. It is watered by the Paladuro, or Prairie Dog-town Fork of Red river, which flows from west to east across the county, and by Mulberry, Morgan's and Berkeley creeks. These streams are constant in their water supply. The country is about equally divided into "plains" and "breaks." The soil is a red sandy loam, making a deep and lasting soil for agricultural purposes. The grasses are principally sedge and mesquite, and a very rich grass grows about the ponds and water holes on the prairies. There are about 120,000 acres of school lands open for settlement in the county, which can be had for \$2 per acre, and good private lands are also available at from \$2 to \$5 per acre. The assessed value of the county is about \$650,000, the cattle being valued at \$438,150.

**COLLINGSWORTH COUNTY**

Is of much the same character as Hall. It is watered by Salt Fork and Clear Fork of Red river and their tributaries. At present it is one immense stock range, but little farming having as yet been done beyond the gardens and farms at ranch headquarters; but, so far as undertaken, agriculture has been very successful. State lands to the



SCENE ON GROESBECK CREEK, IN THE PANHANDLE.

grains, and the slopes are composed of a warm sandy loam. Being situated in the heart of the Panhandle, the county will have a decided commercial and agricultural importance. Corn, wheat, oats, millet and potatoes, and all garden vegetables, have yielded well. Small groves of hackberry and cottonwood are found in the bottoms. Water is found at from 90 to 120 feet depth. The plains toward the northeast part of the county have an elevation of about 4000 feet above sea level. Where tested they have been found as rich farming lands as any in the state. Clarendon, the county seat, was settled about nine years ago, in what was then considered almost a desert, but is now surrounded with farms. The assessed valuation of the county is \$858,537, and there are about 40,000 head of cattle thriving upon its nutritious grasses. The last year was the only time since the county was settled that there was any lack of water, and the rain finally came in July, in time to save the crops of sorghum and millet. It is a fine county for cattle and horses, as well as for fruit, vegetables and grain. The poorer lands afford good grazing, and enough can be raised in the valleys to feed stock—Johnson grass, millet and sorghum being raised for winter feed. The first and second bottoms on the creeks are covered with wild plums and a delicious sweet grape.

The title of the "Salt Fork" is misleading, as the stream does not become salt until near the mouth. It should rather be called Middle Fork.

A letter from a very careful observer at Clarendon, under date of April 11, 1887, refers to the heavy rains then prevailing throughout Texas and breaking the drouth, which had threatened to become serious, and adds: "This rain assures the future of this county. The grass is looking beautiful; cattle are in fine condition; the crop of calves is unusually large, and prices are advancing daily."

**ARMSTRONG COUNTY.**

In describing the counties west of Donley it may be said, generally, that a change in the character of surface and soil is perceptible after passing a line in the eastern part of Armstrong and Carson counties (lying north of Armstrong). East of this line the land is of a broken character and the soil light. The most of this county is a rolling prairie and the soil a rich red brown and black-waxy of great depth, giving assurance of bountiful harvests for many years to come. This has been pronounced by farmers the best wheat county of the state, and the land which has been cultivated at the headquarters of the large ranches justifies the opinion. The county is well watered by the main streams and branches of the Paladuro, Mulberry and Salt Fork of Red river. The "breaks" of these streams extend some distance into the prairie in the southwest and northeast portions, and are rough and bare in places; but the divide between the Paladuro and Salt Fork is the beginning of the fairest and best portion of Texas. The lakes scattered over the country insure plenty of water for the settler, and the streams give ample

supply for the lands in their vicinity. Good well water is also found at depths of from 80 to 120 feet. The "breaks" of the Paladuro are heavily wooded with an immense growth of magnificent cedars, and timber of fair quality is found in other "breaks." The general altitude of the county is 3000 feet. Prohibition is in force, with no probability of the ordinance ever being repealed, judging from the class of immigrants and settlers now here and coming into this and the other eight counties composing the district.

**CARSON COUNTY**

Is similar to Armstrong in respect of soil, climate and altitude, but is not as well watered or timbered except in the northern part. It is attached to Donley, and prohibition is enforced. In Carson county the junction with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway is made. The tracks of the two companies are to be joined here, giving a direct rail connection with Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago on the east, and with Quanah, Fort Worth, Galveston and New Orleans on the south.

**POTTER COUNTY**

is mainly a rolling prairie, descending by easy slopes to small fertile valleys, watered by the Piederosa, East Amorilla, Amorilla and Tacobus streams and their numerous tributaries, which, in their sharp curves and loops, form ponds and small lakes of clear water ten to twenty feet in depth, with pebbly and rocky bottoms. The rainfall is well distributed throughout the year, such a misfortune as a drouth being unknown. The climate is equable, the average temperature being 62 degrees. The Canadian river flows through the county. The water is slightly salt and hardly fit for household use, but is a fine stock water. This stream is subject to sudden rises and falls, owing to the hard surface of the prairie (trodden by the feet of buffalo through ages), shedding the rain as it falls, and leaving moisture only in the hollows and depressions. It is a singular fact illustrating the hardness of the prairie, that in digging into it the first ten or twelve inches is found moist, but after getting beyond that depth the ground is as dry as powder. On the other hand, prairie that has been plowed is dry on the surface, but after getting a few inches down the deeper one digs the more moist the soil is found. Where small gardens have been cultivated by Mexicans and ranchmen the fertility and productiveness are astonishing. In one plot of less than an acre, where 6000 cabbage plants were set out, together with sweet potatoes, onions, squashes, cucumbers, etc., the heads of cabbage were large and well filled; the onions were as large as saucers and smooth and luscious, the product of the other vegetables was so profuse that wagon-loads were carted to the yard and fed to pigs and chickens, and twenty-five bushels of potatoes were gathered.

**OLDHAM AND ADJACENT COUNTIES.**

Oldham is much like Potter in soil, climate and products. It is watered by the Canadian river and its tributaries, the Alamosa, Alamosita, Sierata-la-Cruz, etc., on the south side of the



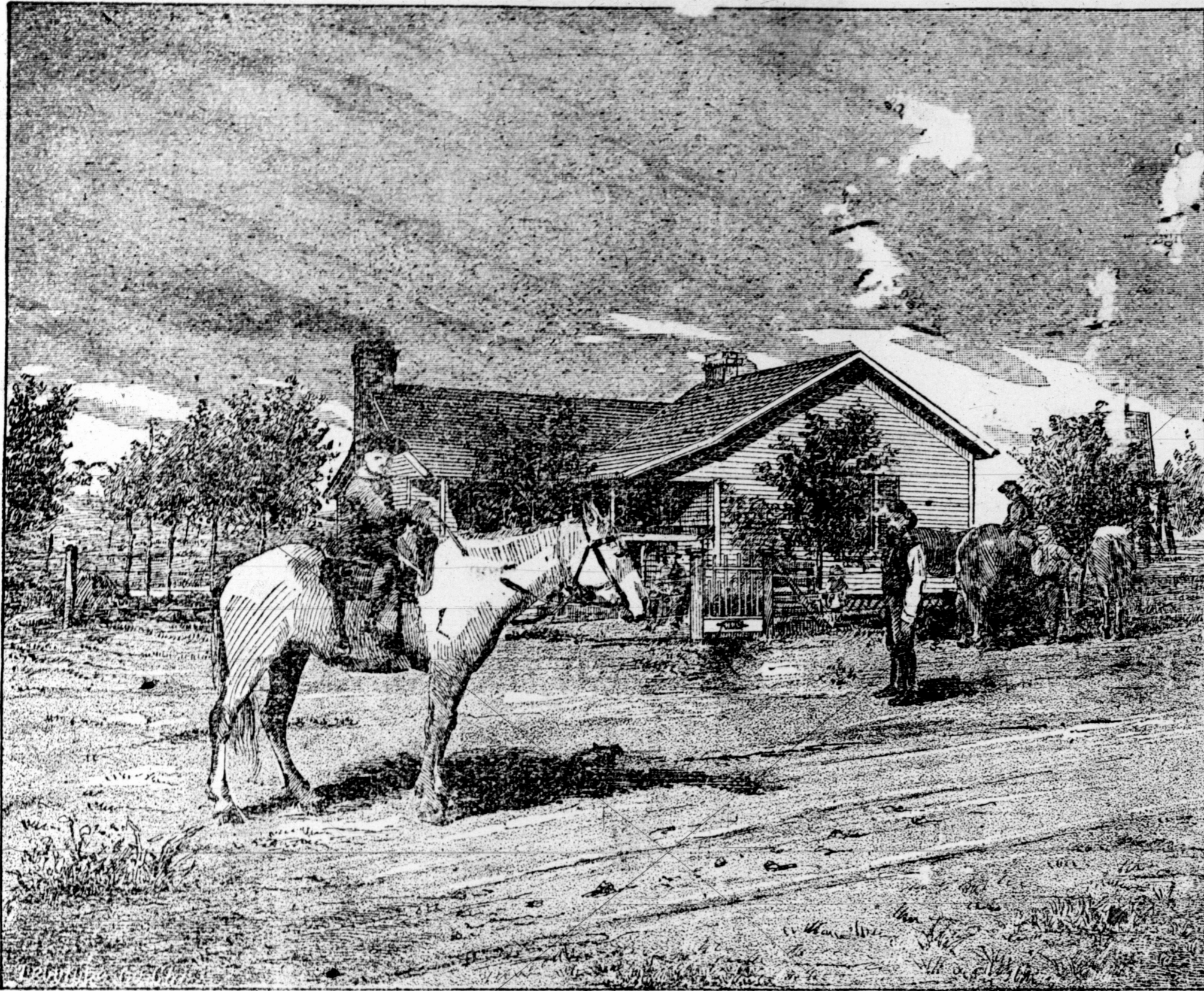
STACKING GRAIN IN THE PANHANDLE—FT. W. & D. C. R. R.

the South Fork, Mulberry and Clear creeks. The soil is red sandy and chocolate loam. There is hardly a section of land in the whole county that has not a good location upon it. There is no barren land—every hill and break is covered with grass. Over three hundred tons of wild hay were put up in the county last season. The grasses comprise sage, mesquite and black gramma. Sorghum has been raised here fifteen feet in height. Plums and wild grapes grow in abundance. On both sides of Prairie-Dog fork, which runs through the center of the county from west to east, are large valleys of fine agricultural lands.

amount of 150,000 acres are offered to settlers in 640-acre tracts.

**DONLEY COUNTY**

was partly settled some years ago, and farming has been successfully carried on for about four years. The county is well watered by numerous lakes and clear flowing streams. The surface is considerably broken, the banks of the streams being abrupt and rocky in places, and the "breaks" of the Salt Fork very rough in some parts toward the southeast. In the center of the county are some beautiful fertile and well-watered valleys, in which most of the farms are located. The plains have a rich black soil suitable for small



HOUSE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MATADOR RANCH.

Canadian, and the Koral, India, Casino, Tascosa, Eureka, Cheyenne, Rita Blanca and Puento del Agua on the north side, which streams furnish an abundance of the best water for all purposes. Tascosa, on the Canadian river, is the county town.

Deaf-Smith county, adjoining Oldham on the south, is principally a rolling prairie.

Hartley and Dallam counties, on the north of Oldham, are largely prairie, after leaving the "breaks" of the Canadian and its tributaries.

The land in Oldham, Hartley and Dallam counties are known as the Capitol Syndicate lands, and are owned by a company in Chicago, which has opened them for sale to settlers. That company is now arranging for the building of a large refrigerator and packing establishment at the crossing of the Canadian river on the Fort Worth & Denver City railway, and proposes to make shipments of beef abroad by way of Galveston. One of the owners of this land is now in Europe for the purpose of completing this arrangement.

#### Crops in the Panhandle.

The cultivated acreage and condition of crops in the following named counties, and average yield of grain per acre harvested, is given from actual observation and the most careful inquiry. This is necessary from the fact that this country is in process of development, and can only be judged by the results obtained. It must not be for-

gotten, however, that the statistics this year are about three-fourths from sod crops north of Pease River.

#### DONLEY COUNTY

has an increase of about 20 per cent of cultivated land; this is planted mostly in oats, rye, sorghum and millet, with some few scattering acres of wheat. The entire acreage cultivated will probably average 3800 acres and there may be 1000 acres broken, to be planted this fall.

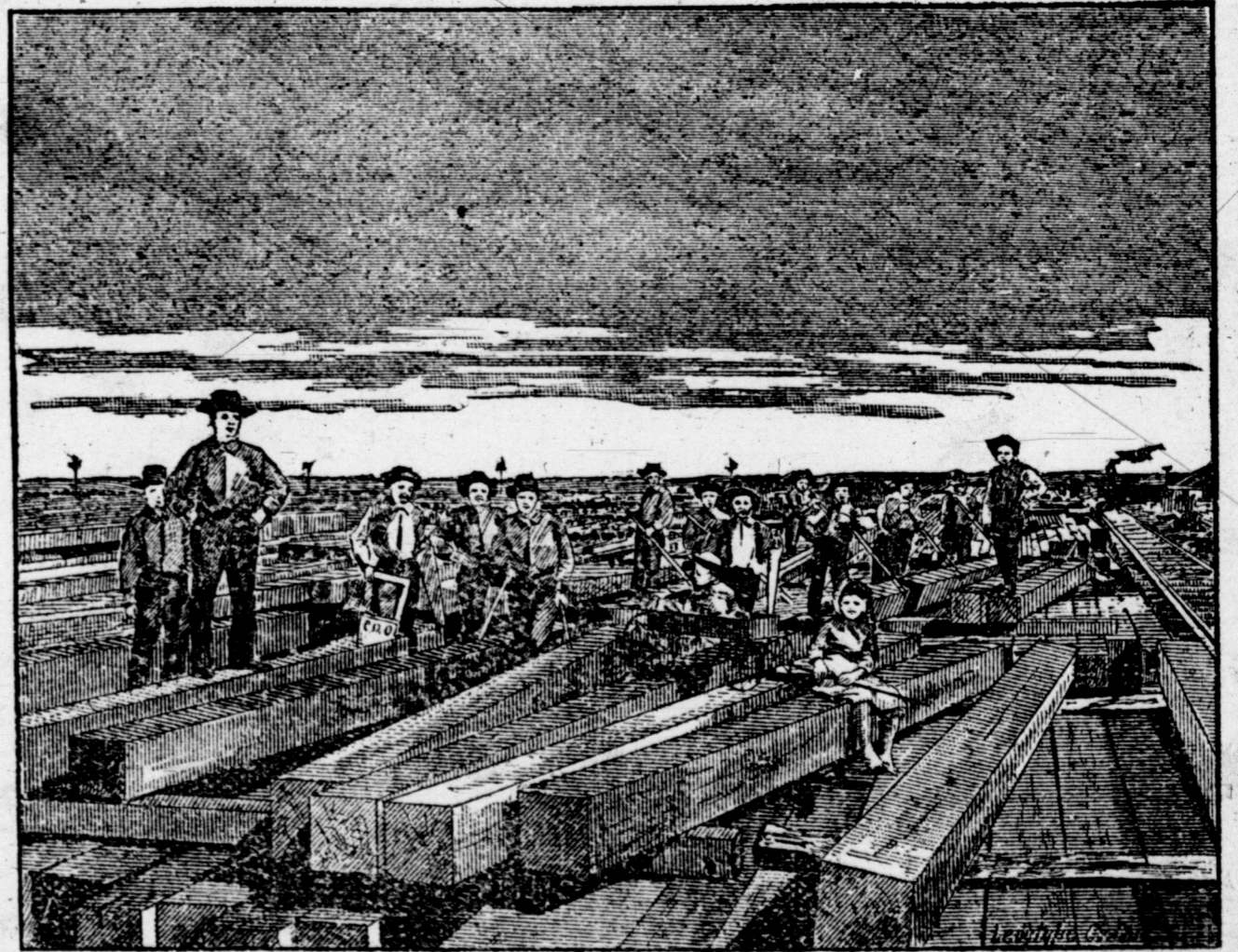
Corn will average about 32 bushels per acre; wheat 17 bushels per acre; oats 40 bushels per acre; millet 3 tons per acre. Root vegetables also yield largely in that soil. Irish potatoes produce about 225 bushels per acre; sweet potatoes, mangel-wurtzel, field carrots and beets are now undergoing trial but the results will not be obtained until later.

#### HALL COUNTY

is still occupied by large ranch owners who cultivate gardens in choice spots, and the few fields of forage they raise on which to winter stock are grown on exceptionally good lands, the crops they harvest from which could not be given as a fairly good average of the product of the county. The same may be said of Collingsworth county, in both of which counties only the richest valleys are cultivated, in which the yield is enormous, corn making 72 bushels per acre; oats 65 bushels per acre; millet 4 tons per acre; Irish potatoes 300 bushels per acre, and mangel-wurtzel, when cultivated, 22 tons per acre.

#### CHILDRESS COUNTY

has received a number of settlers since the first of March, many of whom have broken up from 50 to 1000 acres of land, part of which they planted in corn and sorghum, more to work the land than from any hope of profit therefrom. They will make fine crops of forage and in some cases good crops of corn, averaging 20 bushels per acre.



LUMBER YARD, PANHANDLE CONSTRUCTION CO.

The farms at the headquarters of the O X and other ranches are carefully tilled and very productive.

#### HARDEMAN COUNTY

has an increased acreage by about one-half this year. The general average yield of grain has been, wheat 20 bushels per acre; wheat pastured during the winter 17 bushels per acre; oats 55 to 60 bushels per acre; rye 15 to 17 bushels per acre; Johnson grass 4 tons per acre; millet 2 tons per acre; sod corn of early variety 22 bushels per acre. Vegetables of various kinds yield largely. Irish potatoes yield 225 bushels per acre. Pumpkins, cucumbers,

## Real Estate For Sale

In any size tracts,  
In Clay and Adjoining Counties.

## Farming Lands a Specialty.

Good terms and low prices.  
Address

**Weddington, Slaton & Co.,**  
Henrietta, Texas.

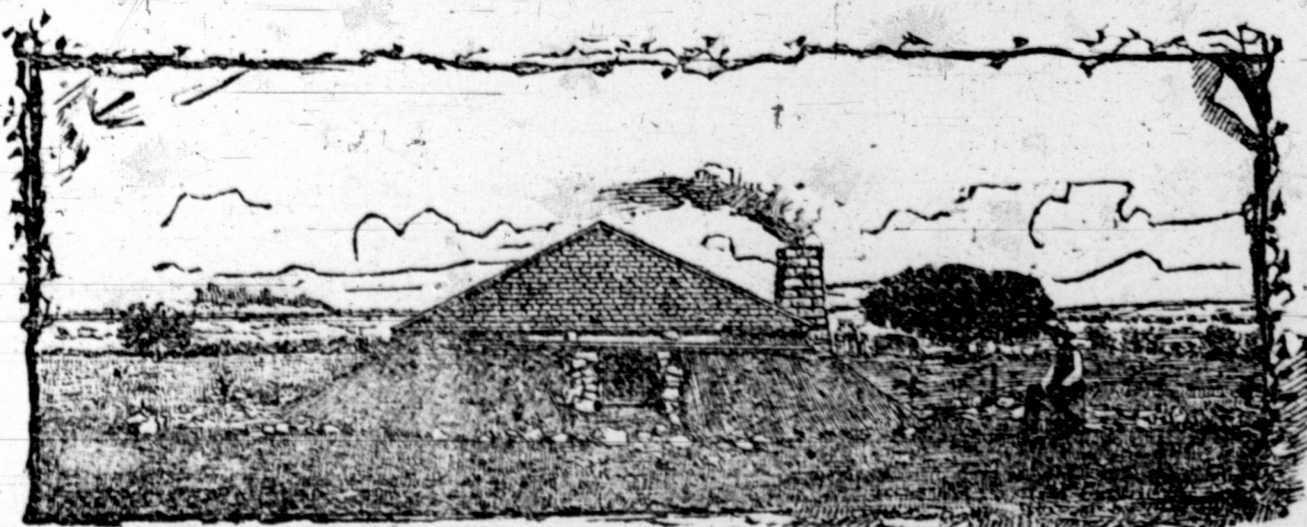
squashes and melons are very prolific. Orchards composed of pears, peaches, apples, apricots and plum trees and grapes have grown very well. Less than one per cent of these trees have been lost, and this has been caused by the ravages of an insect. Fruit trees are absolutely free from chinch bugs.

**T. E. DANIELS,**

General Real Estate Agent.

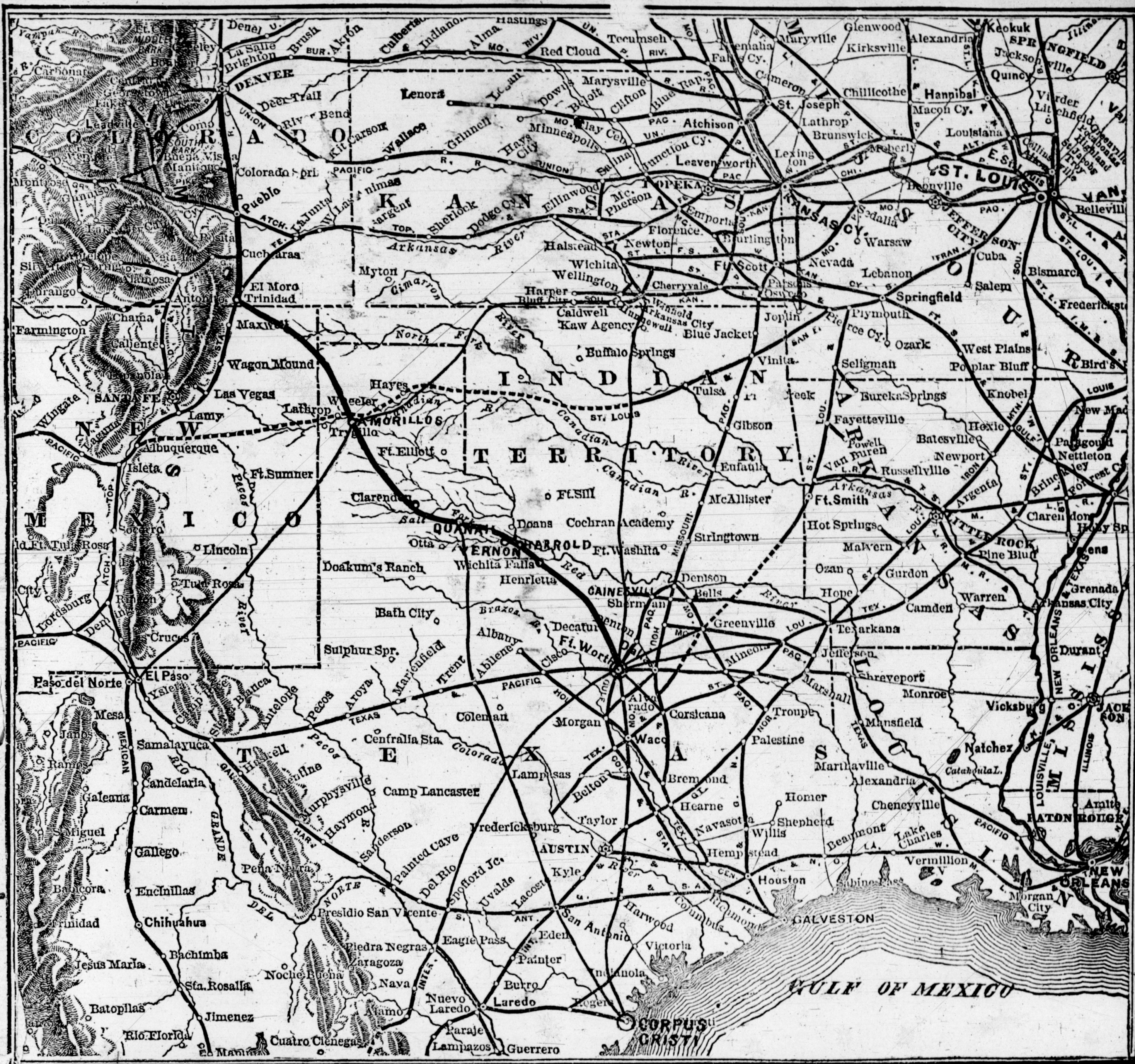
When mention is made of the enterprising real estate men of Fort Worth, the name of Mr. Daniels cannot be omitted. A native of Georgia, he has been in Texas long enough to have imbibed the spirit of Texans and to become thoroughly identified with the state and with the city of Fort Worth. Mr. Daniels was, until recently, a member of the firm of Huffman, Sellers & Co., and his experience and acquaintance gained while acting with that leading firm will be of peculiar value to him and to those who deal with him.

The business of the real estate agent requires special aptitude in estimating the values of properties and good address in dealing with purchasers. These qualities Mr. Daniels possesses in an unusual degree, which accounts for his successful dealings, and the confidence that he has inspired among his customers. A large list of properties have been placed in his hands for disposal, and the readers of the STOCK JOURNAL, who have faith in Texas real estate, will find



DUGOUT—FIRST IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PANHANDLE.

Small or Large Sums of Money can be Invested in Texas with a Certainty of Profit. R. H. SELLERS & CO., Real Estate and Loan Agents, Fort Worth, Texas



MAP OF THE FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILROAD.

**Greer County Lands.**

The Greer county lands have been the subject of an inquiry from the state land commissioner to the attorney general, as to his authorities and duties in having these lands surveyed and put upon the market. The attorney general replies in an elaborate legal opinion, the conclusion of which is put in these words:

"Therefore, under the firm conviction of the justness of the title of Texas to Greer county, upheld, justified and supported by her long adverse, undisturbed possession and occupancy of it, besides the abundance of documentary and parol proof, resting upon treaties, maps, surveys, tradition, and public official declarations of dominion over and ownership of it produced before the boundary commission of 1885-6, which in every way strengthen this claim; and in view of the further fact that this state tries the citizens thereof for offenses against her laws; derives taxes from them to support the government; acknowledges it as an integral part of herself, and as such has author-

ized and accepted its organization into a county with a full set of qualified officials; and is fully able and willing in every way to defend her claim to it, and out of public policy as well as from principles of justice to hold her vendees harmless to the last dollar which she may receive for the sales to them, and to refund to all her lessees every cent that may be recovered from them

by any power on account of their possession of these lands under her; and interpreting the land law of 1887 so as to give effect to the evident intention of the legislature; accepting the language thereof in its natural, ordinary sense; considering it in the light of the mischief it was designed to remedy, together with the implied powers there- by conferred necessary to accomplish its

primary objects, you are hereby most respectfully advised:

- 1st. That you are authorized to have said lands surveyed.
- 2d. That you are authorized to designate the school lands thereof.
- 3d. That you are authorized to sell the said school lands.
- 4th. That you are authorized to lease all the lands in that county."



RANCH VIEW IN THE PANHANDLE.

**We Offer Investments that Pay Large Dividends. R. H. Sellers & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.**

**BLOODED STOCK IN TEXAS.****Live Stock and Breeding Farms on the Line of the Denver Road.****Quality — Numbers — Variety — Good Stock and Good Properties.**

The question is often asked by breeders of older states if there is a demand for blooded stock in Texas. In years of prosperity in the stock business, this question is always answered in the affirmative. To what extent the breeding of blooded stock is carried on is seldom thought of. Texas has the credit of being a good market for blooded stock, the purchases being mostly of grades with a reasonable proportion of herd-book animals. Breeders run together in the older states and they do so in Texas. There are horse counties, swine sections, Hereford cattle counties, Short-horn districts, etc. The highest class of stock is allied to the highest class of agriculture. Breeders seek good stock and good lambs. The result is wealth.

In Texas there are numerous blooded stock farms. There is a colony of breeders in Grayson county, adjoining another in Collin county. There is a very solid confederation of breeders in Williamson county. Some are around towns like Fort Worth, Dallas, Waco, and San Antonio. Others are scattered. The Fort Worth & Denver road captured a good line of breeders, and in speaking of these people and the stock they own it is safe to assert that all are satisfied with their present locations, their country and their prospects.

At the time of the greatest boom in cattle—say in 1882—and when sheep raisers also were moving around on the sea of prosperity very little of the immense sums of Texas purchases of blooded stock went to swell the coffers of Texas breeders. The money went north and east, and the cattle brought in were liable to die by reason of acclimation fever. Great losses were incurred and much dissatisfaction resulted. People were afraid to risk too much money in an investment that promised to prove disastrous. The result and conclusion of this is that pure-bred cattle are not in such force as to be a glut in the market, and any herd of respectable dimensions shows courage on the one hand and persistency on the other. Horses, sheep and swine suffer no illness from arrival in Texas, and stand the change from any climate.

**THE AMERICAN HERD.**

The Goodnight ranch, famed for extent of territory and immense number of cattle, has a herd, called the American herd. It is composed of grade cattle and a number of pure-bred Herefords. Mr. Goodnight made a very extensive importation from England several years ago, and the stock were easily located, and thrived from the start. The JOURNAL has not heard of any blooded stock being offered for sale at this ranch, as there is a home demand for all bulls raised. This property is near the Denver road above the present operating division.

**PANHANDLE BREEDERS.**

Messrs. Finch, Lord & Nelson of Burlingame, Kansas, are well known breeders of Shorthorns and Herefords, having extensive properties there. The



INDIAN SCOUTS AT FORT ELLIOTT.

firm was interested in the Panhandle of Texas as ranchmen, with purchases and lease of lands covering considerable ground. Finally deciding to confine their operations to blooded stock, they inclosed a select property of 25,000 acres. It is one of the small ranches in the Panhandle, but as all cattle are of superior character, either high grades or purely bred Hereford cattle, it is a very large breeding establishment. It is devoted mainly to Herefords, and is situated in Hall and Donley counties, a few miles north of the railroad. Mr. O. H. Nelson resides at the ranch and sells bulls to ranchmen of Texas and some to stockmen of Old and New Mexico.

**THE IKARD HEREFORDS.**

Mr. W. S. Ikard of Henrietta was one of the first ranchmen to import Hereford cattle, and placed them on a fine tract of land in the Wichita district. His first purchases were pure-bred bulls, and he crossed them on native cows with great success. Afterwards, importing some pure-bred Hereford heifers, he commenced building up a pure-bred herd. The stock did well and the Ikard Hereford stock farm is one of the best improved properties in the state. Mr. Ikard made a successful exhibit at the Dallas fair and obtained his share of premiums.

**WINDERMERE STOCK FARM.**

Near Wichita Falls, Col. Jno. G. James, president of the Panhandle National bank, has a magnificent tract of land, fifteen hundred acres in extent. It is well watered by the Wichita river, has a good strip of timber upon it, and about fourteen hundred acres is a beautifully prairie, gradually sloping towards the river. The Fort Worth & Denver railroad runs through it. Of blooded stock upon this farm there are Shorthorns and Jerseys. The Short-horn herd consists of a few pure-bred stock and a number of select grades. The Jerseys, about twelve in number, are very fine and include representatives of the best families. Coomassie and Signal blood predominates. Colonel James believes himself to be slightly in advance of the country, but intends making his residence on the farm and devoting it entirely to the higher branches of agriculture and to raising blooded stock.

**HEREFORD RANCH.**

The ranch has been described in the JOURNAL several times, and is the best known blooded stock farm in the state. It is devoted to Herefords exclusively, and at different times Mr. F. M. Houts has imported no less than fifty-four herd-book animals, at great expense, besides purchasing every grade Hereford heifer in sight. He has now so many white-faces that he can offer for sale no less than 150 high-grade bulls each year and a few pure-bloods, also some heifers. The property consists of 4500 acres, fenced and subdivided, with running water, and 200 acres under cultivation. There are magnificent barns, outbuildings, windmills, irrigated garden, etc.; a perfect home and pleasant location, with a Fort Worth & Denver station on his land.

**RHOME'S STOCK FARM.**

Twenty miles north of Fort Worth and three and one-half miles east of the village and railroad station of Rhome, in Wise county, is the improved stock farm of Mr. B. C. Rhome. The place consists of a land estate of 6500 acres, beautiful prairie land of a black loam soil. It is in full view of the Fort Worth & Denver City railroad, and located in a square on the headwaters of Elizabeth and Harriett creeks. It is divided into two large pastures and five smaller ones, with water in each of them. A farm of 600 acres is successfully cultivated in wheat, oats, corn and barley, with one hundred acres in Johnson grass. The buildings are all substantial and spacious, the outbuildings, barns, sheds and granaries are all good and sufficient for all purposes. There are four artesian wells on the place, with windmills to force water wherever it is required. Mr. Rhome claims to have the best body of land and the best located and arranged stock farm in his section. He has a full line of all the latest improved agricultural implements. The blooded stock consists of 100 head of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, with twelve pure-bred bulls; also 300 head of high grade Shorthorns and Herefords, and four pure-bred Hereford bulls. Mr. Rhome is now grading with the Herefords simply because Herefords are in fashion, and not because of any preference over the Shorthorns.

**ANGUS CATTLE.**

The hornless blacks are represented in Texas on very few stock farms. Galloways are in strong numbers on one farm only, and the strongest force of Angus cattle are to be found near Calef on the Denver road, about twelve miles from Fort Worth. Mr. C. F. Estill, one of the famed Kentucky breeders of that name, purchased 910 acres of very rich soil, erected a handsome residence and outbuildings, bored an artesian well, subdivided his tract of land into seven farm fields and pastures, and placed upon it four fine Polled Angus bulls and twenty-three heifers. The cattle were choice and the property well selected. Mr. Estill is a successful farmer and his property has largely increased in value under his care.

**BURGESS & ESTILL.**

The same Mr. Estill and Major J. W. Burgess, late of Lexington, Kentucky, and of high reputation as a breeder of fine stock, are joint owners of a magnificent tract of land, 5000 acres in extent, at Blue Mound, between Calef and Hazlett. This tract is subdivided into nine pastures, and the appointments are superior and no conveniences or labor-saving appliances in the agricultural line are wanting. The farm is stocked with Herefords and Shorthorns, imported from Kentucky. Besides the importations, many of the best grade cattle in Texas were purchased by this firm, so that all cattle on the farm are superior. Major Burgess is manager of the Lexington Ranch company, one of the best ranch properties of Western Texas, and when he and Mr. Estill came to Texas they came to remain. They are gentlemen of experience in the higher branches of agriculture, and settled themselves in a country which knows no superior in the state.

**A JERSEY FARM.**

On the road to Decatur, only a few miles out Fort Worth, there is another farm which is devoted to the Jersey interest, and upon it there can be found twenty-five head of cattle of this breed. A few of these are related to some of the noted families and others are pedigree, being originally calves from a family Jersey cows owned in Lexington, Kentucky. The cattle were imported to Texas by Major Burge.



Blue Mound, in connection with Mr. Estill of the same district. The writer does not know the number originally imported, but there are ten grown cows now in the pen, each one proving to be good butter stock. While this farm has not paid great dividends from sales of Jersey cattle, the owner is very well satisfied that none of the females will fail to pay their board. There is a small herd of Ohio Merinos in connection with this farm; for the present these are held at another place a short distance west. These sheep have paid good interest every year by sale of bucks and wool. This is the experimental farm of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

OTHER FARMS.

MAJ. J. J. JARVIS, the state senator from this district, resides in the vicinity of Azle, a village of Tarrant County, and owns an extensive and valuable farm. His property is largely devoted to horse stock, and his purchases of Percherons include some choice stallions and a good selection of mares. He is a great lover of horse flesh and has pinned his faith on the draft breeds.

CAPTAIN DAY is on the borders of Tarrant and Denton, and was the pioneer in raising the driving horse from Texas mares. His stallions are from extra speedy stock. Every mare on the captain's farm was raised by himself, and it is many years since he bought any stock. The Day ranch is stocked with Shorthorn cattle in addition to the horses and is one of the largest properties in Texas on which everything is good.

MR. H. C. WILSON, a new comer who arrived from the mining districts of the West, bought a good property on the Denver road a few miles from Fort Worth and began stocking it with Jersey cattle. He afterwards added Shorthorns and is now determined to follow the red, white and roan banner to the end. He has good stock, a profitable and highly productive farm, and the water he uses is the same sparkling artesian supply as obtained at Fort Worth.

GEN. JNO. KNIGHT, recently deceased, was the possessor of a good farm devoted to jacks, jennets and trotting horses. His son is now in possession of some really good and superior stock. The Knight property is on the Denver road and is admired greatly by all who see it.

In the same district is CAPTAIN S. L. EASLEY, a veteran handler of mules, whose blooded stock consists of Merino sheep and Shorthorn cattle. A magnificent farm property, closely cultivated and very rich, is in sight of Fort Worth, as are many other good properties owned by men who combine agriculture with stock raising and who believe that in the profits of the farmer's operations "blood will tell."

Little Giant of the Southwest.

While the eyes of the busy world are on great enterprises in course of development all over the country, this corner of our great country may escape their notice. Quietly, but steadily, a system of railways is being established that will soon bring the Southwest into that prominence which belongs to it, by bringing into prominence its latent resources and directing capital to its development. Reference is made to the San Antonio & Aransas Pass railroad. The scheme of a railroad from some point on the Gulf of Mexico through San Antonio, the metropolis of Texas, to the great Northwest, has been the dream of many of the foremost men of this great state, but it remained for Uriah Lott, who was the inaugurator of the Texas-Mexican from Corpus Christi to Laredo, to come up and help organize a company and put the work under way. The most sanguine friends of the enterprise only hoped to reach the Gulf after a couple of years of hard and trying efforts. Quickly recognizing the executive abilities of Mr. Lott, the local projectors of the scheme put everything into his hands, and to his management, with the assistance of Capt. M. Kenedy of Corpus Christi, and B. F. Yoakum of San Antonio, may be credited the wonderful success and progress of the enterprise in these times of almost unprecedented financial depression.

Only two years ago this work began, and now not only has the primary ob-

ject been attained, but in reality there are three Gulf termini, Corpus Christi, Ingleside and Harbor Island. From a local Gulf road for San Antonio, it has grown to a rapidly spreading railway system, with a line from Kenedy, 60 miles South of San Antonio, to Wallis, on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, connecting for Galveston, and Houston to the South, and for all points North reached by the great Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system. Another line is under construction from Yoakum, between Cuero and Hallettsville, to Waco, via Flatonia, on the Sunset road. From San Antonio the road is extended north-west to Kerrville, some 70 miles, and lines are being run on towards the northwest and into the great Panhandle. There are in all now 366 miles of track down and in active operation at this date, October 1st, 1887. A corps of engineers are locating a line from Beeville to San Diego, Duval county, and on towards Brownsville, and will begin on the same in a very short time. This railroad traverses one of the richest sections of America, and one of the most desirable, both for business and health, offering unequalled opportunities for every branch of industry. At San Antonio you find the largest city in Texas supplied with all the modern conveniences and luxuries, with a climate that is famed the world over for its life-giving qualities in all pulmonary diseases. It is yet in its infancy as to its capabilities for greatness. Northwest of that city you enter a region of hills or mountains with intervening rich agricultural valleys, especially adapted to stock farming and fruit raising. South, the road passes along the beautiful and fertile San Antonio river valley for 60 miles, and then over gently undulating prairies to the Gulf, traversing one of the most prosperous stock countries in America, and also susceptible of a high state of cultivation. From Kenedy to Wallis, and on the Waco line, the road passes through the very richest cotton growing section in America, taking production and health into consideration.

To give a detailed account of this vast territory and its varied capabilities would overstep the limits prescribed for this article, but for particulars you are referred to B. F. Yoakum, General Traffic Manager S. A. & A. P. Ry., San Antonio, Texas, who will cheerfully furnish you with any information as to price of lands, stock, or other necessary information to one who is seeking a home.

Price, Maupin & Co.

Amongst the many reliable men and firms in the real estate and live stock business using the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL as an advertising medium, few can offer to the investor any greater advantages in the way of purchasing facilities than the firm of Price, Maupin & Co., who office at the Mansion hotel, Fort Worth. Dr. Price, the senior member, is a gentleman of large experience, and carefully studies the merits and value of properties placed in the hands of the firm for sale. They reject any properties which are unsuitable or too highly priced, and have so obtained a very valuable list of properties and can sell at prices in accord with recognized values in the localities where they belong.

Mr. Maupin is a stockman and a successful breeder and farmer. Visiting Texas at a time when the state was suffering from the first drouth in many years, he examined the Northern Texas district at the very worst time that he could see our products, and decided it was good enough for him, and he remained and now owns two good productive properties. As a breeder he has had considerable experience and is now handling stock of all descriptions on commission, and also buys on order. The firm has large connections. The card of the firm is on page 30.

A Strong Investment Firm.

We call especial attention to the card of Caswell Bros., real estate and investment agents. Messrs. Caswell Bros. represent a party of New England bankers and manufacturers, who have recently invested \$150,000 in Fort Worth real estate. Messrs. Caswell Bros. can give the best of local and Eastern references, and to any one wishing to invest in Fort Worth real estate without visiting the city, we can recommend them as a safe and reliable firm and worthy of confidence.

Piper & Schultness are headquarters for all kinds of fence wire, 249 Market street, San Antonio, Texas.

GAÑO BROS., Dealers in Real Estate,

1101 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

Bargains in Dallas City Property and Texas Farms and Ranches

OFFERED FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY.

THE FISH & KECK CO., (INCORPORATED.)

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

We have the experienced working force of the late firm of A. J. Balder & Co., as follows: GEO. O. KECK, FRANK O. FISH, W. C. MURRAY, WM. SUMMERS, Cattle Salesman, Office, Bookkeeper, Yardman, HARRY HILL, LOUIS KURTH, also W. J. CUMMINGS, Solicitor, Hog Salesman. We will be represented at Western shipping points during the range season. Authorized agents for sale of strays of Pan Handle Stock Growers Association.

Beat This With a Windmill.

SAN ANTONIO, Sept. 17, 1887. This is to certify that Messrs. Geo. Holmgreen & Sons of the Alamo Iron Works, San Antonio, supplied me with horse-power pump and jack, which gives me perfect satisfaction. Said horse-power pump throws out a volume of water amounting to 4000 gallons per hour. The well is only 12 feet deep. One-horse power and works with ease.

J. M. CAMPBELL.

CONVERSE, BEXAR CO., TEX., August 1, 1887.

Alamo Iron Works, San Antonio, Tex.: Dear Sirs—The horse-power and all-iron jack you placed over my well is giving entire satisfaction. I am lifting 600 gallons per hour 255 feet, with one animal with ease.

Very truly yours, W. F. MILLER.

THE WILLIAMS RUPTURE CO.

Rupture Radically Cured.

So that you are no longer burdened with a truss, and life no longer endangered by the rupture becoming strangulated, by the Williams Method, controlled by the Williams Rupture Co. Dr. T. H. Williams, Dr. F. J. Dickey, Dr. Fred Williams, Dr. M. F. Losey, Practitioners; Dr. A. D. Seoby, Practitioner and Business Manager. We also furnish an Abdominal Support and treatment for all Womb troubles, which are superior to any other, as attested by hundreds of ladies cured. The treatment can be applied by the patient herself, without undergoing the torture of instruments. Cures insured when desired. Call on or address the Williams Rupture Co., 803 Main and 804 Elm streets, Dallas, Texas.

Merchant Tailors.

Douglas Bros., 703 Main street, Dallas, Tex., have received their stock of fall and winter suitings. That they have received the very latest styles is evidenced by the popular run of custom now accorded their house. They are the finest fitters in the city. They have grown with us, and are therefore an "all home enterprise." They study the wants of our people and make prices as reasonable as good work and straight goods will warrant. They keep the very best workmen that can be had, and when you order with them, the response is prompt, and scrupulously correct. A suit from them means an elegant fit, popular styles and solid goods. The STOCK JOURNAL finds pleasure in introducing the firm to its many readers.

Wagon and Carriage Repository.

John S. Witwer has enlarged his wagon and carriage repository, making the whole building two stories high. It now extends from Elm street to Pacific avenue, 200 feet. Mr. Witwer is now stocking up with a fine line of vehicles, and parties needing a nice carriage, buggy, phaeton, surrey, side-bar, buck-board, or in fact most any style of vehicle, can be accommodated by calling on him. Repository 713 Elm street, Dallas, Texas.

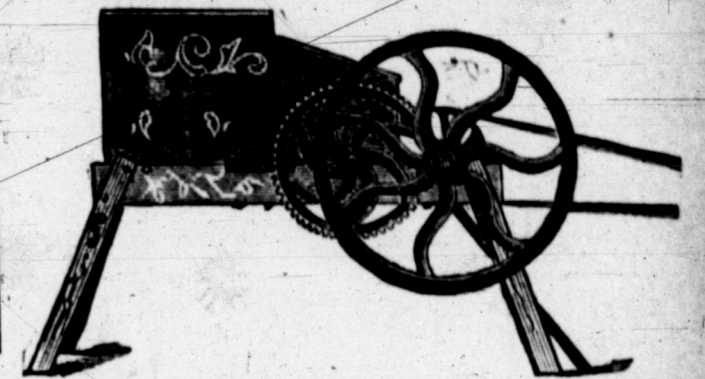
ORGANS & SEWING MACHINES.

50 Styles. Cut Prices. Big Inducements. Goods sent on trial. New, perfect and warranted 5 years. Agents Wanted. Ask for Free Circulars at once. GEO. F. BERT, 251 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Manhood RESTORED. Remedy Free. A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c. having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address C. J. MASON, Post Office Box 3179, New York City.

A NEW INVENTION NO BACKACHE. RUNS EASY. 2 1/2 Cords of Beech have been sawed by one man in 9 hours. Hundreds have saved 5 and 6 cords daily. "Exactly" what every Farmer and Wood Chopper wants. First order from your vicinity secures the Agency. Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Address FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 303 S. Canal Street, Chicago, Ill.

CATTLE FEEDING.



Undoubtedly the best machine for the purpose—crushing corn, husk on or off, wet or dry, frozen or soft, at the rate of 100 bu. per hour, with two-horse power. Sold on trial and shipped from storehouses North and West. Circulars free. Address E. A. PORTER & BROS., Bowling Green, Ky.

Cattle Wanted for Spring Delivery.

We have a number of contracts to fill for spring delivery, and we now want: 6000 yearling steers. 6000 two-year-old steers. 400 three and four-year-old steers. Those having cattle to sell will do well to correspond with us, stating where cattle were raised, time of delivery, price, etc. A liberal advance payment will be made at signing of contract. WEBB, CAMPBELL & HILL, Albany, Texas.

Geo. Ellis & Co., Real Estate Brokers,

607 Main Street. We have One Million Dollars worth of city, farm and ranch property for sale. For bargains call on us. GEO. ELLIS & CO., 607 Main street, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED,

A herd of good cattle, steers preferred, in exchange for a choice piece of Chicago business property, consisting of stores and flats, valued at \$60,000; also, want 1000 good North Texas 3 year-old steers. In reply state lowest cash price, the county where raised and give brand. FRANK R. BAKER, 232 and 234 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ills.

Rocky Mountain Herd A. J. C. C. Jerseys,

Consisting of choice females, headed by the STOKE POGIS-RIOTER bull.

"ACE 18988."

Bull calves and heifers for sale. Address, CHAS. E. HILL, Valverde Farm, Denver, Colorado.

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China Pigs, Fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Ponies bred and for sale by W. GIBBONS & CO., West Chester, Chester county, Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

## MONEY IN GRASS.

## Opportunities in the Panhandle.

We farm to make money. Experiments in farming when given to the world with the results in detail show an outlay from two to ten dollars per acre; in specialties the investment is greater. The plowing deep, cross plowing, seeding, harrowing, cultivating, mowing, raking, stacking, threshing, sacking and hauling all cost money, and the charge is against the crop. It is an investment made annually with varied results. The entire failure of a wheat crop is a dead loss of five dollars per acre. This is a rough estimate and is possibly a trifle excessive; it is near enough to serve the purpose.

If in the ordinary crop farming we consider the owner of a farm—a man who employs labor—has to make an investment of five dollars per acre each year before he can look for favorable results, then is the matter of grass farming of interest because the investment is not made each year, and no working expense is incurred unless success is assured. At first grass farming meets with an objection. "You can never get rid of it," and such a remark was once answered by saying "a good stand of the poorest grass on average soil is better far and more profitable than average farming."

The grass having a very bad name, Johnson grass, is especially adapted to the Panhandle of Texas. A farmer of Erath county speaks of it as follows:

"Johnson grass is the only cultivated grass that has been tried in this locality, but it spreads so rapidly, and is so difficult to subdue, that farmers are afraid of it. It can be kept from spreading by not letting it go to seed. It does not make choice fodder for cattle, but is excellent pasture for hogs in the winter. They work on the roots, which are large and very numerous, and do not seem to hurt the yield for the next year."

G. W. Jenks, Stephenville, Erath county, Tex., says: Johnson grass is susceptible to cold, hence is not an early grass, but when it does come it grows very fast. The roots are valuable for hogs, and they can be plowed up and saved for cow feed without injuring the stand for the following year. Stock raisers speak in high terms of it. It will no doubt prove a valuable grass for the ranches in Northwest Texas, as the yield is immense, and it stands the dry summers exceedingly well.

John Vernon, Willow Hole, Madison county, Tex.: Johnson grass makes very good pasture, all kinds of stock eat it freely, and hogs eat the root to some extent. It makes very poor hay, and must be plowed and well harrowed every year even to make good pasture. It will grow and make seed without plowing, but the growth will be short after the second year. The plant, however, is a great curse anywhere near cultivated land, say within half a mile. The seed gets scattered somehow, and it is impossible to subdue it on cultivated land, at least in the South. I have been told that to plow it in the winter and let the roots freeze will kill it, but not such freezes as we have here. I have tried it, and the

freezes only kill the roots which lie on top of the ground.

John A. Hill, Whitehouse, Tex.: We need something that will stand a long, dry, hot summer. Johnson grass will do this, but it is too hard to subdue. A great many ranchmen and farmers are experimenting largely with it; some praise it highly, others are not well pleased with it.

Dr. Vasey, government agricultural department, says that Johnson grass is best adapted to warm climates, and has proved most valuable on warm dry soils in the Southern states. It is occasionally more or less winter killed as far south as the northern portion of Texas and Alabama. Its chief value is for hay, in regions where other grasses fail on account of drouth.

Any man who reads this will do well to consider the subject of grass culture should he contemplate settlement in the Panhandle of Texas. As a grass country it has been said to excel the balance of the state. There are many who will doubt that acre for acre the Panhandle is equal in grass production to the settled counties. Be this as it may, the Panhandle grows a better beef steer than any other section of the country, and with the exception of a few farmers only that can show a record of three or four years, the wealth of the Panhandle country was all derived from grass.

Johnson grass is estimated to yield from three to four tons of hay per acre. Cutting and stacking would not cost two dollars per ton, baling will cost two dollars more. A two-ton crop would require the annual outlay of eight dollars per acre, and at present price of baled Johnson grass hay bring a net profit of ten dollars per acre, after allowing a dollar a ton for delivery and paying cash for all work done. Nearly every ranch in the Panhandle has a patch of Johnson grass. Those who have it "brag on it mightily;" those who have it not are not so certain about it.

Until recently Johnson grass was considered an experiment; now it can be found on many farms, so many having it in every section of the state that to enumerate would be an endless task. The seeding used to cost so much that only a few Johnson grass pastures exceed one hundred acres. No man has any quantity of Johnson grass on his farm without making money out of it, and all are increasing their acreage. The opinions given above were selected because they went to show the objections to the grass. The Johnson grass enthusiasts are cranks.

There are thousands upon thousands of acres of land, light soil, deep red in color, now growing native grasses. Not a rock, boulder or stump is in the way. Every labor-saving implement can be used to advantage and cost of labor reduced to a minimum. Once a stand obtained, and it is as easy to obtain a stand of Johnson grass as to raise a crop of oats, then every rain in spring, summer and fall keeps the grass growing. It is not a question of making a profit? It is how much or how little.

There are soils and locations upon which Johnson grass might be well considered out of place, but on two dollar land a profit of even five dollars per acre ought to be considered good pay.

## What Kind of Immigration Does Texas Need?

Texas Real Estate and Immigration Journal.

On the subject of immigration there is such diversity of opinion among the most thoughtful minds in our country as to the expediency or in expediency of continuing the unrestricted invitation to the poor and oppressed of every nation to come to our country and make their homes and enjoy the blessings of our free institutions, that it becomes our duty at this time to carefully weigh the matter as to what class of immigrants Texas desires.

The haymarket scenes of Chicago disclosed the fact that our country is already cursed with a set of native-born anarchists—natural born leaders—whose wildest schemes awaken a response in the heart of the European anarchist, and in view of our past experience with this class, their immigration to this country is certainly cause for grave fears, and several states are seeking to protect themselves from this scourge by legislation. The seed sown by these classes in free America is bringing forth its legitimate fruit, anarchy, socialism, riot, murder and strikes, and is causing thoughtful men to pause and consider whether our institutions are not seriously endangered by this class of immigration. And native Americans are not alone in giving this vexed question their serious, candid thought. Our foreign-born citizens are many of them inveighing against the exportation from Europe of the pauper and criminal classes.

Texas wants immigrants to occupy her thousands of fertile acres and build her industries, but she does not want criminals and paupers. To the honest and industrious of every nation—such as are able to comprehend the genius of our republican institutions, and will respect and obey the laws of the land—Texas presents a more inviting field than can be found elsewhere.

But how can we discriminate against the vicious classes? It is a well known fact that the better classes of immigrants from the old country make as good citizens as America can boast of. They are honest, hardworking and frugal, and love the institutions and laws of their adopted country, and have no sympathy for or affiliation with the anarchists or socialists who infest our large cities and threaten the overthrow of our most cherished institutions.

Shall the doors be closed against all foreign immigration in order to shut out this vicious and worthless class which is being thrown upon our shores by nearly every ship which arrives from Europe, and whose presence is a constant menace to the very government that offers them an asylum (we can hardly say homes, for this class neither desire nor appreciate homes)? Most assuredly we cannot do that, but a system of quarantine against the criminal and pauper element sent to this country should be established as a matter of self-preservation; and when the fact is known they should be turned back and not allowed to land upon our shores.

The class of immigrants Texas desires to settle upon her fertile lands and build up her towns and cities (whether native or foreign-born) are those who appreciate and love the free institutions of America and who, if necessary, would give their lives in defense of those institutions and principles. Texas wants immigrants from every country, provided they are honest and industrious, and can appreciate the priceless boon of American freedom. This is the only requirement. It matters not what are their politics or their religion, so that they are loyal to the country which guarantees them greater liberty and protection than any other government on the face of the earth. But all good citizens will be a unit in the verdict that it does not want that class who are constantly breeding riot and disturbance, and who have no regard for law, order

or the institutions of the country which gives them protection.

This is a plain statement of the case, and is not intended as a reflection upon the loyal foreign-born citizens of our state, thousands of whom are numbered among our most worthy and enterprising; but the class mentioned are being rapidly thrust upon us, and generally seek lodgment in the large and densely populated cities, and Texas should look well to it that these uneasy, restless disturbers of the peace be not planted on Texas soil, for they are noxious weeds, and it is next to impossible to root them out if once given a foothold.

Texas opens wide her doors and extends a most cordial welcome to that class of immigrants who expect to become law-abiding citizens, and by labor, industry and thrift build for themselves homes and fortunes. To such she holds out many and great inducements, among which may be enumerated: Rich, fertile lands in great quantity, to be had cheaper and on easier terms than in any other state in the Union; a climate unexcelled by any, with the mildest of winters and summers tempered by a delightful cool and never-failing south breeze; cool nights, which make sleep refreshing; pine, mineral and coal lands in great quantities, undeveloped and cheap, and offering the rarest inducements to investors. No state in the Union is forging to the front so rapidly as Texas, or has greater variety of resources or more undeveloped wealth. In short, Texas is the place for the man who is trying to get on in the world.

## In Borden County.

DURHAM, BORDEN CO., TEX.

Durham is located on the North fork of the Colorado river or what is locally called Bull creek, situated in the center of Borden county, eighteen miles east of the Staked Plains on the headwaters of Bull creek and thirty-eight miles Northwest of Colorado, Texas, a town on the Texas & Pacific railroad. Bull creek empties into the Colorado river about twenty miles southeast.

The topography of the valley through which Bull creek flows is plateaued and undulating, extending many miles on either side of the creek thence gradually rising, rolling, dotted with hillocks, dells and creeks; the water shed all flows into Bull creek, thence the divide in a northeasterly direction, sloping to the Double Mountain fork of the Brazos river and on the southwest to the headwaters of the Colorado river, both issuing at the foot of the plains.

The Bull creek country is admitted by all who have any means of knowing, to be most fertile, its soil heavy and rich, covered with a luxuriant growth of native grasses too numerous to mention, all of which attain the highest state of perfection. Mesquite trees abound in great numbers; along the creeks and in thickets grow cottonwood, hackberry, wild china and mesquite trees, giving both shade and shelter. The best cattle ranches and the finest cattle in Texas are to be found in this vicinity. Agricultural pursuits turn out highly satisfactory, Grasses for haymaking, forage crops plants and vines all grow and thrive.

Splendid cool soft water is found at a depth of twenty-five feet from the surface and many flowing springs of cool soft water gush forth their limpid streams.

Rainfall is sufficient to be depended upon for all the moisture required to successfully grow and mature all vegetation to supply the wants of the business of the country.

The postoffice of Durham is where the valley broadens to a distance of over ten miles, surrounded by advantages for cattle breeding unequalled in any part of the United States.

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

TEXAS PANHANDLE-

A Steady Increase in Population and Production of Grain and Cotton. A Few Comparisons.

An Answer to Inquiries from Home Seekers—How Land Can be Obtained and in What Quantities.

FORT WORTH, TEX., Aug. 15, 1887.  
To the Editor of the Gazette.

The increased wealth of the state of Texas from the 1st day of January from various sources is by actual computation \$24,250,000. This represents an increased valuation in real estate, railroads and the augmented values brought about by the development of the natural resources of the state by the railroads penetrating its territory.

This growth is but a medium statement of facts that are recognized by investors all over the country.

A Chicago paper says of Illinois: "Two showers in April and one each in May and June have had but a temporary effects on crops. Stunted yellow spears, bending disconsolately over immense beds of dust, are the only evidence that farmers sowed any corn this year. Leaves of fruit trees are falling off, and fruit which promised to be plentiful is wrinkled and dried to the stem."

Texas, in the worst drouth the state has ever passed through, could present no such terrible picture as this. The Panhandle has been without rain from June till November, but only once has this been known.

For many years this country has had a steady increase in population and product of grain and cotton. Reports from seventy-five counties in the state show an increase in the acreage of cotton planted. Five counties report a fair yearly average. Seventy-two counties report a good stand of cotton, and two counties report a fair average. Sixty-five counties report an increase in the acreage of corn as compared with 1886, and nine counties report the acreage as a little over the average.

Wheat is reported, on the whole, as being 100 per cent. greater than last year in the northwestern portion of the state; oats, millet and Johnson grass about the same.

I take great pleasure in offering you the following information as to how to acquire the public lands in Texas. As there are constant inquiries being made from home-seekers to purchase some of our public lands, we reply, once for all, that you cannot buy less than 160 acres, or 320, or 480, or 640, but not more unless you select purely grazing land without permanent water and not adapted to agriculture. Of this pasture land, you can buy not to exceed four sections. The dry land will cost you two dollars per acre, but you must come in person to the county seat of the county where the land lies, or to which it is attached if in an unorganized county, and call on the county clerk, who will show you a public record of the classification of all unsold state lands. If in looking the ground over you find the land to suit you, you will get a blank form for an application to purchase, and such other information concerning the law and the land as may be known to him. You will then execute a sworn affidavit, in your application to purchase, that you want the land for a homestead and no other person or corporation is interested in the purchase, and that you will, within six months, actually settle upon the land and improve the same. You will forward your application to purchase direct to Hon. R. M. Hall, state land commissioner, Austin, Texas, inclosing the sum of \$32 to the order of ex-Governor F. R. Lubbock, state treasurer. This is one-fortieth of the principal on a section of dry agricultural land.

If you select land with permanent water on it, the cost will increase to \$3 per acre, which is one-third more than the unwatered land. If you buy land that is valued chiefly

for its timber, you will pay \$5 an acre cash down. On all these lands (except the timber sections) you will pay one-fortieth of the principal annually, according to the appraisalment put on each section in classifying and valuing it. Each annual payment on the principal must be made on or before the 1st of August, together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the unpaid principal.

After you have occupied the land for three consecutive years and made the required payments of principal and interest due at that date, you will be allowed to pay the balance due on the land and obtain a patent for same, provided you have resided on the land for the time specified. At any time after you have settled on the land and bought it you can sell it to another actual settler, who will be required to assume your obligation to the state. All the unsold state lands are now on the market for sale to actual settlers only, for the benefit of the common school, the State University, Lunatic Asylum, Blind Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Asylum and the Orphan Asylum funds.

The Donley land district is composed of the counties of Donley, Armstrong, Briscoe, Carson, Randall and Swisher, with headquarters at Clarendon. Public lands in these counties are being culled every day. Excellent state lands can be had here and a good location secured by coming at once. The sooner you come the better you will be served. When you come call on us and we will take pleasure in telling you all we know about the Panhandle. —Panhandle News.

Land which has heretofore been known in the state as purely grazing, as distinguished from agricultural, watered or timbered sections, is intrinsically of more value to the farmer than either of the other two classes. What is known as grazing lands resembles the plains of Kansas and Nebraska, gently rolling prairies on which water can be found at depths varying from twenty-five to seventy-five feet. On the higher lands, the depths at which water is found is greater. On what are known as watered lands in Texas, there are large tracts of barren country, either sand or rock, and their value is much less than that of the rich prairies covered with grass, on which the stock range. As for the timber sections, there are but few of them and they are absolutely worthless for any purpose after the timber has been cut off.

Land Commissioner Hall is doing everything in his power to get the lands classified and in marketable shape by the 1st of September, and has so fully outlined the policy he intends to pursue that an actual settler, taking up and occupying any of the unoccupied state lands, can be certain of having the first right to purchase. Mr. Hall's entire policy is shaped with a view to inducing settlement in the Panhandle.

The difference in the land laws of Texas from those of the United States is that when this state entered the Union she preserved her autonomy, and all of the lands within her boundaries were reserved to the sole use and benefit of the inhabitants. Many of the laws were shaped after the manner of the old Spanish or Roman code. Successive legislation in the matter has however nearly assimilated the method of acquiring them (these lands) to United States laws, and I think the foregoing explanation will be readily understood by our readers.

There is a general disposition on the part of large cattle owners in the Panhandle to dispose of their stock on easy terms to actual settlers, enabling the settler to open up his farm with a handsome promise of profit, and at the same time giving the original holder of the stock an opportunity to dispose of his cattle. This, with the fact of the country being fitted to produce hogs in great abundance, will make its trade well worth looking after, and investments here absolutely safe and paying.

Immigrants coming into the country will need supplies of all kinds. Sugars and syrups will undoubtedly come from New Orleans and meats from Kansas City. All other supplies will doubtless come from New York to New Orleans, or some Texas port; thence they will be distributed throughout the country which is now being developed.

For some three or four years to come there will not be enough food product raised in Texas to supply the immigration coming into this country, as a consequence of which farmers settling in the country will receive the highest price for all they produce, and the scenes that were witnessed and fortunes that were made in Illinois in 1864 and in Kansas in 1873 and 1874 will be repeated in Texas. The best criterion by which our prosperity can be judged is the interest manifested in investments in this country by Eastern capitalists, especially parties living in Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island. They seem to take much interest in this country and put out money more freely than any other class of people. Many of them are offering money at low rates of interest, which their knowledge of the Panhandle and the certainty of good crops have made them feel safe in doing.

There are two falls of snow in the Panhandle, each of which is from 2 1/2 to 4 inches, and they lie on the ground from three to five days. The first occurs about the middle of December and the second between the 15th of January and the 10th of February. These snowfalls are great preservatives of moisture and do much towards making the raising of small grain a success.

Rain fall in Texas, as given for the past 8 years	42.84
Mean daily temperature	64
Mean daily relative humidity	57
Mean daily dew point	73.2
Prevailing direction of winds	S-E
Highest velocity, 38 miles per hour.	

JOHN ADAMSON.

The Staked Plain.

N. A. Taylor writes as follows of the Staked Plain: "What strikes me most about it is the wonderful fertility of the soil of the Staked Plain. There are whole counties on the Plain where the land is as rich as can be, with no poor land at all as far as I could see. It is a deep loam, varying from chocolate to black. The development of water is the great problem in that country. With water for irrigation when the rains are insufficient, that country will prove the most productive in the world, as I most truly believe. It will grow the richest wheat in the world, from thirty to forty bushels per acre; in fact will grow most anything in abundance. And the development of water does not seem to me a hard problem. I have heard of no failure to get it by digging, and artesian wells will no doubt be equally successful. The character of the country is very favorable to such wells, so much that I believe there will be no failures when that mode of getting water is attempted. A good artesian well on that fecund soil would soon enrich its owner."

"You think the Panhandle is a great grape country?"

"I think it the greatest grape country in the world, not excepting California. It is a wonderful country for anything that grows on vines, including melons, pumpkins, and all such things. The native grapes of the Panhandle are excellent in themselves, and may be greatly improved by cultivation, but probably their chief value consists in this—that the finest European grapes may be grafted upon them and grown with perfect success. The European grapes do not succeed anywhere in the United States east of the Rocky mountain ranges, owing to a miserable little pest known as the phylloxera, which feeds upon their roots and kills the vine. These creatures do not attack the American vine, or if they do they do not hurt it. Therefore, if you graft the European grape on the hardy phylloxera-resisting and drouth-resisting grapes of the Panhandle you will hit it,

for the climate there is admirably suited to nearly all the best European grapes. I have put some intelligent men in the Panhandle to work on this idea, and in a few years you will have your markets here in Fort Worth supplied from that country with as fine Muscats, Muscatels, Zinfandels and Chasselas as you now get from California. I say this with absolute certainty, because I cultivate grapes myself and speak with knowledge. The happiest and richest countries in the world are those that produce the most biscuits and wine. It is the combination of wheat and wine that has made France for centuries the marvel of the world for thrift, happiness and high civilization of her people. The same combination will do the same thing for the Panhandle. It has already done so in California. Moreover, a wine-producing and a wine-drinking people are never a drunken people, for the reason, I suppose, that if you accustom a man to good wine, he becomes too much of a gentleman to get drunk."

R. F. TACKABERY!



The popular saddle and harness manufacturer of Fort Worth, Texas. Mail orders specialty. Received the first and only premium for Best Make of Texas Stock Saddle at the great Dallas State Fair.

J. R. POLLOCK, M. D.

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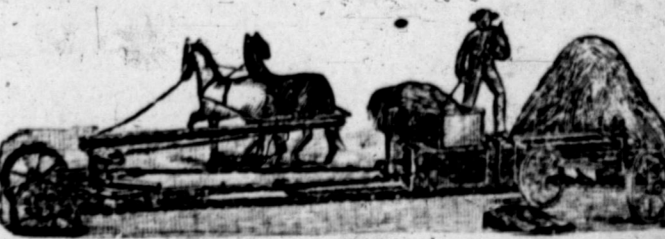
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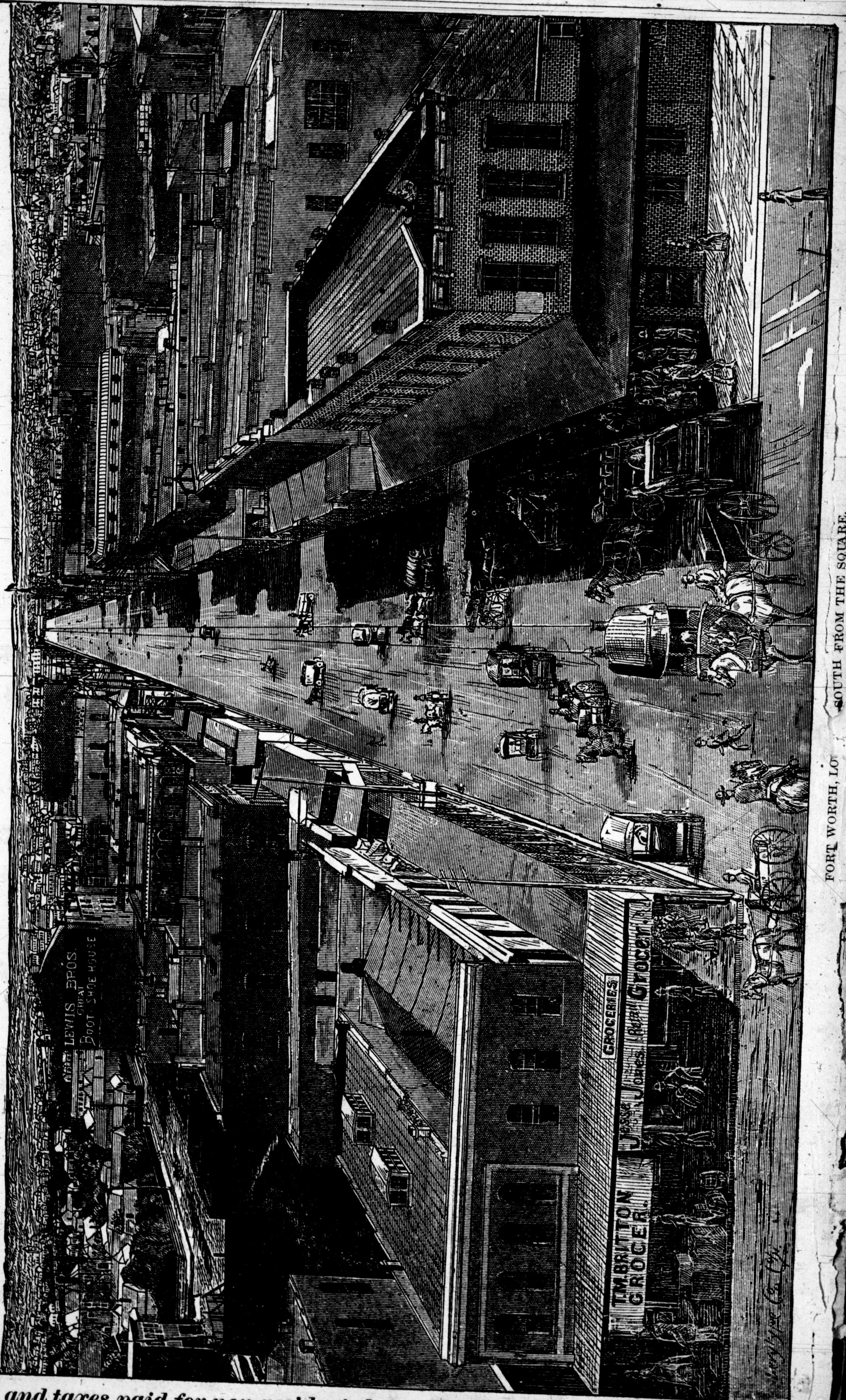
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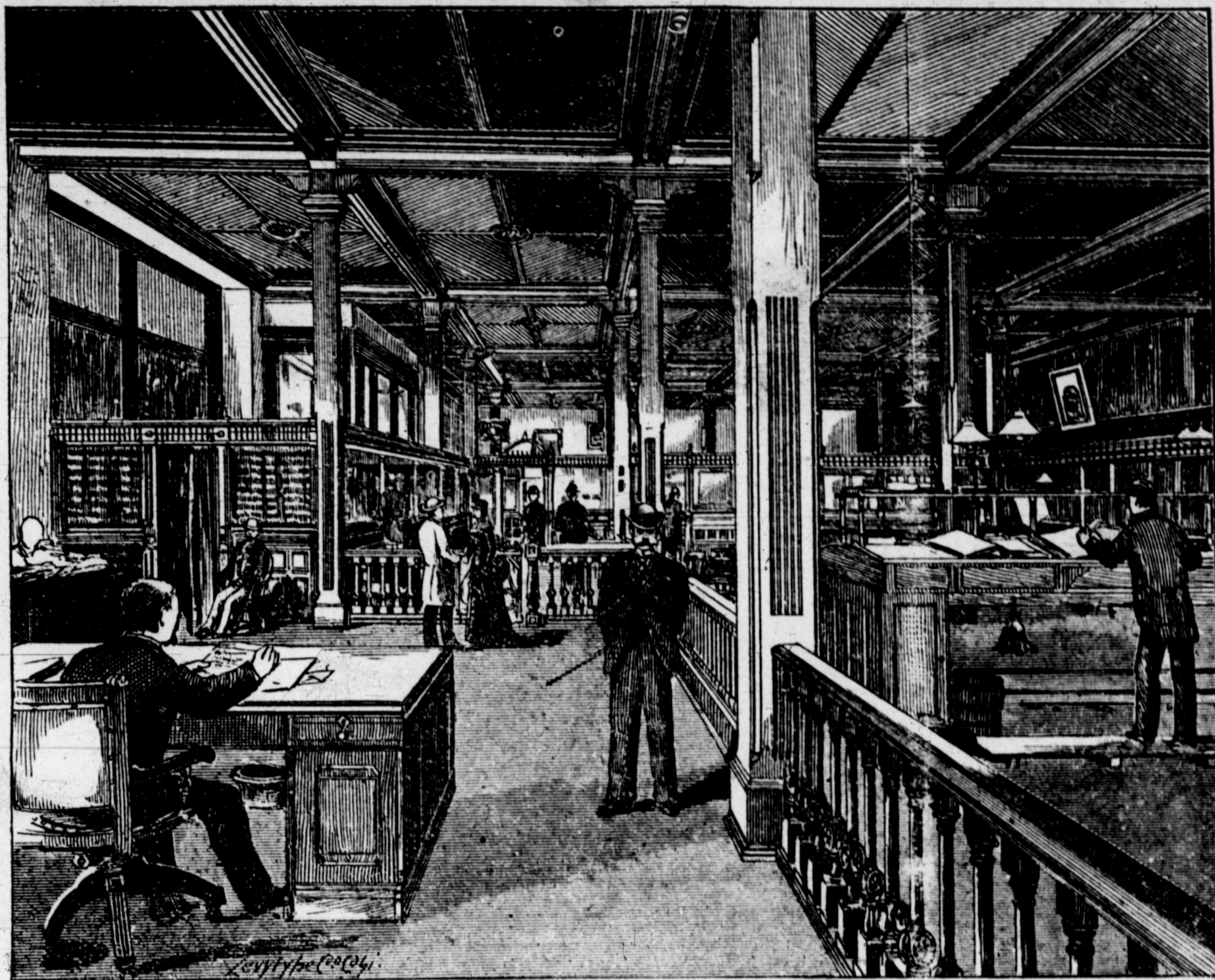
**FORT WORTH'S PRIDE.**

**Joseph H. Brown's Wholesale Grocery House and Baking Powder Factory.**

The accompanying illustrations will give one an idea of the interior offices and sample room of Joseph H. Brown's great wholesale grocery establishment, and on the 32d page of this paper will be found an excellent picture of the mammoth building, with a glimpse of the Baking Powder factory, where Silver Loaf Baking Powder, candy, chewing-gum and flavoring extracts are made for the wholesale trade.

The name and fame of Joseph H. Brown are coextensive with the entire Southwest. His trade, while it covers all Texas, is not limited to this state, but extends to the states and territories surrounding Texas. His sales mount up into the millions annually, and every year gives him a still larger circle of customers, for new ones are constantly gained while old ones are held by the strongest of ties—that of self interest. And this trade and these magnificent buildings are the results of a dozen years of effort of the man whose business genius and enterprise they represent.

A thorough and detailed description of the interior and exterior of this enormous building was printed in the STOCK JOURNAL last March, and little could be said that would be new to the readers of this paper. To quote from the JOURNAL of that date, "the interior of the building itself is finished in red-wood, oiled and varnished, and fitless of paint. The walls and ceiling (22 feet from the floor) are elaborate models of the joiner's art, every



BUSINESS OFFICE—JOS. H. BROWN'S WHOLESALE GROCERY.

**A SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS**

**And the Substantial Business Man Who Has Created It.**

One of the pioneers of Fort Worth, and from that time until the present one of the most successful business men of the city, is W. F. Lake. He has grown up with the city. Like many others of our leading citizens he began to lay the foundation of his fortune in a small way, and has by conservative and energetic business methods added to the territory covered by his operations, until his representatives cover all of West and North Texas, and the sales of his goods have carried them into every town tributary to Fort Worth.

Only by deserving a reputation for fair and square dealing can a man live and thrive and increase his trade in this day of strong competition. The fact that he has thrived is usually pretty good evidence that he has deserved it. Tracing his progress from the small beginning of a dozen years ago in a small and obscure frontier town, one can see in the growth of Mr. Lake's business the prosperity of a man who has made himself, and deserved it.

The large store-house fronting on Main street, and covering a great part of the block between First and Second, is filled with one of the largest stocks of hardware, glass and chinaware to be found anywhere in the state. The stock embraces every class of goods, from the most elegant, chaste and costly, to the plainest and most substantial for general use. Fort Worth is the center of Western trade, and Lake's is the center of the hardware trade.

The STOCK JOURNAL derives a peculiar pleasure from contemplating the prosperity of such men as W. F. Lake.

They are the kind of men who have made Texas, and whose presence here is a guarantee of the future. We can only regret that we have not more of them.

**Tackabery's Saddles.**

The fame of the Tackabery saddle has extended all over the Western and Northwestern country, whose people know a good saddle when they see it, and appreciate such an article when well made. The trade of this house has forced itself, through merit, to the far Northwestern states and territories, from whence orders come to the Fort Worth makers for the famous Tackabery saddles. If there is one thing that a cowboy looks upon with pride, it is his saddle. He is not very proud of his horse. Anything on four legs that bucks and can live without being taken care of, suits him; but his saddle must be a work of art and of substantial endurance. These qualities are combined in the Tackabery saddle, and therefore they favor it. Another great advantage is the patent girth fastener, which everybody who has ever bestridden a mustang will appreciate. It is the safest and quickest device for fastening a girth ever yet invented and it has contributed a great deal to the popularity of the saddle that it goes with.

This patent girth buckle can be applied to old saddles also.

**PRICE & BELL, Land and Loan Agts.**

ABSTRACTORS in Parker, Wise, Montague, Cooke and Grayson Counties. Offices: Weatherford, Decatur and Gainesville. WEATHERFORD, TEXAS.



PORTION SAMPLE ROOM—JOS. H. BROWN'S WHOLESALE GROCERY.

piece of wood harmonizing with its fellow, and nothing discordant, intrusive or out of place is anywhere discoverable. The furniture itself is in keeping with the grandeur of everything around. The carvings are of carved mahogany; the desks, the most elegant work of the cabinet maker, of mahogany and rosewood. And yet, there is nothing gaudy or showy in the style, nor is there anything to show a sacrifice of substantiality and reliability to mere ornamentation."

The part of the building devoted to the storage of goods covers considerably more than 100,000 square feet of space, without including the Baking Powder factory, itself 75x100 feet and three stories high. Everything that is food, and useful to his wants in preparing food, is to be found here.

**TRICE & BURBRIDGE.**

**Enterprising Firm, Winning Success by Deserving It.**

Not the oldest and longest established firms that win in Fort Worth. The men who "get there" are the men who have pluck and a knowledge of

the needs of their business. This is how we account for the extraordinary success of Trice & Burbridge, the young men who comprise the young firm of that name. They came here, less than a year ago, and went into the real estate and loan brokerage business. To-day they control some of the most valuable business properties in the city, and have in their hands many elegant residence places. Bellevue Hill and the Texas & Pacific additions are under their control, which offer some of the best opportunities for speculative investment to be had anywhere in Texas. They will take pleasure in showing the prospective investor over these grounds, which cannot fail to appreciate very rapidly in value. A call at their office, corner of Fourth and Houston streets, will pay anybody who has much or little money to put in Fort Worth property. Their tasty and attractive advertisement on the first cover page of the STOCK JOURNAL tells fully of their business.

No saddle is complete without Tackabery, Shaw & Co's. lightning girth fastener.



SIDE STREET IN QUANAH, TEXAS.

Your Stocks and Bonds and buy TEXAS OR MEXICO Real Estate from R. H. Sellers & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

PANHANDLE NEWS.

MOBEETIE, TEXAS.

Much interest was felt here in the visit of Land Commissioner Hall, recently, to the Panhandle. So many alarming rumors as to the land policy of the state have been in circulation since the law into effect, that the people had become thoroughly alarmed. It was popularly believed that under the new regime some of the best portions of the Panhandle were to be made subject to absolute lease, and this impression had so roused popular indignation that protests were going up from every quarter of the Panhandle, both from press and people. Mr. Hall's visit has resulted in allaying these fears to a large extent. He expressed himself as most favorably impressed with the Panhandle—its resources, climate, etc. The commissioner seemed much astonished at the quality and variety of agricultural products and vegetables produced in this section, specimens of which were shown him. He intimated that a large proportion of the lands would be classified as agricultural and that, save in exceptional cases, the lands would be sold at the minimum prices of two dollars for dry land and three dollars for an acre for watered lands. The report that the Greer county school lands were to be placed upon the market he characterized as a mistake, and said that there was no authority under the law to sell them. Mr. Hall left here last Friday for Mangum, the county seat of Greer, where he has called a meeting of citizens which will be held to-day, for the purpose of consulting with them about the complicated state of affairs in Greer.

The situation of the cattle industry in the Panhandle has undergone a radical change by the coming of railroads. It is recognized and fully conceded to-day by most of the big cattlemen that the old ranch system cannot exist in competition with the system of stock farming which the new era will introduce, and that the million-acre ranch will soon have to submit to the dissecting knife. It is doubtful whether any policy that might be adopted by the state would result in the perpetuation of the big pastures, for the simple reason that, with but few exceptions, the cattlemen themselves are averse to the continuation of a system which has been attended with so many disasters. The old methods will be abandoned because they have not proved successful, and the ability to lease at four cents offers no inducement to continue them, when with a free range they were unprofitable. No candid man engaged in the cattle business will deny that the concentration of individual interests was a mistaken because it was accomplished at the cost of individual efforts and activity, which are so necessary to success in this business. The industry is fast reverting to individual hands, which are preparing to accommodate themselves to the inevitable smaller herds and better breeds. When the stock-farming plan is generally adopted this will be the greatest stock-producing country in the world.

It is generally understood that many of the leases of Panhandle lands which have already been consummated are intended to subserve a temporary purpose, and the lessees do not contemplate holding them for any great length of time. It is no secret that some of the great corporations which are still solvent are getting ready to dispose of their properties. They will lease their ranges until an opportunity is presented to make a satisfactory exit. Some few small stockmen are leasing because of the erroneous idea which

seems to have gotten a wide circulation that the new law is equivalent to a herd law. It is safe to predict that about all the leases have been made, and that the future will be more prolific of forfeitures of leases than of new applications to lease.

"To the man with a little ready money in his pocket a fine opportunity is now offered for an investment in cattle, better than is likely to come again." So spoke a man to-day who is laying the nucleus for a competency in a stock farm of no mean proportions. He produces his own supplies and is letting his cattle accumulate—a simple plan by which any man of energy and fair business ability can become independent in a few years in this country. The speaker continued: "A fellow who keeps his weather eye open can pick up little bunches of stock cattle just now at from \$6 to \$10 per head. Only three or four years ago they were worth from \$15 to \$35. It is hardly possible that they will reach that figure again soon, but I look for a steady advance after the opening of next spring. Suppose they go to \$15, which is a low figure considering the price of beef everywhere, the man who has bought at \$7 and \$8 will realize a nice little sum on his investment. Yes, sir, if I had \$50,000 I would put every cent of it in cattle right now—that is, if I had a place to put them. The man who buys when the market has touched bottom is bound to win; yet when cattle are low everybody is afraid of them, and when they are high everybody wants to invest. A year from to-day this country will be full of people who will be saying to themselves, 'what a fool I was for not putting my spare cash in cattle last year.'"

Reports from Greer county indicate that notwithstanding the complications surrounding land matters there the county continues to receive a good immigration. The advice given them by Commissioner Hall to lease the lands they have occupied until the legislature shall put them upon the market, will probably be followed by most of the settlers. It is learned that they were greatly disappointed at the result of the commissioner's recent visit, as they expected it would lead to a sale of the lands.

There is a good demand for private lands in this section, and the agents of the big holders are kept busy.

Uncle Sam paid off the soldiers at Fort Elliott last Wednesday. Some \$50,000 are distributed here quarterly from this source.

Maj. White of Seguin is here on a prospecting tour. He says the Panhandle is the best part of Texas.

James McKenzie of the Cresswell ranch in Ochiltree county was here last week and made a favorable report on the cattle interests in that region.

Some cow-boys out of a job secured Francklyn company's farm in Roberts county and put it in oats. They will harvest 5000 bushels or more.

Preparations are being made by a number of farmers in Wheeler and adjacent counties to sow wheat this fall. On account of the poor facilities for marketing and the absence of flouring mills, no wheat has heretofore been raised in this country. The coming of the railroads will make it one of the staple products of the Panhandle. The success of other small grain here shows the adaptability of the country to wheat.

Mr. R. P. Perrin of Cleburna arrived in Mobeetie recently, and is now making a tour of exploration in the in the upper neck of the Panhandle. This is his first visit to this section, and he avowed himself most agreeably surprised in the character and productions of the country. Said he, "if our

people only knew the truth about the Panhandle, it would get a heavy immigration from Central Texas, where land no better, if as good, is worth three and four times the price of the lands here. You have the most delightful climate, I have ever enjoyed. When I left home the heat was so intolerable one couldn't get a decent sleep, but here I find a blanket comfortable at night. All in all I believe the Panhandle is the best portion of Texas I have seen."

Peaches were sold in Mobeetie last week, raised in this vicinity. Those who have experimented with this fruit have been rewarded with good success.

Perhaps the most unfounded of all the erroneous ideas which have been more or less disseminated about the Panhandle is that it is a drouthy region. The truth is that in no part of Texas is the rainfall more regular or abundant than in this section. Almost every other locality has at some time been afflicted with a drouth. The country surrounding Mobeetie has never known one. Last year when suffering on this account was almost universal, not only in Texas, but throughout the South and West as well. Wheeler and its sister counties produced good crops, and were favored with a good rainfall. It may sound strange to those who have been accustomed to look upon the Northwest as fitted alone for pasture purposes, to hear it stated that the seasons are more reliable here than in any other part of Texas, yet it is a fact which is demonstrated by the following report of the United States signal office at Mobeetie (Fort Elliott) which details the rainfall from 1880 to 1887, inclusive:

	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887
Jan'y	0.47	0.33	0.61	0.65	0.65	0.01	0.01	0.01
Feb'y	0.05	0.76	0.16	0.33	0.27	0.87	1.44	0.06
March	0.41	0.53	0.04	0.32	1.83	1.49	0.10	0.10
April	0.16	1.26	0.66	0.82	1.08	4.67	2.44	6.06
May	4.48	5.27	7.48	4.56	6.29	7.23	0.23	7.01
June	4.50	0.10	1.54	1.66	6.82	9.80	3.45	2.39
July	2.11	3.28	5.65	2.87	1.29	3.62	1.50	0.92
August	1.70	0.49	1.55	6.56	5.60	4.94	4.57	0.00
Sept	0.54	3.18	3.18	4.97	0.84	0.65	0.60	0.00
Oct	2.40	0.60	2.32	5.32	5.54	0.60	5.04	0.00
Nov	0.10	0.42	0.96	0.04	2.14	0.25	0.18	0.00
Dec	0.35	0.26	0.40	0.84	3.05	2.10	0.09	0.00
Total	16.79	16.16	24.76	28.21	33.91	27.07	21.67	0.00

Good rains have fallen during August and September, insuring an excellent corn crop, and keeping up the supply of vegetables of all kinds, which have been unusually abundant.

Speaking of vegetables, it is safe to say that not even the famous products in this line of the "cross timbers" can be compared with the products of the Panhandle garden. There is hardly a variety of vegetable which is not grown and grown successfully by the farmers of Wheeler county. New comers are invariably started to exclamations of surprise and admiration by the extraordinary size attained here by all vegetable growth. In the office of your correspondent there is to-day a jam potato, weighing four pounds, and it was one of the lot many of which were but slightly inferior in weight. Beets, onions and potatoes which will slice to neatly cover a saucer are not unusual. Mobeetie is as well supplied with vegetables as any town in Texas. There are several thrifty market gardeners in the immediate vicinity, whose wagons make daily rounds, heavily freighted with all kinds of vegetables, water-melons, musk-melons, etc. The supply of these is scarcely less abundant to-day than it was a month ago, thanks to the refreshing rains of which mention has already been made.

The impression is prevalent among those who have never visited this country that life in the Panhandle is attended with the hardships which are popularly and often justly ascribed to western life. The truth is that with the exception of those conditions which a dense population alone can produce, this section can claim all the material advantages which belongs to a progressive and intelligent people. It is

an undeniable fact that in those elements which make up a hardy, thrifty and daring character, the western people excel all others, partly because this is a healthy invigorating climate, partly because such a spirit is infectious, but chiefly because only people with strong ambition and dauntless resolution forsake the houses of their fathers to seek their fortunes in a new country. Westerners as a rule are bold, independent, self-reliant. Results are crowded into days here which in old communities, weeks are required to accomplish. Now that the work of development has fairly been begun it will only be a matter of a few years until the Panhandle will tread upon the fore-skirts of Western civilization. He who has closely watched the progress of the various sections of Texas toward wealth and population and will study the conditions of this country must inevitably conclude that ere this century has passed into history the Panhandle may challenge comparison in each with the most favored localities of the West.

The religious interests of the Panhandle are being diligently looked after, and the task of guarding them has been confided to most excellent hands. The three churches which are pushing religious work with most vigor in this country are the Northern and Southern Methodist, and the Northern Presbyterian. The first is represented by Rev. W. A. Cooper who lives at Clarendon; the second by Rev. W. L. Harris, for whom a parsonage has been built on the Washita river in Hemphill county, and the third by Rev. George K. Scott, who lives in Mobeetie. Each church is making preparations to extend its enterprises in the Panhandle. Rev. Dr. Little, synodical secretary of the Presbyterian church, for Texas, recently made an extended tour through the Panhandle, accompanied by Rev. Scott of this place, and Albright of Seymour. He was charmed with the prospects of the country, and it is understood will recommend that his church shall prepare to occupy it all along the line. A similar trip was recently made by Rev. Mr. Crist of Fort Worth, presiding elder of the Northern Methodist church, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Cooper, which will probably lead to like results. Rev. Mr. Harris held a camp meeting in August, on the Washita river, at which there were thirty-five conversions. It will be noted that religiously, as well as otherwise, the Panhandle is in a most prosperous condition.

"It is my judgment," remarked a Panhandle man, of whom it might be said that he came in with "the conqueror," that a man with one thousand head of cattle can make more money in this country than one with ten thousand. It has been demonstrated by sad experience that cattle must be fed during the winter to prevent disastrous losses, and it is impossible for the man with his many thousands to arrange for feeding them. It was attempts to do business on too grand a scale that floored so many of the companies. They bought stocks of ten and twenty thousands, depopulated their ranges yearly by heavy shipments, declared big dividends, soared high and finally when the day of reckoning came collapsed. They simply permitted their cattle to die of exposure and starvation during the winter, and when the census was taken they found one thousand where they expected two. The cattle business is all right and as much money can be made out of it as ever if conducted on business principles. But the old methods have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. The result is all the better for the country. When before we had one man or one corporation with 100,000 cattle, we will have in the future one hundred men with 1000 head each. The 'baron' lived in a foreign or a distant city, purchased all his supplies abroad and shipped

FORT WORTH, LO. SOUTH FROM THE SQUARE.

them in, and occupied whole counties to the exclusion of all other population save the few cow-boys required to officiate at the round-ups. The small cattle growers will be citizens, will, under the new methods, occupy with the same amount of cattle not exceeding one-third the area of territory grazed under the range system and best of all they will thrive and grow independent where the 'baron' of the range sunk hundreds of thousands. A stock farming country is the most prosperous country on the globe. This will not only be the best stock farming country in the Union but it will rival California in grapes and Nebraska in wheat. Think over that carefully and compute if you can the greatness which the future has in store for the Panhandle."

The preliminary survey of the Frisco road, between Mobeetie and Fort Reno has almost been completed. The line which will undoubtedly be selected passes through Mobeetie, and it is now regarded as a certainty that it will get the road. Reliable information indicates that it will be pushed forward from Sapulpa, I. T., into the Panhandle very rapidly. It is confidently believed that through trains will be running from Mobeetie to St. Louis by January 1st, 1889. Should that belief from well founded, Mobeetie will take a part in the race for commercial supremacy which has already begun in this country, and the superior character of the country surrounding it, together with its advanced state of development, to begin with, will give this place many advantages in the sharp contest.

SMALL SHOT.

Sheriff Arrington is growing a crop fifty acres of millet on his farm in Gray county on the plains which will cut two tons per acre. This is a fair sample of the yield of millet in that vicinity.

A Texas Cowman in Dakota.

E. W. Miller is just in from a drive to Dakota, where he went with the Keystone Cattle company to deliver 2300 head of cattle. They left Dickens county, Texas, the 25th of May, and landed near Buffalo Gap, Black Hills, in about 90 days. The trip was a successful one, the losses being trivial. The gentleman says he saw plenty of fine grass and water, and the largest and fattest cattle he ever saw—Texas cattle that had been in Dakota a year or two. He says they are substantially spaying all the cows there; that, in fact, they say they don't want any calves at all. He thus describes the spaying: "Twas an expert at the business from the East; a small, sharp-eyed, dandish fellow, but he never seemed to make a mistake. The knife was always applied to the right place. There were four or five windlasses in a group, and the animal lariat would be raised on the one nearest. Six or seven hands operated, and the small man with the sharp eye kept right up with them, and in this way he operated on 350 in one day while I was there. It didn't seem to take him a minute to do the job. The fellow held the knife in his mouth all the time when not using it—didn't mind the blood. He cut into the side every time. I saw more money in a week there than I have in the last ten years in Texas. Texas ones are worth there from \$10 to \$12, and twos from \$14 to \$16. There's an abundance of range, and very little probability of it being overstocked."

Panhandle News:—H. W. Taylor has accepted the position of general manager of the Clarendon Land and Cattle company, and has moved his family and fixtures to the ranch headquarters near old Clarendon. Mr. Taylor is a thorough stockman and we hope his appointment will prove pleasant and satisfactory to himself and the company.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

PANHANDLE CLIPPINGS.

Items From the Local Press.

Tascosa Pioneer:—Travel is increasing so between the end of the railroad and this place that stages generally go back and forth daily now for the accommodation of travelers.

Tascosa Pioneer:—A careful study of the geography and topography, of the lay of the land and course of the streams, in this immediate section, is calculated to convince any man that at this precise point is the most likely crossing of the Canadian river for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, when it enters the Panhandle next year heading toward El Paso. This is not wind work, and there is nothing chimerical about it; but the simple sequence of her natural advantages and unequalled location, that will have the inevitable effect of making Tascosa dirt valuable from and after this date, and unto all time.

Tascosa Pioneer:—The question of what kind of lands will be found principally in this particular district, under the rules governing the land office and its classifiers, is just now asked by a great many. Mr. Mabry is at present engaged upon the work of reporting the three counties of Oldham, Potter and Deaf Smith, which are the ones at present most in demand for purchase, and inquiry elicits from him this information: The lands are to be classified, as ordered by the general land office, according to the quality of soil principally composing each block, or section. Water has nothing to do with deciding the agricultural or grazing quality of the land; seasons do not determine it; nothing but the nature and appearance of the soil itself. So that by this rule the plains and rich valleys must all be included in the agricultural. Thus Oldham has much that is agricultural and much that is grazing land; Potter has much, possibly a trifle more, that is agricultural, and Deaf Smith, being nearly all rich flats or richer valleys, probably has much more good lands than either of the others.

Panhandle Herald:—Do not wait until the last section of land in Carson county is taken up before you come to seek a home, but come right along and choose from the few good remaining sections.

Mobeetie Panhandle:—Oats are being harvested in these parts, and are a fine crop. The heads are long and heavy with well-developed and plump grains. The yield varies in different localities and fields, estimates by practical farmers ranging from forty to sixty bushels to the acre.

Panhandle Herald:—A letter of enquiry from Ellis county was received by the editor, asking if we regarded Carson county as a good stock raising place? Also the following astonisher: What will Carson county do without stock. So far as our observation goes, we do not consider it to be the best stock country in the world, because the tall, nutritious mesquite grass causes cattle to get so fat, that they cannot well be driven or shipped a long distance to market. The deep alluvial soil is too rich and valuable to graze cattle on!—The county is not much on stock raising, but we are going to raise the largest crop of children to be found in Texas. We are going to have a sturdy, prosperous farmer and his family on every quarter section of land and plant a schoolhouse on every rising swell of our grand, majestic prairie. Instead of depending on fatted calves, we are going to depend on corn, wheat, pork and beans, and all the cereals, fruits and vegetables that could be raised in the Garden of Eden.

Tascosa Pioneer:—A number of exchanges outside the state are telling it that Panhandle school lands can be bought for actual settlement at two and three dollars per acre, on forty years' time at six per cent. interest.

The figures per acre and the time allowed are correct, but they have the interest one per cent. too high. Five per cent. and forty years' time is the inducement.

Panhandle News:—The altitude of Clarendon is 2800 feet above the level of the sea.

Panhandle News:—The Fort Worth & Denver folks have bored a well on the plains near the Potter county line and have found an abundance of splendid water at 175 feet.

Distance Table From Clarendon to

Mobeetie.....	50 miles,
Carson City.....	35 "
Quanah.....	83 "
Fort Worth.....	274 "
Tascosa.....	120 "
Palodura.....	26 "
Quitaque.....	75 "
Matador.....	100 "
Deep Lake.....	30 "
Camp Supply, I. T.....	145 "
Commission Creek, I. T.....	195 "
New Kiowa, Kansas.....	235 "
Abilene.....	250 "
Colorado City.....	300 "

Tascosa Pioneer:—Wild grapes are ripe and it is said that there are considerable quantities of them along all the creeks.

Mobeetie Panhandle:—A gray-haired native Texan called on us within the week, who uttered only a truth, when he said: "They ain't any part of Texas that can sorter compare with the Panhandle." During an eventful and changing life he has seen every part of the state, and lived in many different regions of it. After more than a month with a party looking over our country, this is his honest judgment, and he is enthusiastic. He came with the belief generally obtaining throughout the state—of which the Panhandle is nominally a part—that we had a great barren country of drouth and sand and desperadoes. And now our truly Panhandle condition in these matters being known, he will grow to the Panhandle.

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 unsalable. Nobody has ever complained about Silver Loaf Baking Powder because it is full strength, absolutely pure chemically, and makes the most wholesome bread of any powder on the market. The guarantee of J. H. Brown is in itself sufficient to make it go like hot cakes.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. J. H. Payne, Oculist, Terrell, Texas. The local indorsement which this gentleman has earned will have more weight than any word of commendation from us. Those who are afflicted with diseases of the eye would act wisely if they consult Dr. Payne.

To the Afflicted.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. J. R. Pollock in this issue of the JOURNAL. To those who are afflicted with rectal troubles we can recommend the doctor as a specialist in that particular; he having effected some remarkable cures in cases which had become chronic. Dr. Pollock successfully treats consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, dyspepsia and all other chronic diseases with oxygen and electricity. Correspond with the doctor if you need the services of a reliable physician who can give the best of references.

Silver Loaf.

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.

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FORT WORTH TEXAS.

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C. E. LEE, - - - - - Sec. and Treas.  
PHILIP H. HALE, - - - - - Editor

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**THE CITY OF FORT WORTH.**

**A Brief Description of One of the Chief Cities of the State.**

[The following descriptive facts and figures relating to the city of Fort Worth are taken from a pamphlet prepared by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bureau, and will be found reliable and moderate.]

Fort Worth is now a city of thirty thousand people, nine-tenths of whom are the outgrowth of the past ten years.

In 1876 her population was less than one thousand. A few of her then leading citizens, recognizing her natural advantages and having faith in her future growth and prosperity, went to work with a will to improve and utilize these advantages, and though laboring under a chain of adverse circumstances, the city stands to-day a monument of success, creditable to the indomitable energies and enterprise of her people. They early adopted, and have constantly pursued, a most liberal policy toward all enterprises of a public character.

**Railways in Operation.**

It can be said of Fort Worth, without the least exaggeration, that she has already deservedly earned the position and influence of a more than ordinary railroad center. She has been made a prominent point on and contributor to every one of the several great systems of railways entering the state from the east, west, north and south, and probably no city in the state to-day is so well provided with railway inlet and outlet.

Fort Worth holds the same relations to the Southern that Duluth and Omaha hold to the Northern and Central interoceanic routes.

The railways now in operation and leading into and out of Fort Worth are:

**TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.**

The Texas Pacific, main line; the Texas Pacific Transcontinental branch, the former reaching from New Orleans by its connections to El Paso and San Francisco, and the latter by its connections from St. Louis to Fort Worth, where it joins the main line.

**ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY.**

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, from Atchison, Kansas, and from Kansas City direct through the Indian Territory, and by its purchase of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe has direct connection with Galveston and points on the Gulf.

**MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.**

The Missouri Pacific, direct from St. Louis and from Hannibal via Sedalia, Fort Scott, Indian Territory, Denison to Fort Worth, and thence on south via Waco, Austin, San Antonio to Laredo on the Rio Grande, at which point it makes connection with the systems of roads in operation in the Eastern states of Old Mexico.

**FORT WORTH & NEW ORLEANS RAILWAY.**

The Fort Worth & New Orleans, now owned and under the control of the Houston & Texas Central, and which is a part of the Southern Pacific system, has its starting point at Fort Worth and runs in a southeasterly direction, and affords close and quick communication with Houston, Galveston, New Orleans and Gulf ports.

**GULF, COLORADO & SANTA FE RAILWAY.**

The Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, or

popular "Midland Route," recently merged with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company, thus rendering it a great central "through line" from the gulf to the lakes. This, with its subsidiary lines, or branches, affords our people superior facilities for reaching all, or nearly all, the principal business centers in Southern and Middle Texas, as well as the great commercial emporiums of the North and East.

**FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY.**

The Fort Worth & Denver, starting from Fort Worth and running in a northwesterly direction into the growing and popular "Panhandle" country of Texas, is by no means the least important of many lines of railway in operation and leading out from Fort Worth, and developing the country tributary to her. It is fully described elsewhere in the STOCK JOURNAL.

**FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.**

The Fort Worth & Rio Grande, now completed to Granbury, in Hood county, a distance of forty miles, and to be pushed forward without any delays to Brownwood, 130 miles, and from thence on to Presidio del Norte and Chihuahua, will become, as it now is, the popular Southwest and short line to Mexico, and will fill an important place in the railway wants and ambitions of Fort Worth. This road and its branches will bring to Fort Worth the cattle, grain and wool product of one of the richest and best portions of the state, and place her in direct communication with a vast, growing, industrious and thriving people.

Thus it will be seen that Fort Worth has already secured eleven railway inlets and outlets from as many different points of the compass, and through these, now already in active operation, she has become the most accessible and most important railway and commercial center in the state.

**ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS & TEXAS.**

The St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas is now building from Fort Worth to a connection with its main line at Commerce.

In addition to these, the Chicago & Rock Island railway is preparing to build to Fort Worth from the North, and the Fort Worth Western is chartered to build toward the Northwest, and is actively locating the line and getting ready to lay track.

**Street Railways.**

Fort Worth has already a very complete system of street-car service. Three different companies are operating lines on all the principal streets and every part and suburb of the city. Passengers can take the horse cars at the union depot, on the arrival of trains, and go to any part of the city for five cents. The aggregate of street-car service now in operation is about fifteen miles.

There are more miles of graded and graveled streets in Fort Worth than in all the other cities of the state.

**The Business of Fort Worth.**

Some idea of the volume of business done here can be formed from the following figures, obtained from reliable sources, and which are substantially correct:

Freights received and freights forwarded by the different railways for the last year were found to aggregate 1,546,160,000 pounds, equal to 77,308 car-loads, and this is exclusive of cotton and cattle.

There was 27,542,893 pounds of cotton shipped from here last year, and 80,152 head of cattle.

The wholesale trade has become an important feature in the general business of the city. The aggregate sales of the exclusive wholesale dealers will this year fully reach \$7,000,000.

There are some of these wholesale houses which would reflect credit upon any city west of the Mississippi. We have one wholesale grocery house equal in beauty, capacity and arrangement to any house in America, and doing a three million dollar trade yearly.

The transactions in cattle alone will aggregate many millions annually. It is here the buyers and sellers meet and

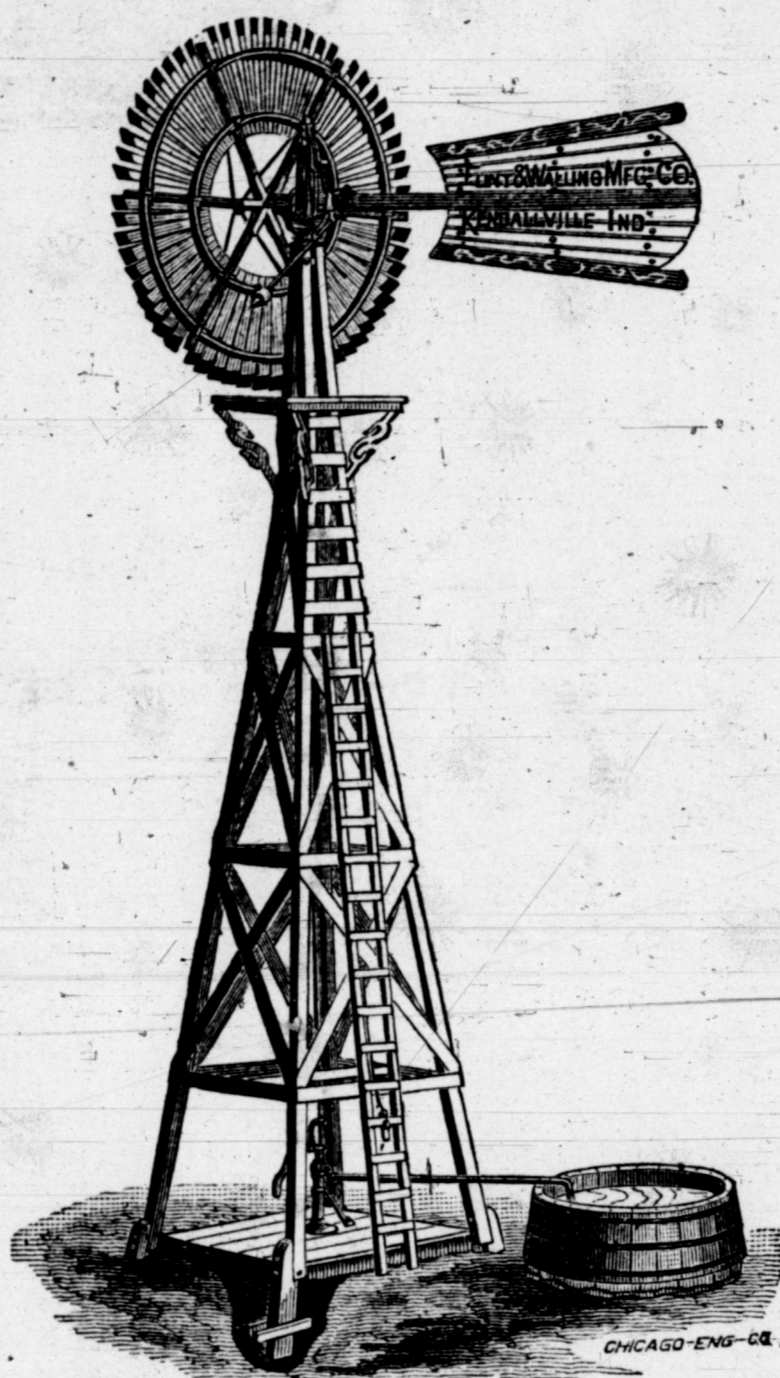


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**REFERENCES AND PATRONS.**

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- Llano Live Stock Co. .... "
- J. S. & D. W. Godwin. .... "
- Childress Land & Cattle Co. .... "
- L. E. Wilson & Co. .... Wichita Falls
- E. F. & W. S. Ikard. .... Henrietta
- Bugbee & Coleman. .... Clarendon
- Adair & Goodnight. .... Palo Puro
- Rowe Brothers. .... Mobeetle
- Finch, Lord & Nelson. .... Deep Lake
- Louisville Land & Cattle Co. .... Benjamin
- Capitol Syndicate. .... Colorado
- Wilson, Tankersly & Williams. .... "
- Martin Estes & Co. .... "
- Iowa Land & Cattle Co. .... "
- Sawyer, McCoy & Rumsey. .... "
- Morris, Rogers & Co. .... Midland
- A. D. Walker. .... "
- Five Wells Cattle Co. .... "
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conclude their contracts. Here many of the more prominent cattlemen of the state have their homes. Hundreds of ranches in the West and Northwest are owned by parties resident in Fort Worth.

Here, too, has been erected and is now ready for operation the largest and best appointed refrigerator in the South. It has a capacity for slaughtering, cooling and preserving 500 beefs per day and can easily be increased to 1000 head per day. The ice department of this establishment is now in operation and turning out eighteen tons per day. The cost of this plant will be between \$125,000 and \$150,000.

The retail trade is also very large and constantly increasing. A great many of our retail houses carry large stocks and are elegantly fitted up—none better in the great South.

We have two telephone companies, with 328 subscribers. The Western Union and Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph companies are both represented here.

Three express companies—the Pacific, Texas Express, and Wells, Fargo & Co.—each have elegant offices here, and each do a nice business.

Two electric light companies and a company just organized to bore for natural gas, based upon the judgment of an expert brought from the East, who is pronounced in his opinion that natural gas will be obtained within the corporate limits of the city. The work will be started this month and be pushed with all possible dispatch.

**Pure Drinking Water.**

A city without pure water is a city without health. A city without health is a city darkened by the black clouds of distrust. It may possess capital, energy, geographical position, and many other essential requisites, but if it has not pure water it is enveloped in the thick, misty films of doubt. Whoever plants his money in such a city does so with more or less of mental reserve, and never with the idea of permanency.

We have over hundred artesian wells, each furnishing a constant stream varying from one to three inches in volume, of water as clear as a crystal, coming from 250 to 350 feet below the surface, and laden with as pure and health-giving properties as is the dew of heaven.

These wells are not expensive and can be obtained at a very moderate cost on any lot in the city. The ice factories use the water from these wells, and recently the managers of the Texas & Pacific railway commenced shipping from Fort Worth, daily, supplies for their general offices, and thus its purity and health-giving properties are being recognized.

**The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bureau.**

Any further information that the reader may desire in regard to Fort Worth will be promptly furnished by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bureau of this city. This is an organization of the business men of Fort Worth, the purpose of which is to answer in a fair and impartial manner all inquiries relating to the city. The directors are the following leading citizens: J. P. Smith, E. E. Chase, S. O. Moodie, K. M. VanZandt, Robt. McCarty, Max Elser, Joseph H. Brown, O. S. Kennedy, Martin Casey, W. L. Malone, Morgan Jones, R. E. Maddox, Wm. Harrison, Sidney Martin and W. A. Huffman. Col. J. P. Alexander is the secretary, and he takes an active interest in the affairs of the Bureau, devoting a great part of his time to displaying and advertising the advantages of Fort Worth. Through the instrumentality of the Bureau, Fort Worth has been largely advertised in the Chicago Times, the St. Louis Globe Democrat, the Kansas City Times, and several hundred weekly papers in the North and East. In addition they have compiled and published a pamphlet, entitled "Fort Worth and Her Advantages" from which we have obtained the statistics and information embodied in this article.



FORT WORTH—WEST WEATHERFORD STREET.



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And the different breeds of



**AND HEIFERS.**

We make a specialty of exchanging fine stock for any kind of range stock.

**J. R. JETER,**

*Land, Loan and Investment Agt.,*

Fort Worth, Texas, has for sale:

No. 1. 45,000 acres solid body in Wheeler county, Texas, within 12 miles of Kansas Southern railroad, and near where the Frisco line will enter the Panhandle. This is a fine body of land and can be had on easy terms. Price \$2.50 per acre.

No. 2. 10,000 acres in Clay county, on line of Fort Worth & Denver railroad. Well sell in bulk or divide it to suit purchaser. Price in bulk, \$3.50 per acre. Terms to suit.

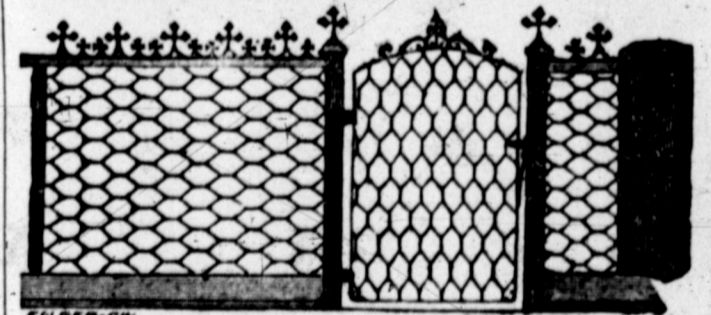
No. 3. 17,654 acres from 1/4 to 10 miles north of Henrietta, in several tracts. Wat red or Little Wichita. Turkey creek and five tanks. One of the best ranches in the county; all under fence and cross fences; some timber. \$3.85 per acre. Sold in one body, \$10,000 cash, balance on long time. About 3000 acres fine bottom land that can be sold in small bodies.

No. 4. 531,360 acres of fine ranch land in the state of Coahuila, Mexico, fronting about 70 miles on the Rio Grande and within 20 miles of the Southern Pacific railroad. Perfect title. Price 25 cents per acre.

No. 5. 21,000 acres timbered land in Walker, San Jacinto and Montgomery counties. Price \$1.50 per acre.

Also, a large quantity of other farm, ranch and timbered lands.

**SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.**



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address, **SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.**

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*Some of the Best Bargains in Mexico are offered by R. H. Sellers & Co., Fort Worth, Texas*

## STOCK FARMING.

## The Best Business in Texas.

Stock farming is the medium between two extremes. Stock farming on the one side, stock grazing on the other. The farmer is often discontented when large crops are bringing but small prices, and occasionally he fails to produce an abundance when prices are high. The grazier or ranchman also suffers when drouth or hard winters cause severe losses. He was once the creature of circumstances with chances in his favor; now by reason of material changes in the conditions surrounding him the chances are reversed. The farmer on the one side finds it to his advantage to gather around him a little bunch of cattle, and the grazier is tilling the soil to raise some feed to insure the lives of his stock. The result is a system of mixed husbandry which has proved successful in more instances than any other combination on the face of the earth. When the farmer whose whole stock consists of work horses and an odd cow or two is suffering from the effects of a partial crop failure, and when the grazier fears that winter's cold blast has driven his starved stock into a fence corner, or when heel-flies drive the cows into bog holes, then the stock farmer has a few good steers fattening and all his stock is grazing on a wheat field or ankle deep in rye.

It is nothing new to the generality of farmers that stock farming is best, because the average stockman is a farmer, and the average farmer does raise stock: for all this, however, there is a tendency to rush into extremes. In Texas there was a time when a ranchman "apologized" for farming, and again many farmers were quick to remark that they were "plain farmers" and not stock raisers. Some of these plain farmers are now excellent stock feeders, and they are piling up the cottonseed, hay and grain for winter stock fattening and during some three or four months will carry upon their farms a string of beeves or muttons that took many thousand acres to grow.

Men of moderate means cannot look for bonanzas in agriculture. There is a limit to the amount of ground they can buy. The state of Texas permits a settler to purchase one section, 640 acres, and generally speaking less than one hundred dollars puts him in possession of it. It is at once a large and a small piece of ground. In the eyes of the stockman it is too trifling to think about. In the eyes of the plain farmer it is extensive, and if productive is capable of division into four farms, and the whole, if put in corn and yielding forty bushels to the acre, would make a crop of twenty-five thousand six hundred bushels. It is not every section in the best farming states that is now producing forty bushels of corn to the acre, and the simple reference to the different sides of view is called for by the oft-repeated inquiry as to the most prosperous branch of agriculture in Texas.

Take a section of land. If ten per cent.—say sixty acres—is cultivated, five hundred and eighty acres remain in good grass. If fenced so as to pre-

vent it being grazed down until it obtains a good stand, it will furnish pasturage for a very nice little bunch of cattle. Fifty cows or seventy-five to eighty one or two-year-old steers could be wintered, besides the horse stock for working the farm. If this land is lightly stocked at first it will gradually regain the character it once had of being the best grazing ground in Texas. Such an amount of pasturage would be a valuable assistant to the farm. Let a man leave the entire section in grass and as it was overstocked before so it will be again. The same can be said of ten sections. Where grass is the only dependence it either grows rank or is overpastured and in time of need it is not there. The farm will produce a revenue and at the same time furnish an amount of feed which could not be sold. To the farmer having no stock this is almost waste, and to the grazier it will fill in the very time when grass is at its worst.

Begin investigations and ask questions of the two classes; first examine the grazing man who has no farm. He will tell you that common stock will not pay the interest and taxes on the land they run on, the uncertainty of life in winter, the uncertainty of fattening the beeves in summer. He will say that he is preparing to change his method or to sell out. The simple farmer will give you a story of low prices, or of failures on this or that crop, how the longer he lives the less he makes. Strike the stock farmer with a farm and pasture adjoining. He will not delight you with stories of untold wealth in stock farming but will tell you of the time when his stock saved him, and will be able to tell you of a time when his farm did magnificently; between the two he thrives. He is the man who has a double reliance; for his feed he has a market on his own property, his stock is never in danger, and whether his property is large or small he makes a profit. How much or how little depends on circumstances to some extent and largely upon management.

## The Feeding Prospect.

The sacrifice of cattle continues. Cows, calves, yearlings, two-year-olds and matured beeves all reach the markets at once. In the Central and Western corn states only half a crop will be made, and it is almost certain to come to pass that the spring markets will be very scantily supplied. While the continued heavy run of cattle must necessarily keep prices down now, the hope for Texas remains that there is an absolute certainty of high prices for everything that can be corn-fed or roughed over for the early spring markets. It is not a pleasant subject to allude continually to the disasters of our farming brethren North, but it is only business figuring to conclude that the injury the Northern drouth is doing us now will be amply compensated for later on.

What we of Texas have to do is to be ready to put good beef on the market from February next to July 1, 1888. There will be five months which will afford Texas farmers and feeders a grand opportunity. It should not be neglected. The feeders are now in a

position to buy the cattle under the shadow of a great depression, and ought to obtain a profit by feeding and another profit on the investment.

Every bushel of corn or oats, every stack of oats, straw or hay, every bushel of cottonseed and every inch of grazing should be utilized for feeding cattle, for if prices of fat cattle are not strong and high in the spring, then is the time come to say that all indications are useless and prices remain the same when offerings are large or small. The indications now are strong enough to encourage feeders; they never had a better chance to buy, and will never again have such a beautiful prospect for a market on which to sell.

## The New Scheme.

Mr. Armour of Chicago is going to kill cattle for cash and sell meat on commission. A meeting was held at Denver on Monday last to consider a proposition of this character that Armour & Co. had made to stockmen and to form a pool of cattle raisers to accept the proposition. Mr. A. S. Mercer, editor of the Northwestern Live Stock Journal, who conducted the negotiations with Mr. Armour, presided, and Mr. G. L. Brooks of Socorro, New Mexico, was chosen secretary. The proposition of Armour & Co. as outlined by Mr. Mercer was to receive, kill and sell the cattle of the pool on commission, charging \$2.50 per head for killing and the entire proceeds of meat, hides, offal, etc., less freight and afore-said commission, to go to the shippers. The meeting was attended principally by members of the Colorado Cattle Growers' association, and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, that incorporation papers be taken out under the laws of the state of Colorado, establishing the association for mutual benefit in handling and disposing of beef cattle after shipment from production.

That the name of the association shall be "The American Beef Pool."

That it shall issue no capital stock, declare no dividends and seek no profits as an organization.

That its object shall be only to accomplish a thorough organized effort and united action for an increase of net value upon beef products to its membership and to the individual advantage of its membership, and its affairs shall be wholly governed by directors through the management to be composed of a president, vice-president, secretary and superintendent, to be elected or appointed by the board of directors, according to the by-laws of association.

That any person eligible for membership must be a producer and shipper of beef.

That there shall be no membership fees or annual dues, and that only the charge to the membership for the support of the organization shall be 50c per head upon all beef cattle shipped to or through it.

## A Good Business, After All.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal concludes an article on "Overproduction," saying: "The point we wish to make is that through the development of the early-maturify idea, making 1600-lb beeves at two years old, when a few years ago they used to be considered

good to weigh that much at twice the age, and the numerous ways, new and old, of multiplying herds, there was an overproduction of cattle. For the past year or two the tide has been setting in the other direction; heifers have been spayed by the thousands, and every possible means of reduction has been resorted to. Between the efforts of ranchmen and breeders and the more potent efforts of the elements of natural heat and cold, calf-making has been cut down in a most astonishing manner. It will begin to tell pretty soon. Nebraska complains of a comparative shortage of feeding cattle, and the supplies of young cattle throughout the feeding belt are smaller than for many years past. There is no overproduction now. That period has been passed, though the markets still feel the effects of it, and lots of people who are now doing some miserable croaking will begin to think before long that cattle-raising is a pretty good business after all."

## Kansas City at Work.

The enterprising people of Kansas City are going to work at once, preparing for the entertainment of the National Cattlemen's convention on Oct. 31st. The Kansas City Journal of the 8th inst. gives these particulars of the preparations:

"The directors of the Live Stock Exchange met yesterday afternoon to consider the National Cattle Growers' convention to be held here, beginning October 31. After canvassing the matter carefully in all its phases, it was deemed proper to consolidate the committees usually appointed for such occasions into one grand committee, with absolute power to act on all questions and propositions that may arise. The committee was then selected, and consists of C. F. Morse, S. B. Armour, H. P. Child, R. P. Woodbury, whose duties it will be to look after invitations, advertising, hotels and an opera-house in which to hold the convention. A finance committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to a fund to defray expenses. They are L. A. Allen, R. S. White, W. G. Peters, A. S. McCoy, George R. Barse, William Epperson, John F. Gregory, J. R. Stoller, George Campbell. The committee will not, however, go outside the stockmen for their money. They will be able without any trouble to secure all the money that they will need without asking assistance elsewhere. This they prefer to do. Later, when the initial preparations have been made, committees on reception and entertainment will be named.

"The members of the Live Stock Exchange are going to work with a zest. They do not propose to be outdone by any other of the many fall attractions. The exact number of delegates as shown by the apportionment cannot as yet be ascertained, but were the number known it would be no index to the many stock dealers and raisers who will be in attendance, as the proceedings of the convention will be as important to stockmen who are not delegates as to those who are. The hotels have promised that they will take care of them, and the fact that the exposition will be open will not interfere."

**Words of Wisdom to Stockmen.**

GALVESTON, Sept. 6, 1887.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

We wish to say a few words through your valuable paper to the stock-raisers of Texas, hoping that a few seeds cast upon the (for some time past) barren soil of the stock-raising interest may germinate and bring forth good fruit. You all know that for nearly five years the stock business has been languishing, until recently it is sick almost unto death. Cause: In the first place, in 1882 stock went away above their value; everybody was crazy to go into the cattle business (and some didn't know a bull from a cow); land also went up to the top round of the ladder. Men borrowed money at a high rate of interest and bought land and cattle without limit. It took ten acres of land to one head of cattle—say \$20 to \$30 worth of land for \$18 to \$25 worth of cattle. That alone meant financial depression in the near future, even if cattle continued up in value. There was no money in it, but in their present condition it is absolute ruin. Well, this thing ran along for a year or two, cattle depreciating in value slowly but surely for a while, borrowers holding on, paying up interest and keeping a fair credit; everybody hoping against hope that things would take a turn for the better. Vain hope! Ever vanishing delusion! Instead of getting better things got rapidly worse. Then began the desire to work out of it and get out of debt and stop the flow of life-blood that was slowly but none the less surely ebbing their substance away in the shape of interest. Then began the stampede of getting rid of their stock, with the same show of judgment which they displayed in acquiring it. They gathered bulls, stags, old chopped-horn cows, heifers, steers, calves, in fact all classes, without regard to age, sex or condition, or condition of market, and shipped them right and left, flooding every market they could reach, and they have kept this up ever since, although they can see it is murder in the first degree and is not pulling them out of the bog to any appreciable extent. But it is putting them out of the business, perhaps not as fast as they went in, but just as surely. They keep the depreciation in prices going along at a lively rate, all the same. It is much easier for outsiders to see how to get out of this than it is for a fellow behind the curtain to get out. We, who have been there, know how it feels. But this thing has got to stop. Many good men will go under, and others will reap the benefit of their experience and of the great depreciation of prices, and commence at the bottom and go up, instead of starting at the top and going down, and the time is near by when this new order of things will commence. Now, I don't claim to be a prophet, nor a son of one, but everything seems to point that way so forcibly that I venture to predict that as soon as the grass-fat cattle of this season are marketed and out of the way the change will come, and that next spring early cattle will be at a good steady price and appreciating gradually, slowly and surely, as time rolls along—not essentially a boom, but supply and demand adjusting themselves together and to the new order of things. Depend upon it, there is a level, a proper adjusting point, and it will be found, just as surely as water finds its level. You ask, "Why do you think thus and so?" I will tell you: It is not overproduction that has caused this state of affairs; it is overmarketing and killing the goose that laid the golden egg by selling off and spaying your cows and heifers. If God Almighty would kill off the females of the human race at the rate the stockmen of Texas are killing off their cows and heifers, why, in twenty years we would have nothing left of the human family but a race of masculine brutes, and they would be so thoroughly disgusted with themselves that they would commit suicide. So, by the same rule, if you kill off your cows

first, the steers must soon follow, and what will you do then? No doubt it was well enough to commence this thing, but you have gone far enough, and it is now time to hold up, while you have seed left. Can't you see what a notable decrease this selling and spaying cows will show up in the near future, say just in one short year? Now a few words more and I am done. I would suggest a remedy in marketing cattle, which is bound to be of much benefit, if rightly followed. It is simply this: ship fewer stock and better ones to market. Send nothing but the very cream of your herds. Scarcity of cattle on the markets stimulates prices; choice cattle on the markets stimulates them to a good healthy activity and remunerative prices. See? If you ship only choice there will be fewer on the market; that's good. Then nothing but good cattle; that's better. Plain, isn't it? Then why not do it? Better send only one good car of stock to sell quick at fair prices than send three or four cars to grow stale and be sold as tailings. And then those little \$1.50 to \$3 calves that you take away from old cows and heifers merely to save the lives of the mothers and depress the market with the calves, it would be much better to kill them, because they keep the market down and knock that much price off of good calves because there are so many of them.

Cattle are now at the bottom. Go slow; be careful; hold all you've got and try to get more, is the advice of Your friend and well-wisher,

Z. T. WINFREE,  
Galveston Stock Yards.

**Cattle in Arizona.**

Hoof and Horn, Prescott.

The compilation of the returns of the tax assessors of the counties of Arizona show that there are at present within the Territory 462,790 stock cattle, aggregating in value \$5,624,771.49. The cattle are divided among the several counties as follows:

Yavapai.....	131,259
Pima.....	83,233
Cochise.....	73,285
Apache.....	50,248
Graham.....	37,089
Pinal.....	34,286
Mohave.....	23,172
Gila.....	17,102
Maricopa.....	9,505
Yuma.....	3,510

This shows a direct increase during the year of 99,065 head, as shown by the report of the territorial auditor for 1886, which placed the entire number of cattle in the Territory at 383,725, credited to the different counties as follows:

Yavapai.....	116,286
Pima.....	66,500
Cochise.....	60,492
Apache.....	38,461
Graham.....	29,218
Pinal.....	28,536
Gila.....	15,970
Mohave.....	15,556
Maricopa.....	9,586
Yuma.....	3,111

No other fact can show so plainly as do these figures the rapidly increasing numbers of cattle which the already well-stocked ranges of the Territory are called on to maintain. With an annual increase of twenty-five per cent. as here shown clear over the beef stock yearly marketed, the question is presented most forcibly: "What is to be done to prevent the overstocking which must inevitably come within the next few years?" The solution of this problem has never yet been as forcibly required in Arizona as it has in other territories and states of the range country where severe winters and excessive drouths were less favorable to the maintenance of large herds. Each day, however, it becomes here more pressing, and if the heavy losses which elsewhere have attended the overstocking of ranges would be avoided by the stockmen of the territory, it is time they bend their energies towards restricting the increase of cattle in proportion to the limits of the available range facilities.

Tackabery, Shaw & Co. of Fort Worth own the cowboy lightning girth fastener.

**CHAS. H. FRY,**

—DEALER IN—

**Watches, Diamonds Jewelry Clocks.**

SILVERWARE, ETC.,

311 Houston St., Max Elser's old stand,

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

**R. E. MADDOX & CO.,**

[Successors to MADDOX & POWELL,

**Importers, Breeders, Feeders and Dealers**

IN FINE HORSES AND JACKS, CATTLE AND HOGS.

We are well prepared to feed or pasture your stock at very reasonable rates. We can furnish anything that you may desire in the way of Stallions, Jacks, Jennets, Mules, Saddle Horses or Work Horses, Milch Cows or Hogs. STOCK YARDS and BARN centrally located Corner Rusk and Fourth Streets, Office at Yards. FORT WORTH, TEXAS

**DULANY, WILSON & MAUPIN,**

FORT WORTH, TEXAS,

**Dealers in Live Stock**

Cow ponies, work and saddle horses, stallions, jacks, jennets, thoroughbred and grade bulls can be had at our yards, corner Rusk and Eighth streets. Contracts for any class of live stock for future delivery solicited.

We have purchased Andrews Bros. & Co.'s Stock Yard.

**FLENNER & GAUSE,**

**UNDERTAKERS**

602 Houston St., FORT WORTH, TEX.

Open Day and Night. Orders by telegraph receive prompt attention.

G. H. DASHWOOD.

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OPEN ALL NIGHT.

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**HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE,**

Queensware, Crockery and Glassware,

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**MILTON KING, DRUGGIST**

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Stockmen's Trade Especially Solicited.

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# DAVID BOAZ, Dealer in Cattle, Ranches, Land and City Property.

LOANS NEGOTIATED.  
FORT WORTH, - - - TEXAS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

— OF THE —

## Merchants National Bank,

at Fort Worth, in the State of Texas, at the close of business, October 5, 1887.

Organized January, 1887. Commenced Business February, 1887.

RESOURCES.

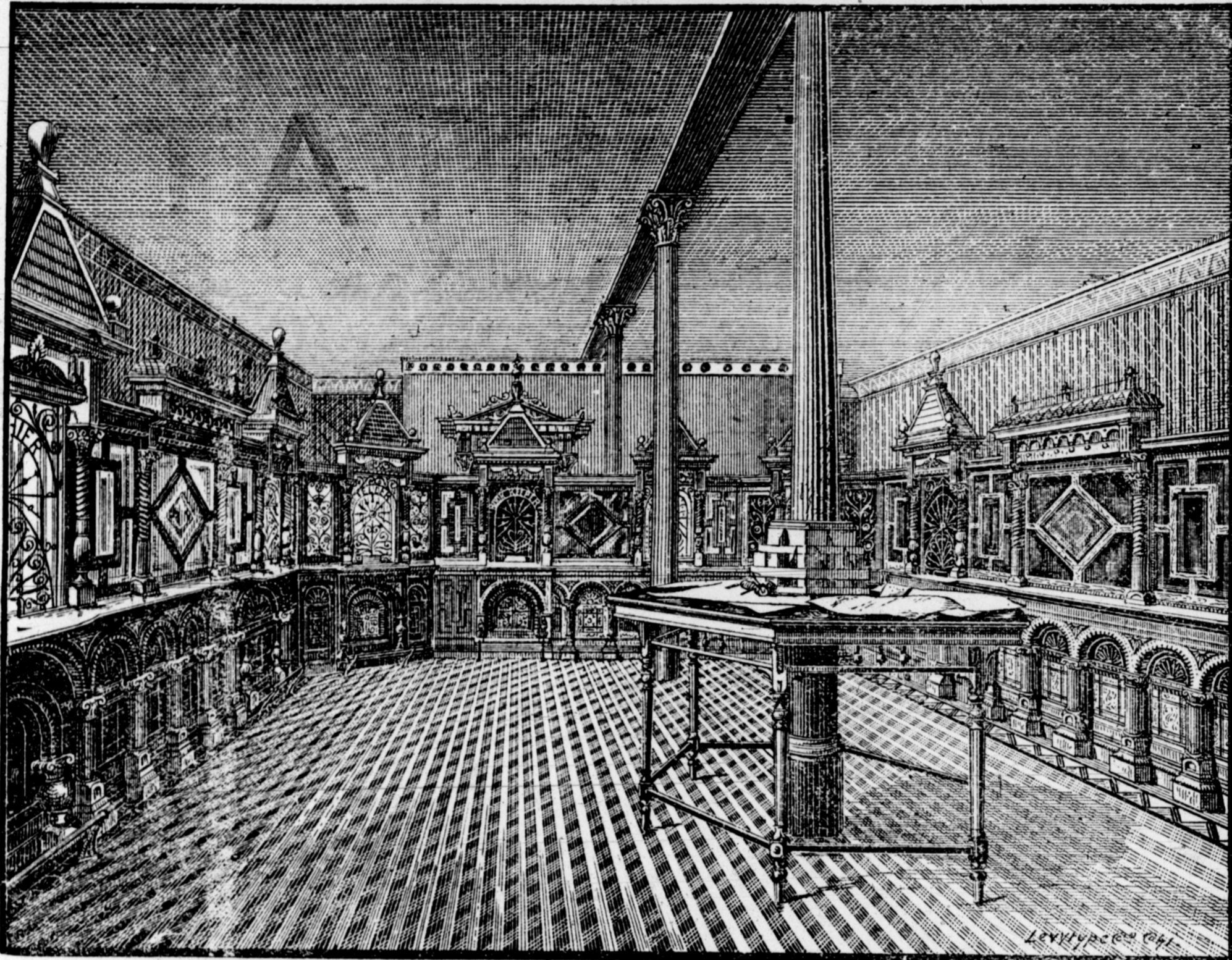
Loans and discounts.....	\$476,772.23
Overdrafts.....	11,912.41
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	50,000.00
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,825.90
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	4,058.43
Premiums paid.....	5,281.25
Five per cent. redemption fund.....	2,250.00
Cash and sight exchange.....	141,078.16
	<b>\$693,178.38</b>

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$100,000.00
Undivided profits.....	32,963.22
National bank notes outstanding.....	45,000.00
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	70,020.94
Deposits.....	245,194.22
	<b>\$693,178.38</b>

We, J. G. Wright, president, and A. B. Smith, cashier of above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

J. G. WRIGHT, President.      A. B. SMITH, Cashier.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK.

P. A. HUFFMAN & CO.

Of Fort Worth.

This firm, having a display of two pages with a special list of properties to present to the readers of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, handles no live stock. The firm sells city properties, suburban lots, farms and wild lands.

Mr. P. A. Huffman, the senior member, has been in Texas many years, and has sold properties aggregating millions of dollars. He wastes very little time over properties carried head and shoulders over actual recognized values but concentrates his forces upon the properties that will pay a man a dividend. Mr. Huffman has sold a good many city stores that pay good rentals, and lots that are near to and in the valuable district. Men who want this class of investment will do well to see what Mr. Huffman has to offer.

The list contains some good wild land properties, offered low. Texas lands are appreciating and all good lands under state valuation will soon be sold.

The farm list is very good, especially the tracts near Fort Worth. The only way to judge of this is to take a ride with Mr. Huffman and examine the properties. The higher priced lands are sometimes the cheapest. This we know to be the case in many instances.

If you have land to sell and desire to place it where it will sell readily, put a price on the land so that you do not make it impossible to be sold and give Mr. Huffman a chance to sell it. He advertises freely and few people buy without examining his list.

If you are a buyer desiring to make an investment, you can take your time and look around. Mr. Huffman has a nice office, and if he cannot sell something you want he will see that you do not depart without knowing all there is to learn about Texas properties.

Public Sale of Town Lots in Fort Worth, Texas.

The East Fort Worth Town Co. will on the 28th and 29th of this month have a public sale of town lots in their "Sylvania" addition to Fort Worth. This addition consists of 413 acres and is the most beautiful suburb of the city, well shaded with native trees, having gravelled and graded streets, flowing artesian wells and a good elevation, with splendid building sites. The terms of sale will be such that any one desiring a good home can secure it without too heavily burdening himself. Special excursions will be run from Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, and excursion rates can be had from all points within the state.

The Breeders' Directory.

Mr. Philip H. Hale of Fort Worth Texas, editor of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, has published the Live Stock Breeders' Directory of the United States and Canada. It contains in alphabetical arrangement the names of 22,500 breeders and fanciers. The list includes breeders of horses, cattle, sheep, goats and swine, and fanciers of dogs and other pet stock. It is bound in cloth, 240 pages; price \$2.50. Address the publisher.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's eye water. Druggists sell it at 25 cents

J. N. & H. S. GROESBEECK,  
Real Estate Brokers and General Agts.,

239 EAST HOUSTON ST.,  
SAN ANTONIO, - - TEXAS,  
Have for sale improved and unimproved city property; also a number of large improved ranches, with stock, and lands in all parts of the state.

J. N. BROWNING.      E. G. SENTER  
**BROWNING & SENTER,**  
*Attorneys-at-Law,*

Mobeetie, Wheeler Co., Tex.  
Will practice in the courts of the Panhandle, the Federal, Supreme and Appellate courts of the state.



COMMERCIAL CLUB BUILDING, FORT WORTH.

on Us, or write to Us about any REAL ESTATE BUSINESS, and we promise prompt and Thorough attention to it, R. H. SELLERS & CO., Real Estate and Loan Agents, Fort Worth, Texas

# T. B. DANIELS,

(Formerly of Huffman, Sellers & Co.)

## REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,

505 Main St., Fort Worth, Texas.

The Opportunities for Profitable Investment in Fort Worth are Unrivaled by any City in Texas.

Her superb location, with her trunk lines of railroads penetrating the heart of the great cotton and grain-growing belts of North Texas, and being the supply depot for the farming and stock-raising region 600 miles west to El Paso and 400 miles northwest along the line of the Fort Worth & Denver railroad, is a guarantee that this city will at least double in population and property values within the next three years.

Fort Worth is destined to become the great manufacturing center of North Texas; her railroads, now running in thirteen different directions, will bring this about.

It is a wise man who invests in Fort Worth Real Estate in 1887.

The wise men of the East should apply at my office for bargains in choice residence and business sites. Correspondence solicited.

### Safe and Profitable Investments.

Among the active and enterprising young men who came from the East to make a home in Texas, R. H. Sellers, late of Lexington, Va., stands in the front as a successful and energetic real estate man. Upon coming to Fort Worth he became a member of the firm of Huffman, Sellers & Co., and did much to contribute to the success of that firm, which held a leading position in the real estate world of Texas. He is now doing business for himself, and has committed to his hands some of the most valuable properties in real estate to be found in Texas. These properties consist of improved and unimproved business and residence lots in Fort Worth, farms, wild lands, and ranch lands in Texas and Mexico.

It is almost impossible, with reasonable prudence, to make an investment in real estate in Texas that will not increase in value. The state is now thinly settled, and immigration is covering it and peopling the unsettled portions at a rate that will soon have leave no desirable lands untaken. Land is now cheap, but it will be higher within a year, as the demand grows. With bonds at 3 and 4 per cent., there is not much to be made by putting one's money in that form of investment. Texas real property is safer, and the interest realized by augmenting values is four and five times as large as can be expected from bonds.

An inspection of the bargains in the hands of Mr. Sellers will demonstrate that he can enable the man with money, be it much or little, to make more in a short time, while running no risk of loss. Drop a line to him, at Fort Worth, or call and see what he has for sale.

### Emerson of San Antonio.

Why go around the country hungry and ragged when you can buy a six-shooter at Emerson's loan office at San Antonio for seventy-five cents? Some folks say you pay high prices at Emerson's for anything you buy, and that Emerson is a rascal of the deepest dye, and it is as much as your life is worth to do any business with him, and that he is thoroughly unreliable. But the facts don't seem to bear out such remarks, and as Mr. Emerson came here a few years ago and has built up a large business and never loses a customer, we venture to say that he is a square and fair business man. If you cannot get it anywhere else, go to Emerson. Emerson loans money.

### WINDMILLS.

If you need a windmill the

#### Eclipse Mill

presents the following strong points: It has the best and safest principle of regulation.

It is the original solid wheel. It is guaranteed and indorsed by the Fairbanks Scale company.

Railroads are using over 1400 Eclipse mills.

Over 2000 Eclipse mills in use in Texas. The Houston & Texas Central has 27 Eclipse mills.

The Galveston & San Antonio railroad has 10 Eclipse mills.

Gulf, West Texas & Pacific has 3 Eclipse mills.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe has 2 Eclipse mills.

Texas & Mexican Central has 12 Eclipse mills.

Texas & New Orleans has 3 Eclipse mills.

East Texas railroad has 2 Eclipse mills.

San Antonio & Aransas Pass railroad has 3 Eclipse mills.

St. Louis & Texas Railroad Co. has 1 Eclipse mill.

All 16 to 25-foot mills.

The Capitol Freehold, Land and Investment company has over 80 Eclipse mills.

Sawyer, McCoy & Rumery have 15 Eclipse mills.

Nunn Bros. & Wilks, 16 Eclipse mills.

M. Z. Smissen & Co., 17 Eclipse mills.

Kentucky Cattle Raising Co. has 6 Eclipse mills.

Dr. A. E. Carothers, San Antonio, has 15 Eclipse mills.

N. G. Collins, San Diego, has 13 Eclipse mills.

Send to us and we can refer you to over 800 ranch owners in Texas who use the Eclipse.

You cannot afford to buy any other if you want a good windmill. Our pumps and ranch pump fixtures are reliable, durable and fully guaranteed.

All our work is under the supervision of a hydraulic engineer of 20 years' experience. Let us plan your work and you take no risk. We furnish windmills, Ft. Scott horse-powers, pumping-jacks, pipe, casing, tanks, troughs, and everything pertaining to ranch water supply.

To parties desiring to ship from Fort Worth we will make our prices f. o. b. cars at Fort Worth.

Write for catalogue and prices.

JONES & MARSHALL,

General Agents for Eclipse Windmills for North Texas, Colorado, Texas.

## SWARTZ,

### The Fort Worth Photographer,

LEADER OF THE SOUTHWEST,

Is making pictures so true to life that his fame has reached many distant cities where in many instances his work follows.

### Photographs and Oil Portraits

Rival the finest artists of any age or country. Babies are photographed in all their smiling beauty and innocent sweetness. Work superior to any, and prices within the reach of all.

I Guarantee the Finest Cabinets Made in the State!

### COTTAGE GALLERY,

Main Street, Cor. Fifth, - - Fort Worth, Texas.

### REFERENCES:

As to our reliability, we refer you to the City National Bank, Traders National Bank, and First National Bank, Fort Worth. As to our permanent, life-size oil portraits, we refer you to residents of Fort Worth, among whom are the following:

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| J. P. Smith, cattleman.                 | Burk Burnett, cattleman.        |
| E. B. Harrold, banker.                  | W. F. Lake, Hardware.           |
| Col. R. M. Wynne, lawyer.               | Capt. E. F. Ikard, cattleman.   |
| Texas Wesleyan College.                 | Capt. J. D. Reed, cattleman.    |
| A. B. Smith, cash'r Merchants Nat'l Bk. | Col. W. C. Young, cattleman.    |
| H. Tully, wholesale jeweler.            | Capt. Julien Field, postmaster. |
| W. F. Sommerville, cattleman.           | E. C. Sugg, cattleman.          |

Also to Gainesville National Bank, Gainesville, Texas; Exchange National Bank, Denton, Texas; R. E. Kendall of Weatherford, Texas; Pilot Point Bank; Pilot Point, Texas; W. F. Mertz; president First National Bank, Cleburne, Texas, Hon. J. W. Bailey, Joe Means, Hon. W. O. Davis, Judge J. P. Hall and Jerry Washington of Gainesville, Texas.

### A. D. ALDRIDGE & CO.,

Dallas, Texas,

### STATIONERS, PRINTERS, BOOK BINDERS.

Blank Books made to order in any style.

Cotton Books, Scale Books, Gin Ledgers, All Kinds of Office Stationery and Legal Blanks.

All Land Business given to R. H. Sellers & Co., Fort Worth, will receive Prompt Attention.

**How to Purchase School Land.**

Dallas Morning News.

Under the new land act when the State agent has classified and appraised the school in any county and the land commissioner approves the report of the agent, he places the land on sale by giving the county clerk of the county in which the land is situated written notice of the appraisal, which notice shall specify the value of each and every section, and shall be duly recorded and open to public inspection. Thereupon the land is subject to entry by actual settlers only in quantities of not less than 160 acres and in multiples thereof not exceeding 640 acres. When there is a fraction of a section involved it may be purchased, and dry land classed as purely pasture land may be purchased by an actual settler in quantities not to exceed four sections. The purchaser must make application directly to the commissioner of the general land office, particularly describing the land sought to be purchased, and the application shall be accompanied with the affidavit of the applicant that he desires to purchase the land for a home and has in good faith settled thereon; that he is not in collusion with others for the purpose of buying the land for any other person or corporation, and that no other person or corporation is directly or indirectly interested in the same. The purchaser shall also transmit to the state treasurer one-fortieth of the purchase money, and to the land commissioner his obligation to the state, binding himself to pay to the state the 1st day of August each year thereafter one-fortieth of the aggregate price of the land and 5 per cent. interest on the unpaid principal until the whole purchase money is paid. If the land is valuable only for its timber, the entire purchase money must be paid when the purchase is made. The purchaser thereafter must comply as to occupancy of the land with the regulations prescribed by the land commissioner. It is very clear that the party proposing to purchase the land must settle upon it in good faith for a home before he can make application, and he must give evidence of the fact and intention by his oath. The system adopted is simple and is readily understood. It plainly implies a right to settle upon school land before application to purchase, and the requirement of settlement precludes any competition for purchases except in the way of occupation. The land is to be sold for its appraised value; no more, no less. There is no elaborate system of rules and regulations to confuse the settler. He will be able in fact, when the commissioner furnishes the required blanks, to dispense with the services of lawyers and land agents. It is best that few regulations be established outside of the law. Apparently none are required save what may be necessary to secure uniformity in the mode of establishing continuous use and occupancy of the land after purchase. The land system had best be established by law in all its parts. The people have had enough of board and bureau regulation. Land board regulations, rules and regulations, changed, repealed and substituted, leaving the business in a state of utter confusion, have had their day. The main objection to the new system is that experimental tinkering with the law is apparently permitted. A self-acting governmental machine, leaving the official the least possible power for mischief, is the best until there is some assurance that the executive departments of the government are disposed to respect the legislative will. Recurring to the mode of making purchases, it appears proper to call attention to the proviso that no watered portion of any section of school land shall be sold unless there permanent water on or bordering on the part of said section remaining unsold. As the commissioner proposes to place a large part of the school, university and asylum land on sale this month, the News submits as timely the

foregoing suggestions that intending purchasers may understand their rights, and also that the idea advanced in some portions of the state that sales will be fixed at the minimum fixed by law and not the appraised valuation, is calculated to mislead. Parties who have preference right from occupancy when the law went into effect, as well as others who may after that date settle upon the land and make application to purchase, must pay the appraised value, which cannot be less than the legal minimum.

**New Mexico Wants More "Protection."**

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SOUTHWESTERN STOCK ASSOCIATION, DEMING, N. M., Aug. 22, 1887. To the Executive Committees of the Respective Stock Associations of the Counties of Dona Ana, Sierra and Grant in the Territory of New Mexico.

Gentlemen:—Information has been received that large herds of cattle in the state of Texas, and especially from below what is commonly called the "dead line" under the quarantine law, are now being moved towards New Mexico with the intention of arriving at the boundary line by the 1st of November, when the provisions of the quarantine law will not be in operation as to Texas fever, and then crossing the line and spreading over the ranges in New Mexico, that are already occupied and fully stocked, without any arrangement as to where they will be located or as to where they are to obtain range and water.

And it having been urged upon me to call a meeting of your respective bodies at an early day for consultation and to devise some means of mutual protection and concert of action against illegal encroachments of said incoming herds, therefore I respectfully request that you meet at Deming on Tuesday, the 30th of August, 1887, at two of the clock in the afternoon for the purpose above specified. WARREN BRISTOL, Chairman executive committee Southwestern Stock association.

**Cattlemen's Views.**

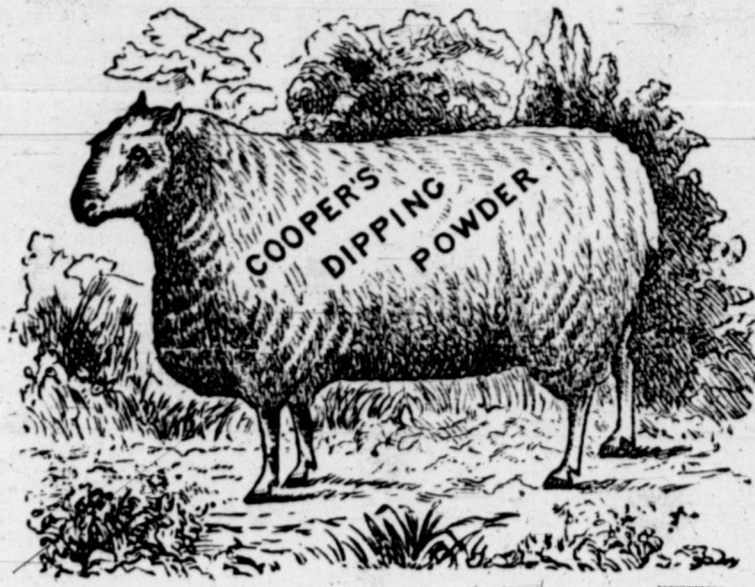
W. B. Worsham of Henrietta was in Dallas Tuesday. To the JOURNAL man he said, substantially: "I was in Chicago a few days ago, and the general impression there is that we are to have a healthy boom in cattle shortly. Webster, Armour's partner, says the evidence all points that way. The Northern range was simply a wipe-out; you couldn't call it a death loss at all; they nearly all died. I placed 5600 in Montana last fall and only 75 went through the winter. Another party near me placed 20,000 and only had 2000 left. And these are not isolated cases at all. The cow business has everything at present to make it encouraging. Stock are all fat, the ranges are good, and stockmen generally are getting in good fix. The Henrietta bank I think will come out all right. There was enough money to pay the deposits and the books were all straight, and the bank capital was in the shape of collateral instead of cash." Mr. Worsham has been a successful grower of stock and resides at Henrietta, where he has large interests. He began the stock business in Texas in 1876, hailing from Callaway county, Mo. Few men have been as successful as has Mr. Worsham.

John T. Gano of the Estado Land and Cattle company says: "Reports from our ranch in Presidio county show that the rains have been general, and that confidence in the business has been restored. The prospective enterprise at Houston is having a good effect and the stockmen there look forward to it as a real means of relief and permanent protection. Our crop of calves has been in advance of the average returns and we are satisfied."

Colorado Springs Gazette:—Mr. Thomas Starke of this city has purchased 1000 head of Texas two-year-old steers. The price paid was something in the neighborhood of \$10.50 per head.

**COOPER'S SHEEP DIPPING POWDER,**

By far the Cheapest, Safest, Handiest to Use, Most Effective and Lasting.



Requires only Cold Water Gives an Increased Yield of Wool of Superior Quality.

**USED UPON 50,000,000 SHEEP A YEAR.**

Far surpasses Tobacco, Lime and Sulphur, or any other Home-made Mixtures, and cheaper in the end.

IN PACKETS OF CONVENIENT SIZES, PUT UP IN HANDY CASES.

**Beware of Spurious Imitations.**

**JOSEPH H. BROWN, General Agent, Fort Worth, Texas**

CHABOT & CRESSON, Agents, San Antonio; W. S. VECK, Agents, San Angelo; BURNS, WALKER & CO., Agents, Colorado City.

**WOOL A. ARMENTROUT, HIDES**  
Weatherford St., - Fort Worth, Texas,  
Will be on hand to buy North Texas Clip, Paying Highest Cash Price for Wool and Hides.



**The Oldest Jewelry House In Kansas City.**

We have as large a stock of

**Diamonds, Watches & Jewelry**

as is carried in the west. We want the trade of the stockmen and will give as low prices and as good goods as can be had in any city east or west.

**M. B. WRIGHT, Kansas City, - - Missouri.**

WE MANUFACTURE

**WELL DRILLS**  
FOR WATER, COAL AND GAS,  
HYDRAULIC OR JETTING.  
Farmers with small outlay, (experience unnecessary) can make large profits. No risks. Can direct buyers to paying territory. Prospecting for Water, Coal or Gas done on application. ALSO

**M'F'S OF WIND MILLS, HORSE POWERS, FEED MILLS, FODDER and EN-SILAGE CUTTERS PUMPS AND WELL SUPPLIES.**  
CHICAGO TUBULAR WELL WORKS,  
68 W. Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Write for Catalogue.  
Mention this Paper.

Send 14c. to cover cost mailing catalogue.  
Largest Stock in America.

**Stoves & Hardware. HENRY & PEAK,**  
513 and 515 Houston St.  
AGENTS—Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Vault Doors, Lath & Rood Powder Co., Glidden Steel Barb Wire, Iron and Slate Mantels and Grates, &c.

**Fine Pianos to Arrive!**  
During the next ten days we will receive the largest stock of  
**THE CELEBRATED STEINWAY PIANOS**  
ever brought into the state, embracing Concert, Parlor and Cabinet Grands, in Rosewood and Mahogany, each instrument a SPECIAL SELECTION by our Mr. Watkin while in New York. Prices and terms reasonable.  
**WILL A. WATKIN & CO.,**  
737 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

**Carson County Crops.**

Panhandle-Herald.

Early in the week, by the kindness of W. C. Bright, who brought a buckboard to take the editor out, we went to see the experimental farm of Col. B. B. Groom, located three miles west of Panhandle. After a bountiful dinner at the farm we went to examine what they had growing there, and upon inquiry, Mr. Bright, the efficient manager, informed us that on June 1st they broke up several acres, and up to date the sod must be broken on at least forty acres. When they first broke-up the land they planted about three acres in corn, which we found to be on an average about five feet six inches high. It had partly tasseled out and the silk had begun to appear. It had very strong and vigorous stalks, but to our mind it was planted altogether too thick, there being two stalks to the hill and the hills and rows very close together. The next growing crop examined was Egyptian corn or maize, which was found to be just commencing to head out. There were several heads which would weigh at least half a pound. It was the first crop of the kind we had seen planted in Texas, and by straightening the heads that which was planted first would average six feet high. Sorghum cane next attracted our attention, and we found that it was not quite so high as the maize, but looking thick and strong in the hills. We asked Mr. Bright his reason for planting so thick, for we had never seen the ground so covered before. He informed us that it was for experiment alone, as he desired to see what the lands would produce this year. We are confident that if there had been only one-half of it left to head out the corn, maize and sorghum would have been at least a foot higher at this time. We next went to examine the vegetables, and found cucumbers about six inches long and many on the vines. The largest water-melons weighed from five to six pounds and appeared to be growing fast; the muskmelons were of average size and many were nearly ripe. Planted onion sets were green and appeared to be making fair-sized bulbs. Pumpkin and squash vines were of large growth but had only just begun to show signs of fruition. Peanuts were looking exceedingly well and without mishap will yield abundantly. Tomato vines and cabbage plants were eaten up by bugs. There were a few castor beans planted which had an average cluster of beans on each stalk. They seemed to be equal in size and growth to any we have seen in Kansas at this time of the year, but we cannot remember sufficient to make a just comparison. The experiment with millet and alfalfa cannot be regarded as a success. It was sown broadcast on the land and has come up in patches. Where it was covered and the earth moist on top of the ground it has made a fine growth. If a good rain falls soon it will make an average crop. It is our intention to visit the farm from time to time and make faithful reports to our readers of what we see raised there. We are thoroughly convinced that Carson county will produce bountifully all kinds of grain, fruits and vegetables grown in the Central and Northern states. The season here will compare with Kansas or Nebraska, but without the extremes of heat and cold experienced there. Now, reader, if you want further information regarding the best portion of Texas, send a postal note or stamps at the rate of \$2 per year and we will keep you posted, but we have not the time to write numerous letters to non-subscribers and pay the postage, when by subscribing for the Panhandle Herald all such information may be obtained every week.

Panhandle News:—Com. A. S. McKinney has returned from a trip to the plains and reports everything looming up. It is raining nearly every day. Plenty of fine grass on the range and the cattle are fat and sleek. He says

one crop of corn on the plains in Gray county on the farm of Mr. Johns will excel anything he ever saw in the corn field in his life. Two Missouri farmers examined the corn and estimated that it will yield 75 or 80 bushels to the acre, but Mr. McKinney willing to be safe in guessing says that it will yield 65 bushels per acre anyhow. Those who do not believe that the Panhandle will make a food farming country will be allowed a reasonable time to reverse their statement.

**School Lands.**

The following letter is of extensive interest, as it contains specific instructions regarding applications to purchase school lands:

A. D. Tomb, Esq., County Clerk, Oldham County, Tascosa, Texas.

"Dear Sir:—Herewith is handed you a list of the unsold public free school lands in Oldham, Potter and Deaf Smith counties, showing the classification and value of each survey, in accordance with chapter 99, general laws of Texas, acts of the Twentieth legislature, pages 83 to 91, approved April 1, 1887.

"Section 6 of said chapter makes it your duty to record said list in a well bound book, which shall be kept in your office open to public inspection.

"You will please acknowledge receipt, furnishing this department with a certificate showing the date said list was filed in your office for record. So soon as this list shall have been filed in your office, the lands therein described are on the market for sale, upon the terms and conditions prescribed by law.

"Inclosed forms of application and affidavit to purchase, with obligation attached, must be followed strictly by applicants to purchase.

"For the information and guidance of said applicants, the following instructions are given, to-wit: Any bona fide actual settler, residing on any of this land on the 4th day of July, 1887, has six months from date of filing of this list in your office in which to make his application to purchase land classed as agricultural, or watered. He may purchase not less than one quarter nor more than the whole of one section.

"If two quarters are purchased, said two quarters must constitute a given half of said section.

"Of lands classed as dry grazing he may purchase not less than one quarter nor more than four sections.

"A part of two sections cannot be purchased without taking the whole of one of said sections.

"A part of three sections can not be purchased without taking the whole of two of said sections.

"A part of four sections cannot be purchased without taking the whole of said sections.

"If two or more sections are purchased, such sections must be contiguous, or as nearly so as the classification and other circumstances permit. The above refers to leased and unleased lands alike.

"Leased lands are subject to sale as follows, to-wit: All bona-fide actual settlers who were residing on said lands at the date said lease was filed for record in the county clerk's office may purchase the same as if said lease did not exist, and will be allowed six months from the date of filing the appraised list of said lands in the county clerk's office in which to make application to purchase.

"All lands classed as agricultural, except such sections as have improvements thereon belonging to the lessee to the value of \$100, are for sale.

"All lands classed as grazing are not for sale except, as hereinbefore specified, without the consent of the lessee.

"All persons entering upon lease land for purpose of settlement must make application to purchase within thirty days from date of settlement, otherwise said lands will be for sale to another applicant.

"All applications not in accordance with the foregoing instructions will be returned for correction before filing in this office. Respectfully,

R. M. HALL,  
Commissioner General Land Office.

**FROM MEDINA COUNTY.**

**Scrubs and Newspapers—Local Trading.**

DEVINE, TEX., Sept., 13, 1887.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

The great stock interest of West Texas has retrograded, until it lies dormant for want of some man, who has time, money and brains, to develop a more profitable way of raising stock; therefore we have but little to report this time, for this enterprise is not very promising at present, and no news to be got on this subject. But time is developing our case, and we are being aroused to a sense of feeling for all who are engaged in this enterprise. 'Tis more preferable if a more radical change could be wrought here in order that those who are engaged in this business at present may be able to stand until the change is made. This change is to raise finer stock and less of them.

We behold our East and North Texas neighbors have been made to see their error and have departed from it. They are rich while we are poor. They have fine stock while we have scrubs. And is it possible that we have had meal sacks over our eyes and could not see the error of our way? Ah! my friends, when I ask you to subscribe for the STOCK JOURNAL, only those having good stock respond to my call. Why do you say you have no money to spend for so valuable a paper as the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, when the error of your ways as stock-raisers is clearly shown you in that paper?

Fifteen years ago our lands had no other fence around them than the Rio Grande and the Gulf of Mexico; today fences are all around us. Can you raise a six-dollar cow any cheaper than one worth fifty or more? If you can, continue in your way and see if your doom is not cast now for a poor man the remainder of your days. Every man who makes farming his vocation knows that West Texas is especially adapted to the raising of grasses, and why raise scrub stock when you have feed and a climate especially adapted to the raising of stock that will make you rich in this world's goods? I hope this change may be made soon, for the good of all.

We can't say our interests have all died. Messrs. Herring & Thompson of Devine have gone to Georgia with two car-loads of mixed horses, where they anticipate a ready and profitable sale. Messrs. J. E. Long and Thompson just returned from New Orleans, where they made ready sale of their cow stock. Mr. R. F. Morris, our old merchant, has gone to Little Rock to sell a car-load of horses. Many others are engaged in this business here.

We are glad to state that our cotton and corn farmers have begun to vary their crops, and success has been their lot. They have shipped this season two car-loads of melons to Kansas City.

We think that in order that our stock raisers and farmers may advance financially their cotton and corn patches will have to be moved further east. Advancement is our motto.

To buyers: We want to sell our fat scrub stock, in order to raise money to purchase fine stock. Come and give us a call, and see if we have stock fit for market. M. W. D.

Chicago Wool Journal:—The present situation is now believed even by conservative men genuinely in favor of finer prices and a more active market for wool. The Eastern money market has shown some signs of returning ease, and it is believed that manufacturers will soon be able to place their paper at satisfactory rates. The drouth has unquestionably injured large areas

of sheep-growing country, so that smaller stocks than usual will be witnessed. Manufacturers have no supplies on hand, and must buy heavily very soon, or surrender next spring's trade to cheap goods of foreign make. Finally, advices from Australia, South America, and other countries indicate a shortage in the world's clip. The bears, on the other hand, insist that there is little room for hope so long as foreign woolsen secure fraudulent entry into this country, and the market for woolen goods is depressed by a flood of foreign importations brought in under an iniquitous system of undervaluations.

**Pure Ingredients.**

The widespread popularity of Silver Loaf baking powder is due to the strength and purity of the ingredients that enter into its composition, and repeated chemical tests place it side by side with the most popular brands in the market and show it the peer of any powder yet offered the public. The manufacturer asks only a trial with other brands, and is willing to abide the result.

The live stock inspector summarizes a few late English sales as follows: The annual sale of Cotswold shearing rams from the noted flock of Robert Garne, Scotland, has recently been held, and the average on 50 head was about \$56. The highest price was 36 guineas or \$189. At John Treadwell's annual sale of Oxfordshire rams, the average on 60-odd head was £15 19s 3d or \$77.41. The price bid for one season's letting of Young Baron Oxford, first prize taker at Banbury show and Newcastle show, was 20 gs., and the bidder elected to purchase at double that sum. "Several were purchased for Germany, and Mr. J. P. Terry bought a number for Col. Goldsborough of Maryland, America." Mr. A. F. Milton Druce had a sale of the same character from his herd of successful prize-winners and the average was a trifle over 10 guineas, or \$52.50, for 47 sheep. That of last year was \$10 11s 6d. Mr. Charles Howard averaged also £9 11s 7d on 50 head.

**Worth Your Attention.**

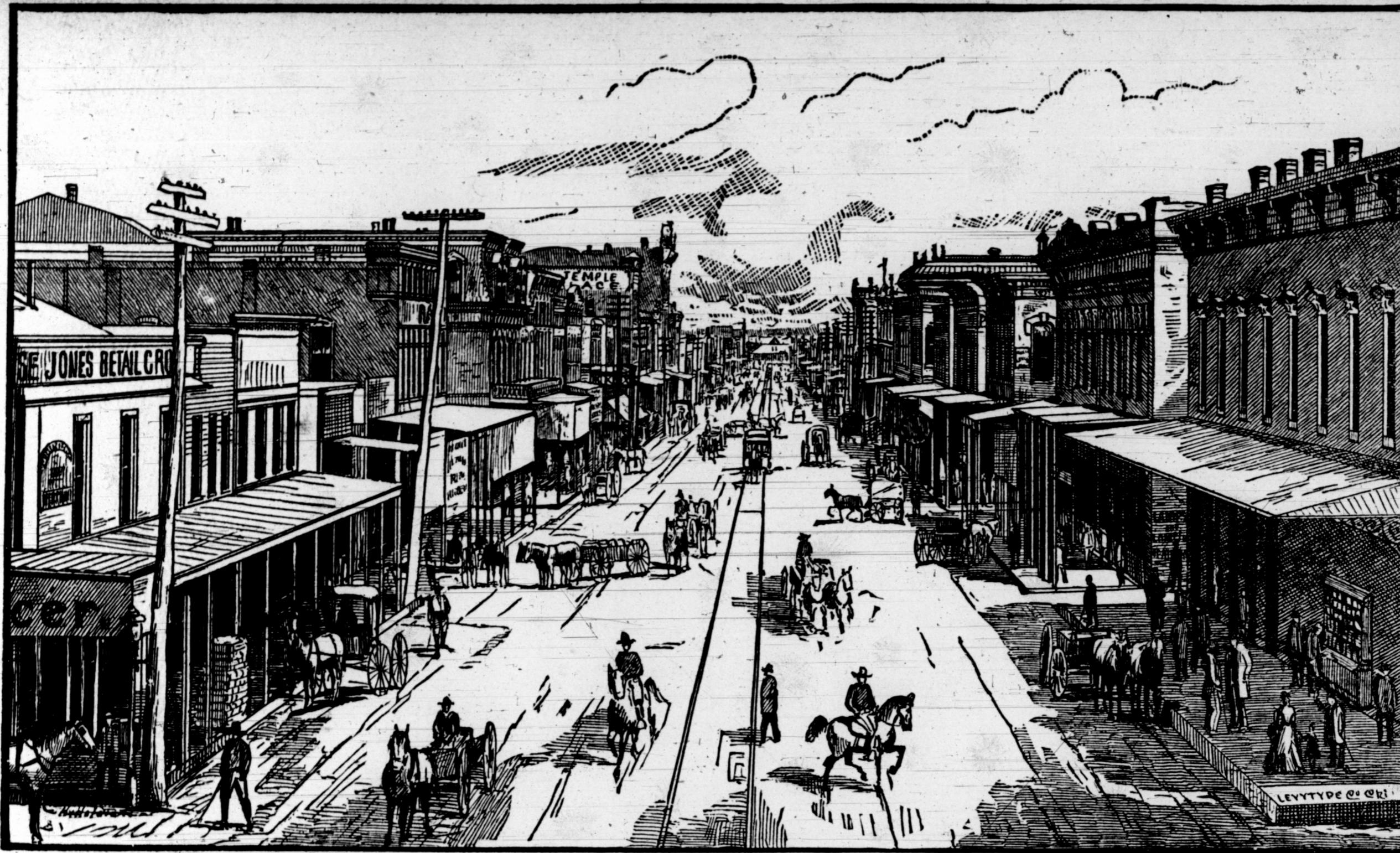
Cut this out and mail it to ALLEN & Co., Augusta, Maine, who will send you free, something new, that just coins money for all workers. As wonderful as the electric light, as genuine as pure gold, it will prove of lifelong value and importance to you. Both sexes, all ages. ALLEN & Co. bear expense of starting you in business. It will bring you in more cash, right away, than anything else in this world. Anyone anywhere can do the work, and live at home also. Better write at once; then, knowing all, should you conclude that you don't care to engage, why no harm is done.

Mariefeld News:—That the Staked Plain is the best cattle, sheep and horse pasture in the world is shown by the remarkable condition in which stock stood the great drouth of last summer. Farther West and Southwest cattle died in great numbers, but grass of last year's growing was sufficient to keep stock in good condition through the dry weather. Such a drouth was hitherto unknown in Texas, and the success with which the country stood the test argues well for the climate and soil.

**Don't Waste Time.**

With poorly manufactured or impure baking powder. Buy a package of Silver Loaf and give it a fair trial. If you do this you will never regret it. How many disastrous failures in making bread cause troublesome vexation in the household! This can all be obviated by a trial of Silver Loaf. J. H. Brown guarantees its purity, strength and efficiency.

Murphyville correspondence in Fort Davis News:—Rumor reached us Tuesday, originating from very reliable authority, that Capt. A. E. Shepard of Marathon had sold his sheep ranch in Buchell county to J. C. Cook, representative of a large Chicago syndicate, which paid him \$185,000. It is understood that the captain will continue as manager of the ranch.



SCENE ON MAIN STREET, FORT WORTH, TEXAS, LOOKING SOUTH FROM COURT-HOUSE SQUARE.

P. A. HUFFMAN, Fort Worth, Texas.

A. W. JONES, Burlington, Kansas.

C. H. DORSEY, Galveston, Texas.

# P. A. HUFFMAN & CO.,

(Successors to HUFFMAN, SELLERS & Co.)

## REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENTS,

*No. 506 Main Street,*

FORT WORTH, - - - TEXAS.

Land Titles Investigated, Taxes Paid, Collections Made for Non-Residents.  
Correspondence Solicited. Postoffice Box 197.

### CITY PROPERTY.

For want of space we cannot give a description of our city and suburban property. We have 170 houses and lots, consisting of business and residence property, which is placed on our books at low prices and good terms, which will pay a good per cent. on the investment. Also, over 200 unimproved lots and blocks in different portions of the city and suburbs, which we offer at very low figures and on good terms. All we ask of you is to call on us and give us a chance to show you our property. We feel satisfied we can suit you; if not, it will be a satisfaction to know we have shown you our property and the city.

### FARMS.

1300 acres of land 5 miles northeast of Fort Worth; 1200 acres of good cul-

tivating land, 500 in cultivation, 65 acres of timber, good artesian well, tanks, etc., house of 8 rooms and necessary out-buildings, good orchard—a well-improved farm and a desirable place. Price, \$40 per acre; one-third cash, balance to suit purchaser, at 10 per cent.

4. 80 acres of land  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Fort Worth; 40 acres in cultivation, fair improvements. Price, \$60 per acre; terms easy.

11. 123 acres, 8 miles east of Fort Worth on Texas & Pacific railroad; 90 acres under fence, good improvements. Price, \$12.50 per acre; one-third cash, balance on time.

13. 200 acres 10 miles southeast of Fort Worth; good improvements and water. Price, \$2000, one-half cash.

14. 560 acres near Palestine, Texas; about 400 acres in cultivation; good fruit land. Price, \$2 per acre; terms easy.

15. 136 acres in Dallas county, 11

miles northwest from Dallas; 7-room house, good water, etc. Price, \$10 per acre; good terms.

16. 233 acres in Johnson county, 8 miles from Cleburne; 3 houses, cistern and out-buildings. Price, \$3000 cash.

17. 500 acres in Ellis county, 4 miles from Mansfield on Fort Worth & New Orleans railroad; 230 in cultivation, good water, 2 houses; out-buildings are good. Price, \$20 per acre; half cash, balance in 1 and 2 years at 10 per cent. interest.

18. 262 acres 4 miles northwest of Fort Worth; good land and artesian well; good improvements. Price, \$50 per acre; one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 10 per cent. interest.

21. 680 acres 4 miles east of Fort Worth; 200 acres in cultivation, good timber and water, house of 6 rooms, 10 acres in orchard. Price, \$25 per acre; half cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 10 per cent. interest.

23. 53 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres near Mansfield, Tarrant

county; good improvements, orchard, etc. Price, \$10 per acre, cash.

35. 205 acres 4 miles north of Fort Worth; 100 acres in cultivation, balance pasture, 2-story house of 6 rooms, good artesian well and good out-buildings—a very desirable place. Price, \$75 per acre; \$5000 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 10 per cent. interest.

37. 430 acres 3 miles east of Fort Worth; 200 in cultivation, good land and fair farm houses. Price, \$60 per acre; one-third cash, balance on time.

48. 125 acres near Grapevine, Tarrant county; 60 in cultivation, plenty of timber, and can be laid off and sold in town lots; good improvements. Price, \$2500.

53. 550 acres in Wise county; 330 in cultivation, good improvements, timber and water; school and church convenient. Price, \$12.50 per acre.

62. 160 acres 11 miles west of Fort Worth; plenty of good water and timber, mostly pasture land. Price, \$1000



66. 240 acres in Wise county; 140 in cultivation, good improvements, everlasting water and good soil. Price, \$20 per acre.

68. 477 acres in Wise county; ordinary buildings, all good black land. Price, \$12.50 per acre; half cash, balance on time.

69. 75 acres 10 miles west of Fort Worth; house of 2 rooms, orchard and good water. Price, \$12 per acre.

73. 1000 acres of land 9 miles north of Fort Worth; 200 in cultivation, 40 in timber 5 miles distant, house of 7 rooms, all good black land. Price, \$20 per acre; half cash, balance on time.

74. 160 acres 2 1/2 miles from Fort Worth; large house and all good out-buildings, artesian well. Price, \$100 per acre; one-third cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 10 per cent.

75. 160 acres 6 miles southeast of Fort Worth; house of 7 rooms, 50 acres timber, good orchard, well watered. Price, \$4000.

78. 216 acres 8 miles southwest of Fort Worth; 2 good houses, everlasting water. Price, \$20 per acre.

80. 53 1/2 acres 1/2 mile from city limits. Price, \$100 per acre.

87. 480 acres in Parker county, 18 miles west of Fort Worth; 30 acres timber, balance prairie. Price, \$3.50 per acre.

89. 451 acres 10 miles northwest of Fort Worth; mostly timber, 300 acres good tillable land. Price, \$10 per acre; terms easy.

93. 150 acres 14 miles northwest of Fort Worth; good improvements and everlasting water. Price \$2200 cash.

94. 205 acres 16 miles northwest of Fort Worth; 100 in cultivation, plenty of good timber, log residence. Price, \$1700; \$1000 cash, balance 1 year at 10 per cent.

95. 240 acres in Bosque county, 5 miles from Morgan; 30 acres in cultivation, good well and tank, 2 houses. Price, \$2000; half cash, balance on time.

96. 706 acres 10 miles west of Fort Worth; 50 acres in cultivation, 500 acres good cultivable land, house of 5 rooms. Price, \$12 per acre; half cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 10 per cent.

97. 241 acres 7 1/2 miles southeast of Fort Worth, on Village creek; 60 acres in cultivation, box house of 3 rooms, good water. Price, \$8 per acre.

98. 730 acres in Lampasas county; 75 acres in cultivation, and 300 good tillable land, house of 5 rooms, everlasting water. Price, \$6000; \$2000 cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 10 per cent.

100. 222 acres in Ellis county, 1 mile from Waxahachie; 7-room house, fine cistern, 25 acres timber. Price, \$35 per acre.

105. 306 acres 4 1/2 miles south of Fort Worth; everlasting water, about 200 acres good cultivable land, good improvements. Price, \$50 per acre; terms easy.

106. 223 acres 6 miles south of Fort Worth; half in cultivation, balance good land, all fenced. Price, \$30 per acre; good terms.

107. 300 acres 1 1/2 miles southwest of Fort Worth; well watered, the most of it in pasture; can be cut into small places to advantage. Price, \$75 per acre.

109. 675 acres 14 miles west of Fort Worth, in Parker county; 350 acres of

good tillable land, 200 in cultivation, good house of 4 rooms, and out-buildings. Price, \$10 per acre; half cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 10 per cent.

111. 320 acres 7 miles south of Fort Worth; all under good fence, everlasting water, small house. Price, \$25 per acre; terms to suit purchaser.

112. 312 acres in Clay county, 3 miles northwest from Taylor's store; 120 acres in cultivation, all good land, 3 houses, 2 wells, 2 good springs and fine orchard. Price, \$10 per acre; two-thirds cash, balance 1 year at 10 per cent.

113. 140 acres 1 mile south of city limits; very desirable. Price, \$500 per acre; terms easy.

114. 70 acres east of Fort Worth; 30 in cultivation, good house of 3 rooms. Price, \$850 cash.

116. 320 acres 4 1/2 miles southwest of Fort Worth; good 6-room house, out-buildings, artesian well. Price, \$40 per acre; half cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 10 per cent.

118. 80 acres 4 1/2 miles north of Fort Worth; 70 acres prairie, balance timber, tenant house, 60 acres in cultivation. Price, \$25 per acre; half cash, balance 1 year at 10 per cent. interest.

119. 236 acres 5 miles south of Fort Worth; 100 in cultivation, balance pasture, good house of 5 rooms, everlasting water. Price, \$100 per acre; terms easy.

120. 80 acres 4 miles south of courthouse; all inclosed and good land. Price, \$55 per acre; \$1000 cash, balance on time.

121. 140 acres 4 miles south of courthouse; large dwelling, good out-houses and a very desirable place. Price, \$150 per acre; terms reasonable.

122. 1660 acres in the southwest corner of Johnson county; 500 in cultivation. This place is on the Brazos river and very rich, large orchard of pecan trees on the place, good tenant houses. Price, \$10 per acre; one-third cash, balance on long time at 10 per cent.

123. 676 acres 5 miles south of Fort Worth; 350 in cultivation, all good land, good water, 4 houses and out-buildings. Price, \$60 per acre; one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 10 per cent.

124. 160 acres 6 1/2 miles southwest of Fort Worth; 90 acres in cultivation, 2 good wells, house of 3 rooms and good out-buildings. Price, \$5000; terms satisfactory.

125. 160 acres 8 miles northeast of Fort Worth; 80 acres in cultivation, good house, water and timber, all good land. Price, \$2750; \$1000 cash, balance to suit purchaser

126. 243 acres 6 miles south of Fort Worth; 50 acres in cultivation, good 5-room house, lasting well of water. Price, \$50 per acre; half cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 10 per cent.

127. 80 acres 4 miles south of Fort Worth; 75 acres in cultivation, fair improvements. Price, \$115 per acre; half cash, balance 1 year at 10 per cent.

128. 124 acres 2 1/2 miles from courthouse; 75 acres in cultivation, fair improvements. Price, \$60 per acre; two-thirds cash, balance 12 months at 10 per cent interest.

129. 345 acres 3 1/2 miles south of city limits; 125 in cultivation, fair improvements, high location. Price, \$75 per acre; one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 10 per cent.

130. 327 acres 6 miles southwest of Fort Worth; 200 acres of good cultivable land, 6-room house, tenant house and out-buildings. Price, \$50 per acre; one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 10 per cent.

40 acres 1/2 mile from city limits. Price, \$800 per acre; good terms. 25 acres 1/4 mile from city limits. Price, \$800 per acre; terms easy.

131. 224 acres 1 1/4 miles southwest of Fort Worth; 200 acres of good cultivable land, balance pasture, good frame house, artesian well, etc. Price, \$150 per acre; one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 10 per cent.

132. 335 acres 2 1/4 miles east of Fort Worth, and east of Sylvania addition. Price, \$250 per acre; terms easy.

Remember that all prices on property are liable to be changed by owners at any time. When visiting our city always call on us and examine our list of properties, as we are receiving additions daily.

**INCLOSED PASTURES.**

1. 2000 acres 8 miles south of Fort Worth; about half timber, good lasting water. Price \$10 per acre; good terms.

3. 15,000 acres 14 miles west of Fort Worth, on the T. & P. railroad. This land can be divided into small farms, as the greater portion is rich black loam and well watered. Price, \$8.50 per acre; one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 10 per cent.

4. 915 acres 3 miles from Calef station on the Fort Worth & Denver railroad; all good land, artesian well, tank and ranch house. Price, \$15 per acre; one-third cash, balance to suit purchaser.

11. 25,000 acres in Chambers county; plenty timber and water, 6 miles of bay front, 3 pastures and farms. Price, from \$1.50 to \$7 per acre, on good terms.

12. 1700 acres 19 miles southeast of Fort Worth; 120 acres timber, balance prairie, good water, 3 small farms on the land. Price, \$10 per acre; terms easy.

14. 3000 acres 17 miles west of Decatur, in Wise county; timber and water, house of 2 rooms, etc. Price, \$3.75 per acre; easy terms.

15. 1544 acres in Erath county, 10 miles south of Sparta station on the T. & P. railroad; 400 acres of rich valley land. Price, \$4500; third or fourth cash, balance on long time.

16. 2080 acres in Erath county, 12 miles southeast of Gordon; 1700 under fence, 120 in cultivation, all rich valley land, 3-room house and out-buildings. Price, \$13,000; one-third cash, balance from 1 to 6 years at 10 per cent.

17. 700 acres 6 miles west of Colorado City, Mitchell county; 4-room house, sheds, stable, good water, 20 acres in cultivation. Price, \$3 per acre; terms cash.

18. 4500 acres in Ellis county; three-fourth good cultivable land, artesian water, 3 miles from Midlothian on Ft. Worth & New Orleans railroad. Price, \$9 per acre.

26. 3240 acres in Wichita county, 18 miles from Wichita Falls, 1-mile from Fort Worth & Denver railroad; good water and timber, good-ranch improvements. Price, \$20,000; \$10,000 cash, balance on long time at 10 per cent.

27. 36,000 acres in Hardeman and Childress counties; all fine grazing land, good ranch improvements and good water. Price, \$2.50 per acre.

28. 4480 acres in Callahan county, 1 1/2 miles north of Baird. Two-thirds of this tract is good cultivable land; good improvements, pastures of different sizes, good timber and water—a very desirable place, and now rents at \$200 per month. Price, \$5 per acre; one-third cash, balance to suit purchaser at 10 per cent.

29. 2300 acres in Tom Green county, 5 miles from San Angelo, fronting 2 miles on river; good farming land. Price, \$5 per acre; half cash, balance on time.

30. 5346 acres in Clay county; good ranch improvements, all good land. Price, \$3.50 per acre; one-fourth cash, balance to suit purchaser at 10 per cent.

31. 5000 acres in Clay county, on Big Wichita river; good ranch improvements, nearly all good cultivable land. Price, \$3 per acre; one-fourth cash, balance to suit purchaser at 10 per cent.

8500 acres 10 miles north of Fort Worth, on the Fort Worth & Denver railroad; 6000 acres of good cultivable land, plenty of good water and timber, good ranch improvements. Price, \$12.50 per acre; terms reasonable; 10 per cent interest.

The above list of pasture land can be divided and sub-divided so as to suit a colony wishing to settle together. We have a number of smaller tracts at low prices. It will cost you nothing to call and examine our list of properties before purchasing elsewhere.

**WILD LANDS.**

Acres.	County.	Per acre.
320	Jack	\$2 00
320	Jack	2 00
320	McLennan	10 00
1,476	Milam	2 00
640	Hartley	2 00
640	Hale	1 00
160	Parker	6 00
640	Jones	1 75
640	Mitchell	2 00
640	Nolan	2 00
800	Jones	2 75
1,202	Madison	2 00
1,640	Burleson	3 50
640	Cottle	3 00
640	Floyd	3 00
640	Floyd	3 00
640	Dickens	3 00
640	McCulloch	3 00
640	Crosby	3 00
300,000	Presidio	60
13,017	Montgomery (pine)	1 50
3,326	Sabine	1 00
19,200	Knox (alternate secs.)	2 50
7,040	Hardeman	2 50
640	Carson	3 00
4,428	Sabine	7 50
21,355	Presidio	2 50
5,760	Crockett	1 50
640	Swisher	1 25
2,560	Terry	1 00
640	Tom Green	1 00
197	Red River	7 00
320	Wise	6 00
640	Wise	6 00
18,000	Presidio (solid body)	1 25
19,000	Presidio	1 25

Above is a partial list of land on our books; write or call on us and we will give you description and terms on all.

**WE REFER BY PERMISSION TO**

K. M. VanZandt, President Fort Worth National Bank; Capt. M. B. Loyd, President First National Bank of Fort Worth; A. M. Britton, President City National Bank, Fort Worth; Col. W. M. Harrison, President State National Bank, Fort Worth; W. J. Boaz, President Traders National Bank, Fort Worth; H. S. Broiles, Mayor of Fort Worth; Col. J. P. Smith, Ex-Mayor of Fort Worth; W. A. Huffman, of W. A. Huffman Implement Company, Fort Worth; J. H. Brown, Wholesale Grocer, Fort Worth; Capt. Sidney Martin, President The Martin-Brown Company, Fort Worth; Col. Morgan Jones, President Fort Worth & Denver City Railway, Fort Worth.

# B. C. EVANS COMPANY.

NEW GOODS, NEW STYLES!

## Fresh Additions to Our Immense Stock This Week!

The Boom to be Continued. Everybody Delighted.

Magnificent stock of Fine Cloaks and Wraps put on sale to-day. Largest and most complete stock of these goods that we have ever displayed. The variety of styles is very large and the prices are very low. A special offering this week of **400 Misses' and Children's Cloaks at Manufacturers Prices.**

In our Flannel Department we place on sale to-day a superb stock of every grade, beginning with Red Twill Flannel at 15c and 25c and ranging up to 65c. We are offering special bargains in fine White Flannel for infant's wear, from 25c to \$1.25; silk warp flannel at \$1. Bargains in opera flannel; bargains in basket flannel; bargains in stripe flannel; bargains in Eiderdown and Jersey flannels.

### LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WOOLEN UNDERWEAR.

Infants' hand made all-wool night shirts at 40c, worth 75c; ladies' hand-made all-wool vests, in white, pink, blue and scarlet, at \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50 and \$1.75 each. Ladies' woolen vests and pants at 60c each, worth \$1. This week we shall offer a regular \$1.25 vest at 75c each. You will soon need such goods as these, and you will never be able to buy them as low as you can to-day.

### Dress Goods, Dress Goods---See What We Offer You!

One lot stripe double-width cashmere, worth 40c, for 25c; one lot illuminated gray tricots, double-width and all wool, at 50c. New line Beatrice cloth. New colored silk warp Henriettas. New silks and new satins, with plushes, velvets and passementeries to match. Our dress trimmings are new and attractive.

### SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

This week we shall place on sale 25 cases men's custom-made shoes in Bals, Congress and Buttons, in all styles, at a uniform price of \$3 a pair. We call special attention to this line of goods, because they are very meritorious and deserve your entire confidence. Our men's hand-made shoes, from \$4 to \$8.50, have no superiors in the world, and in every instance we guarantee them to give perfect satisfaction. Ladies' custom-made kid shoes at \$2.50 to \$3 per pair. Good line of children's school shoes received on Thursday last.

### BOYS' KILT SUITS,

From \$2.50 to \$8.50. Boys' Jersey suits, in all prices, just received. Bargains in Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods. Bargains in Millinery, bargains in Carpets, at

## B. C. EVANS CO.'S,

*Importers, Jobbers and Retailers,*

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

#### THE OUTLET BY SEA.

#### The Mouth of the Brazos River Affording the Best Harbor Facilities.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, Aug. 12, 1887.

C. F. Meek, Esq., Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir:—The following is a copy of a letter sent to Col. J. P. Smith July 31st:

Dear Colonel:—Referring to our conversation in regard to deep water on the Texas Gulf coast, I would beg leave to call your attention to certain matters contained in a pamphlet published by some person and entitled: "A Statement as to the Advantages of the Mouth of the Brazos River in Texas as the Site for the Best Harbor on the Coast of Texas."

In looking it over, I find the statement made that a much greater mileage of railroads is being constructed in Texas than in any other state in the Union. It also speaks of the immense amount of cotton raised in this country, and touches on the necessity of a deep water port to accommodate the growing commerce, not only of Texas, but also of the states of Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, as well as of the Neutral Strip and the Indian Territory.

The Denver & Rio Grande have built a great system of narrow-gauge roads with which to compete for the trade of Texas and Mexico, and the Fort Worth & Denver is now on the point of completion between Denver and Fort Worth. The latter named road will carry cheap ores mined in Colorado and adjoining states to deep water, via its line to the Gulf of Mexico.

To secure deep water at Galveston is a very difficult and expensive matter, which will require years of time and millions of money to carry through, and a large amount expended yearly to maintain it; the result of which will be, to say the least of it, very problematical.

It would seem to me, having the idea in view as put forth by one of the best hydraulic engineers who has ever visited the Southern coast, a point would be raised against the Brazos as a deep water port that could hardly be overcome, viz.: the width of the bar and the deposit of alluvial matter carried by the fresh water of the river, which, meeting the salt water of the Gulf, at the point of contact deposits sedimentary matter that would call for a large annual expenditure to clear out of the channel. Another point to be decided on is the cost of obtaining and maintaining deep water at the mouth of the Brazos. The report gives no figures that can be relied upon, and after mentioning a certain sum, Maj. Howell states that he really does not know what it will cost.

Not over \$200,000 will be needed to furnish twenty-three feet of water on Corpus Christi bar, and the necessary money to be used in this enterprise can be determined on before a blow is struck. The pass at Point Isabel, or the mouth of the Rio Grande, is too far south to receive any consideration. Of Indianola, Sabine Pass, and to a certain extent Aransas Pass, the calamitous results of recent storms are so fresh in the minds of our people that it is hardly worth while for me to point out their defects. The sweeping away of \$375,000 worth of ma-

terial at Aransas Pass, and the wiping out of the entire population of Indianola and Sabine Pass, have so intimidated capital and the people generally that for years to come no human effort will succeed in again establishing towns at those points.

Galveston has also had some narrow escapes from being swept away and the confidence of capital has been destroyed in relation to making investments at that place. No year has passed during which, at some period, great damage has not been done by the severe storms that sweep that coast. Those conditions are all due to the natural formation of the country, and a glance at the map will at once demonstrate to the most casual observer that the ports from Sabine to Aransas are untenable and unsafe. The prevailing winds from the southeast blow the waters of the Gulf on to the lowlands lying behind the bars as islands, within the space named; and frequently a fierce storm from the southeast is succeeded, in a second's time, by a wild blow from the northwest. Thus the waters that have for months been driven in by the first-named winds are expelled in the space of a few hours by a fierce norther.

Corpus Christi pass lies at the point of a triangle of land extending back several hundred miles, to Presidio del Norte on the northwest and to Laredo on the southwest, the land of which rises gradually from a point some thirty-three feet above high water mark at Corpus Christi until it attains an altitude above sea level of 3550 feet. The Nueces river is a strong, full flowing stream, with a bottom generally of hard clay, carrying

very little sedimentary matter.

The general depth of Corpus Christi bay averages, on the north side 14½ feet, and on the south side 15 to 16½ feet. The bed of the bay, as well as of Corpus Christi pass, is a heavy blue clay. The formation of the main land in places resembles turf.

One great feature in favor of deep water at Corpus Christi pass would be the fact that the Gulf stream strikes the northeast corner of Padre island, and from there sheers directly east to the Florida coast. The action of this tide keeps the bar very narrow and cuts off a great amount of the deposit of alluvial matter carried down to the Gulf by Nueces river.

There is on the mainland, some thirty-two miles from Padre island, a deposit known as the rock beds, from which rock can be shipped to the head of the island for less than \$2 per ton. This material could be used in the building of a pier, or in sinking mattresses placed to maintain the channel.

The crest of the bar at Corpus Christi pass is about one-fourth of a mile from the main island, and the depth of water here varies, from five to six and a half feet. The bar itself is very narrow at this point—less than one-fourth of the width of any other bar on the Texas coast. From its peculiar configuration, deep water would be more easily maintained at this point than at any other on the Texas coast, for the following reasons:

The Texas Gulf coast is somewhat in the form of a horse-shoe. South of Aransas pass the bend commences to the east. The prevailing winds in that country are from the southeast and the water is blown by these winds on to the lowlands; the latter are from twenty to thirty miles in extent, i. e. the land, lying behind the islands. They are also the recipient of the drainage of all the rivers of Texas. Southeasterly storms, blowing heavily for three or four days, increase this water so that it banks up on the lowlands referred to, and when, as is often the case, a norther in the course of a few moments succeeds a southeasterly storm, the water is driven out in great waves over the islands, as has occurred at Harbor island, Indianola, Galveston and Sabine Pass. Judging from the force of small storms in that country, I would say the great danger is from the water which banks up behind the islands fringing the coast rather than from any water that might rush in from the gulf side.

Padre island lies directly north and south, and the channel of Corpus Christi pass is in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction. The effect of a storm from either direction would be to deepen the channel.

By examining the chart you will see that the trend and depth of the river is on the south side of Corpus Christi bay, and much of its force wastes down the Laguna Madre. An embankment built from the northwest extremity of the island to the northeast extremity of the mainland (which is known as Flower bluff) would confine this water to Corpus Christi bay and increase the force of the current flowing from the Nueces river to the gulf. There is no special reason why Laguna Madre should be kept open, there only being a channel of some 25 or 30 feet in width and four or five feet in depth leading into it from the bay. It might be well to put in a small draw-bridge that would enable boats drawing very little water to carry stone from the rock beds; or it might be needed for ripp-rapping or other purposes.

As to the piers as you would wish to make, the cost would of course be governed by the depth of water you wished to reach and the extent of work you would put on a pier. The cost of throwing up an embankment from the mainland to the island and putting in a small draw-bridge over the channel would not exceed \$35,000; and I believe gates could be used by which the absolute prevention of any of the water of Nueces river

**Now is the Time to Buy Land in Texas. R. H. Sellers & Co., Real Estate, Fort Worth, Tex.**

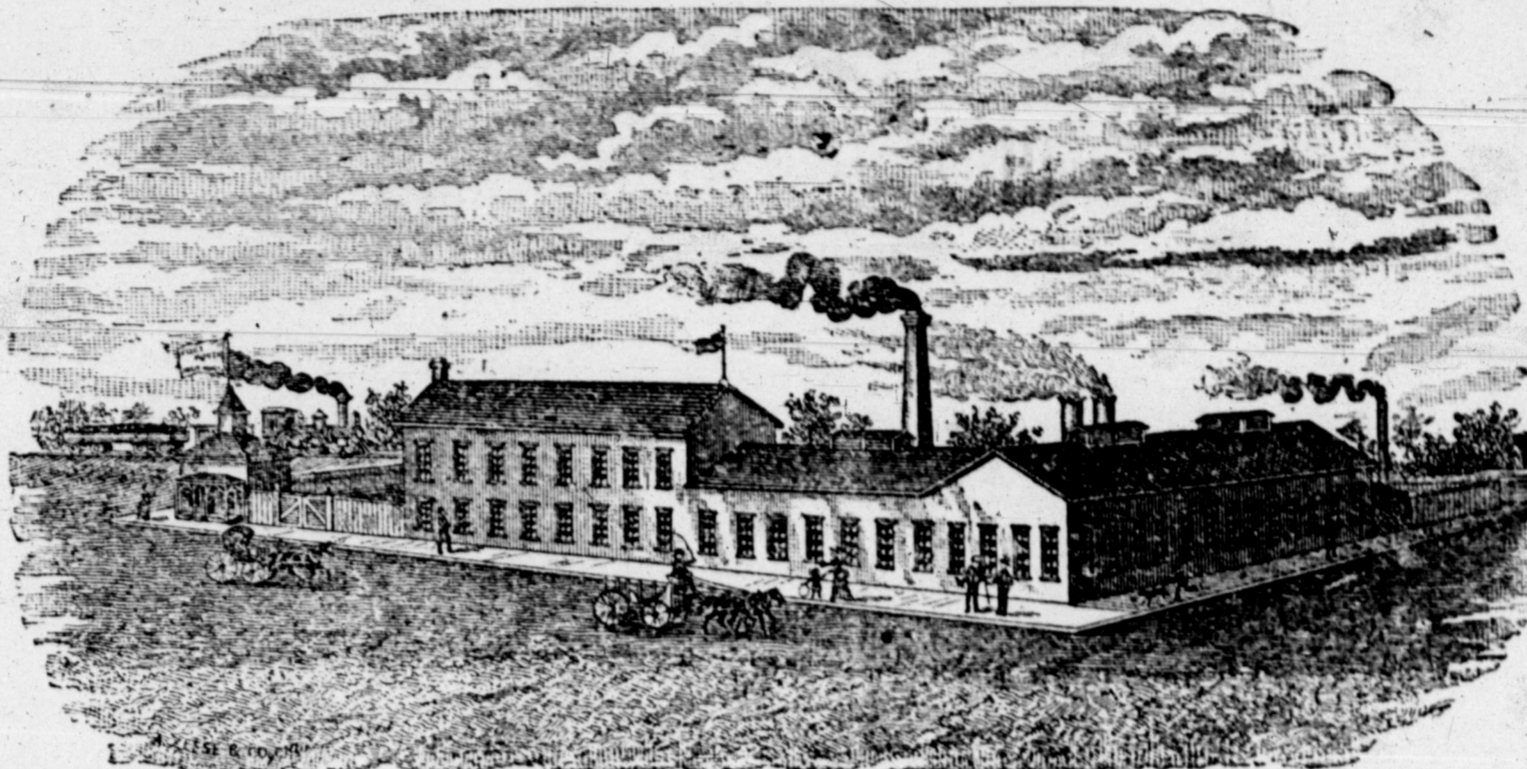
O. LYNCH, PRESIDENT.

JNO. F. MOORE, SUPERINTENDENT.

A. W. MCARTHUR, SECRETARY.

# FORT WORTH IRON WORKS,

**MANUFACTURE**  
House Fronts, Ventilators, Railings, Bridge Bolts, Sash Weights, Well Drills, Drill Bars, Rope Sockets, Jars, Fishing Tools, Pumping Jacks for Artesian Wells, Journal Bearings, Car Brasses, Etc.



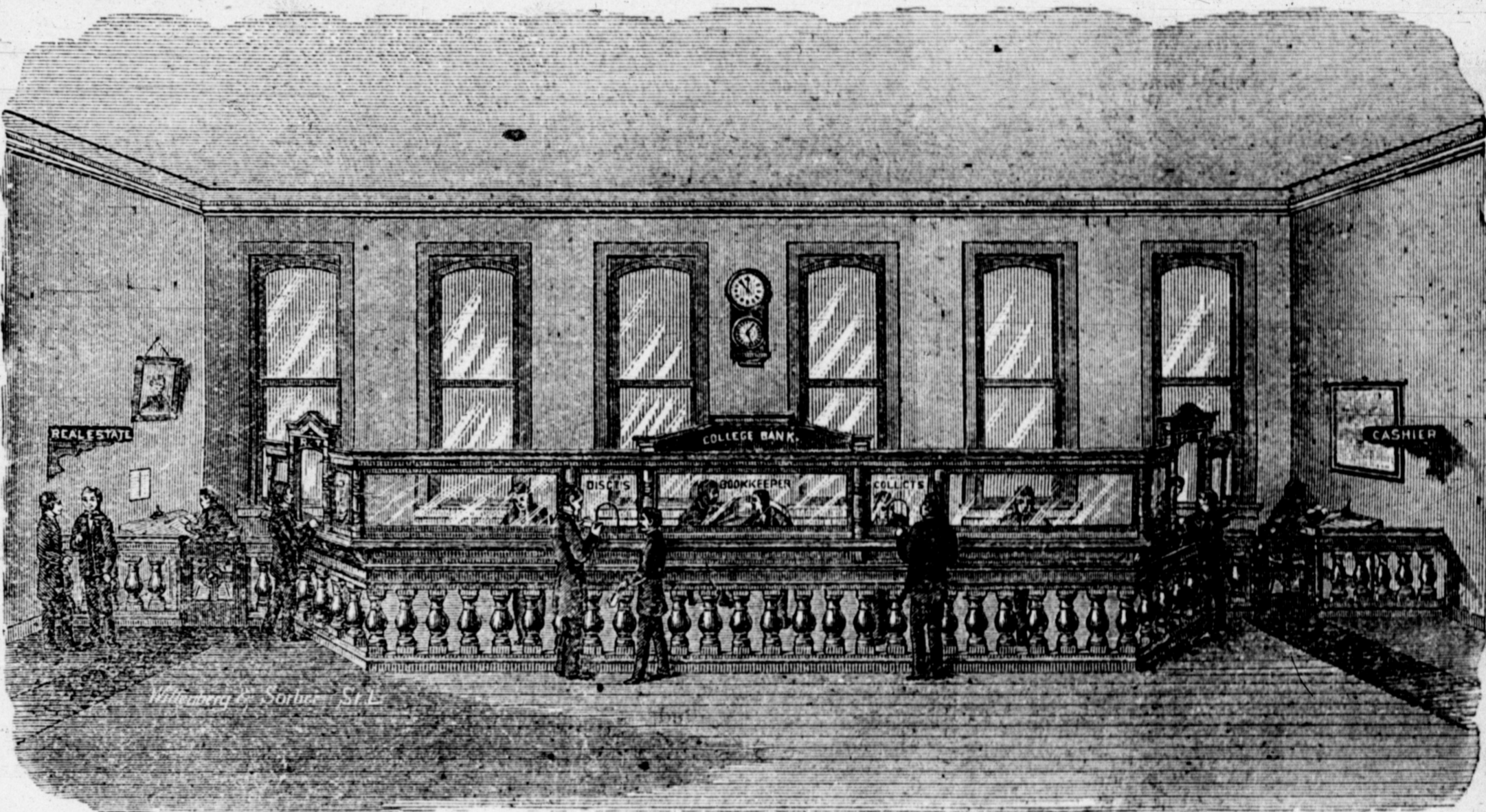
**Repair and Rebuild**  
Portable and Stationary Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Etc.,  
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General Foundry and Machine Business.  
Manufacturers' Agents for Wrought Iron Fences.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated FORT WORTH ARTESIAN WELL DRILLING MACHINE, The Best in the World.

Corner Lamar and North Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

**A Bull and Alligator Fight.**

We learn from an observer that a bull was wading along in the edge of the Flint River swamp last Monday, nipping cane and keeping cool, when a huge alligator made a rush at his nose but missed a hold. The bull made fight, and prodded the alligator with his horns. Then commenced a fierce and bloody battle in the shallow water that beggars description. The alligator struck him with his tail and snapped furiously with his huge jaws, tearing the skin and flesh in big strips from the bull. The bull got his horns into the 'gator's side, lifting his huge carcass, tossed him high and dry on the ground, and following up with a deep blow rushed again upon its foe. The alligator met him with a terrible blow of the tail, knocking off one horn and bringing the bull to his knees. The other horn got under a fore leg of the 'gator and the 'gator getting a front foot of the bull in his mouth they became locked, and rolled and tumbled fearfully. They got into the water again, where, after a brief struggle, both expired. The entrails of the 'gator were protruding in several places, while the bull was nearly stripped of hide and flesh.—Sumpter. (Ga.) Republican.



**ALAMO CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE--BANKING DEPARTMENT.**

Educate for business by taking a course at the Alamo City Business College, Shorthand, Type-Writing and Telegraph Institute, whose facilities are unsurpassed in America. Finest climate in America. Open all the year. Send for circular. San Antonio, Texas.

wasting down the Laguna Madre could be secured.

There is no reason why an embankment should not be solidly built from the mainland to the island and the Laguna Madre done away with entirely. It is but a low, marshy tract of land that is never covered by more than eighteen inches or two feet of water at any season of the year, save in the narrow channel of which I have spoken.

I would call your attention to the fact of using hydraulic power for stirring up the sediment on this bar. It has been used with much success in clearing obstructions at Hell Gate, New York harbor.

The current from the river would carry the sediment to the gulf stream, and it would be borne by that a great distance from the shore. As I understand the method of using hydraulic power, a stream of water is forced through a nozzle that has somewhat the same rifle or twist that a gun barrel has, giving the water a circular motion coming from the mouth of the nozzle; this communicated to the main body of water forms a small but fierce whirlpool that with a rapidity hardly to be estimated stirs up the soil on the bottom. Such work as this could be done at ebb tide, after the construction of the embankment from Flower bluff to Point Padre, the sediment would be carried off by the out flowing waters. The embankment from the point named could be put up by

hand dredges for a comparatively small sum per cubic yard.

There is quite an extensive basin of deep water between Padre island on the south and Mustang island on the north, and I would call your attention to the feasibility of docking ships at the pier, drawing too great a depth of water to go over the bar, and lightering them there of a portion of their cargo so as to enable them to be towed inside the harbor (a distance of less than three-quarters of a mile from the gulf) when they could be unloaded, as well as loaded, to the necessary depths which would enable them to pass and re-pass the bar.

The anchorage ground on the outside of the pass is the best on the coast, and a harbor could be made that would be protected from gales from all quarters that would prove destructive. The high bluffs of Mustang island on the north are a protection from the northwesterly storms, and the highlands of Padre on the southeast afford protection from southeasterly storms.

It is a well known fact that no change has occurred in the formation of the north end of Padre island within the memory of man. In the year 1885, in company with Mr. French, I ran out Von Blucher's old land lines, established in 1847, and getting his bearings ran over the old land-marks placed by him. Von Blucher started from a point just above medium high water mark on the north-west extremity of the island, and follow-

ed the shore around in running off the north end of the island, hugging the water as closely as possible. We did the same, and found the accretions were all from the sediment carried and deposited by the Nueces river.

In addition to the advantages which Corpus Christi derives from its location at the apex of the north and south line of the Texas gulf coast, the deepening of the channel by the current of the river being turned in that direction is one that will hardly fail to be appreciated by engineers who have had experience in securing and maintaining deep water on Southern coasts. The course of the channel leading from the gulf to the mainland, between Padre and Mustang islands, is northwest and southeast. The fierce northerly winds which blow occasionally in that country during the winter drive the waters of the Nueces out of the bay with such force that the channel of the bar is often cut to a depth of from nine to ten feet. This channel is filled up again by sand blowing from the beach, which is carried in quite considerable quantities by the prevailing southeast wind. By erecting sand fences, resembling somewhat the snow fences on the Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railways in Western Kansas and Colorado, the sand could be checked and barriers erected at a small cost that would protect the channel.

I would suggest building four fences,

about 25 feet apart, 1200 feet long, and 6, 8, 10 and 12 feet high; and south of each fence planting a line of salt cedars, whose matted and tangled growth would hold the sand in its place—the upward growth of which is also very rapid, in nearly all instances keeping the tops above the sand. By this action the benefit of the scouring out of the channel would be secured, and a fair depth could be attained by the operation of natural forces.

The channel between Padre and Mustang islands is not over three-quarters of a mile in width, and while the shores of Mustang for a half or three-quarters of a mile are somewhat low-lying, still, with proper matting and confinement of the channel on the north side, (which could be done at very small expense), the ends of both islands could be used for shipping and warehouse facilities.

Mustang island is owned by several parties, who have located certificates on it, and I think a Mr. Allen of Boston has a large interest in the property.

Dr. J. R. Briggs; practice limited exclusively to diseases of the eye, ear, throat and nose. Artificial eyes inserted. Office over the postoffice, Dallas, Texas.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

The Best and Surest Investments of the day are in Texas Lands. Call and see, or write to, R. H. Sellers & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

## NOTES ABOUT WOOL AND SHEEP.

Del Rio Record:—Sheepmen are having their flocks sheared. The clip will be heavy and in prime condition.

Davidson Bros. of Tom Green have sold 200 fine bucks to Charles Schauer for \$3000, and 20 head to Jim Currie for \$300.

The Hon. A. M. Garland believes that the large, plain Merino, without excess of gum, is the most profitable sheep of the day.

The Panhandle of Texas is a good sheep country for small flocks to be winter fed. There are only a very few sheep in the Panhandle.

San Angelo Enterprise:—Last week Albert Barfield bought 800 sheep for \$900 and 150 stock cattle for \$1100 from J. G. Harmon of Crow's Nest.

A Palo Pinto sheep raiser sold a lot of sheep in Fort Worth at 2 cts. per lb. that weighed 105 lbs. The sheepman was not posted but the buyer was.

Mr. A. Armentrout has purchased several fall clips at prices ranging from 16 to 18 cts. Mr. Armentrout says that the fall clip is very clean and light.

A Montana sheepman has been marketing muttons by the hundred, averaging 116 pounds in Chicago and they sold at \$3.65 per 100 lbs, or about \$4.25 per sheep.

San Angelo Standard:—Capt. Ed Duggan of Tom Green county recently purchased George Bird's Menard county ranch and a few days ago started 2500 ewes to it.

The East is slenderly supplied with wool to-day, and it cannot be replaced from the country at the prices being paid. Now what are manufacturers going to do about it?

If not in good order sheep ought to be put in that shape at once, in readiness for winter. Fatten and market the old sheep and keep only those which are full of vigor.

At the Islington, Eng., exhibition in 1884 Hampshire lambs were shown which had gained .77 pounds per day from birth, and weighed 223 pounds each at less than ten months.

Chicago wool market is making strong pretensions as a wool market, and asserts that Western wools sold there realize more money to the owner than the same wools sold in Boston.

The sheep shearing machine mentioned in the JOURNAL some weeks ago, is owned by F. Y. Wolsey, and the trial was at the Messrs. K. Goldsbrough & Co's. wool warehouse, Melbourne, Australia.

Uvalde News:—Sheep were never in better flesh and freedom from scab. Shearing season is now at hand. The clip will be heavy and market prospects bright. Our woolmen deserve the turn of fortune in their favor.

Pearsall News:—A few bags of wool have come in for shipment this week. We have not heard how the all clip is, but it appears to be sufficient to give employment to the many Mexicans who were idlers a few weeks ago.

C. Palmer of Hill & Palmer, wool buyers, has returned from a two months' visit to the Eastern markets, and says that in his opinion the fall market here will be slow opening and that it will drag along till late in the season.

National Stockman:—We have never yet discovered a reason why wool should not command at least the highest prices at which it has sold at any time this season, and cannot do otherwise than consider the present dullness in the East unwarranted.

Bring your means and faculties to bear on fattening muttons for early spring markets. It pays, has paid for the last five years, and will pay for the next five. Grain feed the last forty days and rough feed heavy all the

time. Don't start corn feeding until in sight of the month to market.

Since sheep raising became a better business, with wool selling comparatively well and mutton selling better than beef, the money-making sheep raiser is coming to the front. It does not hurt the sheep interest to let the public know that sheep raisers are not broke.

Messrs. Kirkpatrick & Whitaker of Knight's Ferry, California, say that in California sheepmen are prospering and their flocks are in splendid condition. They extend greetings to the sheep raisers of Texas, with hopes of continued improvement and prosperity.

GARY, D. T. Sept. 2.—A syndicate composed of J. E. Smith, James Pettijohn, M. F. Greeley, and others received to-day 1000 head of sheep from Wisconsin and Illinois, which were divided into flocks of fifty and 150, and distributed among the farmers in this vicinity for breeding purposes.—[Drovers' Journal.]

Albert Urbahn of the Callaghan ranch, Encinal county, bought some 400 head of fine bucks of D. H. Ainsworth of Dimmitt county, who raised them himself. Those are the items the STOCK JOURNAL likes to publish, as it shows the true economy of home supply.

Colorado Clipper:—The prospects are that the fall shearing will be small, as there is so little demand for wool of any kind. Let the sheep wear their winter coats, and the probability is that prices will be good next spring and the wool longer and in better demand.

"Old Pard" writes us from Midland that the four car-loads of alfalfa seed sold this season in Durango, Col., will only sow 4000 acres and not 50,000 acres, as stated in the Durango paper. Four car-loads equals about 80,000 lbs, and 20 pounds is about the average per acre.

Mr. A. L. Richardson of Parma, Mich., gives the sheep breeder weights of three grade wether lambs, Shropshire-Merino cross, at 9 months old. The average was 116 lbs; at 10 months 123 lbs; at 11 months 141 lbs; at 12 months 155 lbs; and at 13 months 173 lbs. They sheared 33½ lbs wool on May 1st when a trifle over 12 months old.

Unless the sheep breeders brace up a little and determine to make a strong sheep exhibit at Dallas, the sheep interest will again be the tail end of the Dallas fair. The premium list is a good one and can be obtained by application to Sydney Smith, secretary, Dallas, Texas.

The rate from Texas to St. Louis on double-deck sheep was \$100. The through rate to Chicago was \$134. The Chicago & Alton reduced the rate to \$25.50 between St. Louis and Chicago, and finally the through rate is reduced so that double-deck rates from Texas to Chicago are now \$125.50. The sheep raisers can thank the Chicago & Alton for the reduction.

San Angelo Standard:—Wm. Evans of Lipan traded 314 head of stock cattle this week, to W. C. Jones of South Concho for 1000 head of picked ewes. Jeff Moore selected the ewes and says they are about as fine-looking sheep as he ever gazed on. This trade again reminds us that sheep are not looked on with quite so much contempt by cowmen as they used to be.

Boston Advertiser:—A round lot of spring Texas has been sold at 19c for fine. In Texas fall shearing is now going on, and toward the last of the month the clip will be in the local markets. No Eastern buyers are reported, and there are not likely to be many. We hear of a small quantity of medium fall Texas sold at 18c; 100,000 lbs of eight months' Texas has been sold on a basis of 54c clean.

The ram trade has been quite satisfactory so far this season. Henry Burns, well known to a majority of the wool-growers of the Southwest as an extensive mutton-buyer, is the most prominent of importers this year, and has already sold over 400 head, Messrs. Lytle, Tompson & Co., Maverick county; Asher Richardson, Dimmitt county; P. O'Neill, Atascosa county; Aimes & Snyder, Kendall county, and V. F. Inskeep, Gillespie county, being buyers. He will have fully 500 more, with flattering prospects of selling them all out on short order.

Chicago Wool Journal:—The country has experienced since the clip was shorn a more protracted period of stagnation than ever before during the summer months. It is now happily over, and will, in the natural order of events, be succeeded by a corresponding season of activity, culminating perhaps in excitement and higher prices as the stock becomes reduced. Should the reaction occur as we anticipate, it can only result in a higher range of prices after the visible supply has become largely reduced. To hold for the advance would be to stop trade altogether.

The Sheep Breeder:—The large sheep are only adapted to rich land. They are great feeders, and the old rule of eight sheep requiring as much pasture as one cow does not apply to them. Sheep eat clover so closely that they entirely destroy it. On timothy and other grasses they are very uneven feeders, unless they are pastured very closely. As soon as grass gets a little coarse it is rejected and left to grow without check, while other parts of the pasture is eaten down to the root. Fine-wooled sheep will stand the excessive pasturing that seems to be necessary with this stock; but large coarse sheep will grow poor on it. This is the reason why the large breeds of sheep must generally be kept in small flocks, so that each can get enough to eat.

Boston Post:—The Philadelphia Textile Association's estimates of the wool clip of the country this year is 261,000,000 lbs, including 209,000,000 lbs unwashed and 52,000,000 washed, as against 282,000,000 lbs reported from the same source last year. This estimate shows a falling off of 21,000,000 lbs as compared with 1886, and a loss of 33,000,000 lbs since 1884 is announced. It should be said, however, that last year's estimate of 282,000,000 lbs above, is 40,000,000 less than James Lynch's figures, which usually are considered very reliable. Some estimates for this year's clip run as high as 300,000,000 or 310,000,000 lbs. In either case a loss of 5 to 7½ per cent as compared with last year, is figured out. Mr. Lynch found a deficiency of 24 per cent last year on the basis of 329,000,000 lbs for the clip of 1885.

"A few years ago," writes a New York tribune correspondent, "I saw a dog permanently cured of sheep killing. Its owner tied him to the neck of an old ram, leaving the rope between them about six feet in length; not long enough to permit the dog to jump over the fence and hang himself, and perhaps strangle the sheep too. It occurred in a small field. The sheep made several passes at the dog, which the brute successfully dodged, the dog all the time pulling and working his way to the fence; arriving there, he made an effort to scale it, but the rope held him, and at that moment the sheep gave him a whack which made him 'ki-yi' for certain. The dog then settled down in a corner of the fence, growling, and apparently bidding defiance to his antagonist. The sheep stepped back, got the range of the canine, and like the 'animated battering ram' he was, gave that dog a blow which sent him out of his corner in a hurry. The dog then kept in the open field as the safest place. After a little more skirmishing the owner unyoked this unmatched team. The dog lived for several years after, but never molested sheep again."

## Glad to Know It.

Victoria Advocate.

We were shown this week letters from Mr. A. A. Osgood, who will be remembered in this section as the former secretary of, and for some years connected with, the Continental Meat company of this city, who more recently has been making Chicago his home. Mr. Osgood writes to Messrs. A. Levi & Co., and also to Mr. W. J. McNamara of this place, that he, in company with two large handlers of dressed meats, Messrs. Armour and Sheehan of Chicago, expects to arrive in Victoria about the 10th inst. for the purpose of arranging satisfactory terms so as to start at once the refrigeration of meats at the slaughter works here. Mr. Osgood writes that if liberal terms be given them by the owners of the refrigerator, and with fair market prices for cattle, his new company will be prepared to operate the works for twelve months in the year. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished for, and we are glad to learn that these works, so long idle, have a prospect of again being put in motion. We feel sure, in advance, that if Mr. Osgood and his new company really mean business, they can readily arrive at satisfactory terms with the refrigerator owners here, and the present low prices for cattle certainly will be all that they could desire from a financial standpoint, so as to be able to convert them into dressed meats from this point. The present condition of stock in this section is the very best, and plenty of fat cattle can be easily purchased in this immediate vicinity, at very low rates. We look forward to the arrival of Messrs. Osgood, Armour and Sheehan with pleasure, and trust their coming will bring it with the expected good. Our people are in fine humor to encourage the new enterprise to the fullest measure, and will be prepared to do their part in the way of inaugurating slaughtering of stock here, that is, if easy terms for the works and actual market prices for cattle be all that are required of them.

## Texas Resources.

Texas has millions of acres of fine farming lands at from \$1.50 to \$3.

The population of Texas is almost 2,500,000.

The area of Texas is 274,356 square miles, or 170,099,200 acres.

The taxable wealth of Texas is \$520,000,000.

Texas has 46,302,500 acres of timbered land, with about 77,508,506,000 feet of standing timber.

Texas expended \$3,200,000 for maintaining her free public schools in 1886.

Texas has 3,000,000 acres in cotton, yielding 1,500,000 bales.

Texas has 3,000,000 acres in corn, yielding 63,416,300 bushels.

Texas has 375,000 acres in oats, yielding 9,238,600 bushels.

Texas has 5,500,000 head of cattle, valued at \$137,000,000.

Texas has 1,305,000 head of horses and mules, valued at \$36,000,000.

Texas has 7,000,000 head of sheep and goats, valued at \$17,500,000.

Texas has 2,000,000 head of hogs, valued at \$7,000,000.

## Wire, Fencing and Gates.

Messrs. Sedgwick Bros. of Richmond, Ind., have in use over thirteen hundred miles of fencing, and it is giving good satisfaction. Of gates they have sold thirty-five thousand. In order to fully appreciate the variety of goods manufactured by this firm, send for their catalogue, explaining that you read the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL. The list contains farm fencing, garden fences, lawn fences, ornamental fencing, poultry yard fencing, cemetery and cemetery lot fencing, and a variety of ornamental wire and iron goods, including summer houses, lawn chairs, sofas, etc. Very much of Sedgwick Bros. goods are in use on good residence and farm properties in Texas, and the goods are very popular.

**The Vitality of the Cattle Industry of Southwest Texas.**

Now that the cool and deliberate business man claims to see a rift in the clouds of adversity that has for five years hung over the cattle industry of Southwest Texas and a new era and more prosperous season is beginning to light up the sky of a long and dark night of anxiety and disaster, it may not be without profit to cast a glance back over the road to see what has been passed over, so as to fully appreciate the possible extent of our resources.

It is claimed that the cattle industry of Southwest Texas has shown more vitality than any other legitimate industry of the United States. Although cattle have been raised in that section for many years, six years ago it became a legitimate industry, before which time it was a sort of nomadic speculation. Men claimed to have brands of stock running somewhere, and to secure the benefits of them they had parties of men armed to the teeth and provided with branding-irons; who rounded up a herd for the Northern trade, branding what had no brand, and keeping account of those of the other brands, and swapping accounts when their owners met, if ever they did. Six years ago the more sagacious clearly foresaw the speedy change coming on, when every man wanted his own, and when men were to be held to a strict account for appropriating to themselves what belonged to others. Then lands were bought, costing thousands upon thousands of dollars; fences were made, stretching away miles upon miles over hill and valley, and gates were put in on all roads. This necessitated the providing of water, as the running streams would be found inclosed in a pasture while equally good grass lands lay out on wide but dry plains, and thousands of more dollars were needed to dig wells, make tanks, and erect wind mills and pumpingjacks; thousands of more dollars were spent and many lost in the importation of improved stock, for breeding up the common herds; but the heaviest tax of all was the depreciation of the prices of cattle which began about this time, and from year to year they have become cheaper, until now a beef that sold five years ago for \$50 will not bring \$20. In addition, with the flush times habits of extravagance were acquired that have cost the cattlemen millions of dollars.

But in the face of all these drawbacks almost any one of which would have broken many legitimate and prosperous branches of industry, very few failures have taken place, not as large a per cent. as in the general merchandise trade, and from present prospects there are very few if any to be expected. We find the country divided into pastures with good substantial fences; we find good permanent water in convenient locations on the great majority of ranches; on many we find elegant residences, barns, sheds, and corrals; and we find many well improved cattle worth double what the original native herds were, and the system of breeding to maturing beeves nearly completed. While we are not yet all out of debt, the great majority of cattlemen are enabled to pay interest on their obligations and inspire the holders with a proper confidence to secure sufficient grace to continue their business with very fair hopes, with improved prices of soon ridding themselves of all incumbrances.

This is not a high-colored immigration document, as no immigration is sought, but a fair and practical view of the industry as it now is. Is it reasonable to presume that such a combination of circumstances will arise against it in the same short space of time? and if it has so successfully withstood them all, is it not right to claim that ranching in

Southwest Texas is the safest and best paying legitimate business to be found in the United States? With prices for beef where they were three years ago, for three or four years only! Southwest Texas will be one of the most prosperous and wealthy sections in America.

**Cheap Beef For All.**

San Antonio Express.

The recently chartered corporation, entitled "The Equitable Co-operative Association of San Antonio," with a capital of \$10,000 stock, is an enterprise originated and organized by the Knights of Labor of this city. The object of the corporation is one that will interest the community generally. It is proposed to issue shares of the stock at a nominal amount, \$250. Shareholders will then be entitled to receive the benefits of the Association, which will consist in the establishment all over the city of butchers' stalls, where refrigerated meat can be purchased at actual cost price, and it is estimated that the prices of the Co-operative Association will be nearly 50 per cent. lower than the prices charged by retail butchers. All the shareholders are on an equal footing. There are no profits to be made; simply the running expenses are to be deducted and added to the actual cost of the meat, and it is thus supplied to the consumer at such a low price that it will be a boon to the working people of the city, for whose benefit it is especially intended. The Association has already got a large number of shareholders on the subscription books, and the promoters intend commencing operation as soon as one or two preliminary matters can be arranged. Last night a meeting of the board of directors was held, when Theodore Kunzmann was formally elected president and N. A. Harvey secretary for the ensuing year. Another meeting of the directors and shareholders will be held on Thursday next when the remaining officers will be elected and the workings of the organization discussed.

**The Last Buffalo Herd.**

William Corbin of Weatherford, Texas, said, in conversation with a Globe reporter: "A sale took place on the border line between Texas and New Mexico, which was remarkable for the fact that it carried with it the last remnant of the great Southern buffalo herd. A ranchman, whose name I cannot recall, had on his range 200 head, which he had carefully preserved and guarded in every way. They have increased in numbers, and there are probably 300 now. He recently sold out, and they have passed into other hands. It is hoped that the present owner will pursue the same course as the former, as with the exception of a small herd in the far North, the buffalo on this range are the only ones outside the zoological gardens. It would be more profitable than raising cattle, and for this reason I believe this remnant will be shielded from destruction."

**Rattlesnake Ranch.**

A new industry has developed in Southwest Texas, which has proved very remunerative so far. It is the killing of rattlesnakes and making cravats of the skins, using the rattle as an ornament in place of a cravat pin. They are quite unique, and even tasty, and are now all the rage with the San Antonio dude. Steve Kearney, a son of Major Kearney, has gone regularly into the business, and has a man on his father's ranch killing and skinning rattlesnakes, while he has them tanned and neatly made into cravats, lined with satin. They sell like hot cakes for from one to two dollars each, according to style and size of rattle. Within the past week he has sold nearly 100 cravats, and has orders way ahead of supply. San Antonio girls won't nestle down their head to softly breathe their "yes," unless they can rest on a rattlesnake cravat.

**Richardson & Miller.**

This firm, whose advertisement appears in this issue of the JOURNAL, are wide-awake business men. Mr. A. G. Richardson, the senior member, has been engaged in the live stock and real estate business in this state since 1872, and is personally conversant with the quality and values of land in almost every county in the state. During the past year he has been located in Dallas and has negotiated many large trades, both in city and country property. Mr. J. H. Miller, the other member of the firm, is well known, not only in this city, but throughout the surrounding country. He is a young man of sterling worth and integrity, which, coupled with business qualifications, pluck and energy, cannot but insure success. The office of the firm is at 109 Sycamore street, and those wishing to buy or sell real estate or live stock should not fail to call on them.

San Angelo Standard:—Some of Wm. S. Kelly's sorghum will cut 7 or 8 tons to the acre, and he will have altogether 300 or 400 tons. He is making arrangements to fatten about 50 steers on sorghum, after feeding upon grass, and if successful, the experiment will certainly revolutionize cattle fattening in this section.

**CAPITAL LOOKING TOWARD TEXAS.**

**The Llano Iron Syndicate.**

Dallas News, Sept. 11, 1887.

A letter from Col. Geo. M. Wakefield of Milwaukee, Wis., who is at the head of the syndicate now investing in iron property in Llano County, has been received by Col. Geo. F. Alford of this city, and as a matter of state interest we give it to our readers. Col. Wakefield is known to be one of the iron kings of America:

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6, 1887.

Gen Geo. F. Alford, President Dallas, Archer and Pacific Railway, Dallas, Tex:

My Dear Sir—Yours of Sept. 1 received and carefully noted. Also your prospectus and accompanying papers. And I wish to say to you that of all the prospectuses that I have ever seen I have never read one drawn with more care and that set forth the country in better shape. Your undertaking is a safe one, and I think you will succeed. I know something of the value of that country, and I do not hesitate to say that I believe your state as a state has the best future before it of any spot on this continent. My visits to your state have convinced me that the people of the North and East had very poor conceptions of the immense wealth of your country and the hospitality of your people. I have recently undertaken, with other gentlemen, the developing of what I believe to be the greatest iron district in the known world, in Llano and Mason counties of your state. I have not gone to work at this for the purpose of "booming" and making some money and then getting out of the country. Far from it. It has been my business for twenty years to select and develop mineral lands in Northern Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan, and it is well known in this section that I have done as much as any other man in the Northwest to develop said district, and in doing so have made well for others as well as for myself.

The district that I have taken hold of down there comprises an iron belt, commencing about sixty miles northwest of Austin, and continuing in a northwesterly direction through Llano and portions of Mason counties, and the quality and quantity of the same is not equaled in any other district that I have any knowledge of on this or any other continent.

In addition to the iron, which is of the finest Bessemer quality, there are manganese, water-power, limestone, etc.

This undertaking will require all the means and energies that I have for years to come, and I cannot take part in anything else. I shall probably undertake later the building of a railroad, to get some outlet for an iron district that I claim will, with three years' mining, produce, without trouble, 4,000,000 tons per year.

I write you of this district more fully, perhaps, than you will care for, but I know from the tone of your letter and the document sent me that you are a live man and have surrounded yourself with that class of men in your undertaking, and I am not at all afraid of the outcome. You will certainly meet with success. In my undertaking it will require more time and a larger amount of means. My estimate is that from \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000 of capital should be invested in Llano and Mason counties in the manufacture alone of iron and steel, and if I live I expect to see it invested and the manufacturing carried on.

I am simply perfectly surprised that such a district should remain for years undeveloped, and especially as it has been known to some of the leading men of Austin.

I would be very glad, indeed, if you would send me a box of the iron ores that you speak of on the line of your contemplated road. It certainly will work you no harm, as I shall do everything to assist you in any way that I can in your enterprise. Yours truly,

GEO. M. WAKEFIELD.

**REAL ESTATE.**

We control extensive lists of city and suburban property, farms and ranches, also large tracts of grazing and agricultural lands in Western Texas and the Pandandle.

We offer immense bodies of grazing lands in New Mexico, Arizona and Old Mexico at very low figures.

We make a specialty of exchanging real estate or merchandise and have effected many large trades of that kind to the satisfaction of our customers.

We are doing a live business, and being in the lead intend to maintain our position by prompt attention to business and fair and courteous treatment of customers.

We are always in a position to offer real bargains to both speculators and investors, and cordially invite such to call on or correspond with us.

**MORPHY & HICKEY,**

304 Main St., FORT WORTH.

**FEEDING CATTLE.**

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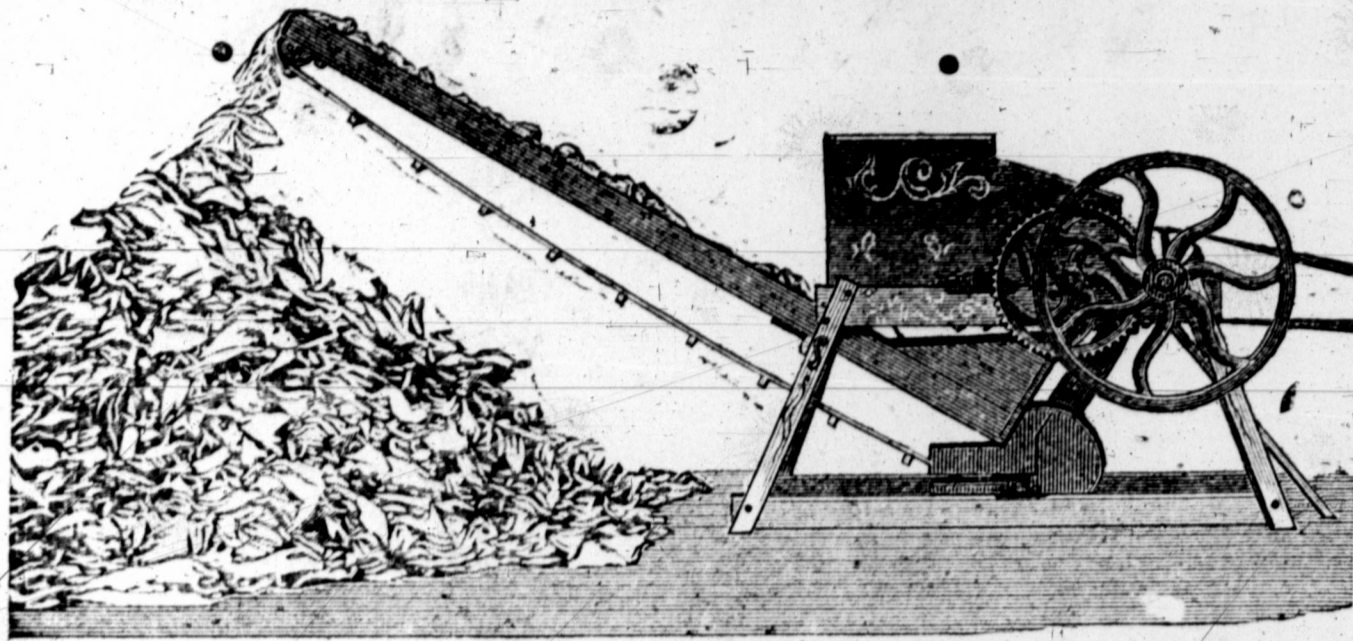
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Temperature and Rainfall.

Monthly mean actual barometer, temperature, dew-point, relative humidity and total monthly precipitation, at Fort Elliott, Texas, for years 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887:

Month.	Mean Barometer.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Dew-Point.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Total Precipitation.
1880.					
January	26.951	43.1		40	0.05
February	26.968	38.5		44	0.10
March	26.948	43.1		19	0.40
April	26.902	58.9		25	1.18
May	26.860	68.3		26	4.48
June	26.877	72.9		24	4.50
July	27.282	72.5		24	2.11
August	27.282	72.6		26	1.70
September	27.316	67.0	No record.	29	0.54
October	27.326	54.1	No record.	41	2.40
November	27.352	30.7	No record.	33	1.10
December	27.276	30.5	No record.	31	0.35
Sum	325.340	652.2		363	16.79
Mean	27.112	54.3		30	1.40
1881.					
January	27.280	22.9		33.6	0.47
February	27.247	30.5		53.9	0.74
March	27.225	45.1		51.9	0.40
April	27.198	55.9		51.5	1.26
May	27.200	63.7		71.4	5.27
June	27.155	77.0		46.4	1.10
July	27.239	77.9		62.1	3.28
August	27.251	78.5		57.2	0.49
September	27.224	68.2		59.7	3.18
October	27.277	59.9		67.6	0.69
November	27.286	40.5		49.3	0.42
December	27.318	38.9		47.3	0.26
Sum	326.930	659.0		651.9	16.16
Mean	27.244	54.9		54.3	1.35
1882.					
January	27.243	34.0		46.5	0.33
February	27.219	41.6		46.8	0.16
March	27.233	49.8		45.6	0.53
April	27.152	55.2		44.1	0.66
May	27.147	59.1		59.5	7.48
June	27.164	72.5		59.2	1.54
July	27.269	73.5		62.5	5.65
August	27.279	70.5		66.4	1.55
September	27.299	65.5		59.6	3.18
October	27.182	58.3		60.5	2.32
November	27.359	42.7		55.7	0.96
December	27.270	34.5		54.4	0.40
Sum	326.816	657.2		661.1	24.76
Mean	27.235	54.8		55.9	2.06
1883.					
January	27.232	28.0	11.0	50.7	0.00
February	27.372	31.6	14.6	49.1	0.53
March	27.277	44.8	28.7	56.6	0.04
April	27.138	55.8	37.5	54.2	0.82
May	27.174	63.0	44.2	53.5	4.56
June	27.200	71.5	55.5	59.1	1.66
July	27.264	76.1	59.7	59.1	2.87
August	27.301	74.5	56.8	58.0	6.86
September	27.336	66.1	50.7	61.1	4.97
October	27.243	55.2	45.6	74.2	5.32
November	27.295	46.5	28.1	55.2	0.04
December	27.307	38.8	25.6	63.2	0.84
Sum	327.179	651.9	458.0	695.9	28.21
Mean	27.265	54.3	38.2	58.0	2.35
1884.					
January	27.362	30.7	18.3	65.8	0.61
February	27.219	35.2	22.5	67.0	0.27
March	27.153	45.5	25.5	54.5	0.34
April	27.165	51.9	31.6	52.2	1.08
May	27.215	61.5	47.1	55.6	6.29
June	27.244	72.1	62.3	73.5	6.86
July	27.205	79.9	61.3	56.9	1.29
August	27.286	73.9	60.4	66.4	5.60
September	27.217	72.9	56.4	61.0	0.84
October	27.342	60.4	49.9	74.1	5.54
November	27.330	44.6	35.0	72.9	2.14
December	27.218	26.2	19.1	78.0	3.05
Sum	326.956	653.2	489.4	788.0	33.91
Mean	27.246	54.5	40.8	65.7	2.83
1885.					
January	27.305	27.2	20.1	76.7	0.45
February	27.221	32.2	22.6	71.9	0.87
March	27.323	45.3	32.4	66.0	1.66
April	27.174	56.0	41.5	64.0	4.67
May	27.194	59.3	50.3	75.5	7.23
June	27.226	72.2	62.8	75.9	9.82
July	27.256	77.2	63.6	65.1	3.62
August	27.259	74.6	59.2	63.1	4.94
September	27.252	67.9	54.4	67.6	0.65
October	27.281	53.6	37.4	61.0	0.60
November	27.203	47.4	28.3	55.0	0.25
December	27.276	39.8	31.1	75.1	2.11
Sum	326.975	652.7	503.7	816.9	37.07
Mean	27.248	54.4	42.0	68.1	3.09
1886.					
January	27.247	25.2	18.7	78.8	0.62
February	27.270	39.9	29.2	69.3	1.44
March	27.179	44.2	30.6	66.6	1.49
April	27.175	53.9	39.1	62.1	2.44
May	27.208	69.7	47.7	52.2	0.23
June	27.230	72.2	58.4	65.3	3.45
July	27.240	79.0	61.0	58.3	1.50
August	27.257	77.2	62.1	64.0	4.57
September	27.224	74.5	60.9	65.4	0.60
October	27.331	58.8	48.6	72.8	5.04
November	27.286	42.8	29.2	62.5	0.18
December	27.297	34.0	21.9	64.4	0.09
Sum	327.04	671.4	507.4	781.7	21.65
Mean	27.250	56.0	42.3	65.1	1.80
1887.					
January	27.187	34.1	19.4	58.7	0.01
February	27.269	38.9	25.8	64.7	0.06
March	27.276	50.3	27.2	45.9	0.19
April	27.196	56.8	3.8	57.6	6.06
May	27.223	66.0	51.6	63.4	7.01
June	27.205	73.6	60.7	66.6	2.39
July	27.273	79.6	62.8	59.5	0.92
August	27.241	78.0	70.5	63.4	3.52

\*Precipitation too small to measure.  
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Fort Elliott, Texas, Aug. 18, 1887.

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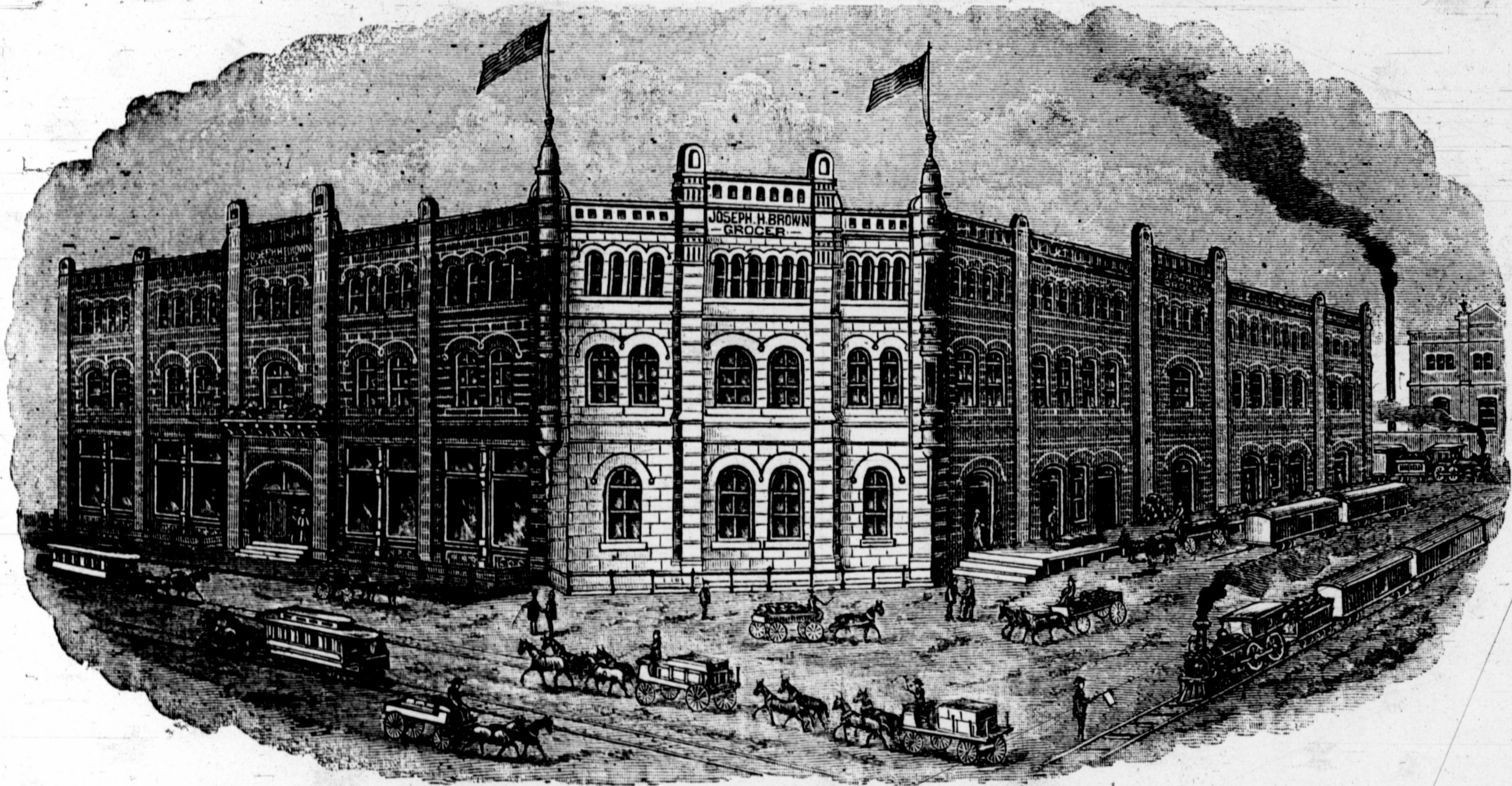
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