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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 11.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1890.

NO. 23.

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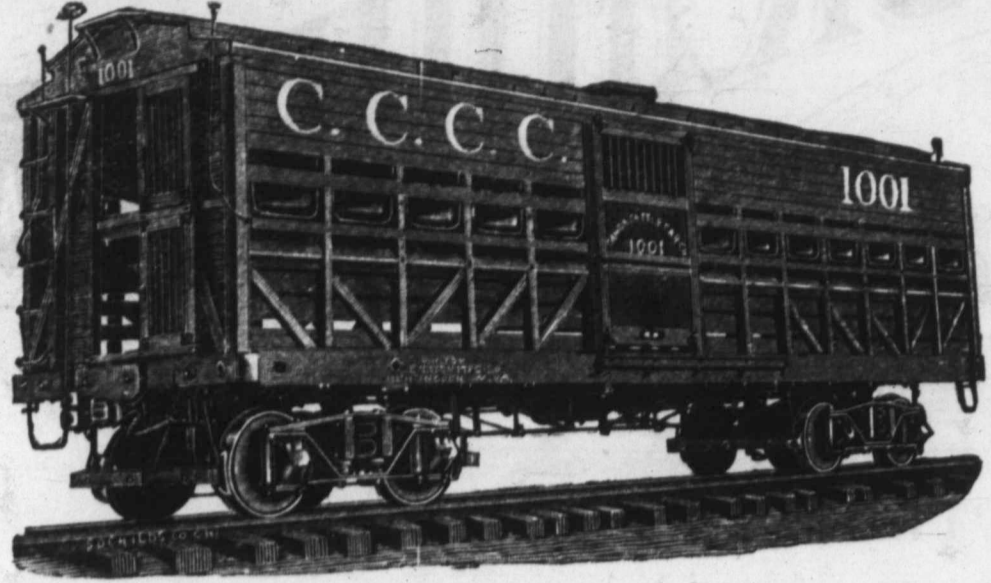
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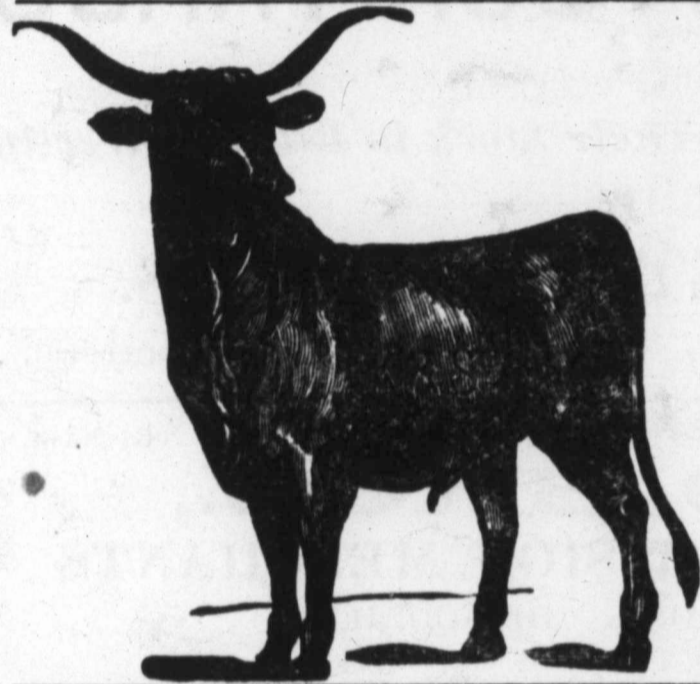
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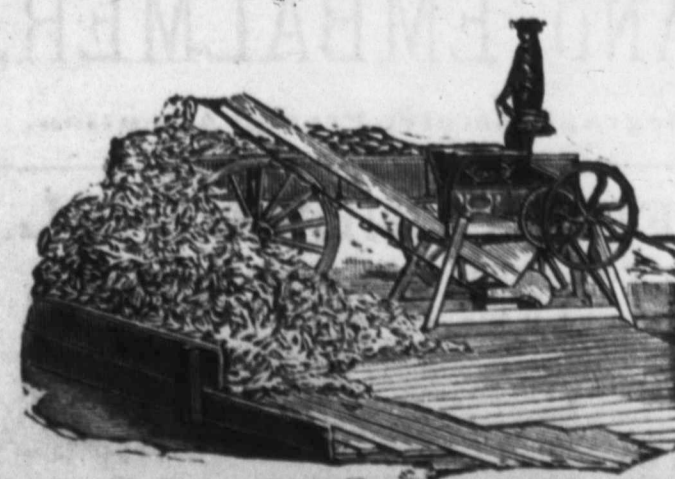
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RIVERSIDE.

The Handsomest Residence Addition to Fort Worth.

The demand of the expanding growth of Fort Worth is for more room. The city is adding to its population so rapidly that the old limits will not hold the present population. New territory must be brought within easy reach of the workers within the city, and several suburban additions have been made to accommodate this demand for residence lots, but none can compare in natural advantages and beauty with "Riverside," the Eastern addition to Fort Worth. It is well stocked with a heavy natural growth of timber. What this means is well understood by dwellers in a prairie country, who have to plant trees and wait years before they grow large enough to afford a shade—even if they live to reach that point. An electric street car line is now building from the business center of the city to Riverside, which will bring it within a few minutes ride of Main or Houston street. When one cannot get within a dozen blocks of his place of business he is beyond walking distance, and must depend on street cars, if he can't afford a horse and buggy, and it costs no more to ride a mile than a block. If, then, he cannot pay two or three thousand dollars for a lot within walking distance of his business, his advantage lies in going further out, along a street car line, and getting twice the land for half the money he would have to pay in the thickly settled parts of the city, where he can live with elbow-room.

Therein lies the utility of street cars and suburban additions. The Riverside addition will build, own and operate its own car line, and will run the cars for the convenience of the dwellers in Riverside. The ability of the Fort Worth Land Company, owners of Riverside, to carry out this work is not questioned, with such men among its officers as S. B. Carter, of Newburyport, Mass., president; E. W. Taylor, Fort Worth, vice-president; J. C. Avery, Fort Worth, treasurer, and W. M. Bering, Fort Worth, secretary. In addition to these E. E. Chase and A. B. Smith are directors. This line crosses no railroad tracks, but passes under both the Santa Fe, the M., K. & T., and the Denver railway tracks. There is no danger of collisions with trains, and passengers can pursue their way in safety. The Trinity is crossed on a steel bridge 24 feet high and 210 feet long. Altogether there are two miles of car line, and the total cost of construction and equipment, including bridges, will be \$100,000.

There are 1500 acres owned by this company, a part of which they are now improving and will put on the market, with graded and graveled streets and other conveniences for suburban life. The location is high above the banks of the Trinity river, affording a beautiful view of Fort Worth, and during the warm summer months giving free play to the southwest breeze that comes laden with coolness from the Gulf of Mexico.

This is one of the forms of investment for making money in Texas. Fortunes have been made in suburban additions, and others are yet to be made. Lots that are now put on the market at low prices, as an inducement for the more rapid settlement of the addition, will soon, when Riverside has the population that is looked for, be worth many fold the prices at which they may now be had. The "unearned increment," as Henry George puts it, has made many a man rich. He simply buys land, and lets his neighbors settle up the country around it until it is worth so much more than he gave for it that he can get an advance on its cost that enriches him.

Lots in Riverside will be put on the market on the 1st of October, at prices and on terms that will make them go off so rapidly that the man who wants to get "choice" will have to put in his application early in the day. A letter addressed to the Fort Worth Land Co., W. M. Bering, secretary, will receive prompt attention.

Texas.

Louisville Record.

It is farther across this wonderful state than it is from Philadelphia to St. Louis. One man owns nearly enough land in a single tract to exhaust a day's journey in a steam car. I allude to Senator Farwell, who has over 3,000,000 acres of land in the western part of the state, extending in a direct line 300 miles to the south. Nor is any adequate conception of the resources of this state held. When I was in Fort Worth I visited the famous Spring Palace on the very day it was burned. It covered an area of nearly 65,000 square feet, and its two floors were crammed full of exhibits of minerals, woods, vegetables, cereals, grasses, fabrics, nuts, fruits, and, in fact, almost everything in the shape of raw products that any state in the Union can produce, and yet there was not a single exhibit in all this wonderful collection that was not a product of the state of Texas.

And now one thing more that is not generally known in the East: Texas has no state debt worth speaking of, and the rate of taxation for state purposes is only one and one-half mills. It has several millions of dollars in its school fund; it has its own state lunatic, blind, deaf and dumb, and orphans' asylums; it has one-third of the entire railroad mileage of the Union; it has the finest state capitol, with the exception of that at Albany, ever built, and many call it the finest state building in the Union; it has more acres of timber land than any state in the West—more than any three states. With all this wealth, and with a climate unsurpassed, it contains a population smaller than many of the states, and not much larger than that of the cities of Brooklyn and New York put together; yet if all the people in the United States, under the last census, lived in Texas, its population would not be as dense as that of France.

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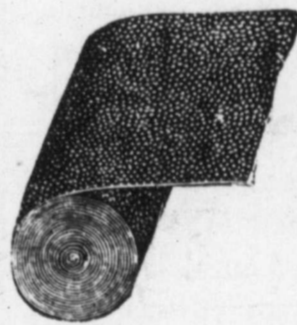
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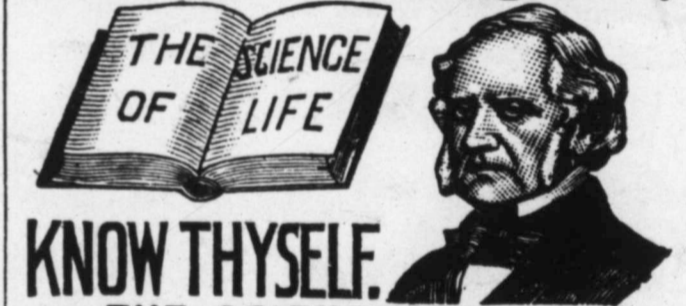
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Therefore the business men of Corpus Christi are to be congratulated for the wisdom they have exhibited in selecting THE LIVE STOCK JOURNAL as the medium through which the citizens of the United States may be informed of the many natural and other advantages which their city and country offer to the business man, gardener, farmer and speculator, who may be looking for a place to locate or invest.

HISTORY.

Corpus Christi, as well as Indianola, Galveston, Sabine, Nacogdoches, Austin, San Antonio, Goliad, Mier, and many other points in Texas, is a field of history. Many events have taken place at or near the point at which it is located since the date at which the waters of its bay was first visited by the European explorers, that, if described in full, as is the custom of the writers of historical works, would cover more than a page of THE STOCK JOURNAL. We have neither the time nor space at present to give it in detail, even if we were so inclined, and besides do not think it is necessary in an article of the character which we have attempted to write. Therefore we will briefly make mention of a few of the most important events that have taken place since the date at which La Salle and his men are reported to have first landed on Mustang Island, which, by reference to the map of Texas, will be seen divides the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and Corpus Christi Bay.

The question as to whether the French or Spanish navigators were the first Europeans to land at the point on which Corpus Christi is situated, has never been fully settled, as both historians and the "oldest inhabitants" of the city and county do not agree on this point. However, it is admitted by all authorities that we have been able to consult, that in 1685 both the French and Spanish navigators visited all points on the coast of Texas, which are at present ports of entry, as well as some others of less importance, commercially speaking. Judging from the best information we have been able to obtain, it is quite clear to the writer that Robert Cavalier de La Salle, with his fleet of four small vessels, was the first European explorer to navigate the waters of Corpus Christi Bay, and also that by him it was named.

Evidently it was not his intention to land at Corpus Christi at the time he first cast anchor in the Bay, as history informs us that when he sailed from France in the latter part of 1684 with his fleet of four vessels and complement of over three hundred men, his intended destination was the mouth of the Mississippi river, near which point he proposed to plant a colony. Misled, however, by inaccurate charts, the fleet sailed too far to the westward, and doubtless this was the true cause for his visit to Corpus Christi Bay. A succession of disasters befell him. The Spaniards captured one of his vessels on the outward voyage, and another, in attempting to cross the bar, was wrecked, while in March, 1686, the naval commander of the fleet, becoming discouraged and dissatisfied, sailed for France in the third, therefore leaving La Salle and his men with the fourth, which was, in the summer of the same year, wrecked by a storm, and he and his party were compelled to prepare for a temporary sojourn in the country, which they did by building, on the Lavaca river, a fort, which he named Fort St. Louis, which of later years has been known as Dimmitt's Point.

From the time above referred to, up to the year 1837, nothing of a military or naval character, connected with the history of Corpus Christi, occurred that we deem worthy of mention. From 1686 to 1840 the Catholic missionaries from France, of the order of St. Francis, visited all parts of the West, and succeeded in establishing missions at many points in this state. In 1690 the work had progressed to that extent that missions had been established at convenient points from the Rio Grande in the West to the Sabine in the East. Prominent among the missions established up to the time above referred to was, that near the point on which the city of Corpus Christi stands to-day. The missions in the territory of which the Republic of Texas was formed were under the supervision of monks of the order of St. Francis, who, beyond any doubt or question, did more toward civilizing and Christianizing the Indians of the country than the military and civil authorities combined.

In 1837 Ephraim Dimmitt, formerly of New Orleans, but for some time a citizen of Galveston, with a stock of general merchandise and ten or twelve men, who, like himself, were not only ambitious to make money, but also to acquire fame and glory by their daring, landed on Mustang Island, and without loss of time prepared the necessary protection for themselves and their stock of goods against the weather, as well as against the Mexicans and Indians, who, they had every reason to believe, would make an effort to capture them and the goods also. Unfortunately they soon be-

came careless and unmindful of the danger that was in store for them, and, as a result, about four months after the date of their landing on the island, at a time when they were thrown entirely off their guard by the professions of friendship, which had been made to them by their daily visitors and patrons, they were surprised and captured. The entire stock of goods, as well as themselves, were taken off in the direction of the Rio Grande. What the ultimate fate of the party was has never been learned, but the general belief of those who are best posted as to the character of the Mexicans of the frontier at that time, is that they never reached the Rio Grande river.

In 1838 Col. H. L. Kinney purchased from the general in command of the Mexican forces, at that time stationed on the west bank of the Rio Grande, a part of ten leagues of land which had been granted to the said general in consideration of his services as commander of the Mexican forces which had been defending and protecting the eastern frontier of Mexico against invasion by troops of the army of the Republic of Texas. The lands purchased by Col. Kinney extended from Corpus Christi Bay north and west many miles.

The following year, 1839, assisted by a Mr. Aubry, Col. Kinney, established Kinney Ranch, near the center of the resident portion of the city as it stands to-day. A year later the name was changed to Corpus Christi, by whom there seems to be considerable doubt, some claiming it was christened by the Catholic priest in charge of the mission near that point, which was established in 1690, while others assert that it was named after the Bay, upon the west shore of which it is built, and that Col. Kinney and those whom he had with him on his ranch are entitled to the credit of naming it.

The next event in the history of the city of Corpus Christi of any importance, was the landing of the United States troops, under the command of Gen. Taylor, which took place about the 15th of July, 1845. On the 4th of July the government of the Republic of Texas accepted the terms of annexation, as proposed by the administration of President Polk, on the part of the United States, and on the 7th of the month requested his excellency to occupy her ports, and send an army for her defense. In reply to this request, the president immediately ordered Gen. Taylor to Corpus Christi. In a previous order of the president to General Taylor, under date of May 28, and at which time the general and his army were stationed at Fort Jessup, La., he directed him to move with his forces to some point on the coast of Texas, convenient to the Rio Grande river, and to select a site as in his opinion would consist with the health of his troops, and also that would be best adapted to repel invasion of the soil of Texas by the Mexican forces. As Corpus Christi was the point selected, it very clearly establishes the fact that its reputation as a health resort was not only well known in Texas, but as far east as Washington City. Frost, in his history of the war between the United States and Mexico, speaks of it as having the reputation of being the most desirable place, in point of health, between Red river and the Rio del Norte.

Gen. Taylor, with his army, remained at Corpus Christi until the 13th of January, 1846, at which time he was ordered by President Polk to advance and occupy, with the troops under his command, a position on the east bank of the Rio del Norte, as soon as it could be done with reference to the sea-

sons and the routes by which the movement had to be made.

From July, 1845, until January, 1846, the time the army of Gen. Taylor was stationed at Corpus Christi, thousands of raw recruits from almost every state in the Union landed there, and were drilled and disciplined in order to properly fit them for the service which the soldier must undergo in times of war. By reference to the official report of the commander, it will be seen that the sick list was remarkably small and the death rate was far below that of any other point in the United States at which so large a body of raw recruits had before or have since been assembled.

One of the officers of Gen. Taylor's army, in giving a description of the place, says: "Corpus Christi is well situated, both, for promoting the health of an army, and affording opportunities for the evolutions of discipline. The village stands on the western shore of Corpus Christi bay, and consists of some twenty or thirty houses, partly situated on a shelf of land elevated some six or eight feet above the water, about two hundred yards broad, and on a bluff which rises from the plain to the height of one hundred feet. The Bay at this point is in the shape of a crescent, extending in a southeast direction to Mustang island, and northwest to the mouth of the Nueces."

The above quotation is only one of many which can be given in support of the assertion that the city of Corpus Christi is one of the most beautiful in point of location, as well as of health, of any city in the United States.

Before closing our brief and imperfect history of Corpus Christi, we must not neglect to call attention to one very important event, which is still bright in the memory of many Texans, as well as of all of its old citizens. Of all of the coast cities and towns of the Confederacy that were bombarded by the vessels of the United States navy during the late civil war, the city of Corpus Christi was the only one which was successfully defended, and was not occupied by the Federal troops until after the surrender of the army of Gen. Lee, at Appomattox.

The Situation and Government of Corpus Christi.

As previously stated, the city of Corpus Christi, for as such at present it is entitled to be classed, is beautifully situated on the west shore of the Bay from which it takes its name, and is a little south of latitude 28°, and west of longitude 97°. The entire business portion of the city is built on a shelf of land about four hundred yards wide, and which extends back from the Bay shore south to the foot of the bluffs, which rise to an elevation about sixty feet above the waters of the Bay. The business portion of the city, from north to south, is about one mile in length. The resident part of the town, including the school and church buildings, is situated on the bluffs, and extends back and south for more than a mile, while the northern and southern boundary lines are about one mile and a half apart. From the resident part of the city a splendid view of the waters of the Bay and surrounding country is to be had, while both day and night one can enjoy the delightful sea breeze, which is continually wafted throughout the entire city, direct from the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

The city, which has a population of about 6,000, is incorporated under the laws of the state. It is governed by a mayor, who is ex-officio recorder, and a board of twelve aldermen, all of whom are elected to serve

for two years. The peace and dignity of the city is looked after by a marshal and four policemen. The following are the names of the gentlemen who look after executive, legislative, legal, and clerical departments of the city's interest, also the marshal at the head of the police department: Hon. Henry Keller, mayor and ex-officio recorder; B. P. Dority and T. P. Rivera, representatives of the First ward; C. C. Heath and J. Henry, representatives of the Second; P. Doddridge and J. C. Ward, representatives of the Third; Geo. French and J. B. Junek, representatives of the Fourth; while O. C. Lovenskiold and Joseph Acebo look after the interest of the citizens of the Fifth ward. The legal interest of the city is attended to by Mr. Stanley Welch, while all matters in the clerical department are in charge of T. B. Dunn, who also attends to the assessment of taxes and the collection of same. The lives and property of the citizens of Corpus Christi are in the care and keeping of Marshal A. T. Mussett, assisted by a force of four polite and gentlemanly police officers.

Corpus Christi has a thoroughly organized and equipped volunteer fire department, composed of fifty members. It has one steam and one hand engine, both of which are of the latest and most improved makes, while her hook and ladder truck is second to none in the state. As evidence of the efficiency of this department, it is only necessary to refer to the fire which broke out on the first of this month, in the heart of the business part of the city, and at a time when there was a strong breeze blowing from the gulf. By the prompt and effective work of the department it was confined to the building in which it originated.

Public Building and Improvement.

While Corpus Christi does not boast of any very extensive and costly public buildings, still those which she has are not only neat and substantial, but are also ample for the requirements of the service of the public at present, and will doubtless be enlarged and improved as soon as the increase of population and business demand it. The city hall is located in the center of the town, and in the second or upper story of the building are located the council room, recorder's court, and the offices of the city officials. Besides two neat and comfortable public school buildings, the city owns and operates an electric light plant of sufficient capacity to not only supply the streets and public buildings of the town, but she also supplies stores and residences with light, at a very moderate cost, consequently a large majority of the residences and stores are lighted by electricity. The telephone system, which is owned and operated by the Erie and Southwestern Telephone and Telegraph company, is first-class in every respect, and although it has been in operation for over five years, still the list of subscribers continues to grow. In fact, the increase in the number of patrons within the past twelve months has been so rapid that the company will soon be compelled to increase their plant and force of operators. This, of itself, demonstrates beyond a doubt that the City of the Bluffs is now assuming proportions that will, in the near future, entitle her to take rank with the leading cities of the great Lone Star State.

A company has been organized and is at present actively engaged in preparing to lay water mains, from a point on the Nueces river, about fifteen miles distant, to the city, for the purpose of supplying Corpus Christi with all the fresh water she requires at pres-

ent, as well as what may be required in the future. This undertaking, when completed, which the company believe will be done by the first of January next, will not only be of much value to the city and its inhabitants, but will also be the means of causing a number of manufactories to be built, thereby not only giving employment to a class of labor which has not heretofore been in demand, but will cause a large increase of population, which will be drawn from points north and west of the city.

An artesian well, which was bored in 1846, still continues to give a large daily flow of water, and although it is not suitable for drinking or manufacturing purposes, it is very rich in minerals, and as it is well known that chlorides and sulphates largely predominate, which are the best purifiers of the blood known to medical science, some idea can be formed as to the value of this wonderful fountain of water, which Corpus Christi is the happy owner of. The experience of many of the thousands who have visited and drank the water of this wonderful well, is that when properly used they will be found beneficial in many chronic diseases depending upon impurities of the blood. It has been found to be a sovereign remedy for all cutaneous troubles, and venereal diseases of all kinds.

The building of a street car line, which extends from the passenger depot of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass railway, in the northern end of the city, along the main business street south, to what is known as the Cliffs, two miles south of the southern limits of Corpus Christi, has just been completed, and as soon as the Alta Vista hotel is opened to the public the cars of the line will be put in service.

The Alta Vista hotel is 160 feet square, three stories high, and is being constructed of wood. It will have 101 rooms, with all the modern improvements found in any first-class hotel in the United States, and will have cost the company, when completed, on the first of December, including furniture, etc., \$100,000. It is situated in Ropes' addition, which is three miles south of the court house. The view of the Bay from the hotel is magnificent. A number of private residences and cottages are now under construction at the Cliffs, prominent among them being the residences of Col. E. H. Ropes, Capt. Ropes, and S. H. Mallory, vice-president and general manager of the Corpus Christi and South American railway company.

Judging from the improvements that are now being made at the Cliffs, and those that are contemplated by the company who are the owners of this valuable and desirable property, at no distant day it is to become famous as a summer and winter resort for all who are in quest of pleasure, and especially for the invalid who is unable to withstand the blizzards of the North and the intense heat of all inland points in mid-summer.

COMMERCE.

While the business men of Corpus Christi have not claimed at any time in the past, nor do they at present, claim they are doing business at the trade center of the Lone Star State, still, by reason of the fact that they have for years been able to obtain quite as low freight rates as any point in the State, not excepting Galveston and Houston, they have therefore been able to successfully compete with all other wholesale markets of Texas. Besides the geographical position of Corpus is such that all of Southwest Texas is of necessity tributary to this market. Consequently the mer-

chants of Corpus Christi have been for years, and are still, doing a large and profitable business, with very bright prospects of an immense increase of the same within the next twelve months, as they have undoubted evidence that not only will the Southern Pacific company extend their line from Beeville to this point by that time, but also that the Corpus Christi & South American railway will be in operation between Brownsville and this point before the time above spoken of has elapsed.

While railroads are quite necessary to the growth and prosperity of all coast and inland cities, still it is quite as important that the former should have harbors of that class that will permit the largest deep-draught vessels to sail in and make fast at her docks.

The citizens of Corpus Christi, unlike those of Galveston and some other points on the coast of this state, have asked of the government but one favor, and that was to be permitted to improve the harbor of this city at their own expense, which request was promptly granted.

Col. E. H. Ropes and his associates, all of whom are known to be gentlemen of large business capacity and indomitable energy, and also with unlimited capital at their command, have undertaken the work of cutting a canal across Mustang Island of sufficient width and depth to allow the largest ocean-going vessels to pass through from the Gulf to the Bay. The length of the canal, when completed, will be three miles. The writer of this article was in Corpus Christi on the 5th of this month, and, from the parties in charge of the work, learned that fully one-half of the canal had been finished. As soon as the canal is ready for vessels to pass through, an era of prosperity will dawn upon the city of Corpus Christi that will advertise her to the world at large, and doubtless long before the nineteenth century shall have passed away, it will be classed with the great cities of the West in point of commerce and inhabitants.

SHIPPING.

For the past five years but few foreign vessels have entered and cleared at the port of Corpus Christi, which is explained by reason of the fact that the railroad connections that have been made within the time mentioned have temporarily cut off this trade, which, however, will be restored as soon as the harbor improvements are finished, which are now being actively pushed toward a point of completion. A large number of coasting vessels arrive and depart from the port annually, which are engaged in transporting lumber, shingles, wool, hides, etc., between Corpus and Galveston, Sabine, Orange, Morgan City, New Orleans, Mobile, and Pensacola. Besides, as soon as the Corpus Christi & South American road is completed, the products of Southwest Texas and Southeast Mexico will begin to pass through this port for shipment to foreign and northern points, to be exchanged for the manufactured goods required by the people of the country above mentioned. As this will be the most convenient port into which deep draught vessels can sail, Corpus will, of necessity, reap the harvest which is at present being sown for her.

BANKING.

Corpus Christi is well provided with banking facilities, and although her weekly clearances do not equal those of some of the larger cities of the state, yet they speak well for a city of her population, and in fact are much larger in proportion to popu-

lation than any city in Texas. She has two private banks which have been in operation for a number of years, and both of them stand A 1 with the commercial centers of the United States and the principal cities of Europe. The capital stock of the first, P. Dodridge & Co., is \$210,000, while the banking house of N. Gussett has a cash capital of over one million of money, which, from the best information we have, is not equaled by any other private bank in the state, except that of Ball, Hutchings & Co., of Galveston. The Corpus Christi National bank has recently been organized with a cash capital of \$100,000, and as soon as authority from Washington is received, which has been applied for, the company will commence business. The officers and directors are: D. Hirsch, president; A. F. Star, vice-president; Thomas Hickey, cashier. Hence it is quite clear that the city of Corpus Christi is well provided for in the way of banking facilities.

TAXATION.

As the manufacturer, capitalist, merchant, and farmer, when looking around for a place to invest his money, never, if he is by any means careful in the selection of a place to locate, neglects to inform himself as to the rate of taxation in the city, town, or county that in other respects possesses those advantages which he may deem necessary to his success in whatever line of business that he may wish to engage in, Corpus Christi and the county of Nueces offers quite an inviting field for all who are prospecting for a desirable point at which to invest and locate. For, notwithstanding the property of both the city and county is assessed at an unusually low rate as compared to other cities and counties of the state, still the limit as provided for by law has not yet been reached. And it is the belief of those of the business men of the city, who are in a position to give an opinion worthy of consideration, that if anything like the prudence and care is exercised by the city and county officials in the future that have governed their actions in the past, no increase in the rate of taxation will likely take place for the next five and possibly ten years to come.

The taxable values of the city, as shown by the official rolls of assessment for the present year, amount to \$1,750,000, and for the county, \$5,890,327, while for the previous year it was \$5,491,516, showing an increase of \$398,811. This is still farther evidence of the growth of the city and county, and of a character that cannot be doubted.

RAILROADS.

Coast towns and cities, it must be admitted, have many advantages in commercial and manufacturing lines over interior points, even though the inland city be ever so well supplied with railroads, as water rates of freight always have been, and ever will be, much lower than the cost of transportation by rail. The coast city must, by reason of its natural advantages, to use a slang expression, "hold the age" over its competitor of the interior. However, in this nineteenth century of progress, railroads are not only necessary to the growth and prosperity of coast cities and towns, but in fact those of them that have been so unfortunate as not to secure rail connection with the cities and towns of the interior, find themselves far in the rear of the procession. Fortunately for the city of Corpus Christi, she is not one of the latter class, having not only railroad connection with all points in the state, via the San

Antonio & Aransas Pass and the Texas Mexican lines, but will, within the next twelve months, secure the advantages of a competing line to the North and East via a branch of the Southern Pacific, which will, within the time above mentioned, be extended from Beeville to this point. Again, the great Corpus Christi & South American railway is now being rapidly constructed between Brownsville, on the Rio Grande river, and this point, by a company of Northern capitalists of large means. By the conditions of the agreement between the incorporators of the road and the construction company, the work is to be completed within the next ten months. This will give Corpus direct rail connection with a large section of country in Texas and Mexico that has never before had rail communication with the outside world. Besides, the territory named is unsurpassed by any, and equaled by but few districts in North or South America. But half has been told, as the road, when fully completed, will be extended through the Republic of Mexico, Central America, and on to a connection with the railroad system of South America.

Evidently the gentlemen who are at the head of this mammoth undertaking have carefully considered the cost, and the probable results of their labor and investment, as several years of labor and millions of money will be required to complete the work outlined by them. But as they have had years of experience in matters of this kind, and are reported to have at their command such an amount of money as may be required to pay the expense of the work to be done, there need be no fear but that the undertaking will be pushed to a finish as soon as men and money can complete the work.

The fact that the officers and headquarters of the company are permanently located in Corpus Christi, should be convincing evidence to her citizens that their city will receive the lion's share of the incalculable trade which the building of this important line of road will produce. For the merchants and manufacturers of this favored town will have advantages in point of freight rates which will enable them to successfully compete with all other markets, either on the coast or in the interior of the State of Texas.

ROPES' PASS.

Under the head of public improvements we, in brief, made mention of Ropes' canal and the work that had been done there, as well as the gentlemen who are at the head of this enterprise, which, if they are successful in perfecting, will cause their names to be passed down from generation to generation for thousands of years to come.

Besides, nothing that has been done up to date has given so much prominence to Corpus Christi in all parts of the country, as the work which Col. E. H. Ropes and his associates have undertaken.

In the month of March, 1889, Col. E. H. Ropes and his associates became the owners of Mustang Island, which divides the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and Corpus Christi Bay. This purchase was made after due and careful consideration, for the colonel had the year previous visited Corpus Christi, at which time he became impressed with the advantages which that point offered as a future deep-water seaport, and, after associating with himself a few other gentlemen, undertook the formation of a company to obtain control of the land in the vicinity of the city, and franchises for establishing docks, building railroads, etc., and from that date up to the present time

he has been actively engaged with the undertaking, which will not only give an entrance for deep-draught vessels from the Gulf of Mexico to the Bay of Corpus Christi, but will also cause the town of Corpus Christi to rise as if by magic to the magnitude of a great city.

As compared with Atlantic ports, the colonel, in one of his pamphlets, says: "It is the future deep harbor for a larger extent of territory and a larger population than are now tributary to any one seaport in the world. It is 800 miles nearer Denver, 500 miles nearer Kansas City, 250 miles nearer St. Louis, 400 miles nearer Omaha, 1,000 miles nearer Santa Fe, and many hundred miles nearer the heart of the Northwest than any Atlantic port."

Again he says: "The area of territory to a west Gulf port is greater than that which is tributary to any other section of coast in the United States."

The following figures, which are taken from standard authorities, show the number of square miles of territory which are contained in the basins of the waters named: Atlantic coast, 550,000 square miles; Great Lakes, 500,000; Mississippi river, 300,000; Pacific slope, 700,000, and the West Gulf basin, 1,000,000 miles.

Mr. William Kent, M. E., in an article written by him for the Engineering and Mining Journal, in speaking of the geographical position of Corpus Christi, says:

"Referring to the map of Corpus Christi Bay, it is seen that between the bay and the Gulf of Mexico there is a narrow island, called Mustang Island, which is about twenty miles long. At the north end of this island is Aransas Pass, separating it from St. Joseph's Island Pass. This has 30 feet of water in its main channel, but there is only 8 feet over the bar, which limits the draught of vessels which can now go to Corpus Christi. At the southern end is Corpus Christi Pass, now very shallow and of no importance. It is a peculiarity of all the passes on the Gulf of Mexico that they tend to move to the southward, by cutting away the north end of the islands adjoining them and building up the south end. Gen. McClennan, when captain of engineers in 1853, drew the attention of the government to this fact. After they have worked themselves south of the bays, for which Nature had made them as an outlet, they choke up more and more until some great storm comes, which breaks out a deep pass again directly in front of the bay, where the pass had been once before. Then the new pass begins again its slow march to the south, history again repeating itself.

"Aransas Pass, the present entrance to Corpus Christi, has been moving southward for years. To prevent its further progress, the government has been engaged in placing a stone revetment on the northern end of Mustang Island, but it is slow work, and after it is completed there remains the construction of a channel through the Bay to Corpus Christi. The present channel, a narrow and tortuous one, extends around the east, north, and west sides of Harbor Island.

"Col. Ropes, in studying the question of the movement of the passes, came to the conclusion that probably the time is not distant when Nature would repeat herself and break out a new deep pass opposite the center of Corpus Christi Bay.

"He resolved to anticipate Nature, and cut the new pass himself. His engineers examined the ground and the Bay carefully in order to locate the new pass where the old channels of Corpus Christi Pass once

had been, and where, therefore, the deepest channel could in future be maintained. That spot was found directly opposite the deepest water in Corpus Christi Bay. It was also where the lowest points of land are found on Mustang Island, and also where deep water in the Gulf comes nearest to the shore."

By reference to the new maps of Corpus Christi Bay, which have been circulated extensively by the business men of the city, the point at which Ropes' Pass is being cut will be seen. The work was commenced in June last, and a powerful steam dredge has been at work night and day ever since, cutting the channel through the island, and at the time the writer of this article was in Corpus, the 5th of the present month, half the distance across the island had been reached, and by the 1st of November it is believed the cut will have been completed.

The advantages which it is claimed the pass of Col. Ropes will have over that of Aransas are best described in the words of the gentleman who is at the head of this enterprise. He says:

"It is essential to success that there should be a free outlet for the passage of water from the Gulf to the Bay and back again, with each tide. The passage from the Ropes Pass is so much freer from obstruction, and the tidal basin within is so much larger, deeper, and better located for free movement of the water, as to insure that the volume of water entering during a tide will be many times larger than that which can enter through Aransas Pass.

"Since the securing of a deep channel in the Gulf must be done by the currents, it is of the greatest importance that the volume of water admitted and discharged with each tide should be as large as possible. A study of the map will show that when the water from the Gulf has once emerged from the inner end of Ropes' Pass, it encounters no further resistance, but can run freely, at will, over a broad expanse of deep water.

"At Aransas Pass these conditions are totally different. There, when the waters have passed through the mouth of the Pass, they strike Harbor Island, lying directly across their course, and are checked and forced up Aransas Harbor three miles, at a right angle to their first course. This greatly impedes and diminishes the force and velocity of the current. Three miles up the harbor their way is again impeded by Lydia Ann island, which splits the current in two, after which it passes, in large part, over shoals before entering Aransas Bay. That bay is long and narrow, comparatively, and lies with its narrow end toward Aransas Pass. All these conditions compare unfavorably with those presented by Corpus Christi Bay, and diminish the volume of water which would enter through the Pass if it had no obstruction during and after entering.

"Again, the wide part of Corpus Christi Bay, and the deep part, also, lie directly against Ropes Pass, so that when the tide falls the waters are close by, ready to discharge themselves in large volume into the Gulf. At Aransas Pass, as has been stated, the great body of water has a long distance to travel, and consequently loses in both volume and velocity.

"Again, Corpus Christi Bay is several feet deeper than Aransas Bay, and this also has a great influence on the free admission of the tides.

"While Aransas Pass, therefore, is better for improvement than any existing pass, yet it does not offer any such encouragement to engineering operations as would be offered by a pass opening directly into the large,

broad, deep Bay of Corpus Christi, which bay is admitted by all authorities to be the best tidal basin upon the entire coast.

"Whatever may be hoped, therefore, from any engineering operations at Aransas Pass, we may confidently expect much better and greater results from the same operations at Ropes' Pass. If a jetty at Aransas Pass will produce a given result, the same jetty at Ropes' Pass will certainly produce a much greater one, because it will have a larger volume of water acting with it."

Mustang Island is two miles wide at the point at which Ropes' Pass is being cut, and while the cut now being made is only 30 feet wide and 12 feet deep, yet it is the intention of the company to ultimately increase it to 1000 feet in width and 30 feet in depth. Also to place a revetment upon the southern bank to prevent the bank moving southward, and also a jetty is to be run out into the Gulf from both banks.

As Mustang Island is composed of high cliffs and banks, which are from forty to fifty feet above the level of the Gulf, it is therefore high and dry above all storm tides, hence it differs from all other islands along the Gulf coast. The company will take advantage of this fact and will build deep water docks in the Pass, instead of Corpus Christi, which is twenty miles distant. However, a terminal railroad will connect the city and Pass, and as at the point at which it will cross from the main land to the island, the water in Laguna Madre, as shown on the map, is only one and one-half feet deep, no engineering difficulties are likely to be encountered.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The scholastic census of Corpus Christi for this year shows that over 1300 children attend the public schools, about 900 of which are white and Mexicans, and the remainder colored. Two very neat and substantial houses have been built, one for the whites and Mexicans, and the other for the colored children, which compare favorably with those of the best in the state. They are under the management of Prof. C. W. Crossley, assisted by an able corps of six teachers.

In addition to the public schools, of which the citizens of the city are justly proud, there are two Protestant private schools, both of which are well attended, and a Catholic convent, which is under the management and control of the Sisters of the order of the Incarnate Word. This popular institution of learning has an average daily attendance of over 150 pupils, 30 of which board at the convent.

CHURCHES.

There is not a city or town in the state, that in proportion to population, can equal Corpus Christi when it comes to churches. She has eleven churches, and all are well attended; one Catholic, which, by the way, has a membership of more than all the others combined. The others are all Protestant, three of which are Methodist, four Baptist, and one, each, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Congregationalist. Of the eleven places of worship above mentioned, five are attended by white, two by Mexicans, and four by negroes.

AGRICULTURE.

Only within the past five years has any attention been given to the cultivation of farm or garden products in this county, as it, like all the other counties of Southwest Texas, has been regarded as only suitable for stock raising. In 1887 some experiments were made, and the result was so very

DEEP WATER at CORPUS CHRISTI!

The Steam Dredge, "Josephine," passed the half-way point on the night of September 11th inst., and is now on her homeward stretch in the race for Deep Water at the Gulf.

Ropes' Pass, the New Deep Water Channel from Corpus Christi Bay

Into the Gulf of Mexico, is now opened nearly half its full proposed length. Work is being prosecuted 20 hours a day, by both night and day gangs. No quicksand, banks of channel stiff clay.

This insures permanency at minimum expense for maintenance.


ROPES' PASS Will be dredged to thirty feet depth, and admit the heaviest ships. It will make Corpus Christi the Great Deep Water Seaport of the Southwest. It is

The Most Beautifully Located Coast City, and is Justly Called the "Naples of America."

CORPUS CHRISTI CLIFFS rise forty feet out of the dancing waters of the lovely bay. They have an "Ocean Drive" 120 feet wide, overlooking the bay; a grand double boulevard 200 feet wide; a steam rapid transit railway; a seaside camp-meeting ground covering 101 acres, with tabernacle for 5,000 people now building; a seaside park 3 miles long; a \$100,000 hotel now building; three other hotels projected; salt water bathing, sailing, fishing, crabbing, tarpon fishing, refreshing sea breezes, the coolest summer weather, and the best health record of any city in the Southwest. Fourteen new real estate agencies opened in the past few months, making more bona fide sales than any city in Texas, with possibly one exception.

HE WHO IS WISE WILL BUY QUICKLY, BEFORE PRICES GO HIGHER.

Get a Seaside Home while it is Cheap.

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WALKER, HEATON & BURY,

Real Estate Brokers.

405 Main Street, - - FORT WORTH, TEXAS,

Have the following Choice Properties for Sale :

23,680 acres in Edwards county, all good grazing lands, well watered and covered with grass. Price, \$1.25 per acre; one-third cash, balance on long time.

12 sections in Mitchell county, 9 miles from Colorado City, 2 miles from railroad; fair as any in the state. Price, \$3.25 per acre.

17,712 acres in Schleicher County, all fine land, 3 leagues solid body. Price, \$1.50 per acre; one-fortieth cash, balance 40 years at 6 per cent. per annum interest.

117,000 acres in King county, 50 to 60 per cent. first class agricultural lands, balance good grazing, all fenced. Price, \$2.50 per acre; long time, easy payments.

17,712 acres in Cochran county. Price, \$1.35 per acre; \$5000 cash and balance to suit at 7 per cent.

13,285 acres good mixed farming and grazing land in Schleicher county, 35 miles south of San Angelo, to be sold in body at \$1.60 per acre. Terms, 20 cents per acre cash, balance 20 years at 6 per cent.

Fine farm 10 miles west from Fort Worth, all fine land, well improved, fenced, good water, together with a fine lot of mares and a good jack, 200 acres in cultivation. Price and particulars on application.

We have a fine assortment of farms from 160 acres to 500 acres varying in price from \$10 to \$20 per acre, on easy terms.

3901 acres, 11 miles west of Gatesville, Coryell county, 3000 acres

choice black waxy land, balance good timber and positive living water; about 550 acres in cultivation, all under good wire fence; 1 7-room stone house and stables and 3 box houses. Cheap and easy terms.

Good farm, 1122 acres, 10 miles west of Fort Worth, good 7-room house, 60 acres in cultivation, large cistern, stock water, 300 acres good farming land, all fenced. Price, \$2360; one-half cash, balance long time.

UVALDE COUNTY—20,000 acres, 4 miles frontage on Nueces river, all under fence, rich loamy soil, fine valley land. Price, \$3.75 per acre; easy terms.

3000 acres in solid body, all fenced with 4 wires and selected cedar posts, within 1 1/4 miles of Virgil Station, cross-fenced in 5 pastures, 400 acres in cultivation. Best watered farm in Texas, 4 creeks, everlasting water. Good 6-room house, barns, etc. Cheap and very easy terms.

Section 85, D. & W. Railway Co., block C, Crosby county, 640 acres; \$2 per acre. Terms, \$500 cash; balance in one year.

4000 acres in one body in Wise county, 32 miles from Fort Worth, all fenced in pastures, 800 head of cows and heifers, two good creeks of living water, rolling land, middle of west side about 20 acres wood land. \$8 per acre; terms, one-third cash, balance time.

The Lavalla county school lands in Hockley county, 17,712 acres, \$1.25

an acre at 10 per cent. interest, payable annually in advance on 14th of February each year, running to February, 1899, and the equity offered at 60 cents an acre.

Block No. 1, Shelby school lands, about 7 miles south of Fort Worth on Oak Grove road, the same being 160 acres, fenced and about half under cultivation, good improvements. Price, \$25 per acre; one-half cash, balance time.

1 section school land, No. 36, block No. 9, H. & G. N. Railway survey, on very easy terms, or will trade for Fort Worth city property.

Sections No. 156, 194, 204, B. B. & C. Railway Co., in block R A, 9 miles from Seymour, Baylor county. Terms on application.

185 acres, 2-room box house, 2 wells of water and living spring, 150 acres under fence, cedar posts, 3 wires, 2 1/2 miles west of Crowley. \$15 per acre; terms, one-half cash, balance one and two years, 10 per cent. interest.

Block No. 27 Shelby county school land, 156 2/3 acres, 85 acres cultivated, all fenced, soil black sandy. \$25 per acre; one-third cash.

4163-acre tract, one mile northeast of Bellevue, fenced and living water, with a good well. Terms, assume mortgage; balance easy terms.

200-acre tract, all fenced and well watered, with two small houses, about half ploughed, on the Fort Worth and Cleburne road, 10 miles from Fort Worth. \$12.50 per acre; one-third cash.

160 acres, good house and stable, well watered by two good branches and one well, all fenced, 10 miles south of Fort Worth. \$12.50 per acre; terms, one-third cash.

340 acres, good house and barn, good fence, well watered, rolling land, 11 miles from city. \$20 per acre; one-third cash, balance time.

160 acres, good house, well, etc., part cultivated. Easy terms, long time.

340 acres, well watered, 200 acres in cultivation, house, barn and farm lots. Small payments and easy terms to right man.

640 acres, section 179, 9 miles from Seymour, 1 1/4 miles from river. Cheap and on easy terms.

640 acres, 1 mile from Haskell, section 34, A. T. Thompson survey. Very cheap, liberal terms.

320 acres, all fenced, two good houses, 120 acres in cultivation, two peach orchards, well, tank, 60 acres good meadow land. Terms, \$12.50 per acre; one-half cash, balance time.

40 acres choice suburban property, 2 miles from Fort Worth. \$400 per acre.

6 acres choice building sites. \$1500 per acre.

7 1/2 acres choice building sites on street car track. \$2000 per acre.

Two choice lots on Main street. \$22,000.

Several lots on Houston street. \$10,000 each.

We have several very desirable residences in the most attractive parts of the town, varying in price from \$1,500 to \$7,500. Fullest information given respecting any properties by return mail. Correspondence solicited. Titles in all cases guaranteed. Taxes paid for non-residents. Rents collected.

WALKER, HEATON & BURY,

Real Estate Brokers,

405 MAIN STREET.

Mr. Courtenay Speaks.

Chicago Drovers' Journal.

MILES CITY, MONT., August 23.

Drovers Journal:

In your issue of the 20th inst., under the heading of "The Morris Montana Deal," it is alleged that Mr. Nelse Morris in an interview stated as follows: "Mr. Buster of the Continental Land & Cattle Co., owner of the 7000 spayed heifers, never authorized Mr. Courtenay of Miles City to sell them and told Mr. Morris he could not fulfill the contract."

This statement is erroneous and at variance with the facts. May 26th last, I opened a correspondence with Mr. Buster, manager of the Continental Land & Cattle Co., with regard to my selling the company's spayed heifers, and on June 5th, in reply to my telegram of June 4th, Mr. Buster wired me: "Your buyer (Mr. Morris) can have option asked for, but must take all the spayed three and four-year-old heifers—about 6000 more or less; your telegram asked price only on 2000 steers, do you want more?" The option asked for was ten days, and on June 15th I telegraphed Mr. Buster: "Buyer will take all your spayed heifers at \$26 and 2000 steers at \$38; has seen the cattle and thinks these good prices. Answer."

After a number of telegrams had been exchanged—nearly 40 altogether in connection with this matter—Mr. Buster telegraphed me on June 19th: "Prices too low, but am induced to accept. What terms do you propose? Answer to day," to which I replied, and on June 23d he wired me: "Terms satisfactory; wire to whom I shall make contract and I will forward at once."

The foregoing are exact copies of the telegrams and are conclusive that Mr. Buster knew I was acting as a broker, and placed the cattle in my hands for sale; also, that my buyer (Mr. Morris) purchased all of the spayed heifers, after having seen the cattle and without regard to brand. Mr. Morris executed contracts in duplicate and made an advance payment of \$40,000 on the purchase, and the contract clearly and distinctly states he bought all the Continental Land and Cattle company's spayed heifers estimated at 6000 head, more or less, and 2000 of their steers on the their Montana range; but in drawing up the contract I merely mentioned the well-known brand of the "Hash Knife," the trade mark of the company, not thinking it necessary or of any importance to mention any brand, when the cattle had been examined and approved by Mr. Morris' buyer.

I assert most positively that I had authority to sell, and that Mr. Morris purchased all of the Continental company' spayed heifers, three and four-year-old, estimated at 6000 head, and two thousand of their steers, same age, on the Montana range, and any statement to the contrary is untrue. Further, that no stipulation whatever, either direct or indirect or even by implication, was made when I drew up the contract, that one brand only of the Continental Land & Cattle company's cattle was purchased. The sale was closed and consummated by telegraph, without regard or mention of brands, and after the contract was received by the Continental Land & Cattle Co., July 1, the president of the company, Mr. W. E. Hughes, telegraphed me on July 5, as follows:

"We will stand by the contract and pay commission. Is this final and satisfactory? Answer here."

And also on July 9, he wired me, "regard it contract."

I demand a fair square deal in this matter, without any shuffling or evasion, and I am determined to have it, too.

WILLIAM COURTENAY.

Northern Citizens of Texas.

Among the uninformed there is a feeling that the Northern immigrant to Texas comes among a people who are socially and politically prejudiced against him, and that his residence in this state is made very uncomfortable, if not dangerous. There is no doubt that many Northern people, who would like to better their condition by coming to Texas, are held back by this fear. How unfounded it is, is proved by the testimony of the thousands of Northerners now citizens of this state. These representatives of the North recently held a convention at Lampasas, to give voice to their sentiments, at which the following proceedings were had:

There was a large and enthusiastic attendance. Mr. T. J. Alexander was elected chairman and E. J. Marshall secretary. A committee on resolutions was appointed, who reported as follows:

"Whereas, throughout a great portion of the United States erroneous ideas prevail as to the state of Texas, its people, its climate, its resources, and the safety of investments therein; therefore be it

"Resolved, by the Northern residents now residing in Texas, and now in convention assembled at Lampasas, Texas, as follows:

"1. That Texas is essentially a cosmopolitan state. While a very large proportion of its population have come from the Southern states, still an emigrant from the Northern states is as cordially received and welcomed as are those from the other states, and his social and business standing here are such as his character and business qualifications entitle him to, and is not in any manner affected by his political views.

"2. That we have found the Southern people, and especially those of Texas, to be most hospitable, and in all of our intercourse with them we have been made to feel and appreciate that we are all one people, actuated by the same motives and having the same common interests in the prosperity of the country. Not only in business intercourse are all matters connected with an unhappy past forgotten, but our families with theirs meet and enjoy themselves in the same social circles, the children of the North and the South meet at the same altars, and in every community they are united in their common efforts for the good of their country.

"3. That there is no country that offers so many inducements as Texas to the industrious and enterprising who may be seeking new homes or opportunities for investments. To the home-seeker it offers rich lands at low prices; to the live stock raiser it offers the finest grazing lands in the world; to the capitalists it offers grand opportunities for the establishment of all kinds of industrial enterprises. Its rich valleys and prairies are to be brought into cultivation, its mines are to be developed, factories are to be built to utilize its iron, cotton, wool, and other raw material; its railroads are to be constructed and its towns and cities built. The development of all its great resources will give to the capitalists the safest of investments, and will give profitable employment to millions of people.

"4. That it is the sense of this convention that a permanent committee of three be appointed by this convention, with headquarters at Lampasas, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this convention and to communicate with other local committees throughout the state that may be organized.

"5. That it be the sense of this convention that a local organization be effected in each county of the state to confer with the permanent committee in order that their section may be represented in carrying out the purposes of this convention.

"6. That a committee of seven be appointed by the chairman of this convention to prepare and issue an address directed more especially to Northern people, setting forth fully the advantages and opportunities presented by our adopted state to the farmer, stock-raiser, manufacturer, capitalist, business man, and, in fact, to all persons seeking to better their condition; and that the committee cause copies of same to be furnished to the newspapers, immigration societies, boards of trade, and to all organiza-

tions of Northern men throughout the state."

The report was adopted and the committee appointed.

A permanent organization was then effected, Mr. J. Giffen being appointed president, T. J. Alexander, vice-president, E. J. Marshall, secretary.

The convention adjourned, subject to the call of the president.

A Result of Filth.

Galen Wilson says, in the National Stockman:

"Should I need further proof that hog cholera is caused by filth it could be found in a curious case which recently occurred on the premises of an extensive summer hotel in the Kaaterskill (Catskill) mountains. To utilize the kitchen refuse and table scraps the proprietor bargained with adjacent farmers to fatten their pigs "on shares." About 150 hogs were delivered, turned into a timber lot and the feeding commenced. All went well for awhile, but presently the animals began to break out in ulcers upon various parts of the body, which spread, became confluent, filled with maggots, and presently the hogs died in great and disgusting agony, and the farmers lost every one of them. Many of the symptoms were similar to those of cholera. Much of the "slops" had become stale, sour, rotten, and full of larvæ before feeding, and at last maggots were crawling all over the animals and all around on the ground. The stench became unendurable. While the hog-lot was sufficiently removed from the hotel buildings to prevent disaster among the guests, it was not so with some poor families living nearer, among which typhoid fever broke out.

Sweetness and cleanliness of food are essentials to the health of all domestic animals. It is not a cause for wonder that hog cholera so prevails at times in the West. The custom there to have hogs to follow cattle and subsist on their droppings is reprehensible to a degree, not only in a sanitary point of view, but the pocket so often is depleted in consequence. I have seen hogs in Indiana eating the droppings of cattle that had the scours so badly their voidings looked blue. It was certainly a disgusting sight. Is such pork fit for the human stomach? Hog cholera is the result of filthy feeding, and were I a feeder I would be ashamed to acknowledge the disease had found a footing in my herd. Being so far from the locations where the disease most prevails, it may seem officious in me to mention the subject or to suggest a remedy; but as I presume Western hog meat is sometimes set before me at hotels, I feel after all that I have a direct interest in the matter. If corn were ground before feeding to cattle, and they be properly fed, none of it would pass undigested, and there would be no need of hogs to follow to save what would otherwise be wasted. Now, Western hog feeding friends, keep your hogs in health and give us clean pork, or permit us to point at you the finger of shame.

FOR SALE—A magnificent ranch and farm of 2560 acres, 100 acres in cultivation, 2,000 acres good, tilable land, a mile and a half of river front on the Colorado river, furnishing an abundant supply of water; 500 head of graded cattle; 600 head of fine sheep; 100 head of hogs, and 15 or 20 horses and mares. Address, JOHN C. PENN, Land Agent, Georgetown, Texas.

A fine piece of business property in Wichita Falls for sale at \$8000, and will take \$2 00 worth of in the trade. For further particulars, address JNO. C. PENN, Land Agent, Georgetown, Texas.

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C. H. MURDOCK, MANAGER, Fort Worth, Texas.

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With the most complete stock of Fall Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Cloaks, Clothing, Men's Furnishings, Shoes, Carpets, Etc., to be found in the West.

Goods Properly Bought are as Good as Sold!

We claim to own the Greatest Variety, Most Approved Styles, Best Values, and Lowest Prices of any house in the State, due to the fact that we send more buyers to the market than any house in Texas. Conducting business, as we do, strictly on the Department System, each department managed by a man of life-time experience in his line, who studies closely the wants of his trade, goes East every season, and, assisted by our resident Eastern buyers, gathers in everything new, desirable, and suitable to his trade. This fact, alone, gives us the bulge on all Western competition, and, combined with a steady and rapidly increasing business, justifies us in the assertion that we are Leaders in, and Southwestern Headquarters for, our line of goods.

W. H. TAYLOR,

405 and 407 Houston, through to 404 Main Street,

FORT WORTH, . . . TEXAS.

The Native Grasses of the Plains.

Breeders' Gazette.

On the central plains there are now known considerably more than 100 species of native grasses, pretty well distributed over the whole area. As we pass from the lower plains of the East to the elevated ones of the West, some of the Eastern species disappear, while those more particularly Western make their appearance. The number of these is not, however, very great, so that, in fact, there is no very great change in the grass flora throughout the state. There are changes in the relative numbers of the individuals, so that prominent species in one locality are represented by but few individuals in another. Thus one of the important grasses, the big blue-stem (*Andropogon provincialis*), is very abundant in the Eastern part of the state of Nebraska, along the valley of the Elkhorn river, but it becomes rare west of Long Pine, near the 100th meridian, and at Chadron it is scarcely found; still, further west, at Fort Robinson, it is abundant again, while it nearly disappears as we approach the Wyoming line.

The wild wheat grass (*Agropyrum glaucum*), while rare in places, gradually increases as we go from the lower levels of the East to the higher Western plains. The grammas (of the genus *Bouteloua*) are pretty evenly distributed over the whole of the central plains. This is especially the case with the shorter and more hairy kind (*B. oligostachya*); the other one, which is taller and more slender (*B. racemosa*), is rare, or wanting in some places which I have visited in the higher regions.

In the central portion of Nebraska, in what has been called the "sand-hill region," there are many more kinds of grasses than is commonly supposed. In a paper published in the *American Naturalist*, in the early part of the present year, Mr. H. J. Webber states that the common grasses of the region are wild wheat grass, wild June grass (*Koeleria cristata*), wild rye (*Elymus canadensis*), switch grass (*Panicum virgatum*), prairie grass (*Etonia obtusata*), and others not yet supplied with common names, as well as a number of sedges and coarse, grass-like plants of various kinds. The foregoing are to be found along the streams and in moist places, for, contrary to the commonly-received notion, there are frequent streams and ponds in the "sand-hills." Upon the hills themselves the prevailing grasses are gramma (*Bouteloua oligostachya*), porcupine grass (*Stipa comata*), little blue-stem (*Andropogon scoparius*), big blue-stem (*A. provincialis*), sand grass (*Calamagrostis longifolia*), and wild wheat grass (*Agropyrum glaucum*). The same writer states that the prevailing grasses of the extreme Northwestern portion of the state are practically the same as those just given, with the addition of a large grass closely related to the big blue-stem, and bearing the name turkey-foot grass (*Andropogon halli*), and growing very commonly upon the prairies. Salt grass (*Distichlis spicata*) is also quite common in localities which are said to be "alkaline." The latter is also found in the Eastern part of the state, where it is not considered worth anything, but I have been told that in the West it has some value as a pasture grass. This I can readily believe, as in no part of Nebraska is it as unpalatable as it is in the Eastern states.

Another writer in the same journal, Mr. J. G. Smith, states that the common grasses of the level plains in the vicinity of Alliance, in Box Butte county, are gramma, "black gramma" (*Bouteloua hirsuta*), Buffalo grass (*Buchloe dactyloides*), wild wheat grass, and a couple of others of no economic value. Here the great bulk of the prairie grass was made up of gramma, which was regarded as the most important of the wild species. A "natural meadow"

in the same locality was visited by Mr. Smith, and found to be made up for the most part of wild wheat grass, with which were mixed little blue-stem, big blue-stem, Muhlenberg grass (*Muhlenbergia glomerata*), wild rye, and switch grass. The growth was described as very even, from 2½ to 4 feet in height.

Further to the south the same writer found many other grasses, but, in summing up the matter, he says: "The best grazing grasses are gramma and buffalo grass," and again, "wild wheat grass is good for hay, but not for pasture." Still further to the south, in the vicinity of Camp Clark, in Cheyenne county, he makes the remarkable statement that "salt grass (*Distichlis spicata*) is the chief pasture grass of the Platte valley around Camp Clark."

Observations of my own, made much of the same territory, confirm the statements of Messrs. Webber and Smith. I have also studied the wild grasses of the Republican valley, and find that the more important species are those already mentioned, i. e., buffalo grass, gramma, wild wheat grass, blue-stem grasses, etc. Upon the high lands of the West and Southwest, a species of blue grass (*Poa andina*) is found, which is very interesting on account of its near relationship to the Kentucky blue grass of the East. My attention was first called to it by Mr. E. McIntyre, of the state board of agriculture, who observed it in Chase county, upon the high lands between the head waters of the Republican and the Platte rivers. Its close similarity to Kentucky blue grass led him to inquire as to its name and relationship, and to suggest its usefulness as a pasture grass for the higher lands of the West. In this I find that Dr. Vasey, of Washington, agrees, and I understand that he has already taken steps to have it tried under cultivation.

We have thus the following native grasses which are prominent upon the Nebraska plains: Big blue-stem, little blue-stem, wild wheat grass, gramma (two kinds), wild June grass, wild rye, switch grass, prairie grass, sand grass, turkey-foot, salt grass, buffalo grass, Muhlenberg grass, and wild blue grass. It will, indeed, be strange if from these the agriculturist of the plains is not able to develop several valuable grasses for common cultivation. While it is yet too soon to indicate with certainty the most promising species, I have ventured to make the following suggestions in a recent paper read before the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science at its annual meeting in Indianapolis.

The blue-stems possibly may prove to be valuable under cultivation.

Wild wheat grass will probably be a valuable grass for the stock-raiser.

Gramma possibly may be valuable under cultivation, but it is doubtful.

Wild rye may possibly be valuable, but it is doubtful.

Switch grass possibly may be valuable.

Prairie grass (*Etonia*) and wild June grass (*Koeleria*)—These two grasses are much alike, and possibly may prove valuable under cultivation.

Sand grass may be valuable.

Turkey foot—This is a kind of blue-stem, and probably has the same possibilities.

Salt grass—I am inclined to think that this despised grass may yet prove to be valuable for certain localities.

Buffalo grass—Although a small grass, it shows such an aptitude for cultivation that I should not be surprised to find it in fields after a while. The difficulty of obtaining seeds will be a serious drawback to its cultivation.

Muhlenberg grass probably will be a valuable grass.

Wild blue grass probably will be a valuable grass.

It must be borne in mind that the values I assign to these grasses are for cultivation alone. That they are valuable as they are now growing upon the open plains can not be doubted; the only question is whether they can be brought under cultivation so as to be in common use upon the farms of the West. The solution of this problem is one of the duties of our scientific agriculturists.

CHARLES E. BESSEY.

Glanders.

We regret to state that our esteemed friend, Mr. J. W. Cunningham, living three miles east of Boonville, Mo., says the Advertiser, has several animals suffering with glanders, two of them, a mule and a horse, in an advance stage, and two mules showing all the symptoms of the disease. Dr. White, of Sedalia, assistant state veterinary surgeon, being notified, came over Wednesday, pronounced the disease glanders as soon as he saw the animals, and ordered them quarantined. Vigorous steps will at once be taken, in accordance with the law, to stamp out the disease. The law is that the county court, or two judges thereof in vacation, upon receiving proper notice of the existence of any infectious or contagious disease, may order the sheriff to have the stock quarantined, and the court, in session, may order it killed by the sheriff, if found necessary, first having appointed appraisers who shall not appraise any one animal at more than \$100, and the state will pay the owner the appraised price. The sheriff must order the owner to burn or bury the animal killed. This disease is more dreaded by horsemen than any other to which the horse is liable, and every citizen should lend every assistance to prevent its spread. We understand some of Mr. Cunningham's stock has been effected for six or eight months. He is one of our best citizens and a very careful man, and had he suspected the nature of the terrible disease with which his horses are afflicted he would have been the first to make it known. Not suspecting it, however, he drove one of the mules with a horse into town, Saturday, and asked Mr. Frost what was the matter with it. Frost at once pronounced the disease glanders, as did Charlie Moore, who afterwards saw the mule. Surgeon White was notified, came over Tuesday, went out to the Cunningham place, pronounced the disease glanders, and made arrangements for the enforcement of the law in such cases. We hope the disease may be prevented from spreading, and that it will soon be rooted out. This is a very serious matter and every owner of a horse or mule should look carefully after his stock, give prompt notice if his animal is attacked, and lend every assistance in his power to keep the disease from spreading. There should be no attempt to conceal the existence of a case of glanders as other stock may be brought in dangerous contact with a diseased animal if its condition is not known.

A Range Cattle Quest.

New York Tribune.

How can a grade of cattle be obtained which will mature early, be of good size, active in quest of food, even on steep, rocky ground, or in deep snows, be hardy at trying times, yield a fine-fibered, juicy quality of beef, and generally be likely to increase the ranchman's profit? No effort has been made to develop a specific type of stock fitted to make the most of our native herbage. All the cross-breeding attempted has been the result of circumstances, and there is so much disparity in marketed herds that

the buyer is able to make the price of the inferior kinds a standard by which to secure the best, and it is on the latter his best profit is obtained.

It must mainly be through the use of good bulls that a change for the better is to be effected. Dependence will be placed on Short-horn blood, but too much of it must be avoided. The Hereford, for activity and early maturity, is gaining in reputation. Polled Angus has many excellent qualities, but, as a breed, is not much known on the frontier. A dash of Devon blood seems to make a good cross, rarely seen, however. An improved and a really satisfactory kind of stock suitable for general range purposes has not as yet been called into being. A skilful, painstaking breeder can make money by devoting himself to that particular end.

The President's Proclamation.

CRESSON SPRINGS, PA., September 19.—The president to-day issued the following proclamation:

To whom it may concern:

Whereas, it has been represented to me that by reason of drouth, which has prevailed in the Indian Territory and in adjoining states, the execution of my proclamation of February 17, 1890, requiring the removal of all live stock from the Cherokee outlet on or before October 1, would work a great hardship and loss, not only to the owners of stock herded upon the Strip, but to owners of cattle in adjoining states; and,

Whereas, owners of all cattle now herded upon the outlet have submitted to me a proposition in writing whereby they agree to remove one-half their stock from the outlet on or before November 1, and residue thereof, and all of their property and employees on or before December 1, next, and to abandon all claims in said outlet, now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States, do give notice and proclaim that the time heretofore fixed for the removal of live stock herded upon said outlet is extended to November 1, as to one-half thereof, and December 1, next, to the residue thereof and as to all property and employees.

Beautiful Cattle.

Texas will show up well at the Dallas fair in the way of blooded cattle if what is going on in Fort Worth is a fair sample of what the other parts of the state will do. Polk Bros., the well-known breeders of Jersey and Holstein cattle, are now getting in trim at their yards in the southern part of the city a herd of thoroughbred native raised Jerseys and a herd of Holstein bulls, also natives, that cannot be beat in Texas, and they are as slightly a collection of cattle as can be found anywhere. Of the Jerseys there are twenty-three head, the cows all being in full milk, and the calves perfect pictures of their kind. The Holstein bulls, twelve in number, are model animals, perfect in form and color, and without a blemish of any kind. As stated, these cattle are all Texas raised, with long pedigrees, and all registered. Such cattle as these are a credit to Texas, and if there is a show herd at the fair that can get ahead of them they will have to be beauties indeed. The Polks take great pride in this kind of stock, and will take pleasure in showing them to anyone who takes an interest in the higher grades of farm and dairy animals. They extend an invitation to the public to call and see the herds before they leave for the Dallas fair.

Twenty Houses Given Away!

BUT ONE SUCH OPPORTUNITY.

Never before has the business man, clerk, mechanic, or home-builder been offered a chance like this.
Never again will he be given such an opportunity.

BEAUTIFUL PROSPECT HEIGHTS!

The most perfect addition for suburban homes in Texas, two miles south of the business center of Fort Worth, made by

JOHN C. RYAN,

Will be put on the market on the most liberal terms.

FIVE HUNDRED LOTS AT \$150 PER LOT.

Each lot 50x125 feet, fronting 60 feet streets, running to 16 feet alleys. A grand macadamized highway running through the property from the center of the city. These lots are now offered at \$150, payable

\$10.00 CASH,

AND

\$10.00 PER MONTH

WITHOUT INTEREST.



THIS IS A CUT OF THE \$1500 HOUSE.

**This Offer Positively Good
For Only 30 Days!**

When all unsold lots will be withdrawn from sale. Every lot is to-day worth \$150, and within six months will DOUBLE IN VALUE, but as a special inducement, with every 25 lots an elegant \$1500 two-story house, or a \$650 cottage, is

Absolutely Given Away.

These houses are all contracted for and in course of construction. The sole object in offering these great inducements is to enhance the value of the surrounding property owned by Mr. Ryan.

THE DRAWINGS OF HOUSES

Will take place under the supervision of S. M. FRY, Trustee. The plan of drawing is as follows: When one-half the purchase money of each one hundred lots has been paid the drawing will occur, and two of the elegant seven-room, two-story houses and two handsome four-room cottages will be awarded. This course will be repeated for the five hundred lots to be drawn.

REMEMBER PROSPECT HEIGHTS IS ONLY TWO MILES from the business center. No rivers to cross. High, healthy, and sightly. Overlooks the entire city. Only a few blocks from an electric car line. Two fine artesian wells on the property. The finest macadamized road in the state leading into the city. Graded streets through the addition. When the twenty houses to be given away are completed and occupied EVERY LOT will be vastly enhanced in value.

Now is the Accepted Time—FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY Does the Offer Hold Good.

JOHN C. RYAN & CO.,

Ground Floor Commercial Club Building, 6th St., Bet. Main and Houston,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

OFFICE OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.

KENTUCKY HORSE NEWS.

LEXINGTON, KY., Sept. 13, 1890.

While out at the Agricultural and Mechanical Association track on last Tuesday, watching the several hundred horses take their daily "spins," we listened to a very heated debate as to the superior gameness of the horse or mare, which reminded us of an accident that happened years ago on the Louisville race track. It was in the days of McGrath, Cottrill, Johnson, Cheatham, Buford, and other noted and celebrated racing men and owners. It was in the days when riding was a pastime and a pleasure, and not a business to rob and plunder the general public. It was when men had pride and honor in their horses and ran them not so much for money as the pleasure they afforded, and the glory they attained. Then it was we witnessed an exhibition of gameness never before or since seen. It was in the race when the pride of Bosque Bonita fell and broke three legs and just arose and, on his stumps, ran after his contestants for more than an eighth of a mile before he gave up the race. Not even then did the great horse surrender, though down and, seemingly, unable to rise. Yet, when the winner galloped by him as he lay bleeding with three legs broken and swinging by the smallest pieces of skin, he raised his head, pricked his ears and arose on his bleeding stumps to begin again an unequal contest. No such exhibition of gameness have we ever seen in man or brute, and when no longer useful the great McWhorter had to be killed and hauled away and burned, his aged and honored owner, Gen. Abe Buford, wept like a little child. The forbidden tears came stealing down the cheeks of the aged soldier as kindly and grateful as when he stood above the bier of "mother," and watched and carried her to her last, long resting place. This man had been in war, and the target for the cannon and minnie ball, yet he did not flinch, nor scare in the thickest of the fight, but, alas, when he had come to look upon the death of the mighty son of Enquirer and Ontario, he could not keep back those signs of human love and sympathy, and they came gushing from eyes unused to weeping. From that day on the Buford colors began to wane, until the gallant soldier and honored gentleman passed from earth a pauper and beggar, unwept even by those he had so often befriended in the hour of need and sympathy. Such is life. Peace to his ashes, and may mother earth press lightly upon so noble and generous a friend.

The fall rains are beginning to set in, and from now on we can expect some very bad and disagreeable weather.

The corn in this country was hardly ever better than now. It is still green, and the only drawback will be whether the frost will not catch the latest of it.

The continued rains of the past week have been a great set back to trainers preparing horses for near races. It has been raining now since Saturday last, with scarcely any intermission, and will be some days before we have good tracks.

Nancy Hanks, with the world's five-year-old record in a race, 2.14½, and that a third heat, has been sent to Cleveland to be placed in the hands of Double. If Double will do with her what her former driver did he will deceive us. Mr. Henney, her first and only driver, took her as a yearling, and from that time until he gave her up, he never lost a race with her, something Double or no other man will ever do if he keeps her four years. We would not be surprised to see her

beaten the very first time she starts against either Margaret S. or Allerton. While she is a grand mare, we think she was fully extended when she got her record of 2.14½, and could not have gone a quarter of a second faster. We think her owner will often regret he took her out of the hands of Mr. Kenney. Sternberg, the great two-year-old, by Wilkes Boy, has been taken to Cleveland, Ohio, along with Presto, by Gen. Washington, to take part in the races commencing there on the sixteenth and thirteenth of this month. Sternberg meets the great California colt, Faustino, 2.26½, by Sidney Sternberg, before leaving here on Tuesday, 2.33½, 2.27½, 2.28½. He is not at all right and going very sore in front, and we hardly think he will be able to win in such condition. If he was all right we would think no two-year-old in the world could beat him. Presto will have a walk-over in his race, which will be worth in the neighborhood of \$1200. He is owned by Mr. Clark of New Jersey, at one time the owner of such noble horses as Jersey Wilkes, Favonia, and others. Hardy Durham, of this city, has bought the two-year-old bay filly, Laughter, by Lisbon, for \$2500.

Thos. Stevens, of Walnut Hill Stock Farm, this county, arrived home on Monday from the East with his stable of racers, consisting of that good mare, Wary, and others. This has been a very successful season with Mr. Stevens.

Maj. Thomas, of Dixiana Stock Farm, is making an effort to buy an English stallion for his native mares. The major imported King Ban and crossed him on his native mares, getting many celebrated race horses; such as Ban Fox, King Fox, Queen Ban, and others.

Q. Woolnough of this city has sold to A. M. Spotswood, same place, the three-year-old bay filly, Miss Q., by Wilksonian, dam by Abdallah Mambrino.

Scroggin Bros., of Louisville, Ky., has sold the three-year-old chestnut filly, English lady, for \$10,000, and other considerations, to George Forbes, of Boston. This was one of the best three-year-olds of the year, and perhaps any year, and well worth the money paid for her.

Dandy Jim, by Young Jim, dam by Daniel Lambert, with a record of 2.19½, was bought at one of Woodard's sales in this city a year or two ago for \$80.

Louis and Gus Straus, of this city, has bought, of W. M. Elliott, Windon, by the bay mare, Adele M., by Longfellow, dam, La Scola. This is a very fine mare, and in foal to Maj. B. G. Thomas' great horse, Himgar.

Messrs. Chinn and Morgan, of Harrodsbury, Ky., have brought suit, through their attorney, Phil. B. Thompson, against the Wabash railroad for \$54,000 for the killing and damaging of several of their horses by a collision near Warrenton, Mo., some time last June. In the bill the colt, Ganges, is valued at \$12,000, the colt, Little Prince, \$5000; both killed. The fillies, Mary McGowan, St. Bridget, and Josie, and the colts, Lee and Oklahoma, hurt to an aggregate of \$34,000. The remainder of the total amount is for forfeit money and stable cholers.

Vance Stanhope, who was thrown from his sulky a few weeks ago and sustained serious injuries, is in a fair way to recover.

Vance C. Cromwell has so far recovered from his mental troubles as to be out again.

In the closing out sale of the Labold Bros.' racing stock in New York on Saturday the Derby winner, Montrose, by the Duke of Montrose, dam, Patti, was sold for

\$1000, while Isaac Lewis, a three-year-old, by Prince Charles, brought \$7500.

BLUE GRASS.

"In six weeks we had 168 mules and horses sick with bots and colic. We used the Bots and Colic Specific put up by C. F. Jensen & Co., Burton, Texas, and lost only one animal."—Col. L. A. Ellis, Austin, Texas.

"This is the best medicine for bots and colic on record."—C. W. Reddick, manager of L. A. Ellis & Sons' plantation.

"During the spring and summer of 1888 I lost seven mules from bots and colic, after trying everything I could think of. In 1889 I commenced using the Bots and Colic Specific put up by C. F. Jensen & Co., Burton, Texas, and since have not lost a single animal. It is the best bots and colic medicine in the world."—R. J. Ransom, Harlem Plantation, Texas.

Ask your druggist for it. Put up in 2 ounce bottles at 50 cents, or \$3.50 per dozen. Every bottle guaranteed. If you cannot get it, send direct to

C. F. JENSEN & Co.,
Burton, Texas.

Texas in 1880 and 1890.

Dallas News.

In round numbers, the vote of Texas in 1880 was 260,000, and in 1890, on the basis of the average rate of increase, it will be 380,000. In 1888 the vote was 351,000. The rate of increase over 1880 is 46 and a fraction per cent. The scholastic population in 1880 was 243,000, and in 1890 it is 562,000. Rate of increase, 131 per cent. Taxable values in 1880 aggregated \$311,000,000; in 1890 they aggregated \$765,000,000, having increased at the rate of 145 per cent. The railroad mileage in 1880 was 2,898 miles; in 1890 it is 8,338 miles, an increase of 179 per cent. In 1880 the state expended \$731,000 in support of public schools; in 1890 \$2,500,000 has been distributed to the schools. Upon the basis of the rate of increase of the vote, the population of Texas in 1890 should be 2,323,940. In the last report of the state bureau of statistics the population was estimated at 2,196,439, on January 1, 1890. In June, when the federal census was made, the population, upon the basis of increase of the commissioner of statistics, should have reached something over 2,200,000. Probably the federal census will show up somewhere between the latter figure and that indicated by the increased vote. The scholastic census report of the state are not relied upon to furnish estimates for the reason that they have never been considered accurate. The growth and development of the state are shown especially in the increase of taxable values and railroad mileage. The productive capacity, as exhibited by the increase of population, compared with the increased railroad mileage, lags behind. Business for the railroads has not increased in proportion to the increased facilities. Public schools have been greatly improved in efficiency and in the support received, both from the State and local taxation. The exhibit on the whole is highly satisfactory. How will 1900 compare with 1890?

Come to Texas.

Throckmorton Times.

There are thousands of farmers in the old states, and even in the older portions of this state, farming on land worth \$20, \$30, or \$50 per acre that produce no more valuable crops per acre than the land in Throckmorton county, worth from \$3 to \$4 per acre.

It would be good financial policy for the owners to sell those high-priced lands and invest part of the proceeds in two or three times as much land here, and the remainder in fine stock, thus establishing themselves in a pleasant and profitable business, while

in the course of a few years their newly acquired lands would increase in value to such an extent as to make them comparatively rich. You will read this item and say, perhaps, that you are "too old a bird to be caught with that kind of chaff." Let us assure you there is no chaff about it; it is the golden grain of truth. Come and view the situation and judge for yourself. The coming of railroads and the settlement of country and development of its natural resources will as certainly result in the quadrupling of values of our lands as the falling of the rains causes an increased flow in the streams; as certain, in fact, as cause is to produce effect in nature or the affairs of men. What was your land that is now worth \$20, or may be \$50, an acre worth years ago, when yours was a new, unsettled, undeveloped country, without railroads, like this is to-day? The same causes that raised your land years ago from a few dollars to \$30 or \$50 an acre will do the same thing here. Every man that settles in the county adds force to the movement, and hastens the time when this result will be reached. Come on while it is yet time to get in at the bottom and rise with the tide.

The Possibilities of Sugar Production in Texas.

Southern Mercury.

At a recent meeting of the Sugar Planters' Association of Texas, Major Thomas J. Goree read a paper, in which some gratifying statements are made regarding a much-neglected industry in our state. He feels assured that almost anywhere in Texas south of 31 degrees latitude, where there is sufficient fertility of soil, that tropical cane will flourish. He places the area of sugar lands lying along the Brazos, south of Waco, and along the Colorado, south of Austin, including Oyster creek, San Bernard and Old Caney, at 400,000 acres, and on the streams lying in the vicinity of Houston, 100,000 acres, making a total of 500,000 acres. Exclusive of the localities mentioned, there must be lying south of the 31st parallel, at least, as much more sugar lands, making a grand total of 1,000,000 acres.

Major Goree's experience in the cultivation of sugar cane in Texas entitles him to be good authority on the subject, and he is not regarded as an enthusiast on any question. According to his figures, in 1888 430 acres on the Harlem farm, Fort Bend county, netted \$167, less \$50 per acre the estimated cost of cultivating and harvesting, leaving \$117 profit. In 1889 the profit is estimated at \$130 per acre, less cost of cultivating and harvesting, leaving \$80 clear gain. The average production for these 2 years was 232½ pounds of sugar and about 100 gallons of molasses per acre. Now, supposing that the million acres of sugar lands in Texas, in a good state of cultivation, were to produce 2,000 pounds of sugar per acre and 100 gallons of molasses, we would have the enormous output of 2,000,000,000 pounds of sugar and 100,000,000 gallons of molasses, more than enough to supply the whole North American trade.

The major furthermore pleasantly says, after mentioning the tariff and bounty question: "However, with the advantages we have in Texas, the sugar industry can be made to pay, with good management, tariff or no tariff, bounty or no bounty."

San Angelo Standard:—On Wednesday W. G. Bartlett bought Will Lacky's race mare, "Dot," out of "Little Casino" by "Whalebone," for \$500.

Attention is invited to our card on page 8. All correspondence is promptly attended to. EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO., live stock commission merchants, Chicago, Kansas City, and National Stock Yards, Ill.

A TRUE LOVE STORY.**Dare-Devil Riding Wins an American an English Bride.**

NEW YORK, September 15.—A wedding which took place in this city last evening is the culmination of a story so romantic in its details that it might well serve as the plot of a play or novel. The bride and groom are both persons of wealth and good standing, the former being Miss Helen Dodd, daughter of Sir Thomas Dodd, of England, and the latter, George W. Campbell, son of Jas. H. Campbell, who is a Chicago millionaire cattle dealer and the head of the James H. Campbell Company, of Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.

Young Mr. Campbell's career has been a checkered one. He is now 25 years old, with a physique thoroughly trained by the exposure of outdoor exercise of a life on the plains. At 15 he ran away from home and went to Texas, where he lived on ranches and among cattlemen for several years. Later his relatives discovered his whereabouts and tried to induce him to return home. Five years elapsed before he did so, however. Then he entered the employ of his father's firm, which was largely interested in the buying of cattle.

Three years ago the firm sent him to England to take charge of a number of cattle which were being sent there, and it was while on this mission that the interesting events, which led up to the wedding of yesterday, took place. After transacting the business of the firm, he found himself in Liverpool with nothing to do. At that time, Mexican Joe's Wild West show was in camp near Liverpool, and for amusement Campbell went out to see it. He found among the cowboy employes several of his former companions on the plains. By their invitation, he spent a week in the Wild West company and in a spirit of fun took part in the daily exhibitions of riding, lassoing, and shooting. An expert rider, possessing a face and figure that would attract attention anywhere, he was an object of interest to all who attended the show. One day, after completing his favorite performance of picking up a silver dollar from the mud while riding his horse at full gallop, young Campbell received, as usual, tremendous applause.

None applauded so vigorously, however, as a young girl, who, with her father, occupied one of the private boxes. While waving her handkerchief to the gallant rider a gust of wind snatched it from her hand and carried it out to the center of the track, where it fell in the dust. Campbell was coming down the course on the full run and saw the bit of lace fall. Without checking his horse he bent low in the saddle, and as he swept by, picked it up. He was cheered to the echo as he turned his pony and riding up to the box, returned the handkerchief to its fair owner. The occupants of the box proved to be Sir Thomas Dodd, of West Derby, near Liverpool, and his 18-year-old daughter, Helen.

Between the young people it was a case of love at first sight. An introduction was brought about in some way and Mr. Campbell, instead of riding at performances of the show, devoted himself to social enjoyments. It was but a short time before the young couple were engaged, but when the parents of both heard of it objections were raised that threatened to prevent any union. It was finally decided that young Campbell should return home, and if, in the course of a year or so, their love remained unchanged, no further objections would be raised.

Mr. Campbell returned to Chicago, where he has been ever since, until his arrival in this city Saturday. His betrothed decided that, as he could not get away from business at this season of the year, she would come to America and get married here. Her father's advanced age prevented his accompanying her, so she came under the escort of Capt. John R. Denar, superintendent of the Guion Line Steamship Company. She arrived on the City of Rome yesterday, and was met on the pier by her lover, who escorted her to apartments in the Grand Central hotel. Last evening at 9 o'clock the wedding took place in Association Hall, the present meeting place of the members of the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church. The Rev. Dr. Dixon performed the ceremony in the presence of about fifty relatives and friends of the bridegroom. Capt. John R. Denar gave away the bride. Col. E. W. Clark, who was formerly connected with the firm of Campbell & Co., acted as best man, and Mrs. J. F. Val de Heide stood up with the bride. Miss Dodd was dressed in a white satin gown and wore one red rose in her dark hair.

At the close of the ceremony the party was driven back to the hotel, where a supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell will remain in the city for two days, and then start out on an extended wedding tour.

ROUTED BY A TEXAS STEER.**A Very Singular Occurrence on the Plains and an Example of Boldness.**

The finest rope-slinger in all the Southwest is Bud Carraway, of Reeves county, Texas. It was my good fortune to be with a round-up party of cowboys last week who were out after stray steers, and among the number was Bud Carraway, the prince of lariat throwers. One night while sitting around the camp-fire smoking and telling stories the subject of bears came up.

"Tell us the best true story you know, Bud," said one of the boys, "and don't be modest about it. Give us a good yarn."

"I'll do the best I can," answered Bud, "and what's more, I'll not stretch it a bit, but give you straight facts." He filled the bowl of a big pipe, lit it from a live coal and settled back for the story.

"Last fall, you know, I was working for the Mill Iron ranch company on the south fork of Red river. There were a great many nice fat yearlings on the range, and every day or two one would be missing, but as he had our brand on his hide we thought of course that he would be found at some one of the round-ups. The round-ups came, steers and cattle were gathered in, but only a very few yearlings were among them. After awhile the foreman set a watch by staking out a calf on the prairie over night and next morning we discovered bear tracks, and big ones, too. Our boarder was in fact a big fat bear, who required a yearling at least once in two days, and what was more, he preferred to do his own slaughtering. He was an old customer, for we had heard of him before in some of the adjoining counties. He had scorned all attempts to shoot or trap him, had actually fattened upon lead, winked at pitfalls, sneezed at traps and cunningly turned up his nose at poisoned meat. We did not know what to do. The fellow was cautious enough to keep out of sight and every attempt or expedition against him failed until at last, by pure accident, I managed to catch him myself when I least expected such a piece of work. One afternoon in

September I was out on the range horse hunting when, as I was passing near a thick bunch of chaparral, I saw a monstrous black bear jump out of the bushes, knock a young heifer over with his powerful paw and drag the carcass back into the bushes again and out of sight. I could scarcely believe my eyes.

"Fortunately my mustang was a good one, and would not stir or move until I gave him the signal. I had no weapon; I was alone and miles from the home ranch, and only a pocket knife and my trusty lariat with me. I rode around the bushes two or three times, feeling sure in case of danger that my mustang was fleet and quick enough to keep me out of trouble, but, to own the truth, I did not know what on earth to do. Unslinging my rope, I got it ready anyhow to use should an opportunity offer, determined to give him a toss if he dared to show his snout. Would you believe, he actually did that very thing? Well, he did. He saw me, poked his nose out to get a better smell, and then shoved his whole head out, I suppose to get a better view. This was my chance. Giving he noose a couple of turns to settle the loop, I let fly, and down it dropped snug over his head, but before I could tighten the line, flame my eyes, if he didn't take his paw and lift it clean off. Then he dashed back into the brush and I was no better off than before. I waited some time and was about to go away when I heard a crashing and rustling some distance away. Looking to see what it was, blamed if the bear hadn't stole a march on me and was racing across the prairie in the opposite direction."

"What a fool!" ejaculated one of his listeners.

"Well, I should say he was a fool. You fellows know that on the open prairie, with no tree or stump or hole to hide in, a big animal, be he a steer, a bear, or anything else, has no show, and that a rope is the best weapon on earth to have. I let Nance go, and before many minutes was within reaching distance of the black old sinner. Swinging the rope again, I let her fly, and caught him the first cast right around the neck. He couldn't get it off this time, for it was range work with Nance and I, and she never let a slack or kink get into the line, so we had him fast.

"Now, you fellows know how to throw a steer, so you can imagine I had no trouble with the bear. I raced around him until the lariat trailed from the neck on the opposite side to the rump, and when I had it about the height of his knees I gave a short, quick jerk and pulled his feet from under him. Down he went, like a cyclone, rolling over and over in the dust. You never saw a more surprised beast in all your life. Every time he rose up and started to run, I did the same thing, until at last he got very tired of the performance. The fun soon came to an end. He got up for a last run, and started off like a steam engine. I let him go, and waited until he was doing his level best, and then I gave him a good one, which nearly broke his neck. He lay there stunned and quiet, and I could see the breath had been knocked out of the old rascal's carcass. Cautioning Nance to hold taut, the same as for a steer you are going to tie, I approached carefully, and with my jack-knife gave him a dig in the throat, which settled his case for good. I went back to the ranch and got a team and hauled him in. When dressed he weighed 740 pounds. That's all."

"Well, that is a good 'un," said old Hawkins, a gray and grizzled veteran, who had

spent a majority of his years on the Texas frontier. "Now, let me tell you a good yarn that happened up in the Panhandle a year ago last fall. We were riding near a bunch of timber, hunting for long horns, and after a long search we found 'em jest coming up out of a creek bottom where the grass and water was good. I tell you them steers was mighty wild, and we had a tough time of it trying to persuade 'em to take the tail for the home ranch. At last we got 'em started only four in all, and had gone about a couple of miles when upon passing through a bunch of mesquite and chaparral, darn my buttons if we didn't run upon three black bears, who were sitting upright on their haunches in the middle of the road. They were big fellows, and as none of us had a gun or pistol, only lariats, we thought them steers, was gone up sure. Well, now, would you believe they warn't, and that we got out of the difficulty without the loss of a hoof and not a scratch."

"How did you do it?" inquired one of the boys.

"We didn't do it at all," answered Hawkins. "Them steers settled the question for us, and they just handled them three bears in fine style. While we were thinking what was best to be done, the foremost steer lowered his head, pawed the ground viciously for a few seconds, then, bellowing furiously, he went at them bears like a railroad train. With his long horns he caught the first bear under the ribs, and sent him head over heels in the dust, with his side ripped open from the shoulder to the rump. The surprised bear thought an earthquake had struck him. He staggered to his feet, and all three of 'em started to run, but the other steers had caught the fever now, and all of 'em came dashing down the trail hand over fist straight at them bears.

"They treated them bruins to several omersaults, and finally drove 'em into the timber. We could hear 'em bellowing, growling, and snarling, but none of us cared to go in just then and see the circus. After a while the steers came out, and I tell you the first one was pretty badly used up. He was covered with blood, and to his horns still clung bits of black fur, showing how he had gouged and smashed the black hides of the beef stealers. As they were pretty tired we left 'em to graze and rest awhile and went in for ourselves to see what sort of a time they had been having. One bear lay dead on the ground and he was badly trampled and gored. The others warn't in sight, so we rightly guessed the steers had got the better of the fight and had chased 'em off. As the cattle had shown so much pluck and sand we did not disturb 'em, but went back to the ranch by ourselves, leaving 'em alone to take their time and come home when they pleased."

LIEUT. J. M. T. PARTELO,
United States Army.

European Steamship Business.

Those who contemplate a trip to Europe, or wish to prepay the passage of relatives or friends from any part of Europe to any point on or via the line of the Santa Fe route, will do well to call on or address Wm. Doherty, 316 Houston street, G., C. & S. F. railway agent at Fort Worth, before negotiating or purchasing elsewhere. Mr. Doherty is prepared to quote lowest rates and furnish through tickets of all classes from or to England, Ireland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Norway, Sweden, etc., by most direct and quickest steamship lines. Mr. Doherty will at all times take pleasure in fully answering any inquiries relative to railroad or steamship business.

BARGAINS IN LAND.

BARGAINS IN WESTERN LANDS.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

- 17,712 Acres of Land in Hale County.
- 140,000 Acres in Bailey County.
- 36,000 Acres in Hall County.
- 22,000 Acres in Motley County.
- 15,000 Acres in Lipscomb County.
- 56,000 Acres in Lubbock County.
- 2 Fine Farms in Tarrant County.

We are offering some SPECIAL BARGAINS in these lands, as they are all

GOOD FARMING LANDS.

For Prices and Terms, call on or write to:

G. W. WHITE & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,

515 MAIN STREET.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Leatherman & Fraser,

Real Estate, Loan and Investment Agents

No. 113 1-2 Weatherford St., Fort Worth, Texas.

Buy and extend vendor's lien notes, pay taxes, prove up titles, etc. Have for sale 100,000 acres grazing and fine agricultural lands in Castro county, 60,000 in Carson, 20,000 in Potter, 21,000 in Lynn, 2,000 in Edwards, 9,000 in Bosque, 90,000 in Archer, Donley, Wise, and Parker, 20,000 in Floyd, Swisher, Hale, and Hemphill; 1,000 improved farms in Tarrant, Parker, Wise, Dallas, Denton, Walker, and Red River, 1,000 lots in Fort Worth, 100 in Amarillo, 50 in Laredo, Corpus Christi, Dallas, and Georgetown, 50 residences in Fort Worth, 8 two-story brick store houses in city of Fort Worth.

Correspondence solicited.

W. C. YOUNG.

J. M. KUHEN

Young & Kuhen,

—Dealers in—

Live Stock and Real Estate.

Office 509 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tex.

Bargains in real estate and ranch properties. Special advantages in future delivery of cattle. Advances made on consignments of stock.

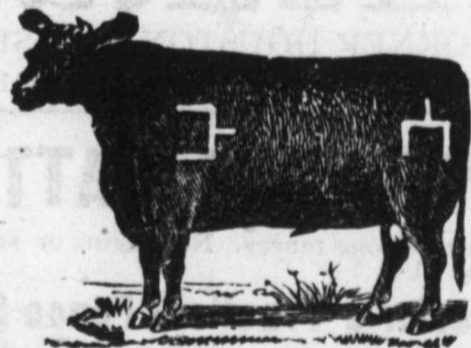
We are prepared to enter into contracts for the delivery of cattle, horses, mares and mules at any point in Texas, and solicit correspondence.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.)

Postoffice, Dockums, Dickens Co., Tex.

FRED HORSBRUGH, Manager.

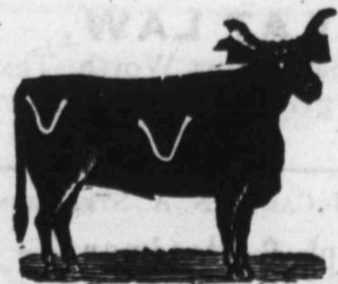


Have for sale two-year-old and yearling steers and heifers of their own raising, got by Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, in the straight Spur mark and brand. Horses branded triangle on left hip.

MATADOR LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.)

W. F. SOMMERVILLE, Manager, Fort Worth, Texas; H. H. CAMPBELL, Superintendent, P. O. Matador, Texas.



We have for sale at all times yearling, two and three-year-old steers, all in our own mark and brand and from the best grade bulls. Ranch Brand. Additional brands: MAK on side; FANT on side; LL on side and L on the hip. Correspondence solicited from cattle buyers.

B. H. SHIPP,

Fort Worth, Texas,

Commission Merchant.

Dealer in hay, corn, oats and bran. Kansas corn and oats on hand at wholesale and retail. Southeast corner Public Square. Telephone 219.

FOR SALE.

Panhandle Lands

FIFTY SECTIONS,

IN GRAY AND ROBERTS COUNTIES.

Title perfect; boundaries settled; water in abundance guaranteed; railroad stations in from five to ten miles; prices reasonable; terms easy.

For quality of soil and locations combining the best advantages of the Panhandle in the way of agricultural and grazing land, shelter, and water, and proximity to the most populous communities of Northwest Texas, these lands are unsurpassed.

For further particulars, apply to or address

JOHN G. IRWIN,
Edwardsville, Ills.

I OFFER

A 1280-acre ranch and farm in Ellis county, Kansas, for sale or exchange for good Eastern town or farm property. River water, timber, nine miles of fence, good house, stable sheds, etc. Plenty of free pasturage adjoining; 100 acres in cultivation. An unusually good opening for the raising of fine horses and cattle. Forty-five head of horses can be included. For terms, etc., address P. O. Box 16, Fairport, Russell county, Kansas.

FOR SALE.

Eighteen head of Jersey cattle, suitable for dairy purposes, 14 cows in milk or soon to calve. These are registered Jerseys, some imported from the Isle of Jersey, and of the finest stock. These cattle may be seen at the Jersey dairy farm, adjoining Fort Worth on the North. This dairy farm is also for sale or rent. A good investment for the right man, who understands the business. Address Mrs. Olive A. Goelet, Fort Worth, Tex.

PASTURAGE.

Pasturage for 2500 head of cattle; fine grass and an abundance of water; convenient distance from Colorado. For particulars address P. O. box 175, Colorado, Texas.

How Texas Has Changed.

Dallas News.

The close readers of Texas papers have observed a significant change in the past ten years, which clearly shows the drift of Texas rural industries. Formerly there was not a weekly paper in North, West, or Southwest Texas that did not bristle with advertising cuts of long-horned cattle, giving the marks and brands of numberless ranchmen, and the local columns of the same papers were given largely to recording cattle sales and the doings of cattlemen. Then, also, the live stock papers of this and other Western states were filled with similar exaggerated cuts of brands, similar transfers of cattle, and similar notices of drives, round-ups, etc. The daily papers all had "cow columns," recounting the latest personal business doings of the "cattle barons," enlivened occasionally with descriptions of gorgeous banquets and stories of wild extravagance on the part of cowboys, or rollicking cattle owners. Now there are not a dozen weekly papers, even in the extreme western part of the state, that publish regularly live stock items; the live stock papers are devoted to stock farming and economical methods of growing grain, forage, etc., for stock feed; the daily papers have nearly all found a greater demand from their readers for political and general news than for live stock literature, which of late years they had to substitute for live stock news; and the advertising cuts of long-horned steers, with brands across their sides, have almost entirely given place to cuts of pure-bred Hereford, Shorthorn, Holstein, Polled-Angus, and Jersey cattle, with long pedigrees and high-scoring records, cuts of pure-bred Berkshire, Poland China, Duroc-Jersey, and Essex hogs, and even cuts of Plymouth Rock, Langshan, and Leghorn fowls. This all goes to show that Texas is changing, indeed, has already changed from a range to a farming county, with improved live stock as a necessary adjunct to the farm. The weekly papers now contain five items of big corn, wheat, and fruit yields, or importations of pure-bred cattle, sheep, swine, and horses to one item of range cattle transfer. Everywhere the sign of the plow is seen in the land and nowhere does the old time scrub long-horn find a welcome.

Notice to Swine Breeders.

The Texas State Swine Breeders' association will meet in regular annual session at Texas Farm and Ranch building, on the Fair grounds, Dallas, Texas, on Tuesday, October 21, 1890, at 2 o'clock p. m. Every member is earnestly requested to be present as business of importance will demand consideration. Invitation is hereby extended to all swine breeders to attend this meeting, enroll their names as members and participate in the proceedings, which, it is hoped, will give such an impetus to swine raising in Texas as will be profitable to the members of the association, to the farmers of Texas and to the state at large. J. O. TERRELL, Pres't.
F. P. HOLLAND, Sect'y.

A contract has been made at Greely, Col., for 110,000 bushels of potatoes to be shipped to Chicago. Field and Farm, commenting on this big order, says: This shipment of potatoes to the East is a demonstration of the success of farming by irrigation. While drouths may affect different localities of our common country, the section which depends on irrigation and is well supplied with ditches will seldom or never fail of a crop.

RANGE AND FARM.

Oats and corn ground together make a much better ration than if fed whole, whether supplied separate or together. During the winter one-third oats and two-thirds corn makes a good ration.

Ex-Congressman W. L. Scott sold from his farm in Northampton county, Pa., last year \$85,000 worth of truck. The farm expenses were \$63,000, so a net profit of \$22,000 was made.

By increasing the rations of the young growing stock the change from green to dry feed can be made without the animals stopping to grow. No radical change of feed should be made suddenly.

A South Carolina darkey recently hitched his mule, with a bale of hay on its back, near a neighbor's bees, which were about to swarm. The bees came forth and settled on the bale of hay, after which the darkey drove the mule home, and hived the swarm of bees.

Kansas Farmer:—On the feed question a friend writes us from Coffey county that immense quantities of fodder can be saved in that region and it will be saved if there is any indication that it will be salable. This suggests that persons in need of feed ought to be stirring themselves to let the want be known so that farmers having extra feed might save it. Our opinion is that it will pay to save everything possible in the feed line.

A good deal of corn is being cut and shocked, but not one-tenth part as much as ought to be. Men who have cattle to feed will be glad to use cheap fodder instead of dear corn. Farmers who have stock of their own, horses, cattle and sheep, can put them through the winter well on good corn fodder alone, so far as rough feed is concerned, and a little wheat bran and salt added will complete the whole ration. If we have turnips and pumpkins all the better. There is no danger of shortage of feed if we only save what is now in our fields ready to be taken care of.

A Big Texas Land Scheme.

KANSAS CITY, MO., September 9.—Mr. H. Speckt, of Iowa Park, Texas, is in this city, for the purpose of consummating one of the largest real estate deals ever made, if the area of the land is taken into consideration. He is registered at the Midland. Today he was closeted with Mr. R. R. Conklin, of the Jarvis Conklin Mortgage Trust Co., and, to-morrow, he is to meet Gustave Ranger, of New York, well known throughout the East and South as "The Cotton King." A conference will be held with the representatives of Lombard Investment Co. tomorrow. In case Mr. Speckt and Mr. Ranger are unable to make satisfactory arrangements in Kansas City, they will go to London and Berlin to organize a stock company, stocked for £300,000.

Mr. Speckt and Mr. Ranger have obtained an option upon 700,000 acres in the extreme Northwestern part of Texas. The purchase price is said to be \$875,000, or \$1.25 an acre. The land until recently has been in the possession of a New York syndicate. It was acquired through old Mexican claims, and the title is said to be perfect. Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, has been looking into it, and is ready to pass upon the title. It is the intention to secure \$350,000 in Kansas City, if possible, the balance to be paid for in cash by the syndicate represented by Mr. Speckt and Mr. Ranger. The land, which is said to be first-class grazing and agricultural territories will be leased to cattlemen for 7 and 8 cent, per acre, and afterward it will be improved and cut up for farms and villages. The intention is to develop the land to correspond with the general development of the Southwest. This will be all the more easily accomplished, inasmuch as the country can easily be tapped by three or four trunk lines.

R. B. Morgan, manufacturer of awnings flags, tents, horse and wagon covers, fancy door and window awnings, and bed sheets from all weights of duck. 311 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

7,500 Mixed Stock Cattle and Lease on 200,000-Acre Pasture.

This is unquestionably an opportune time to invest in cattle. Those who make judicious investments now may safely rely on 25 per cent. profit annually for the next five years.

We wish to call the attention of those who have the foresight to buy now, to 7500 head of mixed cattle that we are offering at a great bargain and on exceptionally easy terms.

This herd was raised and is now located on the eastern slope of the Staked Plains in Western Texas, and is a first-class lot of cattle.

Are all kept within an inclosure and can be easily gathered and counted out.

The old cows were shipped to the Indian Territory this spring, consequently there are but few if any cattle in the herd now over seven years old.

The herd will classify about as follows:

Steers, 3 and 4 years old.....	900
" 2 years old.....	750
" 1-year-old.....	850
Cows from 3 to 7 years old.....	1,900
Heifers 2 years old.....	750
" 1-year-old.....	850
Calves.....	1,400
Bulls.....	100

Total.....7,500

Including one-half of the calves, over 42 per cent. of the herd are steers. The beef sales within the next three years will more than pay for the entire herd. The increase in the meantime will fully double the number of beef sold.

These cattle are offered at \$8.50 per head, one-third cash, balance in one and two year's time, at 7 per cent. interest.

The pasture containing an abundance of grass and water for 20,000 cattle, will be leased for five years on terms that will reduce the cost to about three cents an acre per annum.

The horses, consisting of about 75 head of good ponies, will be sold with the herd at \$30 per head.

Purchasers can have the use of the ranch improvements, consisting of good houses, corals, etc., free of charge.

Considering the quality of these cattle, large proportion of steers, terms, etc., this is certainly a rare bargain.

For further particulars, address or call on FORT WORTH INVESTMENT CO., Natatorium building, Fort Worth, Tex.

Transfers of Jersey Cattle.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle to purchasers in Texas as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 1, Broadway, New York, for the week ending September 9, 1890:

BULLS.

Bluff Pogis, 23,588, Mrs. A. Montgomery to R. I. Scott, Clifton.

Victor Pogis Hugo, 18,615, A. LeGory to W. V. Berry, Crockett.

COWS.

Tarquiniosie, 58,012, C. T. Bonner to F. P. Henderson, Tyler.

Anno Domini, 1919.

Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, August 13.

The Louisiana State Lottery company is peculiarly an institution of Louisiana. Its interest in its charities and the popular appreciation of the company's efforts to advance the interests of the state are too well-known to be controverted at this late day. The legislature of Louisiana before adjourning on the 10th of July of this year, ordered that an amendment to the constitution of the state be submitted to the people at an election in 1892, carrying the charter of the company up to the year 1819. In the meanwhile the present charter does not expire till the first of January, 1895. There will not be the slightest change in the policy or methods of the company which, under the management of Generals Beauregard and Early, will be characterized by the same regard for equity and fair business dealing, which have made the name of The Louisiana State Lottery Company a synonym of honesty all the world over.

GREAT Texas State Fair and Dallas EXPOSITION

At Dallas October 18th to November 2d, 1890.

\$75,000 PREMIUMS and PURSE \$75,000

The Great TEXAS STATE FAIR AND DALLAS EXPOSITION, which opens in the City of Dallas on the 18th day of October next, will be the most complete, the most attractive and comprehensive exposition ever held in the Southwest. The grand success of former years will be completely overshadowed by this grandest of all Southern Expositions. Neither pains nor money will be spared by the management to secure every attraction that can interest, instruct and entertain the thousands of visitors who will be in attendance. Innis' Famous 13th Regiment Band, embracing artists of world-wide reputation, will furnish music for the occasion. Programmes, Catalogues, etc., mailed on application.

J. S. ARMSTRONG, Pres.
C. A. COUR, Secretary.

Santa Fe Route.

A Pointer for You.

In these days of fierce competition, some railroads seek by deceptive advertising to secure business they are not entitled to. Such confidence games have but one result—loss of future patronage and not much present gain.

The Santa Fe Route does not need to resort to high-sounding adjectives nor flowery phrases to place itself before the public.

Our equipment, our passenger and freight service, our fast time and moderate rates, speak for themselves in plain Anglo-Saxon.

You can leave Fort Worth at 9:15 p. m. and be in Kansas City at 8:15 p. m. the following evening, just 23 hours for a run of 625 miles; or you can reach Chicago at 11:55 a. m. the second day out, which is a trifle over 38 hours for 1063 miles. Pullman Palace sleeper and day coaches through to Missouri river, and solid vestibule train (sleepers, diners and chair cars) thence to Chicago.

Going to Denver and Los Angeles you pass through the beautiful Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma Territory and Cherokee Strip, connecting at Newton with through Colorado and California trains.

Write for folders and other information to
A. G. THOMPSON, G. P. & T. A., G. C. & S. F. Ry., Galveston, Texas.
GEO. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R. Topeka, Kansas.

M. B. LOVD, President.

D. C. BENNETT, Vice-President.

E. B. HARROLD, Cashier.

First National Bank,

CORNER HOUSTON AND SECOND STREETS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$375,000.

SAVE YOUR CATTLE!

by making strong fences. No sagging or spreading of wires. Use

Wheeler's Practical Fence Stay.

Protects Cattle From Lightning. Perfect Hog Fence. Leading barb wire dealers in every town sell them.

WHEELER & CO., 91 to 101 38th St., Chicago.

Thos. F. West,

Late of Jacksboro,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Over City National Bank, Fort Worth, Tex. Special attention given to land and live stock litigation.

R. M. WYNNE. ROBT. MCCART. N. A. STEADMAN.

Wynne, McCart & Steadman,

Attorneys at Law,

311 Main Street,

Fort Worth, - - - Texas.

HENRY MICHELL.

GEO. MICHELL.

Henry Michell & Bro.,

Commission Merchants

For the sale of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

Stock Landing,

P. O. Box 624, - New Orleans, La

JOHN KLEIN, Practical Hatter

912 Main St., DALLAS, TEXAS.

Silk hats blocked while waiting. Stiff and soft hats cleaned, stiffened and retrimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work warranted first-class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

MESSERS. DAVID R. FLY & CO., Galveston, Tex.—Gentlemen: I have been using your Fly's Kid Liver Pills for about twelve months, and find them the best I have ever tried for constipation, disordered stomach, lazy or torpid liver, indigestion, loss of appetite and insomnia. I would not be without them. I take great pleasure in recommending them. I find them especially adapted to the necessities of men who travel and change water, diet, etc., and lose sleep. They are certainly a panacea for all those ills. Yours, respectfully,
J. E. McCOMB, U. S. Att'y, H. D. T.
For sale by C. Grammer, Fort Worth, Texas.

Notice! When ordering Louisiana State Little Louisiana, Big and Little Mexican, and Royal and Little Havana Lottery tickets, send to THE LUCKY LOTTERY AGENT. Tickets, circulars, prize lists, and all information cheerfully given. Agents wanted at every town in Texas. Address ISAAC L. SHERMAN, General State Agt., 72 Main St., Houston, Tex. Mention this paper.

CHAMPION, PENNINGTON & CO.
Real Estate and Live Stock Brokers
Werbiski Building, 12th Street,
P. O. Box 42, - BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS

TEXAS

Printing and Lithographing Company,

1605, 1607 MAIN, 1606 to 1612 RUSK STREETS,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Blank Books and Legal Blanks,

Job Printing and Lithographing,

WHOLESALE PAPER AND STATIONERY.

COURT HOUSE AND OFFICE FURNITURE ALWAYS IN STOCK.

SELLING AGENTS FOR

L. L. Brown Paper Co.,

Fairfield Paper Co.,

Wooton Office Desks.

Texas Printing and Lithographing Co.

AGENTS FOR

BROWN & CARVER

PAPER CUTTERS.

Whitlock Printing Presses.

SOUTHERN AGENTS FOR F. W. BIRD & SON'S CELEBRATED

"NEPONSET,"

The Cheapest and Best Waterproof Roofing Paper on the Market.

Galveston Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEX., September 17, 1890.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

The wool market of Galveston, to-day, is quiet but firm, and, notwithstanding a decline of about 1 cent per pound has taken place this week, still a rather better feeling exists, with both factors and buyers, than did at the date of my last letter. And especially is this the case with factors, who are firm in demanding full quotations of to-day for all offerings. While but little wool has been disposed of to local buyers, yet, in all transactions, but little effort has been made by sellers to effect sales. While advices from Eastern markets this week inform us that there is still no improvement in the goods market for the better, yet, as there has been quite a gain in both the demand and total of sales of wool within the past few days, evidently this is the cause of the general improvement that has taken place, in this market, for the better, since the first of this week. Again, it is known that the stock of Texas wool in New York, now held by speculators, is only about 1,500,000 pounds, which is considerably less than is usual at this time of the year, and as a consequence buyers at that point are beginning to invest. As very much the same condition of affairs exist at the Hub that does at Gotham, it would seem that a decided improvement in the wool line may reasonably be looked for all around at an early day. By reference to reports from the East, it will be seen, also, that many dealers have, within the past seven days, withdrawn their stocks from the market, which is still further evidence that confidence is being restored with holders, and that they anticipate much better prices at no distant date.

As above stated, prices have been cut about 1 cent per pound on both unwashed and washed grades, all around, except for Mexican improved and carpet. The following are the quotations for to-day, as furnished by the committee:

Spring twelve months fine, 17@18c; do medium, 19@21c; six and eight months fine, 15@18c; do medium, 18@20c; Mexican improved, 14@15c; do carpet 12@13c; Eastern Texas twelve months medium 22@25c; sandy and burry 3@8 cents less than quotations; twelve months scoured, XX, 52@54c; do X, 49@51c; do No. 1, 46@48c; six and eight months scoured, XX, 48@50c; do X, 46@48c; do No. 1, 45c.

The receipts of the port for the day amount to 5418 pounds, and for the week ending at 4 o'clock p. m., 66,415 pounds, which is over five times that of the week previous. The receipts for the season amount to 117,861 pounds, against 57,895 for last year at this date, which shows a gain of 59,966 pounds for the present season over that of the previous season.

The sales and shipments for the day amount to 18,000 pounds, and for the week 110,556 pounds, while the total for the season foots up to 225,032 pounds, against 56,778 pounds for the season of 1889 and 1890, therefore it will be seen that there is a balance to the credit of this season of 168,254 pounds.

The stock on hand to day is 737,694 pounds, and the same date last year it was 1,103,669 pounds.

The manager of the Galveston Wool Scouring Mills, Mr. A. S. Exline, reports receipts for the past seven days 27,000 pounds of grease wool, and of washed 18,000 pounds. Also stock on hand to-day sufficient to keep the mill running until after the fall clip begins to arrive.

The wool department of Messrs. Adoue & Lobit is in charge of Col. John Owen's chief this week, as the colonel left the city on Sunday last for San Antonio and other points in the West, and will not return until Saturday next.

Major Skinner and Commodore Lamers, when called on to-day by your correspondent, extended the right-hand of fellowship as usual, and although they were unable to impart anything in the way of wool news, yet expressed themselves as being quite hopeful of seeing a very large wool business done in Galveston this season.

W. N. BAXTER.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Those wanting to close out their sheep are requested to correspond with the Fort Worth Investment Co.

According to the figures of M. J. Dooley, railway agent at San Angelo the total amount of wool shipped from that point during the four months of April, May, June and July, 1890, was 1,998,681 lbs.

The San Angelo Standard says: "Chas. Hobbs received the Grinnell & Ray clip of 30,000 pounds this week and still there is more to follow," is this a fall clip, or was it left over from spring?

Those who contemplate engaging in sheep business will find it to their interest to correspond with the Fort Worth Investment Co.

San Angelo is pluming herself because she is the biggest wool-shipping point in Texas. The figures are, San Angelo, 3,251,600; San Antonio, 3,252,295; Fort Worth, 2,282,321. These are the three largest wool-shipping points in the state. Ballinger comes fourth with 936,400 pounds.

Colorado Citizen:—J. B. Lucas recently sold the following lots of sheep: To Seitz Bros., 9500 head; to R. L. McMullen, 1500 head; to Arthur Anderson, 1000 head. He also sold to Seitz Bros. his Grierson Springs ranch. Terms all private. Tom Powers bought 700 sheep from Peter McBullum at \$2.05 per head.

People of Dallas, Oregon claim that city handles more wool direct from the producer than any city in the United States. The warehouses are full, and large wagons loaded with wool are coming to town every day. This season five million pounds will be handled. In one day last week 1100 bales were sold at nineteen cents, the highest price yet paid.

Mr. Parks writing in the Bosque Citizne says: "Do you want the wool on your sheep to be thick or thin. If you would make the wool thicker you must urse wrinkly bucks. The wool on smooth sheep is never so thick as on wrinkly ones of the same grade. From the average ewes of Bosque county there is no danger of raising lambs with too much wrinkles it matters not how wrinkly bucks are. Wait until your wool is thicker before using thin wool bucks to avoid wrinkles. This is not written in self interest for I have 150 smooth bucks for sale and they are good as any man's smooth bucks but I write in the interest of wool growing in Bosque county."

Col. A. E. Shepard, of Marathon, late president of the Texas Wool Growers' association, says, in regard to the depredations of wild animals: "Why, I turned 1500 lambing sheep into one of my pastures, and at one time counted over 500 lambs there. A short time after this I went through the flock and I had only 38 lambs left. The wolves had taken all the others. And now, from those 1500 lambing ewes I have not more than twenty-five lambs left, and the wolves will soon do away with them. Besides the lambs, they pick off grown sheep every day and night."

Jamestown Alert:—In December 1887, B. J. Holcomb, of Foster county, N. D., bought in Wisconsin 250 sheep, which cost him, with freight, \$625. From this flock he sheared, in 1888, 1700 pounds of wool; in 1889, 2500 pounds, and in 1890, over 2500 pounds. The wool clip for 1888 and 1889 brought him \$700, and that of this year is estimated to be worth \$450, making total of \$1150 realized from the wool clip. In addition, he has sold 105 head and slaughtered, for his own use, 25 head. He

TEXAS WOOL SCOURING MILLS

Are now ready for business. Shippers will find it to their interest to order all shipments scoured before sending to Eastern markets.

WOOL GROWERS TAKE NOTICE.

We consider that we have the best plant and facilities in the state, for the scouring and assorting of wools. First-class results. Address

TEXAS SCOURING MILLS, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
C. G. Sargents' Sons, Proprietors, Graniteville, Mass.

WOOL

ESTABLISHED 1856.

SHERMAN HALL & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

122 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Warehouse, Nos. 122 to 128 Michigan St., Nos. 45 to 53 La Salle Avenue.

Commissions one cent per pound, which includes all charges after wool is received in store until sold. Sacks furnished free to shippers. Cash advances arranged for when desired. Write for circulars. Information furnished promptly by mail or telegraph when desired.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED — LIBERAL ADVANCES.

Wm Macraughton's Sons,
Wool Commission Merchants.
New York and Boston.

REFERENCES: { CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.
SHOE & LEATHER NATL BANK, NEW YORK.

JOHN OWENS, Manager

Wool Department.

ADOUE & LOBIT**BANKERS**

—AND—
WOOL Commission Merchants,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Sole agents for Child's Sheep Dip.

W. A. ALLEN.

M. EVANS.

Established 1854.

W. A. ALLEN & CO.

142, 144 & 146 Kinzie St., Cor. La Salle Av.,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WOOL

Commission Merchants.

Liberal advances made on consignments. Full advices of market furnished on request. References—The Merchants' National Bank, of Chicago; bankers and merchants generally.

M. W. SHAW,

Cor. Tremont and Market Streets,

Galveston, Texas.

Leading jeweler in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated ware. Diamonds remounted and the finest watches repaired. Cash paid for old gold and silver and mutilated coin. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application. Correspondence solicited.

has sold wool and sheep from the original flock and increase amounting to nearly \$2000 in less than three years. His original flock of 250 has now increased to 315 sheep, and 110 lambs.

Roswell Register:—Jim Dunnahoo, who is now engaged in sheep raising out on the plains, was in Roswell this week purchasing supplies. Jim put \$1000 in sheep two years ago, and since that time has sold \$1700 worth of wool, and now holds his flock at \$3250. This is how sheep raising pays in New Mexico. He recently purchased 650 improved sheep from W. M. Crow, and will remove them to his ranch on the plains.]

WOOL!
WESTERN WOOL COMMISSION CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Consignments of Wool Solicited.
Cash returns made within six days after receipt of wool. Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

References: Dun's and Bradstreet's Agencies and Local Banks.
Send for Circular and Price Current.

W. F. WARNER & CO.,**WOOL.**

Commission Merchants.

No. 308 North Main Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cash advances made on consignments. Prompt advices of market furnished on request.
Correspondence solicited.

C. O. McCLURE.

San Antonio, Texas.
Commodious stock yards, covered pen.

Corner San Fernando and Medina Streets.

Dealer in horses and mules. Cattle and sheep, handled strictly on commission.
Agents for Wagner Bros. & Co., Live Stock Commission Merchants, Chicago, Ill.

N. S. BURNHAM, M. D.,

Who has for so many years been principal Oculist and Aurist of Southwest Texas, at San Antonio, has moved to Corpus Christi, where he is prepared to treat all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose or Throat in the most successful manner.

READERS OF ADVERTISEMENTS in these pages will greatly oblige and assist us by mentioning the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL when writing to our advertisers.

CATTLE AND CATTLEMEN.

D. B. Gardner, of Abilene, one of the old-timers, was in Fort Worth this week.

Jno. W. Henderson, the first settler on Howard, Crockett county, recently finished branding 600 calves.

Mr. A. M. Milligan writes from Richland, Navarro county, that cattle are in fine shape in that part of the state.

P. C. Gallagher, of Chama, Colorado, has just received 700 head of steers from Texas, and will run them in Utah.

Colorado Citizen: Our stockmen say now that all they want is for frost to hold off for six weeks, and then they will be fixed for the winter.

The Swan Land and Cattle Co., of Wyoming, has branded 9000 calves this year, which is evidence that there are yet some cattle in that territory.

G. Oliver, of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, wants position as manager of fine stock ranch. He can give satisfactory references. Address him for particulars.

Moses Fraley, of St. Louis, had 300 head of the BOX cattle, owned by Fred I. Hooper, sold at Las Vegas, N. M., last Tuesday, to satisfy a judgment.

N. M. Tabor, a son of Senator Tabor, of Colorado, was in Amarillo last week, to buy 500 steers. Our information does not extend to giving the price paid.

Tom Andrews, of Andrews & Graham, is out West on a cattle deal. He is also delivering to the Home Land and Cattle Co. at Merkel 500 yearlings, the price being about \$8.25.

Roby (Fisher county) Call: Tom Trammell, of Sweetwater, was in town yesterday to deliver 1,000 yearlings he sold to parties North. He gets \$10,000 for the herd, and they are well worth it.

An Oregon buyer of hogs was in Fort Worth this week, after Texas hogs. Texas will consume its own hogs hereafter, and will raise more of them than ever, because there is money in the business.

Colonel L. D. Voak, who has for a long time, and very acceptably, filled the place of state agent of the Street Stable Car Co., has gone into other business, regretted by many friends and stock shippers.

The best corn-fed steers in the Union Stock Yards, Denver, the past week, only brought \$3 per hundred, while dry cows went as low as \$1.65. Grass-fattened sheep brought \$3.50 per hundred. Hogs, \$4.15.

We are having considerable inquiry for young steers, especially feeders. Parties having such cattle for sale may find it to their interest to write us giving full description, price, etc. FORT WORTH INVESTMENT CO.

Mr. T. F. Smith, writing from Archer county, says: "Archer county has had a great deal of rain. Creeks have all been up, and water-holes are full. Cattle in fine fix. Grass never better. Fall work has begun in earnest."

Work on the refrigerator is in active progress, and everything will be in smooth running order by about the first of October. As the first cargo must be sent out by October 11, slaughtering will soon begin.

Receipts at Kansas City stock yards up to September 14, were: Cattle, 978,350; calves, 53,027; sheep, 396,048; hogs, 1,901,878. Same time last year: Cattle (including calves), 724,587; sheep, 244,686; hogs, 1,439,760.

The Fort Worth Investment Co., Natatorium building, Fort Worth, Tex., make a specialty of wild lands and live stock. Parties wishing to buy or sell either will consult their interest by writing to the above named company.

San Angelo Standard: Charles B. Metcalfe and Michael Dowling have bought a half interest in the X. Q. Z. brand of cattle and horses, 3500 and 200 head respectively, from J. B. Russell & Co., and sold to the latter a half interest in 200 head of horses. Together, both transactions amount to about \$40,000.

Messrs. Young & Kuhlen have some excellent bargains in real estate, which they will give full particulars of upon application. They also make contracts for the future delivery of horses and cattle, and work for the best interests of

their customers. Their office is at 509 Main street, Fort Worth.

Mr. G. W. Barnum, late of Wichita, Kansas, is now a citizen of Fort Worth. He comes here to take the position of superintendent of the Fort Worth packing-house. Mr. Barnum has been, until his engagement by the Fort Worth Packing Co., superintendent of the Jacob Doe packery, of Wichita, whose success is largely due to his business management.

Mr. Claude Tilford, manager of the Kentucky Cattle Ranch, who was in the city last Monday, gives the best reports from that ranch, as to stock and range. The Kentucky company is now preparing to sink a number of artesian wells, to assure an abundant supply of pure water at all times.

Mr. C. M. Bruce, of Benson, Arizona, a leading cattleman of that territory, was in Fort Worth this week. He says the range is in better condition than he has ever known it before. Shipments of cattle from that territory were very large in the spring, but there is very little marketing at present.

A. S. Nicholson, the well-known cattle dealer of this city, is still pushing his business to the front. All who contemplate shipping beef to the Dahlman refrigerator will do well to consign them to him. He will take care of the interests of his patrons, and will see that they get the best that can be given them.

A humane society at Denver prevented a steer-roping contest by interfering with the programme. Humane societies, while they embrace a great many good people, are largely made up of cranks, who neglect their families while running around over the country to put a plaster on the raw end of a stump-tail pig.

Colonel R. G. Head, of Denver, tells the New Mexico Stock Grower that cattle are looking splendid in Texas, and he believes with those who anticipate big prices for all kinds of steers next year, a belief based on the most thorough knowledge of the statistical position of cattle on the range and in the corn belt of any man in the country.

Chicago Drovers' Journal: Jesse H. Prensall, of San Antonio, Texas, marketed a train load of Texas cattle Thursday. He leaves for home to-night, having spent several days here looking after real estate interests. Mr. Prensall has cattle in the Indian Territory, but says cattle-owners can easily get their cattle out before December, the time to which the president has granted an extension.

Mr. F. W. Stone, of Guelph, Canada, has some very fine Hereford and Shorthorn stock, which he will offer for sale on the 8th and 9th of October. They are from the famous Moreton Lodge herd of Herefords and Shorthorns, started in 1853, which has sent out some very fine animals in its time. Catalogue and particulars of sale will be furnished by Mr. Stone, upon application.

J. R. Moore, of the D. D. Bar ranch, in the Black Range, died September 1st from the effects of the wound received in his thigh by the accidental discharge of his six-shooter while riding on the range August 28th. At a meeting of the company a few days afterward, Jas. Dalghish was elected a director of the company, in place of J. R. Moore, deceased. Thos. Moore assumed the contract of running the affairs of the company under the same conditions as contracted by his late brother, Ralph. Silver City (N. M.) Sentinel.

Joseph C. Gill writes to the Las Vegas Stock Grower: We are expecting to brand over 6000 calves this year, and to ship fully 6000 head of three and four-year-old steers before November, all from our own range, and, besides, about 15,000 head which we are now contracting for from New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas people. My advices from Kansas are much better than six weeks ago, and we look for a good feeder market.

The following statement, compiled by the Dallas News, shows the shipments of cattle from various Texas points this season: Amarillo, cars, 3,150; Henrietta, 2,028; San Antonio, 1,895; West Point, 1,611; San Angelo, 1,462; Colorado, 1,404; Midland, 1,135; Giles, 952; Quanah, 904; Pearsall, 864; Abilene, 838; Fort Worth, 837; Wichita Falls, 766; Childress, 712; Baird, 602; Beeville, 583; Taylor, 539; Ballinger, 538; Ennis, 500.

Coke County Rustler: While in Colorado City last week we met the genial manager of the Panhandle Machinery and Improvement Co., Mr. Marshall, who is also president of the Texas Salt Co., whose works are in Colorado

Butchers' and Drovers' Stock Yards, Dallas, Texas.

**CARTER & SONS, Props.,
Live Stock Commission Merchants.**

Largest and best yards in Dallas. Only yards having the facilities for shipping and receiving from all the railroads. Office at the yards. Street cars to pens. Liberal advances made on all consignments. Stock scales at pens. Telephone connections.

T. C. Andrews, late of Young, Andrews & Kuhlen. R. N. Graham.

**ANDREWS & GRAHAM,
Live Stock and Land Dealers,
MANSION HOTEL BLOCK, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.**

Make a specialty of contracting all classes of Texas cattle for future delivery. Will keep on hand jacks, jennets and horse stock of all grades. A large list of city property and farming and ranch lands to be shown at any time.

City. He is a thorough-going business man, and one who believes in the grand missionary work—the kind the Rustler is engaged in, i. e., the development of the great West, but at the same time see that the machine gets the necessary amount of grease to run it.

Pleuro-pneumonia is practically eradicated. Secretary J. M. Rusk says, under date of September 1: "It is true that the department of agriculture has entirely stamped out pleuro-pneumonia from this country, with the possible exception of two counties on Long Island, N. Y. While we have every reason to believe it has been suppressed there, yet we cannot officially declare this fact quite yet. A sufficient time has not elapsed since the discovery of the last case to warrant such statement. I believe, however, that we have practically conquered the pest at last.

Colfax (New Mexico) Stockman: Wolves are unusually plentiful in Colfax county this year. Hardly a day passes without damage being done by them in this neighborhood. The Territory should do something to assist in destroying these and other wild animals that infest the country. Sufficient bounty should be given to induce men to make a business of hunting these pests. The Territory is losing thousands of cattle, horses and sheep annually by allowing this destruction to go on, and it looks as if the loss is increasing rather than diminishing with the settlement of the country.

The quantity of meat thrown overboard into the Atlantic is very great, says an English paper. Out of 185 cargoes of animals sent to British ports in one year from Canada, consisting of 61,092 head of cattle, 61,382 sheep, and 75 pigs, 658 cattle, 1170 sheep, and 1 pig were consigned to the deep during the voyage. Of the 432 cargoes imported from the United States to this country, comprising 138,661 head of cattle; 30,317 sheep, and 17 pigs, 1,570 of the first and 857 of the second-class of this live stock was thrown overboard during the voyage, thus numbering 3,856 animals which were pitched into the sea for the year.

In answer to the cattle disease scare, Dr. Paul Panquin, veterinary surgeon of Missouri, telegraphs Governor Francis as follows: "My circular was needed to counteract the ill effect of injurious, erroneous newspaper articles, and for the peoples' instruction. The disease was too scattered to be treated, otherwise Secretary Rusk does not know all the circumstances. I made only a statement of facts and gave sanitary measures and treatment to save our own people from losses. I cannot retract, in justice to the afflicted. I could scarcely have waited, if I had known of the pending negotiations, which would certainly not hinder. There is no more need of alarm than for cold distemper. The disease, which is not fatal, exists in only five counties."

Catarrh Can't be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATION, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucus surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucus surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Prop., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Travelers to the North

**What Line to St. Paul
Will You Take?**

**Will You Go via the East or West Side of the
Mississippi?**

The East side is the famous scenic line of the Mississippi river skirting the river from Clinton to St. Paul, passing Maiden Rock and many other points of interest, while the West side line leaving the river at Burlington, Iowa, first runs through the "Black Hawk" valley, probably the most fertile in the United States, and thence through the region of innumerable lakes in Southern Minnesota.

Both these routes offered by the Burlington, are shorter and far superior to all others. The East side line, via the C., B. & Q. and C. B. & N. railroads, is the only line between the cities of St. Louis and St. Paul where trains run over the tracks of a single system, though on the West side the St. L. K. & N. W. railroad in connection with the B. C. R. & N. railroad have perfect through train service.

Both these lines start morning trains from St. Louis for Minneapolis and St. Paul, which arrive the following morning. The West side also has an evening train between these cities, which makes the run under twenty-four hours, the same as the morning train. All these trains carry sleepers and coaches and preserve the high standard of excellence which the Burlington sets to Western train service.

Spirit Lake and the other summer resorts of Iowa, Southern Minnesota and the Dakotas are put in direct communication with St. Louis through the Burlington route (St. L. K. & N. W. railroad) and the West line of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railroad.

For further information address or call on E. J. McDOLE, City passenger agent, 112 North Fourth street, St. Louis, or HOWARD ELLIOTT, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis.

Boston Advertiser:—The price of wool is low, it being about 2 cents below values a year ago. This, with the goods market in any kind of shape, should make the raw material a safe purchase, but the trouble is that manufacturers do not want to go to the expense of carrying wool so long, as they see no profitable outlook for the manufactured goods. They have done well during the past year by purchasing the raw material as they needed it, and seem disposed to still adhere to this method of doing business. In some cases where manufacturers are making a line of goods that has sold well, they have come in and covered freely, but this does not extend to the general state of the market. With the tariff measure passed and a definite date set for its going into effect, there is no doubt but manufacturers would be more willing to buy wool, although under existing conditions it is doubtful if any decided advance in prices could be worked up for the present, at least.

The efficacy of inoculation against anthrax, according to M. Pasteur's method, is demonstrated by the fact that in New South Wales thirty sheep, vaccinated by M. Pasteur's vaccine, in June, 1888, have been living since without injury to health, with anthrax-infected animals.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. They are planked throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that better prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3600 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

All the sixteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, affording the best accommodations for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western states and territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

The business of the yards is done systematically and with the utmost promptness, so there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen find here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock in worth, with the least possible delay.

Receipts for 1889 were 1,220,343 cattle, 2,073,910 hogs, 370,772 sheep and 34,563 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 83,972.

Kansas City Stock Yards' HORSE AND MULE MARKET, W. S. Tough, Manager.

This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive horse and mule market, known as the Kansas City Stock Yards' Horse and Mule Market. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of horses and mules, which are bought and sold on commission or in car-load lots. Regular trade auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday.

In connection with the sales market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best attention. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited with the guarantee that prompt settlement will be made when stock is sold.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. P. CHILD, Superintendent. E. RUST, Assistant Superintendent.

N. WALLERICH, President. GEO. B. LOVING, Vice-President. GEO. DASHWOOD, Secretary

FORT WORTH INVESTMENT CO.

Incorporated.

Real Estate, Live Stock

—AND—

General Investment Brokers,

Natatorium Building, - - - Fort Worth Texas.

Our Specialties.

Panhandle and Western Texas and Mexican Lands. Suburban and Acreage Property in the Thriving Cities of Texas.

Fort Worth City and Suburban Properties and Tarrant County Lands.

YOUNG STEERS, FEEDERS AND STOCK CATTLE FOR IMMEDIATE OR FUTURE DELIVERY.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

A COMFORT TO HORSE AND RIDER

To The Stockmen



Saddles made with Padgitt's Pat. Stirrup leather, you will find is what you want. It is firmly secured, makes a neat finish, extends the seat; guaranteed not to hurt; leaves the tree smooth on bottom.

Ask your dealer for them. Examine and you will find as above, or write to us for particulars. We will take pleasure in giving you information desired.

Padgitt Bros.

DALLAS, Texas.

C. C. MAFFITT, President. W. A. RAMSAY, Secy. and Treas. DON PALMER, Superintenden

SHIPPERS OF

SHEEP and BUTCHER CATTLE

Do you know that YOU CAN GET MORE MONEY For your stock at the

Union Stock Yards,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Thanat any market in the West. Try a shipment and be convinced. Correspondence solicited.

THE

Union Stock Yards,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The Largest and Best Live Stock Market in the World.

The entire system of the Railways of the West centers here, making the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country. The capacity of the yards, the facilities for unloading, feeding, reshipping, or for the sale of stock are unlimited. There is no point in the United States where stock will find as satisfactory market and sale to the shipper as the Union Stock Yards.

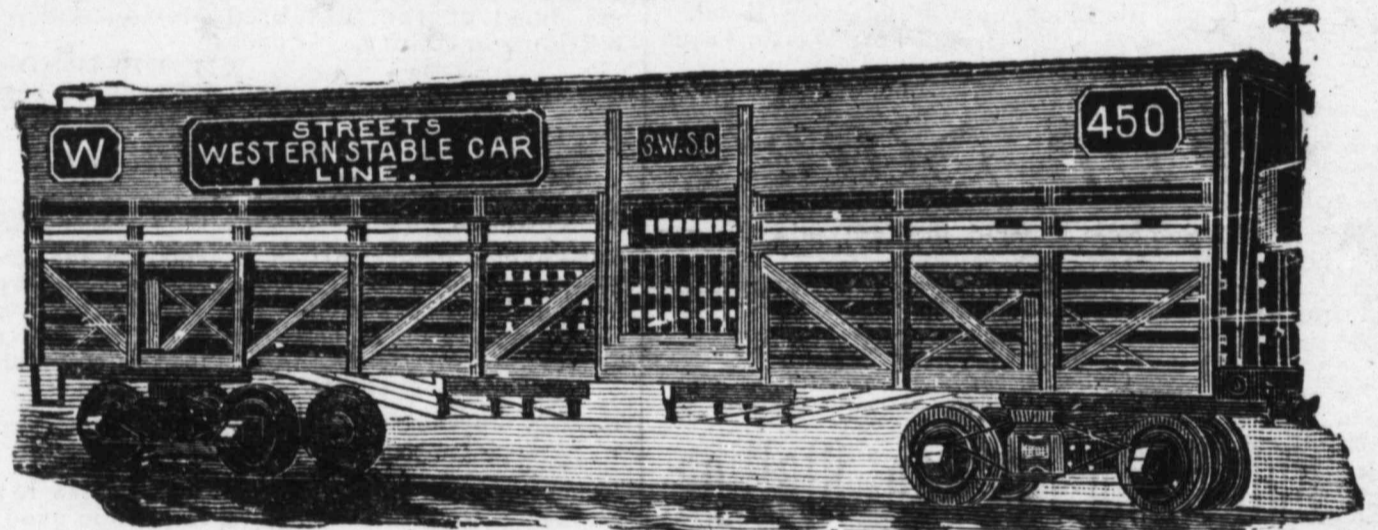
The quality of feed and accommodations given cannot be surpassed at any point in the country. The great city of packing houses that are located here, the large bank capital and the large number of buyers for the Eastern market constantly on hand, make this a quick, active and independent market. Cattle from the North, West and Southwest should reach this market without fail, in order to procure the best prices. There is now established a direct Cattle, Hog, Sheep and Horse trade between these yards and the most important markets in Europe. Agents constantly here from London, Paris, Hamburg, Liverpool and Manchester. The daily shipments from these yards to Europe are from one to two steamer loads. THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.

N. THAYER, President. JAS. H. ASHBY, Gen. Superintendent.
GEO. T. WILLIAMS, Sec. and Treas. J. C. DENISON, Ass't Sec., Ass't Treas.
J. B. SHERMAN, V. Pres. and Gen'l Mg'r.

S. M. FISCHER, President. L. D. KNEELAND, Gen. Traffic Manager.

STREET'S STABLE CAR LINES,

General Office, Rialto Building, Chicago, Ill.



Our line of stable cars, operating east and west of St. Louis and Chicago, carrying horses and cattle to market, give food, water and rest to animals without unloading. For particulars, address

L. D. VOAK, General Agent

For Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, Fort Worth, Texas.

S. P. CADY, W. M. DUNHAM, C. B. CADY.

CADY, DUNHAM & CO.

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

Room 118 Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. REFERENCES:—National Live Stock Bank, U. S. Y., Chicago; Hon. R. W. Dunham, Chicago; First National Bank, Cherokee, Iowa; Nodaway Valley Bank, Maryville, Mo.; First National Bank, Peoria, Ill., Wheeler & Son, Waco; J. R. Johnson Dallas, Texas.

R. E. McANULTY, S. T. NESBITT, Late of Springfield, Ill.

McANULTY & NESBITT,

Real Estate and Live Stock Agents.

504 Main Street, - - - Fort Worth, Texas.

All business promptly attended to. We refer to Banks and Business men of Fort Worth, Texas.

Inscho, Smith & Redmon,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Yards opposite I. & G. N. shipping pens. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

TRUNK FACTORY! HENRY POLLOCK & CO.,

722 Elm Street, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Everything in the line of traveling requisites. Fine goods a specialty.

DIRECTORS—J. E. Price, President; J. H. Presnall, Vice-President; John T. Lytle, Treasurer; W. H. Jennings, Secretary; G. W. Saunders, General Manager; John Blocker.

San Antonio Stock Yards Co.,

INCORPORATED \$50,000.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, San Antonio Stock Yards

Prompt and quick returns. Market reports and information as to shipments cheerfully given. Correspondence solicited. Telephone No. 401.