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## 

VOL. 11.
FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1890.
NO. 23.

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The Live Stock Market of St. Loulis. THE ST. LOUIS

Toivo stock Commmisesion Morchazats, UNION STOCK YARDS. Chicago, Ilinnis,

NATIONAL STOCK VARDS. Fast st. Louis, Illinois,
KANSAS UITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Missouri.
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GREER, MILLS \& CO., Inve Stock Commission Morchants, Union Stock Yards, Kansas City stock A. C. Cassidy,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { W. L. Cassidy, } \\ \text { T. F. Timmons, Kansas City. }\end{array}\right\}$ St. Louis, $\left\{\begin{array}{cl}\text { G. W. Doerr, } \\ \text { Cashier, }\end{array}\right\} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { T. B. Patton, } \\ & \text { T. F. Timmons, }\end{aligned}$ A. L. Keechler, Kansas City. St. Louis, Cashier,
T. F. Timmons

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ouse automatic air brakes and Jasney automaticCoupler, the latter obviating the jar caused to cattle by R. R. THOMPSUN, General Agent, Hort Worth, Texas.

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Stock Bank, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. | References-First National $\begin{array}{l}\text { Bank, Chicago; First National Bank, Kansas City; National Live } \\ \text { Stock Bank, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. }\end{array}$ |
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weights possible, as well as sell for full market values. POLK STTOCK Y ARDS, POLK BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS.
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## TELECRPPIIC MARRKTYS

## Latest Reports by Wire From

 Market Centers.
## CHICAGO

Special to Texas Live Stock Journal
Union Stock Yards, ILL., Sep. 19.-Rep resentative sales are as follows:
Keenan \& Sons sold for Best \& Dayton, 39 sheep, 781 lbs , $\$ 3.85$.
The Evans:Snider-Buel Co. sold for J I Daggett, 78 calves, 231 lbs , $\$ 3.15$; B Gar land, 21 steers, $1213 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.60$.

C. L. Shattuck \& Co. sold for F S Perry, 57 heifers, $739 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.10 ; 49$ cows, 81 ll lbs, | \$I. 85. |
| :--- |
| Scaling \& Tamblyn sold 73 steers, 1137 lbs , | $\$ 2.85 ; 46$ steers, $1016 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.75 ; 44$ steers. ic 60 lbs , $\$ 2.55 ; 25$ cows, $745 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ \mathrm{t} .9 \mathrm{o}$.

The James H. Campbell Co. sold for Morrison \& J, 259 calves, $235 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 3.40 ; \mathrm{M}$ ourtney. 87 calves, 211 libs, $\$ 2.25$; Morri son \& J, 341 cows, 749 lbs, \$1. 65
Gregory, Cooley \& Co. sold for
Gregory, Cooley \& Co. sold for H H Halsell, 135 steers, $857 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.45$; 105 cows, 739 lbs, $\$ \mathbf{2} .85$; for the Indian Co, 370 steers, 936 lbs, $\$ 2.65 ; 235$ cows, $719 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2 ; 442$ cows, 765 lbs \$2. Io; Soda Spring Cattle Co, 17 steers, $1062 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.9 \mathrm{o}$.
The Alexander-Rogers Co. sold for W I Hallsell, 483 Indians, 1112 lbs, $\$ 3.15$. The American Live Stock Commission Co. sold for Cass Cattle Co, 45 fed steers, 105 lbs, \$2.70; B H Harrell, 39 steers, 991. lbs, $\$ 2.65$; M B Pulliam, 27 steers, 947 lbs, $\$ 2.65$; Maix \& Co, I 49 steers, 79 jbs , $\$ 2.45$; W E Raynor, 74 calves, 293 lbs, $\$ 3$; Day \& Cresswell, 374 steers, $969 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.55$.
Godair, Harding \& Co. sold for Godair Farris, 133 steers, $931 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.55 ; 112$ cows 842 lbs, $\$ 1.8$; G Vaughan. 289 fed sheep $94 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 4.25$.
The Texas Live Stock Commission Co. sold 58 cows, 722 lbs, $\$ 1.85$.
R. Strahorn \& Co. sold for Foley \& D, I4 calves, $203 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 3.25 ; 54$ cows, $66 \mathrm{I} \quad \mathrm{lbs}$, \$1.85; J P Daggett, 63 cows, 728 lbs, $\$ 1.85$; Drake, 50 steers, 95 I lbs, $\$ 2.55 ; 79$ cows, $758 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ \mathrm{I} .80 ; 36$ heifers, $4^{99} \mathrm{lbs}$, $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$ East, 326 steers, $1085 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.60$.

## Gish \& Xeck Co <br> LVE STOCK CEMMISSION MEPCHANTZ <br> -

## President, E. M. M. HUSTED, Banker, Roodhouse. IIL <br> Vice-President, DAVID WRIGHT. <br> A. Secretary; <br> TEXXS LITE STOOK COIIITSSION CO. <br> INCORPORATED-CAPITAL STOCK $\$ 100,000$. Commission Merohents <br> TEXAS CATTLE AND SHEEP EXCLUSIVELY.

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Cattle Salesmen-Thos. . . L. Le and John W. Paxson. Sheep Salesman-John C. White
General Manager-Thos. B. LEE. Manager for Texas and Indian Territory-GEO Fort worth SToxas. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.


## Wood Bros. sold for J M White, 45 steers, ro5i lbs, $\$ 2.75 ; 44$ steers, $1088 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.75 ; 3$ bulls, $1240 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.60$. <br> Greer, Mills \& Co. sold 266 steers, 935 lbs , $\$ 3.55$, for A Sweering, 7 steers, 877 lbs , $\$ 2.65 ; 22$ steers, $911 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.50 ; 16$ cows, - lbs, \$1.80; A A Spangler, 23 steers, 941 lbs, \$2.50; 20 cows, $694 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 1.95$; W Scott, 239 steers, 1 co7 lbs, \$2.85; J L Huggins, 24 steers, $935 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.55 ; 27$ steers, 104 l lbs, \$2.55; 46 cows, $738 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 1.95$; Lang \& Cobb, 25 cows, 772 lbs , $\$ \mathrm{I} .90 ; 8$ yearlings, $515 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ \mathrm{l} .65$; J P Doss, 23 cows, 632 lbs , \$2.85; Brice, 32 steers, 857 lbs , $\$ 2.35$; J Hazzard, 50 steers, $1044 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.5$; for W M Warren 50 steers, $909 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.45 ; 24$ steers, $932 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.50$; for Graham \& Henney, 165 steers, $830 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.50$; M B Pulliam, 44 cows, 713 lbs , $\$ 1.55$. <br> Texas cattle and sheep firm. Steers, $\$ 2.20$

 @3.15; sheep, $\$ 3.50 @ 4.1$
## KANSAS CITY

of cattle for the week, 35,822 head and 3978 nead of calves.
The market has been demoralized, especially so, on the kind of half-fat stuff coming. The gap widens each day between choice and common cattle. Following sales show range of prices and cattle sold. A great many were forwarded:
Evans-Snider-Buel Co. sold for Henson, Harrell \& H., Amarillo, Tex., 118 cows. 847 tits, \$i.so; W J Bryan, Ponca, I. T., 168 calves, 120 tbs, $\$ 3.75$; 201 cows, 682 tbs , \$1,60; 25 bulls, 1004 ths, $\$ 1.40$; Du Bois \& Wentworth, Hunnewell, Kan., 93 cows, $765 \mathrm{lts}, \quad \$ 1.65$; 28 o calves, $146 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 3.25$; W Hittson, Leiaetta, I. T., 85 cows, 830 lbs , \$1.50; 23 steers, 922 tbs , $\$ 2.25$; B Garland, Pond Creek, I. T., 20 c-f steers, 1264 tbs, $\$ 3.35$; 197, 1177 lbs, $\$ 2.90$; R K Halsell, Mulhall, I. T., 164 c-f steers, 1014 lbs, $\$ 2.40$; R J Thompson, Gibson, I. T., 49 cows, 8 II ths, \$1.75; O H Nelson, Hamilton, Kan., 62 cows, 810 -tbs, $\$ 1.45$; 156 heifers, \&oj 1tss,
$\$ 1.90 ;$ Philprick Bros., Kiowa, Kan., 162 heifers, 585 tbs, $\$ 2$; 113, 491 1tbs, $\$ 1.25$; Gunter \& Washington, Marietta, I. T., 90 steers, $922 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.15 ; 8$ 4, 940 Its , $\$ 2.25$; W J Bryan, Ponca, I. T., 153 cows, 68 I tbs, $\$ \mathrm{Ir} .40$; Gunter \& Washington, Marietta, I. T., 122
cows, 755 ths, $\$ 1.65$; P S Quigley, Kiowa, Kan., 91 cows, $790 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ \mathrm{Fr} .65$; Ike T Pryor, Hunnewell, Kan., 49 calves, $\$ 5$. 50 each. The American Live Stock Commission Co. sold 98 cows, 853 tbs, at $\$ 1.75 ; 3$ calves, $\$ 3$ each; 213, $\$ 6.50$ each; 99 cows, $740 \mathrm{ltbs}, \$ 1.30$; 24, 825 lts, $\$ \mathrm{I} .90$; 21 steers, $1044 \mathrm{tbs}, \$ 2.40$; 22,1046 ths, $\$ 2.40 ; 23$ spayed heifers, 800 lbs, $\$ 2$. 10; 101 c-f steers, $1162 \mathrm{tbs}, \$ 3.47 / \frac{1}{2}$; 11 steers, $1000 \mathrm{Hts}, \$ 2.80 ; 2 \mathrm{~J}, 98 \mathrm{ths}, \$ 2.70$;

276 calves, $132 \mathrm{tbs}, \$ 3.25 ; 132$ steers, $1: 04$ $\mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.50 ; 48$, 1 1ot lbs, $\$ 2.50$; 133, 993 lbs , \$2.45; 132, $1109 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.45 ; 85,988 \mathrm{lbs}$. \$2.45; 4, $985 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.45 ; 55,547 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.05$; 102, $\varepsilon 66 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.20 ; 8$ calves, $\$ 4$ each; 162 cows, 883 lbs , $\$ 190 ; 8$ bulls, 1042 lbs , $\$ \mathrm{I} . \mathrm{IO}$; 19 calves, $\$ 5.25$ each; ror steers, 810 lbs , \$2; 35 cows, $927 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 1.45 ; 20$ steers. 970 lbs, \$2.20; 9, 1036 lbs, \$2.30; 3 calves $\$ 6$ each; 6 cows, $853 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 1.25 ; 67,930 \mathrm{lbs}$, \$I.so; 17 bulls, 1379 lbs, $\$ 1.55$; 110 spayed heifers, 856 lbs , $\$ 2.60$; 103 cows, 725 lbs , $\$ 1.85 ; 104,723 \mathrm{lbt}, \$ 1.7 \mathrm{o} ; 99$ calves, $\$ 7.371 / 2$ each; 142, $\$ 6.75$ each; 125, $\$ 7.50$ each; 124, $\$ 7.37 / 2$ each; 95 cows, 725 lbs , \$1.20; 17 bulls, 1313 lbs , \$1.45; 149 steers, 104 llbs , $\$ 2.75$.
Five thousand cattle here to-day, about 2000 Texans. Movement freer. Prices steady.

## ST. LOLIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1¢, 1890 .- Keceipts to-day, thirty-five cars Texans and Indians. Market improved without notable change in prices, and is steady for ordinary grades, stronger for desirable cattle. Steers sold at $\$ 2.40 @ 2.6$; cows, $\$ 1.45 @ 1.55$. No good cattle here.
Cassidy Bros. sold 38 steers, 950 lbs , at $\$ 2.45 ; 23$ cows, $735 \mathrm{lls}, \$ 1.621 / 2 ; 17$ mixed cattle, $761 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 1.371 / 2 ; 192$ steers, 968 lbs , $\$ 2.55$
Evans-Snider-Buel Co. sold 57 cows, 758 lbs , $\$ \mathrm{I} .85 ; 65$ cows, $746 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ \mathrm{r} .85 ; 56$ steers, $95 \mathrm{Ibs}, \$ 2.4 \mathrm{~J}$

Daly \& Co. sold 83 cows, 736 lbs , $\$ 1.45$; $C_{9}$ calves, $\$ 4.25$ each.

## NEWORLEANS.

new orleans, la., Sept. 19.-The market is fairly supplied with beef cattle; and fairly supplied with catves and yearlings. Hogs steady. Sheep market heavily glutted.
Choice beeves, $21 / 2 @ 23 / 4 \mathrm{c}$; common to fair, 13/4@21/4c; good fat cows, \$14@16; common to fair, \$9@12; calves, \$4@7.50; yearlings, \$6.50@9; fair to good corn-fed hogs, 4@ $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; fair to good fat sheep, $\$ 2 @ 3$ each.

## Galveston.

Reported by $\begin{gathered}\text { Norman \& Pearson, } \\ \text { mision merchants. }\end{gathered}$
Beeves and Cows-Choice per lb gross, 1 $1 / 2 @ 2 \mathrm{c}$; common per head, \$9@II
Two-year-ol.ds-Choice per head, \$8@9 common per head, $\$ 6 @ 7$.
Yearlings-Choice per head, \$6@7; common per head, $\$ 5 @ 5$. 50 .
Calves-Choice per lb gross, 2 (1021/4c common per head, $\$ 3$ @ 3.5
Sheep-Choice per lb gross, 4 @ $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.

## HALL BROS., GR̈IFFITH \& CO., <br> Livestook Commienion meronante

Special attention given to Western cattle and scheep.


## II. B. WRICEI \& CO.

No. 600 Main Street,
The oldest jewelry house in Kansas City, solicit the
patronage of Stockmen and their specially attend to mail orders. We keep a very specian quantity of diamonds. watches and jewelry in
stock; all guaranted of the best quality and latest $\sqrt{5}-$ Mention the Stock Journal.

## CENTRAL STOCK YARDS,

Located at the crossing of the G., C. \& S. F. and T. \& P. railroads. Every facility to us. prompt handing of stock consigned Telep

## LOST OR ESTRAYED.

Strayed from near Mount Moro, in Southwest part
of Taylor cointy, six American mares, described as follows: Two bays, two grays, and two browns,
and ages from 5 to 7 years; probably have mule colts. Branded W left shoulder, and M left thigh. $\$ 25$ re-
ward for information leading to ward for information leading to their recovery, or
$\$ 50$ if delivered to $G$. W. Jopling, near Dora, Nolan
county, or L. L. Jopling, near Jolnson station, Warrant county. L. Jopling, near Johnson station, Tar-

STRAYED OR STOLEN. From my ranch, 7 miles northeast of Healdton, 1 Tid, 1 hands migh, branded XXY on left hip and 5
old,
on right shoulder, on right shoulderf; isorrel horse, 6 years old, 15 hand
high, branded $U$ hight randed on left shoulder, has collar marks
nearly at top of shoulders. Paces at times. James
Sparks, Heald

Hogs-Choice corn-fed, per th gross, 5 @
Market bare of choice cattle; demand good or this class of stock. - A fair supply of calves and yearlings on sale.
No sheep or hogs on sale; demand good for choice muttons.

## San Antonio.

an Anowise de and for choice fat cattle at higher prices. o other kind wanted. This market is very firm at the following quotations:
Fat beeves, \$14@2o per head; choice fat cows, \$13@15 per head; fat cows, \$ri@ 13 per head; common cows, $\$ 7 @ 9$ per head; fat yearlings, \$6@7.50 per head; fat calves, $\$ 4 @ 5$ per head.
Goats in small receipt and good demand at 75c@\$1.50 per head.
Muttons, noneon market; demand fair at \$2@2.50 per head.
Market overstocked with hogs. Fat hogs weighing from 125 to 175 lbs have a slow sale at $23 / 4 @ 31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ per lb , live weight. No sale for heavy fat hogs. Thin hogs neglected.

Fort Worth Investment. Co., Natatorium building, Fort Worth, Texas, real estate, live stock, mine and general investment brokers, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. Correspondence solicited.

A flock of twenty thousand big wether sheep are now moving down through Wyoming tostarted from Oregon immediately after they were clipped in Jnne, with the design of arriving at their feeding places by the last of September. While they have been on the drive the corn crop has failed, and it is a little uncertain with them now where to halt.

## 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. territory must be brought within easy reach of the workers within the city, and several sub urban 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 busi-
nesss 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 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.

## 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 Riveside,
to carry out this work is not questioned, with such mer' among its officers as S. B. Carter, of Newburyport, Mass., president; E. W. Tay-
lor, Fort Worth, vice-president; J. C. Avery, Fort Worth, treasurer, and W. M. Bering, Fort Chase and A. B. Smith are directors. This line crosses no railroad tracks, but passes un-
der both the Sinta Fe, the M., K. \& , T., and the Denver railway tracks. There is no dancan pursue their way in safety. The Trinity is crossed on a steel bridge 24 feet high and 210 feet long. Altogether there are two miies
of car line, and the total cost of construction and equipment, including bridges, will be $\$ 100,00$.
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 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 theprices is looked for, be worth many fold theoprices at
which they may now be had. The " which they may now be had. The "unearned increment," as Henry George puts it, has made many a man rich. tie simply buys land, and lets his neighbors settle up the country around it untu it is worth so much more than he gave for it that he can
vance on its cost that enriches him.
vance on ins cost that enriches him.
on the ist of October, at prices and on terms
that will make them go off so rapidly 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 promp attention.

Texas.
$\begin{gathered}\text { Louisville Record. } \\ \text { It is farther arcs this wonderful state } \\ \text { than it is from Philadelphia to St. Louis. } \\ \text { One man owns nearly enough land in a sin- }\end{gathered}$
Cattle Dealer. gle tract to exhaust a day's journey in steam car. I allude to Senator Farwell, who has over $3,000,000$ acres of land in the west ern part of the state, extending in a direc line 300 miles to the south. Nor is any ad equate conception of the resources of thi state held. When I was in Fort Worth visited the famous Spring Palace on the ver
day it was burned. It covered an are nearly 65,000 square feet, and its two floor 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 yekthere 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 axation 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 orphans' asylums; it has one-third of the
entire railroad mileage of the Union, it has the finest stade cato the Union ; it has 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 tion smaller than many of the states, and Brooklyn and New York put together; yet
if all the people in the United States, yader the last census, lived in Texas, its popula-
tion would not be as dense as that of If you have sick or nervous headache, take
Ayers Cathartic Pills. They will clease the
tomact stomach, restore heallhy action to the digestive argans, remove effete matter (the presence of
which depresses the nerves and brain) thus give speedy relief.
A good, black land farm of $2: 5$ acres for county site of Williamson county, one of the best counties in Texas. Price, \$10,0zo, and
will take one-third in horses or cattle. Address Land Agent, Georgetown, Texas.

## Special Bargains.

We have 130 alternate sections in Pecos in lots of not less than seven sections each The some picre, cash. Tresidio county pre will also buy zo sections in

## Hall Bros., Grifflth \& Co.

 Live Stock Commission merchants, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., desire to say to any parties having sheep to ship to the same to Hall Bros., Griffith \& Co., Chithe cago, can be accommodated with good tame
pasture and gobd water for pasture ans good water for $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ a head per
day. Also good yards and facilities for loading and loading their sheep at SibleyIII., 100 miles from Chicago on the Wabsh railroad. Sheep coming by way of the Na-
tional Stock Yards, East St tional Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Hanni all have good accommodations via the $\mathrm{W}_{2}$ bash railroad to this pasture. We solicit

Rock Salt for Cattle.
Turner \& Dingee, Fort Worth, can give cat$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { tlemen the lowest prices on rock salt. Write } \\ & \text { or call. }\end{aligned}\right.$

Can fill orders for one, two and three-year-
old steers out of old steers out of the best herds in لorth Texas
Special attention paid to the delivery of steer cattle on contract.
Parties in want of steers will do well to cor respond with, or call on me.

610 Main Street,

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## PRESDENT CLEVELLAND

 COMINGTo the Texas State Fair and Dallas Expo-
sition, and we want to sition, and we want to
opportunity to see him

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of cost. To this end we will send every
subscriber to this paper who wiil send $\$ 2.25$ the Texas Live Stock Journal and Southern Mercury one year and
A Ticket to the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition od for one day.
This is an opportunity, rarely presented. LUTELY FREE and the two papers at less than cost.
Send subscription either to The Mercury, Dallas, Texas, or to us.
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Fort Worth, Tex

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 Cetter than the best, cheaper than the che ip-
est roofing offered Texas. Suitable for
steep or flat roofs. Cheap
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coop; good enough coop; good enough to
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Specially adapted to stockmen's Shingles, tin and corrugated iron and outbuildings. write to our office. For further particulars
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Chronic Diseases a Specialty. Mrs. M. E. Keller, M. M.
of women and children.
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Fistula, Fissure and all diseases of the rectum OXYGEN AND ELECTRICITY
for the treatment of catarrh, bronchitts, con
sumption, dyspepsia, constipation, and ail diseases of the nervous system.
Best of city references given upon applica-
ion. Correspondence solicited.

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NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT

## 



THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH.VITALITY! How Lost! How Regained,

J. B. ASKEW,

Saddes, Harness, Buguies, Btc.
FORT WORTH,
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Makes a specialty of the Tackabery Stock Sad-
dies. The demand for this make of saddle is very great. Please order at once so as to avoid delay in in
filling filling your or arer. Oarriage harness is gaining a reputation almost equal to the T Tackabery;saddle. Our work
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known to the trade, and is the only saddle and harness manufactory, in Texas. or er elsewhere, operating
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directed as above W.
J. C. Biddle, V-Pres. and Treas. - THE -

WESTRER SECOTIITES CO., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
Capital \$250,000.
Loans on Farms, Ranches and Improved
City Property at Moderate Interest.

## A VETERINARY SURGEON TALKS.

A Fatal Disease Amongst the Calves of Karnes County.

Austin Statesman.
Farm and Ranch Journal of In the Texas Farm and Ranch Journal of
August I5 I find a communication in which Mr. A. L. Cochran, Houston, states that the stockmen of Karnes county are losing a good many young calves. The disease is first indicated by a limp in one of the hind legs when the calf is about four days old, and the limping grows worse in a few days, when the animal would walk on three legs; the hock joint would swell up and the feeling would indicate the presence of pus. The calf becomes soon entirely disabled and dies when it is fifteen to twenty days old. Mr. Cochran asks the Journal for advice, and its veterinary editor of Dal las says in answer that the disease being entirely unknown to him he would ask some of the readers to give information in regard to it,
I will try to give the stockmen of Karnes county the desired information, so far as my personal knowledge goes. From the meage description received I would take the disease oo be what the French authors call the acute arthritis of young animals. It affects calves and lambs, but more especially the colts in the large breeding countries in Europe. It has been occasionally met with in the Eastern and Western states on this continent.
The symptoms appear suddenly at the age of one or two weeks on one or several joints (generally on the hind legs), intense fever with great suffering sets in.
The young animal ceases to drink, lays down and on account of its tender age will lose strength rapidly. The affected joint will swell and fill up with synevia, or joint oil, cause great pain, open in eight or ten days and form suppurative arthritis, which generally causes death in a short time from pain and exhaustion. Very seldom recovery takes place, and then the affected limb will remain a permanent cripple with a stiff or enchylosed joint.
The arthritis might have a purely rheumatic or a scrofulous character, and in both cases the disease is due to hereditary influence The above description answers that of azute rheumatism, while in scrofulous arthritis the bones around the affected foint become swollen from the formation of tubercular deposits or fistulas in its internal tissues. These cases can always be directly traced to long continued in-breeding.
The regular acute arthritis is said to be of ten caused by defective milk coming from mothers that are or have been suffering from rheumatism, pleuro-pneumonia or tuberculosis, colts whose dams had the epizootic, influenza, pneumonia, pleurisy, distemper or chronic pericarditis are predisposed to the disease. But in most cases, it is impossible to find out the real cause of its appearances even with a careful investigation of food, water, locality stabling and above all the healthy character of the producers on both sides. Some pretend that those youngsters who did not drink the first milk from the mother, failed to purge and are predisposed to their complaint.
Treatment-Change immediately the milk when the calf or colt is noticed to go lame and give internally mineral salts, say three-fourth ounces of epsom or glauber salt in a day; or if need be, two or three times three ounces in twentp-four hours to keep up purgation taking, however good care to avoid superpurgation. Against the fever, give internally aconites and apply to the affected parts cooling bandages to prevent suppuration of the joint, place the patient on a good dry bedding in a cool, dry, well-sheltered place and nurse him well. Give good milk from another animal and add whisky, eggs, pepsine or beeftea.

Preventive measures-Ex ercise good care in selecting your producers; make a complete change of bulls and reject all diseased cows; feed the cows light while in advanced pregnancy. D. J. P. Klench,

Veterinary 'Surgeon, Mark's Stable, Austin.

## Stock News from Üvalde.

 Uvalde, Tex., Sep. 11, 1890 Uce Live Stock JournaThere have been some heavy deals made in real estate and live stock in Uvalde recently. The M. Nussle estate, comprising 17,000 acres of land and 4000 head of sheep, also goats and horses, was sold to Vanham \& Bunting of Flatonia, Tex., by F. A. Piper, administrator, the sale amounting to about \$40, coo,
Another big deal was closed a short time ago. Piper \& Ellis sold their ranch, comprising 40,000 acres of land in the western part of the county, to Sam Moore of Flatonia for $\$ 70,000$; and Balis Bates closed out his ranch near Batesville, Zavala county, to parties residing here, for $\$ 20,000$. Sock of all kinds in this country are in fine
ondition. Sheep shearing has already commenced.
Good rains have fallen all over the South west. Many prospectors are daily visiting this sec tion of country applying for grass and farming
land.

## Cheap Lands

We have a few scattering sections of good land that must be closed out at once, that will be sold at a bargain foz cash, viz: 640 acres in Crosby county, at $\$ 1.35 ; 640$ acres in Lynn county, at $\$ 1.35 ; 640$ acres in Potter county,
at $\$ 1.35 ; 1280$ acres in Lubbock county, ai at $\$ 1.35$; 1280 acres in Lubbock county, a 1. ro; 1280 acres in Lynn county, at $\$ 1.50$
These lands are worth double the price ask d and offer a splendid investment to specula ors. Fort Worth Investment Co.,
Fort Worth, Tex

Dates Claimed for Stock Sales.
Sept. 19, E. M. Mertzger, North Manchester, Ind. Poland-Chinas.
Sept. 24, J. N. Goldsberry. Homer, Ind., PolandChinat. ${ }^{\text {I }}$, John G. Stewart, Clemmonds Grove Farm Washing ton. Iowa, Shorthorn cattle, Poland-China
hoss and Cotswodd sheep
Oct. W. P. Young Mount Pleasant, Ia, Shor
 horns and Poland-Chinas.
Ott. 3, D. P. Shawhan, Rushville, Ind., Poland Chinas.
Oct.
Ch, W. H. H. Martin, Lebanon, Itd, PolndChinas. O . 8, F. P. Healy, Bedford, Ia., Polann-Chinas Oct. 8, Boone County Swine Breeders' association,
on fair grounds at Ogden, Ia., Poland-Chinas, Berk-

Oct. It, Elmer Ross, Muncie, Ind., Poland-Chinas.
Oct I5, D. L. Farlow, New Castle, Ind., PolandChinas. stock, 1.14 , D. Henning, Herefords, Dexter Park Chicago
Nov. 18, J. v. Grigsby, Shorthorns, Dexter Park, Chicago.
Nov. No, Niagara Stock Farm, Shorthorns, Dexter Park, Chicago. H. Carlisle, Shorthorns, Dexter Park
Nov. 20, W. H. Chicago.
Nov.
No, Sotham \& Stickney, Herefords, Chicago Nov. 2t, John S. Godwin, Ab Nov. 2r, Geary \& Watson, combination sale, Aber deen-Angus, Dexter Park, chicago.
OHIO AND INDIANA POLANDDCHINA
Sept. 23, Joseph Windship, Rushville , Ind. Sep. 26, Berry \& Boyd, Rushville, Ind.
Sepp.t. ${ }^{\text {O }}$ Orlando Jonnson, Greensturgh, Ind.
Oct. $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{H}$. H. Bebout, Rushille, Ind.
Oct. , , David Finch, Oxford, Ohio.
Oct. 3 , W. W. Greene Woll
Oct. 3 , W. W. Greene, Wallace \& Andrews, Burk Oct. 4. L. W. W. Wliliams, Brant, Ind.
Oct. 1, Hamilton \& Beyer Bros., Wa
Oct. 8., Brown \& Henshaww Rural, Ind.
Oct. 9 , Robinson Bros. \& Hill, Wiuchester Ind.
Oct. ro, Plessinger Bros. \& Slade, Greenvile, O .
Makes Butter Better in Looks and Quality.
It is unwise to neglect to market your butter in an attractive form. Farchment paper is for not only butter, but cheese, lard, meat, sausage, etc. Flliot's Parchment paper is made rom the choicest selected cotton and linen stock, and chemically treated until it forms one of the best wrappers on the market. Ask for Elliot's. Manufactured by A. G, Elliot \& Co., Philadelphia, Pa .

ITNPRECEDENTEL ATTRAGTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Comp'y Incorporated by the Legislature, for Educational
and Charitable purposes, its franchise made a part
of the present State Constitution, 1879 , by an overof the present State Constitution, 1879, by an ov
whelming popular vote, and

To Continue until January 1st, 1895. Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-
Annualy (June and December and is GRAND
SINGLE NUMBE DRAWINGS each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Or-
leans, La.
FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS For litegrity of its Drawi es, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

We do hereby cerify that we supervisise the ar-

 themselves, and that the same are conducted
with honesty, fairness, and in good faith
toward all parties toward all parties, and wee authorize the Com-
pany to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our pany to use this
signatures attach

## OMMISSIONERS.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana ur counters.
R. M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk A. Baldwinaux, Pres, State Nat'l Bank Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

## Grand Monthly Drawing

 At the Academy of Music. New Orleans,Tuisday, October 14, 1890
Capital Prize $\$ 300,000$. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty
Dollars each.
Tenths, $\$ 2$ Halves, $\$ 10 ;$

| list of prizes. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | PRIZE OF PRIZE OF | $\$ 300,000$ is 100,000 is |
| 1 | PRIZE OF | 50,000 is |
|  | PRIZE OF | 25,000 is |
| 2 | PRIZES OF | 10,000 are |
|  | PRIZES OF | 5,000 are |
|  | PRIZES OF | 1,000 are |
| 100 | PRIZES OF | 500 are |
|  | PRIZES OF | 300 are |
|  | PRIZES OF | 200 are |


 are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
IfFFor CLUB RATRS, or any further information ing your residence, with State, County, Street and sured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your sured by your
full adress.

HOW TO SEND MONEY
Remit by Postal Note, Express Money Order, New
York or New Orieans Exchange by ordinary letter, addressed to
M. Aew Orleans, La
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
We pay charges on an al currency cent to us by Ex-
press, which is the safest way.
Address Registered Letters contaning Currency
to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
ATTENTION:-T he present charter of the LouisConsti ution of the State, and by decision of the SU PREMECOURT OF THE UNITED STATES, is an inviolable contract between the State and the lot-
tery Company will remain in force under any circumStances FIVE YEARS LONGER, UNTIL 1895 .
The Louisiana Legislature, which adjourned July
oth, voted by two-thirds majority in each House to let the people decide at an election whether the Lotery shall continue from 1895 until 1919 . The general
impression is that THE PEOPLE WLLL PAVOR CONTINV anpression is that the people will pavor continu-


FORT WORTH IHON WORKS


SUNSET ROUTE.

## Southern Paciflc (Atl. $S_{4}$ stem.

 T. \& N. O. R. R. Co..$\boldsymbol{N}^{T}, T$ Y., T. E M. and
G. W. T. \& P. Rys.
-FAST FREICHTLINE-
Special freight service from California at passenger
train schedule. Freights from New York over hhis route insuring prompt handling and dispatch.
We make special trains for shipments of fifteen or more cars of live stock, and give them special
runs. Our connections via New Orleans do the runs. Qur conectime on freights tow and from Chicago,
same. Quick time
Cincinnati, Pittsburgh. Louisville and Nashville via New Orleans.
N. Y., T. \& M. J. CRAIG, G. F. Agt., G., H. S. A. and T. \& N. O., Houston.
G. VOELCK, S. Agt.,
G., \&. \&. A., and T. \& N. O., San Antonio,
Texas.
N. Y., T. \& M. and G., W. W. T. \& P., Reeville, Tex.
$\mathrm{R}^{\text {EADERS OF }}$ OF ADVERTISEMENTS in these Rages will greatly oblige and assist us by men-
tioning the TExAs LIVE STOCK Journal when writing to our advertisers.

## SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 19, 1820. Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:
How long, oh! how long, will the Mexican ranchero continue to pin his faith on a shave-tail mare? Something like 300 head of these animals arrived here last week. They were brought here by three gorgeously appareled Mexicans, with impossible names and very costly hats. They, the Dons, of course, sport their gorgeousness at one of the leading hotels, while the shavetails are eating their heads off at a private stockyard. When they arrived, Dons and shave-tails both this time, they, the Dons, wanted $\$ 16$ per head for the shave-tails.
The buyers didn't buy, and the Dons dropp their price $\$ 2$, and as that didn't dropp their price $\$ 2$, and as that didn't
arouse much enthusiasm, they now ask $\$ 12$ per head, with no takers.
Of all scrubs, the Mexican scrub outscrubs the scrubbiest scrub. Probably you have seen a Texas scrub. Well, immagine him hide-bound, pinched and drawn, and then shave off his tail and mane, and let him run on a barren prairie for six weeks, in the height of fly time, and you will have a good specimen of the tops of a bunch of
Mexican shave-tails. I was asking an old and experienced stock
dealer and breeder the other dlay if it wouldn't pay to buy those shave-tail mares and give them first-class care and attention, and cover them with an imported stallion,
and use them as brood mares. The old man took off his spectacles and thoughtfully gave them a thorough cleaning, and then, readjusting them, he looked me straight in the eye and replied: "Well, yes, it might;
but it would require several years of hard work and lots of money, and a man with that amount of money woul
breed shave-tails for a living.' The rain did a world of good, and since the general rain there have been local
showers, which have served to supplement the good work done by the general rain. There are now but few sections where there are complaints about the lack of stock
water, and from the fact that the weather is not yet settled it is evident that all cause for such complaints will be very soon removed. Although the roads are not all of them in the best condition, yet the pasturage is improving daily, and receipts of both horses
and cattle are expected to become larger and cattle are expected to become larger
from now on to the time for the International Fair to open, and at that time the receipts are expected to be very heavy. Indications now point to prices being firmly maintained, and probably advanced in the
meantime, so that there is every inducement meantime, so that there is every inducemen ${ }_{t}$ for the stockmen to ship in their stock free-
ly. Anything really good will sell at its full value now, but no more scrubs and inferior animals are wanted. Such stock is hard to sell at any price. Ship in the best; that's bad enough.

## the horse market.

The good effects of the rain continue to be felt here, and buyers who heard of it have been coming here from all of the Southern states and are still coming. News travels fast in this progressive age, and it
makes but little difference whether it is makes but little difference whether it is
good news or bad news. By the way, may not this be one reason why newspaper men are occasionally inclined to be a little fast themselves? Of course this don't apply to the horse editor; he is no judge of speed except in equines, but refer it to the business manager. He should know, if anyone does. Well, any how, the buyers are coming in fast, and that makes trading lively and the market active, and gives us a text for the
weekly review. But it always takes at least
two to make a bargain, and in a horse trade two to make a bargain, and in a horse trade
it sometimes takes a half-dozen or more. That's what's the matter now. The buyers are all right, but the sellers of the right kind of stock are in the minority. There are sellers here, and there are quadrupeds here, but there are too many here that won't fill the requirements of the buyers. You can't make an experienced Southern buyer take kindly to a shave-tail, and the inexperienced buyer isn't sufficiently numerous to get away with the entire stock of mutilated mares now on this market. Improved horse stock and gentle horse stock, well broke
have a ready sale at full prices

* What are the quotations? Well, that depends on each transaction. Good horses sell here at one price, and in a few minutes another buyer may pay several doilars per head more for them, or it may be that no one here will be willing to pay within several dollars of the price the first buyer paid for them. In a horse trade a great deal depends on the seller, and a great deal also depends on the buyer. Some men sell high every time, and some men buy very low every time. Conditions vary cases, and especially so in the matter of horse trading. The quotations given this week represent the general range of average stock of each variety, but they do not give the price ob-
tained where all of the conditions are favorable one way or the other.
The receipts of horse stock by rall during the week ending on Monday last, included 1134 head, which exceeded the receipts of any week since June 9, being an excess of
539 head over the receipts of the previous week, and 282 head more than were received during the corresponding week last year. Had these receipts included only improved animals and broke stock, trading would have been very active, and the total shipments would be much larger than they are. But while the receipts by rail show an increase for the past week over the
totals of the corresponding week last year, yet the totals of the receipts by rail, since January 1, show a decrease of 2,339 head, as compared with the same time last year, and in the stock driven in, a corresponding
decrease is shown.
The shipments of horse stock by rail, during the week ending on Monday last, inclu-
ded 542 head, against 629 during the previous week, and 514 head during the corresponding week last year. As usual, the sle carload of highly improved broke stock, to Southern points, which, not including Texas points, were Jennings, La.,
Jackson, Meridian, and Terry, M1ss., MontJackson, Meridian, and gomerry, Ala., Bainatidge, Ga., Jacksonville, IIl., The total s. C., and East St. Louis, 111. The total shipments of horse stock by 10,712 head, as compared with the totals of the corresponding time last year.
The following tabulated statements show the receipts and shipments of live stock by rail at corresponding time last year:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { corresponang } \\
& \text { LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS }
\end{aligned}
$$



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Union Stock Yards, Dallas Texas: Consign your stock to these yards when shipping. Only yards in the city that have railroad facilities. References: Gaston Bo., Nopes.

Reports of Stock Sold at Union Stock Yards, Dallas. thing extra good, and well broke improved stock will command outside figures. There is a strong tendency toward higher values and horse stock of all kinds is good property at present prices.
Quotations are as follows:

##  <br> Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands 13 ,



Texas improved mares, 14 to 15 hands.
American carriage horses, $11 / 2$ to $61 / 21$
Saddle horses, good, 13 to $141 / 2$ hands.
Saddle horses, poor, 13 to $11 / 2$ hands
Unbroke horses, r3, to $141 / 2$ hands.
Weaned, unbranded colts
Maned, unbranded colts.
Mules, Mexican, 10 to $121 / 2$
Years, improved, $131 / 2$ to 14 han
Twu-year mule colts, improved...
Two-year mule colts, improved.
Yearling mule colts, Mexican...
Two-year mule colts, Mexican..

## the cattle market

During the early part of the week the stock yards were well cleaned out of cattle of all kinds. The butchers were hunting the dealers and commission men, and were offering top prices and outside figures for about anything fit to kill. The dealers and commission men used the telegraph, as well as the mail, very freely in urging the stockmen to ship in their stock, and receipts are now ample, and, unless checked, the recent advance in prices will be lost. At the pres-
ent writing anything really choice fat commands a ready sale at outside quotations, but common and thin stock are not wanted, and it is almost impossible to dispose of them at any price. There is no demand reported for feeders and pasture stock, though if the weather continues favorable, there may be late in the season.

There has been no receipts of muttons on this market for the past three weeks, and there is a good demand for a few fat animals, but care must be taken not to overload this market. Goats are in better supply, and further receipts should only include choice fat animals, as the butchers will not take any other kind.

This market is crowded with hogs, and they have a very slow sale for the best light weight fat animals at the reduced quotations. It is impossible to sell a heavy fat or a thin hog here at any price at present. There will only be a loss in shipping hogs here
during the next few weeks, or until the present over-supply is worked off.
the buck trade.
There is a very large stock of fine Northern bred bucks on this market, and the present supply receives fresh accessions by rail every few days. Trading, however, is reported very slow.
the wool market.

There is now about 15,000 pounds of fall wool in local warehouses, but hardly any of the clips are complete. The partial blockade of freight, caused by the immense stocks of goods ordered by merchants here during the recent low rates in railway freights, causes considerable delay in the delivery of the staple after its arrival at this station, but this will soon be remedied. No sales of the new clip have yet been made, and no wools are now offered on the maket. This is the season for receipts; the sales will occur later.
s an indication of what sheep are worth up in Montana we will say that several large
flocks have lately sold at $\$ 2.25$ per head.
R. McGee was in from Denton with a car of hogs which sold readily at 4 c .
W. W. Bowen from Denton had a load of mixed cattle which sold well, calves bringing 2 $1 / 2 @ 3$ c, cows, $\$ 1.50 @ 1.60$.
O. G. Morey of Bowie had a load of good cows on the market which sold from \$1.5c@ 1.65.
W.
W. B. Field was in with a car of cows, which sold from \$1.35@1.50, calves from 2 $1 / 2 @ 3 \mathrm{C}$ J. T. Bellah of Cedar Hill was in
load of hogs, which sold quickly at 4 c .

Buck Blackwell from Santa Anna was in with 2 car-loads of cows and steers, which sold from $\$ 1.35 @ 1.75$, steers bringing the latter price.
The market is full of common stuff, which is hard to dispose of at any price, but good cattle and hogs sell readily at prices quoted, and demands are good for such stock. The market is full of calves which are selling slow.

## Land at 60 Cents.

We can sell 48 alternate sections of good grazing and fair agricultural land at 60 cents an acre.
This land is located in the Southern portion of Pecos county, fronting on the Rio Grande viver and extending on the North to within three miles of the Southern Pacific railroad. This land was appraised by one of the most reliable and conservative mortgage
Terms, one-third cash, balance in four years t io per cent. interest.

Fort Worth Investment Co.
Good advice from the Breeders' Gazette:Farmers contemplating sowing rye for feed hould do so as early as possible. If sown at
once rye will make a great deal of feed yet this fall, giving animals a bite of something green just before winter closes in, and early next spring it will again be ready to help out along the same line. The flock-master should become well acquainted with this crop, for he stands sorely in need of some green forage plant of just this oharacter. While the sheep will live upon almost anything, profit in handling the mutton breeds must come through forcing the animals ahead just as rapidly as possible, and to do this a variety of feeds must ee at hand and the feeder must supply them green rye late in the fall the long winter is considerably shortened. Cows and other animals are also very fond of it Some dairymen complain that rye taints the milk, and occa sionally trouble from this sourse will occur. If noticed the cows should be removed at once. So far as we are aware only milkmen complain of tainted milk from rye feeding, the taint not appearing in cheese or butter. Corn is the main crop, but not the only crop. A side crop like rye does not supplant, but rather supplements it.

A Kansas farmer makes use of the following language to emphasize the fact that there has been a good rise in the price of corn: "It took five bushels of corn to get into a circus in
this state last summer. This year I can get this state last summer. This year I can get into the main tent, stay to the concert, go to
the side-show, and get a picture of the Circasthe side-show, and get a picture
sian beauty all for one bushel.

Those wishing to buy, sell or exchange any kind of real estate or live stock, are requested to correspond with the Fort Worth Investment Co., Fort Worth, Texas,
On the Percheron-Norman horse farm near Greeley, Col., there are nearly 1000 acres in alfalfa. Next year Mr Wolf intends to plant 300 acres more, and will keep up the increase year by year until a greater portion of the 3400
acres is in alalfa.

## A TOWN WITH A FUTURE.

## Corpus Christi, the Future Great

 of the Texas Coast.Old in Years, but Young in Revivifled

Energy.

A Brief and Truthfal Description
of the City and Country, and
their Remarkable Advan-
tages for Comfort, Bus-
iness and Money

## Making,

In this age of progress, it is absolutely necessary, that those who wish to keep ${ }^{\text {d }}$ up
with the procession of advancement, must take such steps as may be required to inform the inhabitants of the country at large what his wants are, and the advantages and inducements which they have to offer to the tens of thousands who are ever on the watch for an opportunity to place their money where it will give the most profit on the amount invested. And especially does this apply to the cities and towns of Texas that have, until within the past few years, made but little, if any, effort to inform the people of the North, East, and West of the superiority in point of health, climate and soil, which two-thirds of the Lone Star State possess over any other section of our Union. And, in the language of the illustrious editor of the Texas Siftings, it is now "unanimously agreed " that there is no way in which the people of a city or town can successtully advertise to the world at large the
inducements which they have to offer, more economically and effectively, than through the colums of a newspaper which has an extensive circulation among that class of people who have both money and enterprise.
Therefore the business men of Corpus Chisti are they have exhibited in selecting The
dom the Live Stock Journal as the medium
through which the citizens of the United 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 logking 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 par 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 Poin.
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 ques tion, 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 or Galveston, with a stock of general merchandise and ten or twelve men, who, like him self, 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 bèlief 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 rom 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 inva sion 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. 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 15 th 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 fate 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 tates.
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 cit izens. 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 $28^{\circ}$, and west of longitude $97^{\circ}$. 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 wa. ers 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 chuch 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 through. out 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 aftereex ecutive, legislative, legal, and clerical depart ments of the city's interest, also the mar shal at the head of the police department: Hon. Henry Keller, mayor and ex-officio re corder ; B. P. Dority and T. P. Rivera representatives of the First ward; Heath and J. Henry, representatives of the Second ; P. Doddridge and J. C. Ward, rep resentatives 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 citi ens of Corpus Christi are in the care and keeping of Marshal A. T. Mussett, assisted
by a force of tour polite and gentemanly police officers

Corpus Christi has a thoroughly organ zed and equipped volunteer fire department, composed of fifty members. It has one
tham 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 neces.
sary 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 astrong breeze tlowing from the
gulf. By the prompt and effective work of the department it was confined to the build ing in which it originated.

While Bullding and Improvement. While Corpus Christi does not boast of
any very extensive and costly pullic luildings, still those which she has are not only neat and substantial, but are also ample for the requiremen:s of the service of the pub lic at present, and will doubsless 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, re
corder's court, and the offices of the city officials. Besides two neat and comfortable perates 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 jority of the residences and stores are lighted by electricity. The telephone system, which i, owned and operated by the Erie and South western Telephone and Telegraph company, is first-class in every respect, and althoug 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 venerial diseases of all kinds.
The building of a street car line, which extends from the passenger depot of the
San Antonic \& 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, hree stories high, and is being constructed of wood. It will have 101 rooms, with all the modern improvements found any first-class hotel in the United States, and will have cost the company, when completed, on the first of December, including furniture, c., $\$ 100,000$. 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 rail way company
Judging from the improvements that are now being made at the Cliffs, and those that are comtemp'ated by the company who are the owners of this valuable and desirable property, at no distant day it is to be come famous as a summer and winter re sort 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 harbers of that class that will permit the largest deepdraught vessels to sale 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 gianted.

Col. E. H. Ropes and his associates, all whom are known to be gentleman of large business capaaity and indomitable energy, and also writh 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 5 th 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 $i_{s}$ ready for vessels to pass through, an era of prospenity 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 en gaged in transporting lumber, shingles, wool, hiles, etc., between Corpus and Galvestion, Sabine, Orange, Morgan City, New Orleans, Mobile, and Pensacola. Besides, soon as the Corpus Christi \& South American road is completed, the products of Southwest Texas and Southest 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 con venient port into which deep draught ves sels 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 atsessment 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 cannot be county, a

## 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 ncessary 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
cannot be doubted
.

Antonio \& Aransas Pass and the Texas Mexican lines, but will, within the next twelve months, secure the aduantages 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 rapidily 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 mamoth 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 re ceive the lion's share of the incalculable line of road will produce. For the mer chants 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 Cor pus 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 futurè 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 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, 1,0oo,000 miles.
Mr. William Kent, M. E., in an article writen 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 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 south ward, 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, 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. was also where the lowest points of lana 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 Corpu Christi Bay, which have been circulated ex tensively 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 5 th of the present month, half the distance across the island had beet 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 ol the gentleman who is at the head of this elt terprise. 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 movemen 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 of the greatest impone by the currents, it 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.

Aransas Pass these conditions are to tally different. There, when the water 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 veloc-
ity of the current. Three miles up the harity of the current. Three miles up the harAnn 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 Christ $\mathrm{i}_{\mathrm{i}}$ Bay, and the deep part, also, lie directly against Ropes Pass, so that when the tide falls the waters are close by, ready to dis. charge themselves in large volume into the Oulf. 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, threfore, 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 Arans 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." Mu
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 wile 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 he southern baink to prevent the bank moving southward, and also a jetty is to be run out in to the Gulf from both banks.
As Mustang Island is composed of high cliffis 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 tailroad 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 tobe 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.

## OHERCHES.

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
far in excess of what the most sanguine had hoped for, that hundreds were induced to follow the example set. In 1888200 bales of cotton were raised in this county and shipped from this point. In 18892000 bales went forward from Corpus, and the estimate for the cotton crop of this year is 10,000 bales, all of which has proved to be staple of high grade. In. 1888 the first shipment of vegetables raised in this county was made to points in the North, and in 1889 the amount shipped was four times that of the year previous, while the spring shipments alone for this year have more than doubled those of the entire year before.
The soil of Nueces county is light and dark sandy, and is very productive. Corn, cotton, Irish and sweet potatoes and all kinds of vegetables are profitably grown here. Tropical and semi-tropical fruits grow side by side, while peaches, plums, figs, pomegranates, as well; as all of the small fruits, are grown to the greatest perfection. Grapes of all varieties not only grow to perfection here, but ripen full sixty days in advance of the time at which they mature in Southern California. The shipments of vegetables from Corpus Christi points North begin in February and end in June, and again about the 15 th of September, and continue to the first of January.

## SEASONS

The average annual rainfall of Corpus Christi and vicinity for the past forty-four years, as shown by the records in the office of the United States observer at this point, has been 35.47 inches, which is evenly distributed throughout the year. This is a fraction better than that of the famous Cherokee Nation.
health.
While Corpus Christi boasts of having many advantages over all other points in entitled to the blue ribbon. The official statement just furnished by the city health officer for the past twelve monthe, shows that the rate of mortality has been less than thirteen to the thousand, including Mexicans and negroes, while of the whites
alone it has been less than eight to the thousand.
There are no epidemic diseases here and never have been.
The air is of the purest known, and the changes of temperature so slight that they do not shock the system as in mone northern climes.

Neuralgia, rheumatic and paralytic diseases, which are so comon in higher and colder localities, are cured by a short sojourn here and a few sea baths.
The sea bathing is unexcelled, and is as good and warm in January and February as it is in Newport or any other Atlantic seaside resort in mid summer, the temperature of the water on the Gulf shore being as high as 75 to $80^{\circ}$ all winter.
There are but two drug stores in the city, and their prescription business is very light.
There are but five physicians and one specialist located in Corpus Christi. The latter gentleman has been a citizen of this place for only a short time, having formerly resided at San Antonio. The doctor, realizing that so healthy and pleasant a point as Corpus Christi would naturally attract the invalid, has, doubtless, acted wisely in making the change.

## TEEEPERATURE,

The lowest point ever touched, as shown by the record of the United States observer, n the city was January 15 and 16, 1888,
when the thermometer went down to $16^{\circ}$ above zero, while the highest point ever reached by the mercury was May 31, 1887, at which time it went up to $96^{\circ}$.
The average temperature of Corpus Christi is $70^{\circ}$, and it seldom goes below $40^{\circ}$ and above $92^{\circ}$.
The remarkably even temperature of this city can very easily be accounted for. The Gulf Stream, which comes up through the warm waters of the Caribean sea, and out through the Yucatan channel, instead of passing around the coast of Mexico, as most persons believe, in fact, drives straight across the Gulf of Mexico, and first strikes the banks opposite Corpus Christi, hence it will be seen the Gulf Stream comes nearer to this place than any otherr on the coast of Texas. Lieut. Maury, of the United States navy, is authority for the above explanation.

## GAME AND FISH.

While we shall briefly speak of the game, fish, and oysters that are to be found in the waters of Corpus Christi Bay at all seasons of the year, not only in inexhaustible quanities, but of a class that is equaled by those of but few points in America, and excelled by none, yet, in order to have this wonderful field properly described, as it should be, the pen of a more brilliant and gifted writer will have to be called into service.
For more than eight months of the year everything in the shape of water fowls, from the graceful swan down to the little teal, are o be found in these waters in countless numbers.
Fish of almost every species known to the naturalist swim in the waters of this oast, at all seasons of the year:
Next in order comes the oyster, and while have left him to the last, yet, in quality and quantity, he is by no means least. Thousands of bushels have been taken from he waters of Corpus Christi, and there are till millions left.
In conclusion, I desire to say that I am athorized by the citizens of Corpus Christi to extend a cordial invitation to the entire $65,000,000$ of inhabitants of our Union, to come to Corpus Christi, the coming Chicago of the Southwest, and fish, hunt, and pur-

## SOME ATTRAOTIVE FACTS.

From a little pamphlet, entitled "Deep Water and Corpus Christi," we make the following quotations, which show that " the half was not told" about that favored locality:
Corpus Christi is the most beautifully lo cated city-by-the-sea in America. It is at the head of Corpus Christi Bay and directly behind Aransas Pass.
It looks out upon one hundred and fifty squre miles of dancing waves.
It has the finest of fishing, boating, bathing, and hunting. It is famous for its de licious oysters and other sea food. It is famous for its health. Its death rate is more favorable than that of the most famous health resorts of the world. This is due to its situation on a noble bluff facing the salt-water,swept by the salty sea-breezes, fresh from the Gulf of Mexico.
These breezes make it cooler in summer than any city in Texas.
These breezes also make it warmer in winter than any city in Texas.
Corpus Christi did not have a frost in the winter of 1888 and 1889.
The lowest thermometer was only $40^{\circ}$. It had only one freezing spell in the winter of 1889 and 1890.
The city is filled, all winter, with people from the North and Northwest.

It is also filled, all summer, with people from the hot interior.
It is an all-year-round resort.
Corpus Christi has over 5000 population. It has no debt.
Its taxes are ridiculously low.
It has two railroads.
It is the sea-coast terminus of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railroad.
It is the sea-coast terminus of the Mexican National railroad.
It will have other railroads soon.
It has two flowing mineral wells; one of remarkable curative properties.
Speaking of the farm lands surrounding the city, it says :
Experiments last summer show that they grow the very finest grade of tobacco.
They grow sugar.
They grow a bale of cotton per acre.
They grow figs.
They grow grapes.
A large vineyard in the neighborhood is valued at $\$ 1000$ an acre.
They grow peaches.
Garden truck is shipped from these lands every month in the year.
The rich, dark soil is from five to twelve feet deep.
It is inexhaustible.
It needs no fertilizing.
Rainfall right here is heavier than in the Middle or New Enland States.
It is distributed through all the growing months.
The growing season is from ten to twelve months long.
Three crops a year can be raised.
Cattle do not require to be housed and fed four or five months, as at the North, but get their own living in the pastures the year round-an enormous item of saving to the farmer.
The average value of farm produc's are Sugar cane, $\$ 25$; sorghum, $\$ 20$; hay, $\$ 12$; cotton, $\$ 42$; peaches, $\$ 45$; plums, $\$ 50$; melons, $\$ 46$; grapes, per vine, 35 cents.
These figures are averages. Good farming pays better than even this.
A white man can work in the field every day during the summer. The fresh, salty sea breeze tempers the heat wonderfully.

Fine openings exists at this point for the following industries :
Beef refrigerators, tanneries, woolen mill, cotton mill, paper mill, shoe factory, cotton gin, flouring mill, oil mill, saddlery shops, etc. Correspondence invited.

## Condensed Facts and Figures.

The Galveston News' special trade edition of Texas devotes a good amount of space to Corpus Christi, and condenses in small space some of the statistics that show its remarkable advantages. As the News has no space to waste on trifles, the article in refervalue. It is as follows:

- This city is beautifully situated on the western shores of Corpus Christi Bay, 149 miles southeast of San Antonio. The business section is built on a narrow plat of land one-quarter of a mile in width, the residence portion occupying a level bluff, which rises abruptly to a height of forty feet directly behind the business part of the city, blending with the vast expanse of prairie and beyond and affiording a splendid view of the bay. The city has a population of 5000 , and occupies a space of three miles square, the streets being paved with shell. It is governed by a mayor and board of aldermen; is entirely free from debt and the
taxation is remarkably light. The authorities are experimenting with artesian wells, in an endeavor to secure fresh water, and in the event of a failure arrangements will be made to tap the Nueces river at a point 12 miles from the city. Steam fire engines and a well equipped department afford protection against fire. The city is supplied with electric light, and a telephone system is in operation, while the ice consumed is the product of home industry. The trade of the city is derived from Nueces, Duval, and San Patricio counties, and there are two private banks to supply financial wants, while a national bank is to be opened in the early fall. Building improvements have been extensive, and include both busines and residence structures, while the erection of a $\$ 70,000$ hotel is contemplated in the northern portion. A dummy line has been constructed from the northern end of the city to and through Corpus Christi Cliff to the Seaside campmeeting grounds, a distance of six and thre-quarter miles. Corpus Christi Cliff and the Seaside campmeeting grounds occupy a level tract of elevated land, 101 acres in extent, directly on the bay shore, a large hotel being in course of erec tion at the former point, which is to be made a seaside resort, and a tabernacle at latter, both fronting the bay.
"For years past the territory tributary to Corpus Christi has been devoted almost exclusively to the cattle and wool industries, but a change has taken place to a certain extent, and these industries are now being rapidly supplanted by those of agriculture. While there were shipments last season of 500 car-loads of cattle, $1,500,000$ pounds of wool, and 250,000 pounds of hides, the shipment of cotton aggregated 2000 bales, against the small number of 300 for the year previous.

The geographical position of Corpus Christi is very favorable to the concentration of trade with Mexico. The Texas di vision of the Mexican National has its eastern terminal from this point extending from Laredo, a distance of 161 miles, and meets the terminal of the Corpus Christi division of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass here. Aside from these a new road is to be constructed from this city to Brownsville, with the ultimate terminal at the City of Mexico, which will reduce the distance to that city some 300 miles. This latter road will be intercepted at the south ern boundary of Nueces county by a branch, which will extend to Rio Grande City. It is also proposed to intercept it at another point, eight miles from the city, by a road which will extend to and up Mustang Island to Aransas Pass, connecting with the canal being cut across that island and the contemplated deep-water harbor.
"The proposed manufacturing enterpises include a planing mill, sash, and door factory and woolen mill.
"The educational facilities include schools for both white and colored children and the
Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Catholic denominations have church buildings.
500,000 .
500,000 . is the seat of government, is watered by the Nueces river and an abundance of small creeks. The soil is a dark sandy loam, and a heavy black loam, which is very productive, and cotton and corn yield abundant
crops. The lighter soil is well adapted to crops. The lighter soil is well adapted to truit. The ridly being cut up into ${ }^{\circ}$ porm tion are rapidy being cut up into farms, stock raising being supplanted by the agri-
cultural industry. Most of the land is praicultural industry. Mot there is ample mesquite timber for wood and stock shelter. Improved lands wood and stock shelter. Improved lands
bring from $\$ 10$ to $\$ 18$, and unimproved from $\$ 3$ to $\$ 8$ per acre."

# DEEP WATER a COPPUS CHRISTT! 

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

## 

> 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.

## 

 Get a Seaside Home while it is Cheap.For circulars, prices, and terms address,

# THE PORT ROPES COMPANY, 

## CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.

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Corpus Christi, Texas.
R. W. STAYTON, Secretary,

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7 Wall Street, New York.
william kent, Consulting Engineer,
125 Times Building, New York.

PERRY DODDRIDGE, Treasurer, Corpus Christi, Texas.

JAMES M. ROPES, Gen'l Manager,
Corpus Christi, Texas.

Where They Come From.
On Monday morning we went to the East Amarillo freight switch to see the emigrant cars on the track having household goods and emigrant effects of all kinds, horses, cows, dogs, and cats and were astonished at the number and the distance some of the cars must have come. The cars were owned by the following railroads and were taken down as they stood on the sidetrack: Texas
Pacific, Union Pacific, Gulf, Colorado ard Santa Fe, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Lincoln and Colorade, Northern Pacific, Chicago and St. Paul, Pennsylvania Central, Colorado Central, Union Pacific, St. Joseph and Grand Island, Oregon Short Line, Galveston, Houston and San Antonio, St. Louis and San Francisco, Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern, Southern Kansas, Canadian Trunk Line, Chesapeake and Ohio, Morgan's Louisiana and Texas, Missouri, Kansas and Texas; Missouri Pacific, Fort Worth and Rio Grande, Chicago and Northbearing a separator, mower, reaper, and binder, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, rilling machinery, Chicago, Santa Fe and California, Burlington and Quincy, SouthYork and Buffalo. These emigrants and their effects will o the work of rapid settlement goes on, and every part of the United States furnishes settlers who in time send back the news of this glorious country to worn out lands of the older states takes place, and thus it is that the cars bearing here bearing them from the far off fields of already heaven's gift to those afflicted with ung complaints, and to the intelligent, thrifty, enterprising farmer who by his home for life, the Plains coutry is the place where he can realize the fondest day dream

## Texas in a Nutshell.

Texa has an area of 274,028 square miles, tate New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. The climate of Texas is healthful and salubrious.
The products of Texas are more diversi-

## Texas is growing more rapidly in wealth

 and population than any state in the Union.Texas has comparatively no state debt, and the rate of taxation
Texas, although a young state just assuming prominence, has a finer public schoo fund than any state in the Union railroad mileage
It has the finest state building in the Union, and the seventh largest in the world, constructed without any jobbery or waste of public funds.
It has $30,000,000$ acres of public land for sale at $\$ 2$ an acre on forty years' time.
It is capable of producing more cotto than the present crop of the entire globe.
It has the tichest vein of manganese, without which steel cannot be made, in the known world.

Texas has the richest and largest mines of copper in the Union.
There are more acres of timber in Texa than in any three states in the Union.
Texas offers greater advantages to the agriculturist, the mechanic, the laborer, the capitalist, than any state in the Union.
Owing to the diversity of soil, climate, and produrets it offers inducements to the home-seeker that no other country can offer. The Boston Herald says of Texas that "It can show gold to California, silver to Ne vada, iron to Pennsylvania, coal to Alabama lead to Missouri, copper to Michigan, lumber to Wisconsin, rice to South Carolina, sugar to Louisiana, cotton to Mississippi, corn to Iowa, wheat to Minnesota, wool to Ohio, hay to New York, and to every state that which it produces and much that it does not."
If all the people in the United States were settled in Texas it would not be as densely populated as France.

The Agressive Silo.
National Stockma
One of the striking developments of the times is the great unanimity with which farmers who have investigated the matter have come around to a practical belief in the utility of the silo. It has not been very many years since it was only an occasional man who would take the trouble to look into the value of ensilage with patience, and the majority of those who did so began with a skeptical feeling. Investigation, however has in nearly all cases proved the value of stored green foods, and the silo has not only come to stay, but is annually making its appearance on a great many new farms, and this year is making greater progress than ever. It marks a new and very important era in the feeding of live stock.

## Cattle Feeding in Better Favor.

It is morally certain that if the supply of orn for the coming season were as large as a year ago cattle-feesling would be prosecuted with more vigor than for a number of years. The fact, though, of a short crop of this grain will undoubtedly affect the volume of feeding. It looks now as though a good many farmers who have neglected beefmaking for quite a while will, if it is at all feasible, turn out a few fat cattle during the coming season, and such farmers as are well supplied with corn are, many of them, preparing for its use in that way. We are still of the opinion, expressed a time or two before in these columns, that those who feed
cattle judiciously the coming winter will find the outcome much more satisfactory than for a long time, one reason being that ander the circumstances it does not seem probable that the volume of fat cattle to be marketed at the close of the season can be as large as usual.

## Salting Butter.

A dairy expert having been asked how salt butter in the churn replied, "Sup pose there is cream enough in the churn to make 200 pounds of butter. When the butter has 'come' in pellets the size of wheat grains, throw in 100 pounds of weak brine, and revolve the churn a few times. Then let it stand a few minutes and the butter will mount to the surface. Draw out all the buttermilk that will run out till the fine particles of butter begin to come. Then chill and wash the butter with water cold enough to reduce contents to 50 degrees. This will keep the pellets from massing, and will wash out nearly all the caseine matter
leaving it as disintegrated as so much corn. Then put in brine as salt as water will hold
till the butter is covered and swims in the brine. Leave it a half or a whole hour at convenience. Then let the brine drain out That brine will be diluted some because of the water mingling with it that was left in the washed butter; and it therefore need another submersion in stronger brine, let ting it stay in a few minutes. This latter application of brine may be warmed to 75 degrees or left at 50 degrees, according to the warmth or coldness of the weather or room. If the weather is hot the mass of butter will soon warm up to good packing temperature, or it will not pack well. Butter so salted will please far more people than it would ten years ago. It will not b over-salted or have undissolved crystals i it in any event; but it may not be salted enough to suit some tastes.

## SANTA FE ROUTE.

The Attention of Live Stock Ship pers of Texas is Directed to the Santa Fe Route
For handling their cattle to the best ad vantage. The Union Stock Yards at Fort Worth, Texas, have lately been completed and have ample facilities for handling stock to the best interests of all concerned. The G., C. \& S. F. railway runs direct to
these yards and the Santa Fe route for these yards and the Santa Fe route for
shipping of live stock from there to Kan shas City and Chicago cannot be surpassed sas City and Chicago cannot be surpassed
The last few years have demonstrated the fact the shippers cannot afford to go direct fact the shippers cannot afford to go dire
to Chicago without first trying to dispose of their stock in Kansas City
Up to September 27th, 1889, the receipts of cattle and sheep in Kansas City stock yards were as follows:
yards were as follows
Cattle, 801,585 ; increase over 1888, 140 , 295. Sheep, 256,838 ; increase over 1888 , 12,561.
for 1889
in 1888, 71,575 ; increase over same period over same period in 1888, 7746.
The above figures show the importance of Kansas City as a market. The largest dressed beef establishments in the country are located there, and the Chicago dressed beef houses, and all the principal Eastern markets have representative buyers at these yards. These facts clearly demonstrate the many advantages the Kansas City marke affords shippers.
The Santa Fe route from Kansas City to Chicago is thirty miles shorter than any competing line and their facilities for hand ling stock between those points cannot be
equaled. Give us your shipments and be equaled.
convinced. $\qquad$
C. H. Edwards' music house Worth has removed from No. 308 to No 409 Houston street.

## Rock Salt for Cattle

Turner \& Dingee; Fort Worth, can give cator call.

You cannot be too particular about the medicines you use. When you need a blood purifier, be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and no other. It will mingle with, purify, and vitalize every drop of blood in your body. It makes the weak strong.
Veni, Vidi, Vici! This is true of Hall's Hair Renewer, for it is the great conqueror of gray or faded hair, making it look the same even color of youth.
When the readers of the Texas live Stock Journal visit Fort Worth, they are requested to call and nake themselves at home at the offices of the Fort Worth Investment Co., Natatorium building.

If you wish to sell or buy cattle or Texas
land, write to the Fort Worth Invest nent Co.

SAMVER BROS,
Dallas, Texas.

## JISP REMERED

An elegant new line of Eider-down Pillows and Quilts, new designs in Fall Lap Robes,

## WHIREBLMKEETS

some opportune purchases, and will open the eason with the following

## SPECLILL BARGAIISS

 $\$ 5$ per pair, and splendid value at that fig \$3.85 Per Pair.
## $\$ 8.50$, worth $\$ 10$.

 12-4
## $\$ 10$, <br> S12.50.

 Blankets, handsome borders.

## LAP ROBES.

Fancy Cloth Lap Robes, new fall patterns, in a wide range of prices, from $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$ up to $\$ \mathrm{I}$

## Comforts Pillows.

## \$7,\$10,\$12 and \$15

Far Below Value.
18-inch sateen covered Eider-down Pil.

## \$1.75 Each.

22-inch box edge Eider-down Sofa Pillows,

## \$3.00 Each.

## \$2.75 Each.

All Orders Amounting to $\$ 5$ or Over Will Be Shipped Free to any Express Point in Texas. New Goods ate arriving daily in every department. `Sanhples and price lists mailed free upon application.
Sulger Pulluers,
Dallas, Texas.

# 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 $\mid$ choice black waxy land, balance good $\mid$ an acre at 10 per cent. interest, paya-
good grazing lands, well watered and timber and positive living water ; covered with grass. Price, $\$ 1.25$ per about 550 acres in cultivation, all unacre ; one-third cash, balance on long time:
12 sections in Mitchell county, 9 miles from Colorado City, 2 miles fro $n$ 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.
d 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 Schleeicher 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
ble 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. B. \& C. Railway Co., in block R A, 9 miles from Seymour, Baylor couniy. Terms on application.

185 acres, 2 -room box house, 2 wells of water and living spring, 150 acres under fence, cedar posts, 3 wires, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ 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, $156 \frac{2}{3}$ 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, $1 \frac{1}{4}$ 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.
$7 \frac{1}{2}$ acres choice building sites on street car track. $\$ 2000$ per acre.
Two choice lots on Mäin 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,

 Heal Histate Broliers,
## Texzes Live stock Joirnal EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO. <br> Established April. 1880

 Consolidated withHexan vool Grovier Seftember 13 $^{\text {th }}$, 1884 .

## ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

The stook Journal Pulbisiding co.

oficico of Pulieation, 210 w. Sceond Street, fort worth, texas.

GA.VESTOY OFFTCE, Momal of Commerce
 CARrico, Manager.
SAN ANTONIO OFFICE,
STEPHEN Gould, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 PER ANNUM.


## sample copies.

The Stock Jounnal has today a regu-
lar circulation of more than 7,500 copies a
week, but we want more. To that end we send out a large number of sample copies
of this edition, and ask our friends who receive this paper to read it, and if they believe, as we do, that it is worth $\$ 1.50$ year, to send us' that amount, either in
registered letter, postal note, money order, or bank check, and get the best live stock paper published in the South

The readers of the Journal are requested to read the several advertisements of the Fort Worth Investment Co., appearing in this issue.

The Fort Worth Investment Co. has
land for sale in almost every county in the Panhandle, and can suit buyers in quality, location and price.
Heavy snows fell in North Dakota, Montana and Minnesota last week, and the temperature fell below the freezing point. damage to stock is reported. This is damage to stock is reported. This is
minder, however to get ready for winter.
Heavy snows have fallen in the Northwestern States, and the fierce ice-king has slain his millions. In Texas, palmetto fans and ice-
water are in strong demand. Come South, young man, or stay where you are, to freeze up with the country.
J. M. O'Neall writes to the Dallas News, asking, "Will the fair directors wantonly ignore God's peculiar people-the red-headed folks?" He wants a "Red-head Day" at the fair. By all means, President Armstrong, give the red-heads a day, and turn all the white horses loose on the same day.

The San Angelo fair will begin November 6 and continue to the roth. The premiums offered are liberal enough to bring out a lange exhibit, and a large exhibit ought to bring dut a good attendance. There is enough fine stock in the Concho country to open the eyes of outsiders who have not kept up with the progress of that part of the state, and the products of the earth will serve to show the agri cultural and horticultural possibilities of the soil that is watered by the Conchos. Chas, F. Potter, secretary, San Angelo, will furnish catalogues and such other information as may be wanted.

##  <br>  member of the compary. CHICAGO, ILL. Prempt ateretion. 

## LIVE STOCK GOMMISSION

Messks. Kirkpatrick \& Son of Hoge, Kansas, who put an advertisement in the Stock Journal about a month ago, write: "We have been pleased with the responses from the ad. You have made one sale for us in Mex-ico-a Holstein bull, "Clay's Pride." We shipped on Monday of this week to Frank B. James, Monclova, Mex., agent M. I. railway The bull goes to a wealthy ranchman, and we think will give good report of himself in the far-off land. He is a large fine-styled animal and is well bred. We are in hopes that he will prepare the way for further sales in that country. Our sales have been encouraging. We _sold two young Holsteins this week The call for pigs is good, and we are unable to fill all our orders for Shropshires.

## Texas.

Occasionally, the Stock Journal spreads itself out over a very large territory, and this is one of the occasions. Texas is a big state, but it is pretty thoroughly covered by the Stock Journal, this week, and covered in a manner that, we believe, will bring beneficial results to the whole state.
This paper believes in Texas; believes that it is just at the outset of a career of grandeur that will, ere the nineteenth century shall have drawn to a close, put it serenely at the head of the roster of American states in population, if not in material wealth. We have had some hard rubs, but the day has gone by when sneers are pointed at Texas. Formerly, to say "Go to Texas!" was accounted profane language. Now, the man who goes to Texas is a lucky rascal, if he carries a little money with him, and invests it in lands.
We have room for millions of people, and the Stock Journal invites them to come, and in this edition of the paper , presents a number of good arguments to show them that their earthly welfare will be promoted by coming. Join the procession, men, before it is too late to get a place in the ranks.

## Archer County Wheat.

Mr. D. C. Plumb, of the firm of Clark \& Plumb, who own a large pasture and herd of cattle in Archer county, returned a few days ago from an extended trip North and East. While in Chicago, Mr. Plumb sent a sample of Archer county wheat to the WashburnCrosby Co., one of the largest milling companies of Minneapolis, asking them to examine the wheat closely, analyzing it if necessary, and give him their views as to its quality. The following was their reply:

Minneapolis, MinN., Sept. 2,18 , 18 go.
Plumb, Esq., Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Ill: D. C. Plumb, Esq,.,Grand Pacific Hotel, chicago, III:
DEAR SIR-We are in receipt of your favor of August 30th, addressed to our vice-presiof August 30th, addressed to our vice-presi-
dent, Mr. Dunwoody; also have have sample of wheat, which has been examined carefully by our wheat experts and head-millers.
by We are unable to give you a chemical We are unable to give you a chemical our opinion as to its being of excellent quality for milling purposes.
It comp ares fovorably with our Nó, I Northern of last crop, and would command good price in our market.

The above letter is simply one more testimonial, and, being from good authority, is a very strong one in favor of the Wichita coun try for wheat growing.

## Protection to Cattle.

In recent conversation with an observant cattleman who has traveled over Nebraska, we obtained several "pointers" for enterprising cattlemen, that, when given to them through the Stock Journal, will be of value if heeded.
The first is this: Cattle, if they are to be kept in good flesh, must be protected against northers. This may not be possible for the ranchman with 10,000 cattle to care for, but, it is easily practicable for the stock farmer who has 500 or less cattle to put on the market in early spring.
Now, the way this is done in Nebraska costs so little that it is not worth while counting. A long row of stakes cut along the banks of the nearest stream, is driven in the ground in a suitable spot, and wheat straw, fit for little else, is piled up against these stakes, thus
affording not only a good wind-break, but also affording not only a good wind-break, but also
giving the stock something to munch. As giving the stock something to munch. As
some of these breaks are 500 or 600 yards long, and shelter hundreds of cattle. In some parts of Texas, it is true, we raise no wheat, and therefore wheat straw is not to be had, but this suggestion is for the benefit of those counties where wheat is raised, as it is chiefly in these counties that stock farming is carried
on.
With a refrigerator at Fort Worth in operation that will consume 200 beeves a day, a good market will be provided all through the winter, and stockmen must supply this market with Texas beeves. Cattle that go into winer in good order can be kept fat by proper protection from northers, and with a little feeding on cottonseed, soghum, Johnson grass, or silage. The economical methods of other cattlemen must be adopted in Texas, if we would reap the full benefit of the advantages that nature has given us.

## How Men Get Rich.

If the Stock Journal were to tell the marvelous tales it could tell, of the advance in land values in certain parts of Texas, within the last
two or three years, it would strain the credulity of the reader. Land that has literally "jumped" from $\$ 2$ to $\$ 25$ an acre in a year is a common enough thing; and from $\$$ ro to $\$ 100$, or from $\$ 50$ to $\$ 1,000$ an acre, in the neighborhood or some of the new towns, are not unusual occurrences. Men have waked up and found themselves rich on an investment of a few hundred dollars in Texas lands.
The process is still going on-in fact, it has hardly begun. There are millions and millions of dollars to be made by judicious investments in Texas real estate, in town lots, acreage additions to cities, cultivated farms, or Western wild lands.
There are millions of acres of good farming land in Texas, as good as a plow was ever
stuck into, that may be bought for $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 5$ an acre, depending on its nearness to railroads. Nearly all of the public domain of the United States is taken up, and farms in the Northwestern new states cannot be had for less than $\$ 10$ to $\$ 25$ an acre. The ever-westward-flowing tide of population must have homes and land to cultivate. The tide is already turning southwest to Texas, to a genial climate, productive soil, and cheap land. But, with this increasing demand, it will not long remain cheap. Texas grew in population from 1880 to $\mathbf{1 8 9 0}$ from $\mathbf{I}, 550,000$ to about $2,900,000$, which means an addition of about $\mathbf{I}, 3$ co,ooo people. There are twenty states, each of which has fewer people, all told, than were hdded to the population of Texas in ten years. Where there is a steady flow of immigration, land must go up in price.
This fact is keenly appreciated by men with money to invest, who are quietly buying up land in the Western counties of Texas and waiting to get rich by the contributions of others, who will build up the country and in crease tenfold the value of their holdings. Where the rate of state taxation is but 30 cents
on the hundred dollars, county taxes merely nominal, and the assessment about one-thir the actual value of the property, they can easily afford to hold these investments, and wait to have riches thrust upon them. And, of course, it is a perfectly legitimate way of making money. It is simply "taking time by the fore-
Railroads are pointing out West and Northwest, in the great unsettled area, and people follow them, towns spring up, farms are opened, and the wilderness is a wilderness no longerand the harvest, rich and abundant, is at hand for the man who planted his dollars in these lands before the rush for them began.

## Building a Reservoir. <br> Fisher County Call.

We understand that Mr. J. S. McCall of Colorado City is having an enormous dam
built across the Buffalo creek on his ranch in this county. The dam is now nearing completion and it is thought by those, who have seen it that it will stand. The late rains have put about fifteen feet of water in it in depth and it reaches back a great distance covering in all several acres of land. No doubt hundreds of people will visit it. We intend to go or send a representative to see it and learn all about it when it is finished.
New Mexico cattle-raisers are taking their cattle to the Oklahoma settlers in the country about Rothwell, under agreement to winter them in small bunches. The settlers are to get $\$ 3$ a year per head for grazing them, which is a pretty good-price; but if any cattle are missing, and the settlers cannot produce its hide and show that death came from natural cauess, he is to pay $\$ 10$ apiece for each missing animal. A hard winter and a heavy mortality would "bust" a good many of the settlers, unless they could produce the skins-which they are not likely to always do. It is a pretty risky business.

Land around Colorado City that could have been bought a year ago for $\$ 2$ and $\$ 3$ an acre, is now held at $\$ 10$ and $\$ 12$, and the increase in the next year will be just as great. It is a good investment.

## Sheep, Cheap Sheep!

We have one flock of 9000 , another of 18,000, all well-bred Spanish Merino 6 to 7 pound shearing sheep, that we will sell at $\$ 2$ per head. The ranch or range can be either bought or leased on favorable terms.

Fort Worth Investment
fort Worth Investment C : C

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## CHICAGO MARKET LETTER.

## U. S. Yards, Chicago, Lle

 Sept. 15, 1890.Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal Gregory Cooley \& Co. sold 50 Texas steers, 1032 tts, $\$ 2.55$
Scaling \& Tamblyn sold 51 cows, 723 tbs, $\$ 1.95$.
Keenan \& Sons sold 21 stags, $136 \mathrm{fbs}, \$ 2.35$ 157 steers, 1099 lbs , \$; Mayer \& Drumm, 50 steers, 1071 Its, \$3; Shepherd, 74 steers, 934 tibs, \$2.65.
Godair, Harding \& Co, sold for B J liur roughs, 310 goats, at $\$ 1.50$ per head.
Greer, Mills \& Co. sold 27 steers, 881 tbs at $\$ 2.60$; Solstein, 98 steers, $958 \mathrm{tbs}, \$ 2.85$ J Brown, 64 calves, 274 lbs , $\$ 3.121 / 2$; J W Crisp 25 steers, - Its, $\$ 2.25 ; 57$ cows, 698 ths, $\$ 1.75$; A B Robertson, 30 cattle, 898 tbs , $\$ 2.25$; 21 cows, 698 its, $\$ 1.75$; 16 bulls, 993 lbs, \$1.25.
The James H. Campbell Co. sold for M W Hale, 94 steers, $1187 \mathrm{Hbs}, \$ 2.65 ; 50$ steers, 950 tbs , $\$ 2.6$; C W Turner, 828 calves, 197 ths, $\$ 3.50$.
C. L. Shattuck, \& Co. sold for H Scott, 167 steers, $78 \mathrm{O} \mathrm{tbs}, \$ 2.45$.
The Evans-Snider-Buel Co. sold for the Cragin Cattle Co., 59 Indians, 1312 Hbs , at $\$ 3.50 ; 2 \mathrm{j} 7$ cows, 88 olbs , $\$ 2.10$; O J Bryan, 56 steers, $824 \mathrm{llss}, \$ 2.30$; Brownson Cattle Co. 108 cows, $791 \mathrm{tbs}, \$ 2.90$; 108 cows, 799 tbs , $\$ \mathrm{I} .85$; Dougherty 70 steers, $858 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.50$; 127 steers, $866 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.45 ; 326$ cows, 776 lbs , $\$ 2.05$; 195, $785 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 1.95$; 19 bulls, 1084 ths, \$1.60; 2 I bulls, $1048 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ \mathrm{I} .50$
The American Live Stock Commission Co. sold for the Hansford Land \& Cattle Co., 66 steers, 1043 lbs, $\$ 2.60 ;$ W B \& G S White, 216 calves, 224 lbs, $\$ 3.25$; Day \& C., 131 steers, 98 I libs, $\$ 2.75$; 132 , Ho9 libs, $\$ 2.65$ R. Strahorn \& Co. sold 84 steers, 1687 lbs at $\$ 2.60$; J C La Croix, 26 steers, 865 lbs, $\$ 2.15 ; \mathrm{D}$ Waggoner, \& Son, 92 yearling,
$4 \$ 2 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 1.65 ; 20$ calves, $366 \mathrm{lss}, \$ 1.65$.
The Texas Live Stock Commission Co. so
221 steers, $1076 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.60$; 22, $967 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.50$; $49,978 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.45 ; 28,845 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.40 ; 48$, $918 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.40 ; 2 \mathrm{I}, 877 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.25 ; 26$ cattle, ${ }^{78 \mathrm{I}} \mathrm{llss}$, $\$ 2.20 ; 63$ cows, $675 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.40$
There is very little change in the market for fine stock, but there is one thing certain, there is no demand for grade bulls, and probably never will be again. There is a fair demand for choice breeding stock, and breeders are weeding out the poor animals from their herds more freely than ever before. The Mallory Son \& Zimmerman Co., Chicago live stock commission merchants, say: Buyers cannot be too careful in purchasing common to fair cattle, as the demand is very small, and very often they are hard to sell even at low prices. There is still a wide range in prices between cattle of similar weights, and our readers must grade their stock properly or they will be disappointed. The recent rains and warm weather has considerably improved the corn crop, and it is thought that in many sections, where 30 days ago it was considered a failure, that most of the fields will make from one-quarter to onehalf a crop. Many places in the corn belt will have a full crop of corn, and the general impression seems to warrant a better crop than any one has been figuring on. Pastures are also in good shape, and we see no good reason why cattle should not be held back until they are suitable for the market. We believe it will pay to make cattle good before shipping them, even at the advanced prices for corn.
Best native steers recently sold at $\$ 5 @ 5.371 / 2$. Best Western rangers, $\$ 4.25$. Best hogs, $\$ 4.75$. Best sheep, $\$ 5.1$. Jesse H. Pressnall of San Antonio, Texas, marketed a trainload of Texas cattle Thursday. He leaves
for home to-night, having spent several day here looking after real estate interests. Mr Pressnall has cattle in the Indian Territory, but says cattle owners can easily get their catthe all out before December, the time to which the president granted an extension.
A good many cows, heifers, yearlings and calves are being marketed from the range sec tions, but not as many as a year ago. There is a reaction in the demand for such properties and some managers think they have sacrificed their herds too heavily.

## ST. LOUIS MARKET LETTER.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal
East St. Louis, Ill., Sep. 15, 1890.
The movement of Texas and Indian catthe has been more lively during the week ending Saturday night, and this market has received a fairer share than for some
time past. The larger portion of the stock brought here, however, have been inferio in grade, but in the face of this fact prices have been kept fully up to the top notch, when other markets are brought into consideration. All shippers know that St. Louis must necessarily respond to the move ments of the Chicago market, and when with an almost unlimited supply to pick from at the latter point, a small number of
sales show higher figures than St. Louis. It must be borne in mind that the St. Louis supply it not only limited, but has a larger proportion of poor cattle. Cattle received much better than any received before this season, and have sold readily at good
figures. The
The quotations are sufficiently well indiated by the following recent sales
The James H. Campbell Co., sold for Skinner, Vinita, I T, 4, $952 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 1.75 ; 21$, $802 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.25$; Turner, Muscogee, 25 steers, $1072 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.80$; 5 steers, $962 \mathrm{lbs}, 275$; 6 steers, 986 lbs , $\$ 275$; 5 steers, 900 lbs , $\$ 2.75$; Miller, Okmulgee, I T, 84, 1106, lbs, $\$ 3.20 ; 3,1016$, lbs, $\$ 2.50$; Sever, Muscogee, $212,1135 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 3.4561018 \mathrm{lbs}$,
$\$ 2.25$; Grayson, Eufaula, $20,931 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.40$; $20,965 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.871 / 2 ; 20,877 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.371 / 2$; Turner, Muscogee, 4 cows, $802 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 1.90$; 5 cows, 838 lbs , $\$ 1.50$; 5 steers, 1074 lbs , $\$ 2.70$; $\mathbf{7}^{7}$ heifers, 655 lbs , $\$ 1.90$; Bird \& Mertz, San Angelo, 167 steers, 1047 lbs, $\$ 2.80$; 165 steers, 1058 lbs, $\$ 2.80$; Skinner © Hays, Vinita, 22, 1131 lbs , $\$ 2.85$; Skinner, Vinita, $50,977 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.621 / 2 ; 24,1000 \mathrm{lbs}$, $\$ 2.621 / 2$; Schreiner, Kerrville, Texas, 21 $957 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.60$; Todd, Chelsea, I T, 2,865
$\mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.50 ; 20,1026 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.70 ; 5,850 \mathrm{lbs}$, $\$ 2.40$; Grayson, Eufaula, 45, 951 lbs , $\$ 2.50$; 5, $976 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2$.
Scaling \& Tamblyn sold for Hutchinson \& R., Decatur, 31 yearlings, 466 lbs , $\$ 1.65$; 76 calves, $\$ 6$; Rhoton, Iatan, Texas, 266 goats, 68 lbs , $\$ 2$; Williams, Snyder, Texas, 10 bulls, $1030 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 1.35$; 227 calves, $\$ 4.75$; 72 cows, $630 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 160 ; 11$ cows, 588 lbs , $\$ 1.60$; 14 cows, 536 lbs , $\$ 2$; Isaacs, Snyder, 22 calves, $\$ 4.75$; Webb, Bellevue, 27 cows, $692 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.15$; R Houston, Bellevue, 28 cows, $714 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.15$; F Houston, Bellevue, 73 calves, $\$ 6.50$; Webb \& Houston, Bellevue, 111, $1001 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.50$; King, Greenville, 19 cows, $611 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2 ; 81$ cows, 813 lbs , $\$ 2.35$; Snider, Albany, 24, $899 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.50$, Laroe, Wills Point, 74, 975 lbs , $\$ 2.55$; Silverstein \& Co, Dallas, $23,873 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.18$ Hensley, Gainesville, 20, $960 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.70$ 3, $853 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.15$; $18,399 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.15$; 33,635 lbs, $\$ 2.30$; 6 bulls, 1128 lbs , $\$ 1.70$; Dillon, Gainesville, 24 cows, $705 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2$; Budd Bellevue, 45 cows, 725 lbs , $\$ 2$; Orton Bellevue, 21, 758 lbs, $\$ 2.50$; Wilson, Tay
lor, 55, $706 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 1.90 ; 48,833 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.25$ $7,1014 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 1.85$; Smith, Muscogee, 24, $1033 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.75$; (23) $1083 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 3.20$; 23, $1206 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 3.40$; Hall, Vinita, 49, 972 lbs , $\$ 2.80$; Burnett, Henrietta, 221, 972 lbs , $\$ 2.60 ; 22,980 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.65$; Server, Taylor, $50,938 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.60 ; 22,1095 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.65$.
Evans-Snider-Buell-Co, sold for Taylor, Pilot Point, Texas, 22 steers, 1066 lbs , $\$ 2.80 ; 10$ cows, 788 lbs , $\$ 2.10$; 11 cows, 914 lbs, $\$ 2.60$; McShane \& Sherwood, Pilot Point, Texas, $54,559 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.10 ; 92,938 \mathrm{lbs}$, $\$ 2.60 ; 24,919 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.70$; Davidson, Coleman, $31,751 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 1.95$; Paramore, Leliaetta, I T, 107 calves, $\$ 6.12 \frac{1}{2} ; 94$ calves, $\$ 6 ; 98$ calves, $\$ 6.121 / 2$; Tandy, Haskell, Texas, 96 , $132 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 4.25$; Pérryman, Red Fork, I T, 23, \$986, 2.80; I augherty, Catoosa, I T, 92 calves, $\$ 5.75$; Hitson, Leliaetta, I T, 108 calves, $\$ 5.70$; Daugherty, Catoosa, I T, 108 calves, each, $\$ 5.50 ; 25$ cows, $804 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 1.65$. Cassidy Bros \& Co sold for Skiles \& Stark, Stoney, Texas, $26,950 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.40 ; 23,890$
$\mathrm{lbs} \$ 2.40 ; 11,903 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.50 ; 14,874 \mathrm{lbs}$, $\$ 2.50 ; 14$ calves, each $\$ 5.50 ; 21,856 \mathrm{lbs}$, $\$ 2.25$; Waggoner \& Son, Decatur, 101, 992 lbs, $\$ 2.65 ; 199$ cows and heifers, 885 lbs , $\$ 2.20 ; 21$ bulls, $1170 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 1.50$; 159 calves, each, $\$ 7.50 ; 26$ heifers, $625 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.25 ; 73$ cows, $842 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.10 ; 29$ heifers, 643 lbs , $\$ 2.121 / 2$; Burnett, Fort Worth, 176 calves, each, $\$ 6.00$; Burnett, Henrietta, $42,492 \mathrm{lbs}$, $\$ 1.65$; Gibson \& Cowan, Gowden, and others, Wagoner, I T, 100 steers, 1010 lbs , $\$ 2.65$; 198 cows, 807 lbs , $\$ 1.80$; Yeargain, Talsas, I T, 17 cows, 882 lbs , $\$ 2.30$; Halsell, Vinita, I T, 85 steers, $1155 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 3 ; 83$ steers, $1159 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 3 ; 61$ steers, 1177 lbs , $\$ 3$; 48 steers, $1171 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 3 ; 36$ steers, 1130 lbs , $\$ 3$; Blackstone, Muscogee, 26, 957 lbs , $\$ 2.75$; Davis, Tulsa, 24 cows and heifers, 916 lbs , $\$ 2.60$; Blackstone, Webber Falls, I T, 23 steers, $1116 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 3.10 ; 23,1077 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 3.10$; Blackstone \& Co, Muscogee, I T, 76, 898 lbs, $\$ 2.50$; Blackstone, Muscogee, I T, 26, $917 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.50$; Burnett, Fort Worth, 384, 967 lbs , $\$ 2.60$; Harrold \& East, Fort Worth, 161, $945 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.50 ; 13$ cows, $733 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 1.90$; Parkinson, Red Fork, I T, 19 steers, 1119 lbs, $\$ 3.10 ; 15$ cows, $780 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2 ; 20$ calves, $\$ 5.12 \frac{1}{2}$; Hallsell, Tulsa, 27 steers, 1031 lbs, $\$ 3 ; 312,1152 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 3$.

## Don’t Keep Poor Cows.

The butter yield of particular cows is not a matter of curiosity, but one of importance. It is important in two ways: To indicate what the cow is doing for the dairy, and as a breeder. With this last point stockmen handling registered stock are especially concerned. Stock journals constantly allude to official tests of particular cows and the advertisements of breeders cite these tests as proofs of high quality of their stock The best man is he who has the best cow, the best cow the one with the best record and the best record the one that scores the most butter. This is all in the right direction. If I am a buyer I shall want to know other things: Whether the cows are strong and healthy, whether they have a tendency to lameness and whether in our New Eng land winters they will require flannel underwear or overcoats to keep them comfortable in addition to good stabling.
Let us suppose that two cows yield 25 pounds of butter each per week. The cows stand alike on the test, but if one lot of butter has 2 per cent. of water more than the other, a difference which is quite common in the various churnings of cream from a single herd, there is a difference, in an actual yield of butter fat ot eight ounces per week. This is not a large difference, but
weighed down to the ounce. In a test recently made in Connecticut, the butter of one cow showed 20 per cent. of water, while that of another, tested at the same time, only 12 to 13 per cent. Now 20 pounds of butter with 13 per cent. of water is as high a yield of butter fat as 21 pounds and iI ounces of butter containing 20 per cent. of water.
When breeders of milk cows want official tests of dairy cows the agricultural experis ment stations will gladly co-operate to determine the actual butter fat produced. In this as in other matters connected with the dairy interests, the Connecticut experiment station isn't merely ready, it is anxious to co-operate with creameries or owners of private herds in working out the problem which modern dairying is constantly rais-ing.-E. H. Jenkins, in Farm and Home.

Best set teeth, $\$ 10$; filling one-half the \& McDaniels, City National Bank building.

The census will not only tell us how many sheep were killed by dogs within the past year but will tell you how many dogs it took to do it, says the Kansas Farmer. Leaving out the dogs harbored in cities, it will, without doubt, be shown that there are more dogs than sheep on the farms of the United States. Sheep pay, dogs don'tIt was a rule of Ricardo that to be success ful in business we must cut off losses and let profits run on.

To Exchange-430 acres of good, timbered land, 7 miles from Georgetown, to exchange for cattle or horses. Address,
$\qquad$
Silver City (Nev.) Enterprise: Alex. Cameron has purchased Bob Steele's inter est in the L S cattle on Bear Creek. The grass was so high on the range that Bob found great difficulty in catching calves, which is probably his reason for disposing of his interest.
Have two good stone stores, well located and rented, in Georgetown, for sale. Will take $\$ 10$, ooo, and one-third in other property if desirably located. Address,

John C. Penn, Georgetown, Texas.
Phoenix (Ariz.) Republican:-Cattle are finding ready sale in the valley at present.
G. T. Peter has sold to Bart \& Cresswell 150 head of feeding steers and dry cows E. T. Mills to Sam Webb, 60 head of mixed cattle; Cline Brothers to Godman \& Co., 120 head of steers, and to E. J
Edwards 90 head. The prices brought are Edwards 90 head. The prices brought are understood to range about $\$ 1,65$ per 100 They were all from the lower Tonto creek range.

A good ranch of 840 acres, 100 acres in cul. ivation, for sale or trade. Address,

John C. Penn, Land Agent, Georgetown, Texas

Caution.-Buy only Dr. Isaac Thomp son's Eye Water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genuine.

Some time ago Col. R. H. Purington, of Trinidad, sold to John Taylor a flock of one-year-old wethers for $\$ 2.50$ per head. Tayor kept the wethers till he sheared from their backs this seasun eleven and a quarter pounds each of wool. This was sold for leven and a half cents per pound. Later Now, who will say that this was not a ggod speculation?

Letters of inquiry regarding Texas, her lands, live stock, resources, etc., promptly and correctly answered by the Fort Worth Investment Co.

## Mr. Courtenay Speaks.

## Miles City, Mont., August 2

 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 5 th, in reply to my telegram or Jthe 4th, Mr. Buster wired me: "Your buye (Mr. Morris) can have option asked for, but must take all the spayed three and four-yearold 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 15 th 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.
fter
a number of telegrams had been ex changed-nearly 40 altogether in connection with this matter-Mr. Buster telegraphed me on June 19th: "Prices too low, but am in-
duced to accept. What terms do you propose? duced to accept. What terms do you propose? 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. Moiris executed contracts in duplicate and made an advance 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 $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ 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 necessary or of any importance tomention any and approved by Mr. Morrts' 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 6co 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 in direct 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 \& Cat-
tle Co., July I, the president of the company, tle Co., July i, the president of the company 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, "i regard it contract."
I demand a fair square deal in this matter without any shuffling or evasion, and I am de termined to have it, too.

William Courtenay.

## Northern Citizens of Texas.

Among the uninformed there is a feeling that the Northern immigrant to Texas come among a people who are socially and politically prejudiced against him, and that his residence in this state is made very uncomcortable, 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 tes timony of the thousands of Northerner 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 proceed

## ings were had:

There was a large and enthusiastic at tendance. Mr. T. J. Alexander was elected chairman and E. J. Marshall secretary. A committee on resolutions was appointed, who reported as follows
" Whereas, thronghout a great portion o the United States erroneous ideas prevail a to the state of Texas, its people, its climate therein ; therefore be it
" Resolved, by the Northern residents now residing in Texas, and now in conventio assembled at Lampasas, Texas, as follows itan state. While a very large proportion itan state. While a very large proportion
of its population have come from the. Southern states, still an emigrant from the Northern states, still an emigrant from the North comed as are those from the other sta and his social and businessstanding hate, such as his character and business here-ar tions 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 inter-
course with them we have been made tofeel and appreciate that we are all one people, 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 mattors 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 country
" 3 . That there is no country that offers o many inducements as Texas to the indusrious and enterprising who may be seeking To the home-seeker it offers rich lands at low prices; to the live stock raiser it offers the mest grazing lands in the world; to the capestablishment of all kinds of industrial ell terprises. Its rich valleys and prairies are
to be brought into cultivation, its mines are o be developed, factories are to be built to atilize its iron, cotton, wool, and other raw material; its railroads are to be constructed and its towns and cities built. The devel: opment of all its great resources will give to
the capitalists the safest of investments, and the capitalists the safest of investments, and will give profitable employment to millions of people.
4. That it is the sense of this conyention 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 o communicate with other local committees throughout the state that may be organized. tion that a local organization be effected in each county of the state to confer with the permanent committee in order that their the purposes of this conved in carrying out he purposes of his convention,
6. That a committee of seiven be ap. pointed by the chairman of this convention o prepare and issue an address diregted
more especially to Northern people, sefting more especially to Northern people, seving
forth fully the advantages and opportunities forth fuly the advantages and opportunities
presented by our adopted state to the farmer stock-rdiser, manufacturer, capitalist, busihess man, and, in fact, to all persons seeking to better their condition; and that the nished to the newspapers, smmie to be fur eties, boards of trade, and to all organiza.
tions
state.
The tee appointed A permanent organization was then efrected, Mr. J. Giffen being appointed president, T. J. Alexander, vice-president, E. Marshall, secretary. 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 larve 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 cholēra 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 saniary 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 the scours so bady tinly disgusting sight. Is such pork fit for the human stomach? Hog cholera is the result of filthy feeding, and were I a feeder 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 miention 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.
Western hog feeding friends, keep your hogs in health and give us clean pork, or permit
shame.

For Sale-A magnificent ranch and farm of $2560^{\circ}$ acres, 100 acres in cultivation, 2,coo 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 of hogs, and 15 or 20 horses and mares of hogs, and 15 or 20 horses and mares.
dress, JoHN C. PENN, Land Agent, Gcorgetown, Texas.
fine piece of business property in Wichita Falls for sale at $\$ 80$ on, and will take $\$ 2.00$ worth of in the trade. For further particulars, address $\underset{\text { Land Agent, Georgetown, Texas. }}{\text { JNo. C. Penn, }}$


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$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { GEO. A. EDDY, } \\ \text { H. C. CROSS, }\end{array}\right\}$ Receivers.
J. J. FREY, $\begin{gathered}\text { Gen. Supt. }\end{gathered}$ Sedalia, Mo. $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { J. Wal. Wraf. Man } \\ \text { Gen. }\end{array}\right.$ H. P. HUGHES,
Ass't Gen'1 Pass Ag't,
GASTON MESLIER
Gent


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THE EAST AND THE WEST.

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Pullman Buffet Sleeping cars through between St. Louis (via Texarkana) and Deming, New
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 $\$ 60$

# CROWIDE <br>  <br> UTMOST <br>  

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FROM CELLAR TO DOME, AND
FROM CENTER TO CIRCUMFERENCE,
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.

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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. TAYIOR,

405 and 407 Houston, through to 404 Main Street,

## 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 tnese 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 individuols 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, loang the valley of the Elkhorn river, but it becomes rare west of Long Pine, near the rooth 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 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 (Eatonia 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 fre quent 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 long. folia), and wild wheat grass (Agropyrum glaucum). The same writer states that the pre vailing 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 ths big blue-stem, and bearing the name turkey-foot grass (Andropogan halli), and growing very commonly upon the prairies. Salt grass (Distichlis spicata) is also quite conmon in localitles 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 (Buch'loe 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, Mühlenberg grass (Muhlenbergia glomerata), wild rye, and switch grass. The growth was described as very even, from $21 / 2$ 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 v!cninity 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 Keetucky 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, san grass, turkey-foot, salt grass, buffalo grass, Muhlenberg grass, and wild blue grass. will, indeed, be strange if from these the agriculturist of the plains is not able to develo several valuable grasses for common cultiva tion. 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 possible 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- 1 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 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 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, 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 is spread. We understand some of Mr. Curningham'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

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 it its condition is not known.
$\qquad$

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

## \section*{A Range Cattle Quest.} New York Tribune. <br> New York Tribune.

How will a grade of catle be obtained .
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 placed on Shorthorn 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:
Whereas, it has been represented to me that by reason of drouth, which has prevailcd 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 out let 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 onehalf thereof, and December 1, next, to the residue ther
employees.

## Beantiful 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 sightly a collection of cattle as can be found anywhere. Of the Jerseys there are twenty-three head, the cows all being in full milk ${ }_{3}$ 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.


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# 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 HBIGHTS! 

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

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

## -FIVE HUNDRED LOTS AT \$150 PER LOT.

Each lot $50 \times 125$ 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,

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Misis Ofire Positiriely 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 $\$ 1500$ twostory house, of 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.
RTM PTR PROSPECT HEIGHTS IS ONLY TWO MILES from the business center. No rivers to cross, High, healthy, and sightly. Overlooks the entire 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.

## 

Ground Floor Commercial Club Building, 6th St., Bet. Main and Honston,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.


## KENTUCKY HORSE NEWS.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 13, 1890.
While out at the Agricultural and Me chanical 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 af forded, and the glory they attained. Then it was we witnessed and 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 raçe. 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 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 draw back 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-yearold record in a race, $2.14 \frac{1}{2}$, 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 $2.14 \frac{2}{2}$, 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, 2.261, by Sidney Sternberg, before leaving here on Tuesday, 2.331 $, 2.27 \frac{1}{2}, 2.28 \frac{1}{2}$. 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 walkover 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
filly, Laughter, by Lisbon, for $\$ 2500$. 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, con-
sisting 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 or 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-yearold 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 year, and perhaps any year, and well worth the money paid for her.
Dandy Jim, by Young Jim, dam by Daniel Lambert, with a reccord of $2.19 \frac{1}{2}$, was bought at one of Woodard's sales in this city
a year or two ago for $\$ 80$. 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 chollers.
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 guarant
cannot get it, send direct to
ensen \& Co.,
Burton, Texas.
Texas in 1880 and 1890.
Dallas News
mbers, the
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 $f_{\text {raction per cent. The scholastic popula- }}$ tion in 1880 was 243,000 , and in 1890 it is 562,000 . Rate of increase, 131 per cent. Taxable values in 1880 aggregated $\$ 311$,-
ooo, ono in 1890 they aggregated $\$ 765$,ooo,000; in 1890 they aggregated $\$ 765,-$
ooo,ooo, 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 $\$ 73^{1}, 000$ 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 I, 1890. In June, when the federal census was made, the pop-
tation, 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. <br> Throckmorton Time

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 Throckmor-
ton county, worth from $\$_{3}$ to $\$_{4}$ per acre. It would be good financial policy for the owners to sell those high-priced lands and inves 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 as 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, withoat 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 ThomasJ. Goree read a paper, in which some gratifying statements are made regarding a much-neglected industry in our state. He feels assured that almast 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 $400,0 \approx 0$ 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 3 ist parallel, at least, as much more sugar lands, making a grand total of $1,000,0<0$ acres.

Major Goree's experience in the cultivation of sugar cane in Texas entitles him to be good authoritiy on the subject, and he is not regarded as an enthusiast on any question. According to his figures, in 1888430 acres on the Harlem farm, Fort Bend county, netted $\$: 67$, 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 $\$ 8$ o clear gain. The average production for these 2 years was 2325 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 $2,00 \supset$ 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 "Whalebone," for $\$ 500$.

Attention is invited to our card on page 8. All correspondence is promptly attend commission merchants, Chicago, Kansas City, and National Stock Yards, Ill.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

## 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 Chicego millionaire cattle dealer and the head of the James H. Campbell Company, of Chichago, 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 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 interhis father's firm, which was the buying of cattle.
Three years ago the firm sent him to England to take charge of a number of cat-
tle which were being sent there, and it was while on this mission that the interesting events, which led up to the wedding of yesterday; tonk place. After transacting the
business of the firm, he found himself in 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 invita-
tion, 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 atten tion anywhere, he was an object of interest
to all who attended the show. One day, 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, oc-
cupied 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 check ing 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. Camp. bell, 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 wculd be raised.

Mr. Campbell returned to Chicago, where he has been ever since, until his arrival in this city Sazurday. 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 then start in the city for two days, and

## ROUTED BY A TEXAS STEER.

Very Singular Occurrence on the
Plains and an Example of Boldness.
The finest rope-swinger 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 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

Mill Iron ranch cow, 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 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 ${ }^{-1}$ 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, hlame 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 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 believa 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 severai omersaults, and finally drove 'em into the timber. We could hear ssem bellowing, growling, and snarling, butnone 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.
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## 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 rolicking 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 purebred Hereford, Shorthorn, Holstein, PolledAngus, 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 21,1850 , 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 $\xrightarrow[\text { F. P. Holland, Sect'y. }]{\text { lage }}$

A contract has been made at Greely, Col., for 110, coo 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 sucsess 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 sel
dom or never fail of a crop. dom 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 win ter 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 $\$ 22,0<0$ 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 radi
should be made suddenty.
A South Carolina darky 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
home, and hived the smarm of bees.
Kanssas Farmer:-On the feed question a friend writes us from Coffey county that im-
mense 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. cattle and sheep, can put them through the winter well on good corn fodder alone, so far 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

> A Big Texas Land Sememe.

## for the purpose fale ever made, if the area

of the land is taken into consideration. "He is
closeted 'with Mr. R. R. Conklin, of the Jarvi-

## he is to meet (iustave kanger, of New York,

well known throughout the East and South as held with the representatives of Lombard Inand Mr. Ranger are unable to make satisfac. tory arrangements in Kansas City, they will go to London and Berlin to organize a stock company, stocked for $£ 300,000$.
Mr. Speck and Mr. Ranger have obtained an option upon $700,0=0$ acres in the extreme Northwestern part of Texas. The purchase
price is said to be $\$ 875$, coo, or $\$ 1.25$ an acre, The land until recently has been in the possession of a New York syndicate. It was ac-
quired 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 $\$ 350$,oco 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 agricultutal territorys will be leased to cattlemen for 7 and 8 gent, per acre, and afterward it will be improved and cut up for farms and villages. The in tention is to develop the land to correspond with the general development of the South west. 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 sheet Fort Worth, Texas.

## FOR SAEE 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 7503 head of mixed cattle that we are offering at a great bargain and on exceptionally easy terms.
This herd was rased 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 wis 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.
Ci
2 years old.
2 years old
1 -yeer-old
Cows from 3 to 7 years old
Heifers 2 years old.
Calves.
Bulls.
Including dne-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
annum. The horses, consisting of about 75 head of good ponies, will be sold with the herd at $\$ 3^{\circ}$ per head.
urchasers can have the use of the ranch mprovements, consisting of good houses, cor-
rals, etc., free of charge Considering the quality of these cattl large proportion of steers, terms, etc., this is certain ly a rare bargain.
For ferther particulars
, address or call o
Nhtatorium building, Fort Worth, Tex.
Transfers of Jersey Cattle.
The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle to purchasers in Texas 5 reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. I, Broadway, New lork, for the
week ending September

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

Victor Pogis Hugo, 18,615 , A. L.eGory to
v. Berry, Crockett.

Tarquinosie, 58,012,

## Anno Domini, 1919.

Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, August $1_{3}$. The Louisiana State Lottery company is peculiarly an institution of Louisiana. Its interest in its charities and the popular apprecia-
tion of the company's efforts to advance the tion of the company's efforts to advance the
interests of the state are too well-known to be interests of the state are too well-known to be
controverted at this late day. The legislature controverted at this late day. One le roth of of Louisiana before adjourning on the 1oth of
July of this year, ordered that an amendment july of this year, ordered that an amendment
to the constitution of the state be submitted to the people at an election in 1892 , oarrying the charter of the company up to the year
1819. In the meanwhile the present charter 1819. In the meanwhile the present charter
does not expire tll the first of January, 1895 . Thes not erpire tlll the first of January, 1895 .
There will not be the slighest change in the There will not be the slighest change in the
poltcy or methods of the company which, unpoitcy or methods of the company whe
der the management of Generals Beauregard der ter management of Generais beauregard regard for equity and fair business dealing, which have made the name of The Louisiana State
Lottery Company a synonym of honesty all the Lottery Company a synonym of honesty all the
world over.

## GTREAT <br>  EXPOSITION

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

 \$75,000 PRIIIIIMS and PDRSE' ' \$75,000The Great TEXAS STATE FAIR AND DALLAS EXPOSIT ON, 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, innor money will be spared by the management to secure every attraction that can interest, in-
struct 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.

## Santale 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 follow ing evening, just 23 hours for a run of $6=5$ miles; or you can reach Chicagoat 11:55 a. m. the second day out, which is a trifle over 38 hours for ic 63 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 GEO. T. NICHOLSON,
THOMPSON,
\& S. F. Ry.,
Topeka, Kansas
Galveston. Texas.

## First INational Banlx,

CORNER HOUSTON AND SECOND STREETS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $\$ 375,000$.

## SAVE YOUR GATTLE!

by makling grrong fences. No sagesnn or spreading
of
of when
Wheeler's Practical Fence Stay.

## 

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

## Thos. F. West,

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

## Wyone, McCart \& Steadman,

## Attormeys at LLaw,

Fort worth,

## Henry Michell.

Geo. Michell

## Henry Michell \& Bro.

Commission Merchants For the sale of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

Etodix Iramclimes,
P. 0. Box 624, New Orleans, La


Notice ! When orderigg Loulsama state




CHAMPION, PENNINGTGN \& CO.
Real Estate and Live Stock Brokers

[^1]
## T®XAS

## Printing and Lithographing Company,

 1605, 1607 MAIN, 1606 to 1612 RUSK STREETS,
 MANUEACTURERS OF

## Blank Books and Legal Blanks,

Job Printing and Lithographing,
WHOLESALE PAPER AND STATIONERY.
Court House and Office Furniture Almays in Stock.


SELLING AGENTS FOR
L. L. Brown Paper Co.,

Fairfield Paper Co.,

## Wooton Office Desks.

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 Iournal.
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, butt 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 soel line may
decided improvement in the wool 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, with drawn their stocks from the market, which is still further evidence that confidence is being restored with holders, and that they date.
As above stated, prices have beĕ 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 month fine, $17 @ 18 \mathrm{c}$; do
medium, 19@21c; six and eight moths 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 $22 @ 25$ c; sandy and burry $3 @ 8$ cents less than quotations; twelve months scoured, XX, 52 @ 54 c ; do $\mathrm{X}, 49 @ 5 \mathrm{Ic}$; do No. $1,46 @ 48 \mathrm{c}$; six and eight months scoured, NX, 48@ 50 c ; đo $\mathrm{X}, 46$ @48c; do
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, agains 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 Woot 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 unt1l 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.

## SHEEP AND WOOL.

Those wanting to close out their sheep are requested to correspond with the Fort Worth
Investment
According to the figures of M. J. Dooley, railway agent at San Angelo the total amount four months of April, May, June and July, 1890, was $1,988,681$ lbs.
The San Angelo Standard says: "Chas. Hobbs received the Grinnell \& Ray cllp 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 corres pond with the Fort Worth Investment Co.
San Angelo is pluming herseff because she is the biggest wool-shipping point in Texas. The figures are, San Angelo, 3,251, foo; San 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, 15 co head; to Arthur Anderson, 1000 head. He also sold To Seitz Bros. his Grierson Springs ranch.
Terms all private. Tom Powers bought 700 sheepfrom Peter MeBullum at $\$ 2.05$ per head.
People of Dallas, Oregon claim that city
handles handles more wool direct from the producer
than any city in the United States. The warethan any city in the United States. She 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 bucks for seff interest for Thave 150 smooth mooth 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' assoof wild animals. "Wo the depredations 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 othes. 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. Holcomb, of Foster county, N. D. hive, with freighsin 250 sheep, whic 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. H

## TEXAS WOOL SCOURING <br> MIII, I, $\mathbb{B}$

ments scoured before sending to Eastern markets.
$\boldsymbol{W O O L} \boldsymbol{G} \boldsymbol{L O W E R S}$ TAKE NOTICE.
FEXAS SCOURING MILLS, GALVESTON, TEXAS - Graniteville, Mass.

1001SHERMAN HALL \& CO. cumsson Hexums. 122 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILL6 Warehouse, Nos. 122 to 128 Michigan St., Nos. 45 to 53 La Salle Avenue.
Com missions one cent per pound, which includes all charges after wool is received in store until sold. Sacks furnished free to shippers. be asil or telegraph when desired
lars.
Information furnished promptly by mater

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED - LIBERAL ADVANCES.


REFERENCES. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK } \\ \text { SHOE. }\end{array}\right.$


## WOOL ${ }^{\text {Cominision }}$ Mercrants

GALVESTON, TEXAS.
a-Sole agents for Child's Sheep Dip.
W.A.ALLEN\&CO. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
WOOL
Commission Merchants.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
advices. of market furnished on request ences. The Merchants' Nationan Rankest of Chicagor-
bankers and merchants generally

Cor. Tre
Leading jewel
Livaring jeweler in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, pounted and the finest watches. Diamonds re paid for old gold and silver and mutilated coin Hlustrated catalogues sent free on application. Corespondence solicited.
has sold wool and sheep from the origina flock and increase amounting to nearly $\$ 2000$ in less than three years. His original lock 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 wil remove them to his ranch on the plains, ${ }_{\text {I }}$

Nyman wour waxem m ST. LOUIS, MO.
Consignments of Wool Solicited. Cash returns made within six days after
receipt of wool. Iiberal Advances. receipt of wool. Liberal Advances References: Dun's and Bradstreet's Agencies nad Local Banks.
Send for circuiar and Price Current.
W. F. WARNER \& CO.. WOOL.
Commission Merchants. St. LOUIS,

Cash advances made on consignments. Prompt ad[13 Correspondence solicited. है

## C. O. McCLURE.

San Antonic,
Commodious stock yards, covered pen.
Corner San Fernando and Medina Stree's. Dealer in horses and mules. Cattle and sheep, hanAgents for Wagner Bros. \& Co., Live Stock Com
dision

## N. S. BURNHAM, M. D.

Who has for so many years been principal Oculist and Aurist of Southwest Texas,
San Antonio,
has moved to Corpus Christ san Antonio, has is pred to treat all diseases of where he Nose or Throat in the most suc cessful manner.

R EADERS OF ADVERTISEMENTS in these Ran pages will greatly oblige and assist us by men-
tioning the TExas SlvF STock JourNal when writing to our advertisers.

## (

## CATTLE AND CATTLEMEN.

## D. B, Gardner, of Abilene, one of the old


Jno. W. Henderson, the first settler on Howrd, Crockett county, recently finished branding 600 calves.
Mr. A. M. Milligan writes from Richland, Navarro county, that cattle are in fire 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 gooo calves this year, which is evidence that there are yet some cattle in
that territory. that territory.
G. Oliver, of Cottonwood Fallis, 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 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, Roby (Fisher county) Call: Tom Trammell,
of Sweetwater, was in town yesterday to deof l ereetwater, warlas he sold to parties North.
He gets $\$ 10,0=0$ for the herd, and they are He gets $\$ \mathrm{ro}$,
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 accepptably, filled the place of
state agent of the Street Stable Car Coc, has state agent of the Street Stable Car Co., has
gone into other business, regretted by many
friends

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 $\$ 3$ 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 havyoung steers, especially feeders. Parties hav-
ing 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 deal of rain. Creeks have all been up, and
water-holes are full. Cattle in fine fix. Grass water-holes are full. Cottle in fine fix. Grass
never better. Fall work has begun in earnest."
Work on the refrigerator is in active pro-
gress, and everything will be in smooth rungress, and everything will be in smooth run-
ning order by about the first of October. As the first cargo must be sent out by October I Is, 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, , 91,878 . 53,027 ; sheep, 396,048 ; hogs, $1,901,878$.
Same time last year: Cattle (including calves), 724,587 ; sheep, 244,686; hogs, $1,439,76$.

The Fort Worth Investment Co., Natatori| specialty of wild lands and live stock. Par- |
| :---: | specialty of wild lands and live stock. Par-

ties wishing to buy or sell either will consult
their interest by writing to the above named their interest by writing to the above named San Angē̄o Standard: Charles B. Metcalfe and Michael Dowling have bought a half inter3 roo and 200 head respectively, from J. B. Rus3500 and 200 head respectively, from J. B. Rus-
sell $\& \mathrm{Co}$, and sold to the latter a half interest sell \& Co., and sold to the latter a half interest
in 200 head of-horses. Together, both transacin 200 head of-horses. Together,
tions amount to about $\$ 40,000$.

Messrs. Young \& Kuhen 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, Kan sas, 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
Ficob Doe packery, of Wichita, whose success is largely due to his business management.

Mr. Claude Tilford, manager ot 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 a
water at all times.
Mr. C. M. Bruce, of Benson, Arizona, leading cattleman of that territory, was in Fort
Worth this week 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 dealer of this city, is still pushing his business
to the front. All who contemplate shipping 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 th
they get the best that can be given them.
A humane society at Denver prevented 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 made up of cranks, who neglect their familes 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 looking splendid in Texas, and he believes
with those who anticipate big prices for all kinds of steers next years, a belief based on kinds of steers next yoars, a betief based on
the most thorough knowledge of the statistical the most thorough knowledge of the statistical
position of cattle on the range and in the corn pelt of any man in the country.
Chicago Drovers' Journal: Jesse H. Presnall, 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. Pres-
nall has cattle in the Indian Territory, but nall has cattle in the Indian Territory, but
says cattle-owners can easily get their cattle 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 0th 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 parfine animals in its time. Catalogue and par-
ticulars of sale will be furnished by Mr. Stone, ticulars 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 ist from the effects of the wound received in his thigh by the
accidental discharge of his six-shooter while riding on the range August 28 th. At a meet-
ing of the company a few dys afterward, Jas ing of the company a few days afterward, Jas. Dalghish was elected a direetor of the company, in place of J. R. Moore, deceased. Thos. affairs of the company under the same conditions as contracted by his late brother, Ralph. Silver City (N. M.) Sentinel.
Josesh C. Gill writes to the Las Vegas Stock Grower: We are expecting to brand over 60\%o calves this year, and old ship fuly 6000 head of all from our own range, and, besides, about 15,ooo head which we are now contracting for from New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas people. My advices from Kansas are much better than six week
market.
The following statement, compiled by the Dallas News, shows the shipments of cattle from various Texas points this saason: Amarillo, cars, 3, 150; Henrietta, 2,028; San Antonio, 1,895 ; West Point, 1,611 ; San Angelo, 1,462; Colorado, I,404; Midland, 1, 135; Giles, 952; Cuanah, 904; Pearsall, 864; Abilene, 838;
Hort Worth, 837; Wichita Falls, 766; Chil. dress, 712; Baird, 602 ; Beeville, 583; Taylor, dress, 711 ; Baird, 8,2 ; Beeville,
539; Ballinger, 538 ; Ennis, 50 .
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

## Butchers' and Drovers' Stock Yards, Dallas, Texas. CARTER \& SONS, Props., <br> Live Stock Commission Merchants.



## ANDREWS \& GRAHAM, <br> 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,
iennets 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., work-the kind the Rustler is engaged in, i. e.,
the development of the great West, but at the the development of the greatinest, but at the
same time see that the machine gets the neces sary amount of grease to run it.
Pleuro-pneumonia is practically eradicated Secretary J. M. Rusk says, under date of September I: "It is true that the department of pneumonia from this country, with the possible exception of two counties on Long Island, N

While we have every reason to believe
as 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 be-
lieve, 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 Territory should do in this neighborhood. The stroying these and other wild animals that in fest the country. Sufficient bounty should be given to induce men to make a business of given to induce men to make a business of
hunting these pests. The Territory is losing 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 $6 \mathbf{I}, 092$ head of cattle, $6 \mathbf{I}, 382$ 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 Rusk does not know all the circumstances. 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 The disease, which is not fatal, exists in only 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 acts directly on the blood and mucus surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. 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.

## Travelefs to the North

What Line to St. Paul Will You Take?

Will You Go via the Eest or West Side of the Mississippi?

The East side is the famous scenic line of the Mississippi river skirting the tiver from Clinton to St. Paul, passing Maiden Rock and many
other points of interest, while the West side 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 cites of St. I.ouis and St. Paul where trains the cites of St. L.Ouis and St. Paul where trains run over the tracks of a single system, though on the West side the St. L. K. \& N. W. rail-
road in connection with the B, C, R, road in connection with the B. C. R. \& N.
railroad have perfect through train service. railroad have perfect through traing service.
Both these lines start morning trains from 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, also has an evening traindetween tyese cities,
which makes the run under twenty-four hours the same as the morning train. All these the same as are morning train. All these
trains carry sleepers and coaches and preserve trains carry sleepers and coaches and preserve
the high standard of excellence which the Barlington sets to Western train service.
Spirit Lake and the other summer resorts of Iowa, Southern Minnesota and the Dakotas are put in direet communication with St. Louis through the Burlington route (St. L. K. \& N. W. railroad) and the West line of the Burling. ton, Cedar Rapids \& Northern railroad. For further information address or call on E. J. McDole,

City passenger agent, 112 North Fourth street,
St. Louis, or Goward Elliotr,
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 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 manufactsee no profitable outlook for the manufact-
ured 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 defin. With the tarif measure passeffect, there is no doubt but manufacturers would be more willing to buy wool, although under existing conditions it is doubtrul 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.

## Broncho Riding.

## New Mexico St

We've been breaking bronchos for the past month, and, in consequence, I'm rather stove up, and maybe, a bit foolish about the head yet. I don't want anyone to infer from the above that I have developed enough nerve to get up and lift the blinds myself, for I haven't. I've been a-helping, acting as a sort of portable snubbing post, but, when nothing of that kind was needed, sat on the top rail and did the talking.
I make no claims as a broncho-buster, and am only a passable snubbing post, but when it comes to telling how it ought to be done, I'm immense. There was a time, however, when I yearned to be a rider. It was way back in the ' 7 os, when I worked for a big horse outfit in Colorado, that I had this ambition.
Every month we took a bunch into Denver, to be auctioned off. Some of them broken, and some were not. It was the rule of the corral where the sales were held that every animal offered for sale had to be ridden.
When one of our vacqueros successfully handled one of the "some were nots" a round of applause followed the feat, from the crowd which always attend the sales. It was at these times that I longed to be a rider. How I yearned for the cheers, smiles, beer, and
other necessaries of life that admiring city friends showered on those knights of the quirt and lariat, who could ride anything that wore hair.
Of course, I enjoyed a little reflected glory from the fact that I was the friend and intimate of those heroes, but that didn't satisfy
me. I wanted to be one of them. Wanted to be petted by grown friends, and gazed on and peinted out by the little ones.
Hard experience in numerous private exhibitions at the ranch had finally convinced me
that if I stayed on top during a little fracas it was only a scratch during a little fracas it
The next best thing to being a good rider, thought, was to convey the impression that was, and on that theory I went to work.
In one trip we had an old pinto that was
the worst bluffer that I ever saw; as soon as the lariat touched him the circus began, and when he had been saddled and allowed the length of the rope to exercise in, he would give hard to beat. After he had uncorked-himself a child could mount him, and he would amble off as if he had never heard of such a thing as bucking.
My idea was: When he was roped at the sale and a rider called for to handle him, as if he was a regular terror, saddle him, and then let him show the tenderfeet and dudes what a horse could do. Cf course, when I got on him, he would move off as usual, but then the impression would be created that I must be a rider to tackle a horse of his disposition. communicated my plan to the other boys, and they agreed to help me out with it.

There was an immense crowd present on the occasion, some wanting horses and some looking for fun and excitement, and they got what they came after. When old "Pinto's" turn came, a rope was thrown on hm, and I started through the mud with my saddle and blinds. By a few judicious cuffs and kicks, we got him to throw the former a couple of times before it was finally cinched. When everything was ready, I lifted the blinds and allowed him to show the crowd what he knew about the art. And he did it in a way that set them wild. Cheers and yells arose, and, when he had quieted down and as I approached to blind him, preparatory to mounting, I caught such expressions as: "'ll bet he's a rider," "Aint he nervy," "So cool about it, too."
The impression that I longed for was about
to be made. Old Pinto, of course, wasn't going to do anything, but the crowd would always believe I could have ridden him if he had. I carefully adjusted the blinds, pulled my cinches up, and went into the saddle like a veteran, carefully put the rope up, swung a quirt to my wrist, and then lifted the petticoats from his eyes.
Whether it was the strange proceedings or the surroundings and crowd, I am unable to say, but the old horse evidently thought it an extraordinary occasion, and he was expected to do his share. And he did it.
In the first flight I got a birds-eye view of Denver. In the second, a panorama of the Platte valley unrolled before me. It was on the return trip to earth that I made my impression. It was about twenty feet ahead or where a broncho rider should hâve been. As I dug the adobe out of my ears, I noticed that the cheers that I had longed for were coming Somehow, they lacked the right sound. They were hearty enough, Heaven knows, but still there was something wanting about them. "I have read that "Pride goes before a fall". I am certain that it goeth after it. To add insult to injury, a party in the garb of a miner waded out, looked at the impression, and said that: ". $f$ you'll square the corners and timber her up you could hold the corral under the assessment law." A Jack Mormon, from up about Greely, who hadn't any idea about an irrigating ditch, observed that: "If you'd try er again, and could manage to hit it in the same place, you'd get flowing water, shore'
After that, I didn't need any fame with trimmings; the solitude of the ranch wats good enough for Stonewall.

## At $\$ 1.35$ an Acre.

We will sell four leagues, 17,712 acres, of first-class plains land, located in Cochran county, Texas, in a solid body, all smooth evel prairie, no sand or rough broken land, \$ $\$ .35$ an acre.
Terms- \$;000 cash, balance on twenty
years time at 7 per cent. interest.
Similar lands are selling at from $\$ 2$ to $\$ 3$ an acre, while the land of the Capitol Syndicate, adjoining this property, can not be had at the last named figure.
The purchaser of this property, with a cash investment of only $\$$ too 2 , may reasonably expect a profit of from $\$ 15,000$ to $\$ 20,0$. 0 within a year. Fort Worth Investment Co., Natatorium Building, Fort Worth, Tex:

## Free School for Blind Persons.

At Austin there is a large free school for the blind children of Texas, where they can pursue all studies of the ordinary schools, and besides, if they have a talent for it, can study all branches of music. They may also learn how to make brooms, mattresses and pillows, and to bottom chairs with cane or rattan. Girls can learn to sew by hand or machine, and do crochet and bead work. The buildings are large, roomy, and well furnished. No charge will be made for board, tuition, washing, or use of books and instrumentseverything is free. Clothing and railroad fare will be provided for those who are unable to furnish money for those items. Please address Dr. Frank Raney, Superintendent.

## The Only

Line running through sleeping cars to Chicago from Texas points is the Missouri, transfers and lay-overs and assure yourself of a journey of ease, elegance and yourself of a journey of ease, elegance and economy
by making sure your ticket reads via the M., K. \& T railway to Chicago vad Ca nadian and Eastern points. Gen'I P. \& T. A., Sedalia, Mo
Gen'l P. \& T. A., Sedalia, Mo. Ass't Gen 1 Pass. Agt., Fort Worth, Texas.

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This institution is well equipped in ever particular, and is, in fact, the Academy for the Southwest. Correspondence solicited For further particulars address,

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Special rates to stockmen, \$r. 5o per day. Nearest
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 Sallide and Horieses Hoprose,Berkshire Hogs and Poultry, All of good pedigree and individual merit. have a large lot of Berkshires all ages and both sexes.
I can also furnish anything in the way of a saddle or harness horse or mare. I shall send a car south in October, and will deliver free of freight charges, all stock sold before October, at Memphis, Tenn.; Little Rock, Ark., and Dallas, Texas.

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## RUBANKS \& MILLER,

 Bowling Green, Choice Lands for Sale. Four leagues, or 17,712 acres in a solid block insouth central part of Archer county. south central part of Archer county. Price $\$ 6$ per
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Two sections in Baylor County, $\$ 5$ per acre. 715 acces near Dundee Station, in Archer County, $\$ 10$ per acre.
Several ${ }_{320}$ acre tracts in Archer County, $\$ 5$ per acre.
Town lots in Dundee, Archer County, $\$ 200$ each.
1300 acre, black land, cultivated farm in Eilis 1300 acre, black land, cultivated farm in Elis
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I will guarantee all the above described lands to be good properties, and the titles sound and in good
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reac Merino ewes, sheared in May; price $\$ 2$ per
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Also A No. I Jack, has about 50 colts on ranch;
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Fill Blod Nominal Salliont
MUST BE SOLD.
Better known as the best foal getter in the state,
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50 Hustiil Catll oro falle.
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 All guaranteed sound and good. Address RANDDAL LITSEEY, Harrossburg, Ky.
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$\$ 1000$ coll buy 22 head of recordded Herefords bulls. C. M. Harington, Odell, Gage County, Ne-
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## Imported from Missouri last fall. They are all young



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 As I have decided to quit the business I offerfor sale my entiee band, consisting of 3oo head of the best bred Merino or sheep in in Williamson county. Address
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At Oakland Farm, East Bethany. New York We have a good see tion of rams for the trade.
They are from our own rieeding and selected by us They are from our own breeding and selected by us
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One thousand head of good, steers, three to six
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 Tex., near Wise Station. Write me at Jefferson
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Three hundred head stock cattle, well-im proved Durham, y to $3 /$-breed. Wiil take forty


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Mr. F. W. Sbone, Moreton Lodge, ¿Guelph, will Wednesday ant Tharsidy, 8th and 9th octooer, About 150 Heréord and Shorthom catue, includ. ing bo young bulk and about soo


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 To 1883. Has since lived in Michigan, Wisconsin
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Position as manager of fine stock ranch. Had
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Holstein-Friesian cattle of the most noted families bred for best milk and most butter with milk and ning quality. Personal inspection desired Send ning quaity. Peatalague of breeding stock.
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$\begin{gathered}\text { Receipts for } 1889 \text { were } 1,220,343 \\ \text { number of cars, } 83,972 \text {. }\end{gathered}$

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