

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY OCTOBER 17, 1891.

NO. 26

JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Pres., J. H. McFARLAND, Sec. and Treas., G. W. CAMPBELL, Vice-Pres.
Chicago. Chicago. Kansas City.

Consign Your Cattle, Hogs and Sheep to

The James H. Campbell Co.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.; Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.; Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex.

C. C. FRENCH, Representative. Fort Worth, Tex.

R. W. ELDRIDGE.

M. C. CAMPBELL.

E. C. ROBISON.

Eldridge, Campbell & Robison,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

UNION STOCK YARDS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

We are connected with and represented by The Geo. R. Barse Live Stock Commission Company, (Incorporated) at the Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., and by Eldridge & Campbell at the Union Stock Yards, Wichita Kansas. All stock consigned to us at above points will receive prompt attention. Through our Eastern connections we are in a position at all times to handle beef and feeding cattle. Your business and correspondence solicited.

We Send THE TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL "Free" to Our Customers.

J. E. GREER, Chicago.

N. B. GREER, Manager, Kansas City.

JO. BERRY, Manager Nat'l Stock Yards, Ill.

GREER, MILLS & Co.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY. NAT'L STOCK YARDS, ILLINOIS.

A. C. Cassidy, W. L. Cassidy, A. L. Keechler, E. S. Coddington, G. W. Doer, Cashier, St. Louis T. B. Patton, T. F. Timmons, Dick Forsythe, Kansas City.

CASSIDY BROS. & CO.,

Live Stock Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

E. M. HUSTED, President, Banker. DAVID WRIGHT, Vice-President. THOS. B. LEE, Manager. A. A. WALTERS, Secretary.

Incorporated, Capital, \$1,000,000.

:- Texas Live Stock Commission Company. :-

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

for the sale of Texas Cattle and Sheep only. Write for special market report of Texas Cattle and Sheep. Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis.

W. H. GODAIR.

CHAS. E. HARDING.

:- GODAIR, HARDING & CO., :-

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

ROOM 144, EXCHANGE BUILDING, UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO. Kansas City Correspondent, OFFUTT, ELMORE & COOPER. REFERENCE—National Live Stock Bank, Union Stock Yards.

C. C. DALY, Hog and Sheep Salesman.

E. A. GRIFFIN, Cattle Salesman.

C. C. DALY & CO.,

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis.

THE ST. LOUIS

National Stock Yards,

Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis.

Shippers should see that their Stock is Billed Directly

—TO THE—

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

C. G. KNOX, Vice-President.

CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent.

Allen Gregory.

H. H. Cooley.

L. R. Hastings.

GREGORY, COOLEY & COMPANY,
COMMISSION DEALERS IN LIVE STOCK.

Rooms 58 and 60, Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO, ILL.

The pioneer house in the Texas trade. Personal attention given consignments. Business solicited.

Sam'l Scaling, St. Louis.

Kansas City, Mo.

W. L. Tamblin, Chicago.

SCALING & TAMBLYN,

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, East St. Louis, Ill.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo.

UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Ill.

S. E. WOOD, JAMES WOOD.

WOOD BROS.,

R. A. WOOD, R. NASH.

Live Stock Commission Merchants,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

(ESTABLISHED 1867).

Special attention given to the Texas trade. Correspondence invited.

ROBERT STRAHORN.

—Established 1861—

JESSE SHERWOOD.

R. STRAHORN & CO.,

Live Stock Commission.

Room 85, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

E. H. EAST, General Live Stock Agent for Texas.

JNO. T. ALEXANDER.

H. D. ROGERS.

The Alexander-Rogers Co.,

LIVE - STOCK - COMMISSION - MERCHANTS,

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

SEEDS

J. G. PEPPARD,

1220 UNION AVENUE,

MILLET A SPECIALTY.

(One block from Union Depot.)

Red, White, Alfalfa & Alaska Clovers, Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top Onion Sets, Tree seeds, Cane Seed, etc.

Kansas City, Mo.

BOOK-KEEPING,

Thorough, Practical Instruction. Graduates assisted to positions.

Catalogue free. Write to BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

The National Live Stock Bank of Chicago.

(Located at the Union Stock Yards.)

Capital \$750,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits \$300,000.

OFFICERS—Levi B. Doud, President; Geo. T. Williams, Vice-President; Roswell Z. Herrick, Cashier; Charles Jameson, Assistant Cashier. DIRECTORS—John B. Sherman, Levi P. Doud, Ira Coy, Geo. T. Williams, Roswell Z. Herrick, Daniel G. Brown, Samuel Conner.

CONSIGN YOUR STOCK TO THE
Fort Worth Union Stock Yards

And Patronize Home Industry.

Most Commodious and Best Appointed Yards South of Chicago.

Sixty Chutes, Seventy Acres in Pens—Macadamized
Throughout, Well Watered and Thoroughly Drained.

Ample Capacity for Feeding, Watering, Weighing and Shipping Cattle, Hogs,
Sheep, Horses and Mules.

The Fort Worth Packing company's plant is located at these yards. Its capacity is 1000
hogs and 250 cattle per day. Buyers for it and other interests regularly attend the yards, which
guarantees a permanent market and top prices for stock sold here.

All railroads entering Fort Worth are accessible to the yards, and grant stop-over privileges
to shippers, giving them the advantage of the best accommodations for stock in transit, while
being on the direct route to Northern markets. Business conducted systematically and with
the utmost promptness. Charges the same as at all first-class yards.

The Union Stock Yard Bank has been established for the convenience of parties handling
cattle here.

M. G. ELLIS, President. E. B. HARROLD, Vice-President. J. F. BUTZ, Yard Master. V. S. WARDLAW, Secretary and Treas.

M. G. ELLIS & CO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office Exchange Building, Union
Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Texas.

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of all kinds and classes of
Live Stock. Correspondence and patronage solicited.



KEENAN & SONS.,

Live Stock

Commission Merchants,

UNION STOCK YARDS,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Consign your stock direct to us; it will meet
with
PROMPT ATTENTION.

Correspondence Solicited.

Have made the sale of Texas cattle a speciality for Twenty-Five Years.
REFERENCE:—The National Live Stock Bank of Chicago.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM.

RHOMÉ & POWELL,

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF PURE BRED HEREFORD CATTLE

23 miles North of Fort Worth, 3 1/4 miles East of Rhomé on the F. W. & D. C. R. R.

Have on hand a choice lot of Texas raised bulls and heifers from our celebrated Sweep
stakes Bull Harkaway. Also a choice selection of Northern raised bulls that have been in the
state since May last. Have also choicely bred, Grade Hereford and Shorthorn Bulls, Texas
Raised.
RHOMÉ & POWELL, Rhomé, Wise county, Texas.

HENRY MICHELL, GEORGE MICHELL.

HENRY MICHELL & BRO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

STOCK LANDING, P. O. BOX, 624, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Rosenbaum Bros. & Co.,

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.

All stock consigned to us will receive prompt attention and good care.

John Munford,

COMMISSION MERCHANT FOR THE SALE OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS.
STOCK LANDING, P. O. Box 684, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

A. P. NORMAN, WYLEY T. PEARSON.

NORMAN & PEARSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK,
Stock Yards, Galveston, Texas.

The Standard Dip of the World.

Used on Seventy-Five Millions Yearly.

Vastly Improves the Wool.

AS CHEAP AS LIME AND SULPHUR AND MUCH SUPERIOR.



Recommended by Thousands of American Sheepmen.
Used More Largely in the States than any Other
Manufactured Dip.
Requires only Cold Water. Ready for Use in Five Minutes.

SOLD BY ALL MERCHANTS.

J. T. BRENFORD,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANT,
STOCK LANDING, P. O. Box, 794, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Albert Montgomery,

COMMISSION MERCHANT FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK,
Post Office Box 558, Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. No agents or rebates paid.

JAMES R. ROBINSON.

ARTHUR SPRINGER

Robinson & Springer,

Attorneys at Law,

Rooms 42 and 43 Hurley Office Building, FORT WORTH, TEXA

TEMPLE HOUSTON.

J. V. MEEK.

HOUSTON & MEEK,

Attorneys at Law, Fort Worth, Texas.
Office in Powell Building, Room 12. Will practice in all the state and Federal Courts of Texas.

M. B. LOVD, President.

D. C. BENNETT, Vice-President.

E. B. HARROLD, Cashier.

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

S. P. CADY.

W. M. DUNHAM.

C. B. CADY.

CADY, DUNHAM & CO., LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Room 118 Exchange Building, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

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

R. T. WHEELER.

C. JAMES.

J. S. MCKINNON.

Wheeler, James & Co.,

Live Stock Commission Merchants, Union Stock Yards, St. Louis Mo.

CASEY & SWASEY,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wines, - Liquors - and - Cigars.

Agents for Anheuser, Lemp and Schlitz Beer. Orders from the country, even in
small quantities, will receive prompt and careful attention.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Ft. Worth and Dallas

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

In continuous session 20 years. Equip-
ments, boarding facilities, courses of study
and faculty unsurpassed. Thousands of
the best business men of Texas graduates
of these schools: Highest Honors at Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition. For elegant Catalogue and
specimen of penmanship address, F. P. PREUITT, President, Dallas or Fort Worth, Tex.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Vol. 13.

Fort Worth, Saturday, October 17, 1891.

No. 26.

Texas Live Stock Journal

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

BY
The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

GEO. B. LOVING, Editor;
H. L. BENTLEY, Associate Editor.
J. D. CARWILE, Business Manager.

Office of publication, 1008, Houston Str.,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

BUSINESS OFFICE: 401 MAIN STREET.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

Entered at the Postoffice, Fort Worth, Texas as
second-class.

THE markets continue to change
from bad to worse.

EVERYBODY should visit the Texas
State Fair and Dallas exposition. It
opens to-day and will continue two
weeks.

THE exhibits at the Dallas fair have
always been creditable and interesting,
but will no doubt be better this year
than ever before.

THE friends of the JOURNAL are re-
quested to make headquarters at the
STOCK JOURNAL tent while attending
the Dallas fair.

THE prevailing drouth is becoming
alarming in a number of localities in
this state. It has prevented the usual
fall growth to grass, consequently win-
ter feed will be very short.

October 30 will be the "World's Fair
Day" at the Texas state fair at Dallas.
On that day every one who owns stock
in the Texas World's Fair Association
will be admitted free to the fair, and
the Association will try to have every
visitor buy some of the stock. Texas
is trying to raise a World's Fair fund of
\$300,000 and has already made most en-
couraging progress. One hundred and
sixty-seven counties in Texas have or-
ganized for World's Fair work by
choosing committees, etc.

Seed Production.

The production of seeds has become
an important industry. The results of
the first census investigation ever made
in this industry have just been published
in a bulletin. The report says, that
while seed growing has been carried
on as a business for more than a century,
it is only within the past thirty years
that it has assumed large proportions.
More than one half the seed farms re-
ported were started between 1870 and
1890. In 1890 there were five hundred
and ninety-six farms, containing 169,851
acres, devoted exclusively to seed rais-
ing, of which 96,567 acres were
reported as producing seeds. These
seed farms represented a total value of
land, implements and buildings of
\$18,325,935.86, and employed in the cen-
sus year 13,500 men and 1541 women.

The Indian Must Go.

The commissioner of Indian affairs
hits the nail on the head in his annual
report, just made. There is certainly

no place for unused reservations in this
country. The millions of acres of In-
dian lands now lying absolutely unused
are needed as homes for our rapidly
increasing population, as is shown by
the great rush for lands as they were
opened the past year. "Whatever
right and title the Indians have in
them is subject to and must yield to
the demands of civilization. They
should be protected in the permanent
possession of all this land that is neces-
sary for their own support, and what-
ever is ceded by them should be paid
for at its full market value. But it can-
not be expected under any circum-
stances that these reservations can
remain intact, hindering the progress
of civilization, requiring an army to
protect them from the encroachments
of home seekers, and maintaining a
perpetual abode of savagery and ani-
malism."

The Lyceum Revised.

One of the great moulding forces of
the last generation was the old Lyceum
or debating club. It was an institution
which trained young men to think for
themselves and developed many into
political leaders. It ought never to
have fallen into desuetude.

It is now proposed to revive that in-
stitution in the interest of good
citizenship. The Youth's Companion
announces an organization called the
Lyceum League of America. It is to
consist of a system of local debating
clubs, connected through the lyceum
department of the Companion. This
department accepts the care of the
league, gives each club a free equip-
ment, suggests topics for discussion,
furnishes valuable aid in their investi-
gation both by books and by correspon-
dence.

The aim of this movement is to make
our growing youth intelligent on the
great problems which confront the
American people, and to impress them
with the duties of citizenship. It is a
timely step. There is undoubtedly a
rising tide of Americanism which this
movement will do much to swell. It
will be kept entirely above the plane of
partizanship.

THE TEXAS STATE FAIR

And Dallas Exposition—Only One
Day More Before the Great Show
Opens Its Doors to the Public.

The fair season is fast approaching
and before this reaches your thousands
of readers to the JOURNAL the gates
of the great Texas State Fair and Dal-
las Exposition will be thrown open and
the association found doing business at
the same old stand. Everything seems
to be moving on an improved plan this
year. The stables and stalls that were
destroyed a few weeks ago have been re-
built on an enlarged and better plan,
all being covered with tin, making
them, to a great extent, fire proof, dry
and comfortable.

A wonderful improvement has been
made in and about the grounds. The
double track, one for running and one
for pacing and trotting horses, is a
great card this season, and the idea is

greatly admired by all race men, as
well as the public generally. The ex-
position building and music hall has
been thoroughly overhauled and re-
painted in bright colors, making them
show up immense, while the ground
has been mowed, the shrubbery trimmed
and clipped and the flowers kept alive
and beautiful by constant attention giv-
en them by the landscape gardener in
charge—in fact, the appearance of the
grounds generally is indeed pleasing
to the eye and looks a thousand times
better than ever before in the history of
the fair. The old roller coaster build-
ing has been transformed into an ex-
hibit building of some kind, and the
pet stock and poultry department has
been changed to much better quarters
just opposite and north of central en-
trance to exposition hall. The ladies of
the various churches have dining halls
on the avenue just north of Main build-
ing, near the horticultural building,
in fact, everything in all depart-
ments has been improved, and the
grounds are as clean as a new pin. The
refreshment stands and booths have all
received attention, the whitewash
brush getting in its work quite lively
this year, and everything looks new
and fresh. All space has been taken
in the various halls and exhibits are
coming in earlier this season than ever
before. Thousands of hands are busy
as bees putting in machinery—both
power and farm of all kinds, wagons,
buggies, and every kind of exhibit im-
aginable. The music of the saw and
hammer is completing its engagement
preparatory to the coming of Liberatti,
the world's great cornetist, who will
delight the hundreds of thousands of
visitors to the fair this season with his
superb music.

The county exhibit department will
be very fine. Many counties are al-
ready on the ground and more coming
in daily. Hunt, Fannin, Clay, Ellis
and many others will have very fine
and extensive exhibits.

The stock department of fine cattle,
hogs, sheep etc., will be very full and
of a high grade order. Many have ar-
rived already. The horse department
will embrace some of the finest stock
ever seen in Texas before. The race
stock will consist of many noted ani-
mals of world wide reputation, coming
by the carload from Chicago, Denver,
Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ne-
braska, New Orleans and other points
of the United States. The amusement
part of the fair will be all any one could
desire, as every kind of side show and
attraction will be here, and you simply
pay your money and take your choice,
will be the order of such. The city is
beginning fast to feel the effects of the
coming fair, and merchants and busi-
ness men are getting their stock in
good shape for this holiday occasion.
This will be one of the most successful
fairs ever held here and much praise is
due President Connor and his able sec-
retary for bringing about that result.

Mr. C. A. Cour, secretary, takes
pleasure in giving the stranger any de-
sired information about the fair. In
fact, all the officers about the grounds are

very polite and attentive to strangers,
and this courtesy makes them feel
doubly welcome.

The opening day of the fair will be
children's day. Gov. Hogg will make
the opening address, ex-Gov. Hub-
bard will be there and also address the
people very likely. Other distin-
guished gentleman will also be present,
among whom, we learn, the Commis-
sioner of Agriculture, ex-Gov. Knob,
of Alabama, President Hurley of the
World's Fair Committee, Secretary
Dickinson, of the World's Fair and
others. BYRD.

Texas Fever in Wyoming.

Chicago Live Stock Report.

We are sorry to say that within the
past thirty days there has been an out-
break of the above disease in the state
of Wyoming. From first reports it was
thought to be very trifling, and that the
damage would be light. It made its
appearance first among a lot of Wyom-
ing steers that were being driven over
the same trail as the Texas cattle to
Montana. Out of 2500 head about 100
head have died, while a large
number show signs of the disease and
are much weakened in consequence.
An examination of the trail for a short
distance by Dr. Holcombe, the state
veterinarian for Wyoming, and a man
of wide experience in this line, de-
velops the fact that quite a number of
native cattle have died of this disease.
It may be accepted as a fact that where
you see one dead animal on or in the
vicinity of the trail, ten others have
wandered off and lain down to die
where they are difficult to find. It is
also reported that the above disease is
virulent in Colorado, and that cattle
belonging to one of the live stock com-
missioners of that state are suffering
more or less.

The course of this state of affairs is
not far to seek. It is stated in the most
positive manner that herds of cattle
from infected districts have been smug-
gled through the lines by questionable
means. Strict though the quarantine
regulations were they have been
broken through and innocent men are
suffering. Mr. Rusk's original propo-
sition was correct. The government
line should have been rigidly adhered
to. It is a somewhat remarkable coin-
cidence that one of the Wyoming stock-
men who interviewed Mr. Rusk in
Texas upon this subject and got him to
extend the line southwards, is owner of
part of the cattle that have suffered.
The chickens will come back to roost.

The outcome of this matter is quite
serious. It means stricter supervision,
and as this outbreak will undoubtedly
be reported to the department of agri-
culture in Washington, positive action
will need to be taken in regard to it be-
fore the movement of Southern cattle
commences next spring. The unwise
attempt to run in cheap Southern cattle
is going to affect seriously the whole
Texas trade. It will hurt both buyer
and seller, and may eventually lead to
the whole state of Texas being quaran-
tined. Certain it is that if the ordinary
safeguards can be tampered with, ur-
gent measures must be taken, and it
behooves the stockmen of the Lone Star
state to be up and doing before any
more harm comes to pass. Mr. Rusk
has guaranteed the cattle interests of
the country protection, and we have
little doubt but that he will grapple
this difficulty with his old-time energy.

Our Agents.

All postmasters in Texas are author-
ized to receive and receipt for subscrip-
tion to the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOUR-
NAL. Hand \$2 to your postmaster and
receive the JOURNAL for another year,

CATTLE.

Cease feeding co.n.

Clip off the horns of the bull and so protect life and cattle.

It is claimed that the Welsh cattle produce the heaviest hides.

Chaff as a food contains twice the nutrition that straw does.

Select the class of stock best suited to your locality and needs and then stick to it.

There is money only in feeding growing animals because flesh and fat may both be put on the ribs.

In feeding calves for growth a good plan is to feed at each meal only what they will eat up clean and no more.

A young animal, if fed well, will gain in meat, bone and fat, and gain more in proportion to the food supplied.

After an animal is mature it gains in fat only, as that is acquired slowly, and frequently at a loss to the feeder.

Look after your local railroad rates. If they are exorbitant apply for redress to the railroad commission.

There are thousands of scrub bulls yet in Texas, where none but thoroughbreds and high grades should be seen.

Texas cattlemen should make good use of November by shipping out their surplus fat cattle. The indications are that the November market will be a fairly good one.

Don't try to winter more cattle than you have range or feed for. Most any disposition you can make of them now is better than having them die on your hands.

The buyers of cattle for distillery feeding are very actively though very quietly gathering in a large harvest of cheap cattle. So says the Chicago Drovers' Journal.

Now is a good time to clean out the scrub and inferior bulls. They will bring fair prices on the market, while if permitted to run on the range they will prove a curse to the herds.

Don't forget the Austin convention, called to meet November 17th. This meeting can be made an important one to cattlemen if they will only interest themselves to the extent of giving it the benefit of their work and presence.

There are three million head of cattle in Kansas worth an average price of \$20 a head. Sixty million dollars' worth of cattle in good health, and plenty of feed in sight, is a bright prospect for Kansas stock raisers.

A year ago there were thousands of feeders, both native and Western, in the Missouri river and Chicago markets, and common to fair that were held over on the yards from one day to another without being sold.

Texas cattlemen should assist in protecting the quarantine line across the Southern Panhandle country, and assist in its enforcement, otherwise the line may be moved further north and the whole state find herself walled in by strict quarantine regulations.

When a cow is two years old a wrinkle begins to form at the base of her horns. At three years this wrinkle is fully developed. When she is five years old another will form and after that one will come each year. Thus her age can be known.

The JOURNAL has long advocated the idea of "fewer cattle and better ones." For present purposes and immediate use, it desires to amend so as to read "fewer cattle and live ones." The indications now are that the loss in many localities will be heavy this winter.

The Interstate Galloway Cattle company, breeders and importers of pure bred Galloway cattle, will hold a dispersion sale at Kansas City on the 5th and 6th of November, at which time they will offer their entire herd at public auction. This well known herd consists of 175 head, all full blood, and many of them imported animals.

Moss-backism, old-fogyism and all other isms that are retarding the improvement of cattle should be forever abandoned and frowned down. Texas cattlemen must keep up with the times if they would make their business either commendable or profitable. Old-fogyism won't win at this day and time.

The brisk inquiry for good young bulls would seem to indicate that stockmen are not going to be caught short on the right sort of animals to be put at the head of their herds. One or two years of this sort of experience ought to be sufficient, and we look for a ready market henceforward for all the good young bulls that are offered.

Our cattlemen are feeling as jubilant as the farmers at the outlook for a good market this fall and winter, says the Las Animas Leader. There is an immense number of beef cattle on the range of Bent county and Southern Colorado, which will be marketed this year, and every indication shows that good prices will be realized. The cattle business has been rather dull of late years, but it is coming to the front once more, and no class of our citizens deserves prosperity better than the cattle owners.

Bulky food such as straw, corn fodder and coarse hay is not always of value solely on account of the nutrition that it contains, but sometimes because it affords a complete change of diet, and because it distends the stomach and aids digestion. If a liberal supply of grain is given there is no danger in feeding coarse foods to any kind of stock, and by thus utilizing the straw and fodder a great saving of hay may be effected. Coarse foods should especially have place in the economical feeding of cattle and sheep.

W. C. Land, an Arizona cattleman, makes this statement to a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe Democrat: "I have 20,000 cattle on a range near Tombstone. The business is pretty poor this year, in fact, there has been no money in it for quite awhile, the trouble being the over-supply of all American markets. Things are looking up a little now. Prices have gone up \$2 a head in the last 12 months, and for the next year the outlook is better. This improvement is due to the fact that the cattlemen have, by a sort of tacit combination, killed off a large number of breeding cows and thousands of calves. At Kansas City the shipments have been composed of cows to a greater extent than ever before. The same thing is true of the other markets of the United States.

In feeding it is just as well to remember that the ration necessary to sustain gain in flesh increases with the age of the steer or cow, but the gain remains absolutely the same; "baby beef," therefore is not inconsistent with high quality nor as costly to produce as matured beef. Great development in size is not a necessary condition to profitable feeding nor to quality. The type of the animal has much to do with its ability to appropriate the nutritive elements to good advantage in the production of marbled meat, hence all cattle which have a tendency to milk production are unprofitable to feed for beef, and other things being equal, those animals which are deficient in milk are the best beef producers. These are points which every feeder must study and master before he can feed intelligently and to a profit.

In a recent interview in the New York Independent Colonel Holt, president of the Holt Live Stock company of Colorado claimed that high prices

for dressed beef are likely to be maintained. There are fewer cattle in proportion to the population than is usual. In 1860 and 1888 there were about 80 cattle to the 100 population and prices were low. In 1870 there were but 62 cattle to the 100 population, and prices were correspondingly high. There are probably more than that now, but a larger part of them are kept for dairy purposes, and are scarcely to be counted in the beef supply. With 100,000,000 acres of land taken up by settlers since 1886, and most of it withdrawn from the feeding ranges upon which formerly roamed the best herds of the West, it will be many years before they will support as many cattle as they did then, although in time better cultivation and care may make up in part for the areas devoted to growing grain and other crops. The stimulation of high prices will help to bring this about, but until it does consumers must expect that all meat products will be dearer, as other meats go up in sympathy with beef.

The Best Cattle to Feed.

The disposition among Texas feeders seems to be to buy full-grown, aged steers, which, to the JOURNAL, appears to be a mistaken idea. Experience has demonstrated the fact that it requires less feed to fatten a young, growing animal than one that has already attained its growth. But the principal argument in favor of the younger animal is, that its owner gets the benefit of its growth. Another argument in favor of young steers is that the feeder can have a larger number to select from, the younger cattle not having been culled and picked over by snipments to market, as has usually been done with older steers.

The JOURNAL has given the feeding business some thought and attention, and is clearly of the opinion that better results can be obtained by feeding two and three-year-old steers than can possibly be realized from older and full-grown cattle.

Cattle Outlook in Southern New Mexico.

The outlook for the cattle interests of this section is not, to say the least, very bright. The rainy season has held off to long to allow the grass to mature, although the rains of the past week are very encouraging. The range cattlemen of the Southwest have had it pretty rough for several years past, but the worst is over, provided they accept the market price when it is offered. Those who have held until fall months and either sold to Eastern feeders, or fed themselves, have generally made a mistake. The farmers do not like to buy their cattle in the fall, and the range man cannot afford to take chances of feeding that class of cattle on his own hook. The farmers want a feeder weighing from 950 to 1100 lbs. Steers weighing from 750 to 800 lbs can hardly be turned off to advantage the first summer, and it is almost impossible to ship anything from this section that will promise anything better after being landed in the feeding country. The time to ship is evidently in the spring, as the cattle will come out well on the green grass during the summer, when they can either be shipped on the market or fed for a few months to good advantage. The real market for Southwestern cattle seems to be in Montana, where they do better on grass than they do in Kansas after being corned. The grass of the North seems to be much more nutritious. Cattle shipped to Montana from this country in the spring of the year can be turned off in the summer of the next year weighing 1200 lbs, which is better than can be accomplished in Kansas after feeding corn during the winter months. This result has been tested time and again, until cattlemen are beginning to realize that their steers should go North instead of East, and not a few cattlemen are now arranging to send their steers North in the early spring. The feeders of Kansas understand this matter thoroughly,

and try to get their cattle on the market before the fine beef comes in from Montana, and it is for this reason that they want good heavy feeders in the fall.—Silver City Enterprise.

Quality.

This term has a potent meaning in every pursuit in life, when applied to the products brought out in any and every branch of business. A customer will pay three times the price of a cheap coat for one into which he has convinced himself superior material has entered. Experience has shown him that more than three times the wear will come of such a garment than of one made of low priced goods, and during all its time of service, it will carry the countenance of good goods. The same rule holds good in household necessities, hence you often hear a sensible farmer's wife say, "O, I never buy that quality, it's bad economy in the end, as I long since learned."

Yet farmers that have grown gray in the business of growing steers for market will cast about among their neighbors to find a discarded scrub bull or one that is about to be discarded, that he may be bought at a low figure. He fails to apply the rule adopted as to many products of the farm, having full knowledge of the fact that certain coarse products, possessing no flavor to commend them, will not sell, at any rate will not sell to those who are willing and able to pay good prices for good quality. The old Neshannock potato was cultivated on account of its quality. Although a light yielder, it was whiter, drier and possessed more genuine high potato flavor than any other. Certain varieties of fruits yield light but the quality compensates. But when we come to cattle, what are the facts? Simply this, and nothing less, that with the finest quality, we get the best yield.

What kind of a steer is it that goes quick at \$6 per hundred on foot? Certainly not the small, on the other hand the very large yielder; the one that will turn the scale at 1400 and over at two years. Now, here the farmer has it all his own way. The usual order as to quality and yield are reversed. And not only does he reap liberally in the two directions referred to, but also in a third, the equal in importance of either of the others, namely, that he secures large returns quickly. He waits for the scrub to yield his product four to five years, long before which time, if on land worth more than \$5 an acre, he has eaten up his entire value, really leaving nothing for the man who has grown him.

The time has passed for any steer that does not marble his meat to bring the top price of the market. If meat is kept in cold storage for a week it becomes, to a degree, tender; but if not high bred, through this high grading up rendered capable of becoming marbled, no matter whether fed on corn, oats, oil cake, or grass alone it is not a question of kind or kinds of food given, but one of anatomical structure—free supply of fat cells among the fibers of the muscles, thus affording a place of lodgment for the fat, this constituting the marbling—it cannot become marbled. Beef is being shipped East and South in cold storage cars, a week or so being consumed between date of slaughter and day upon which it is retailed for use. Consumers suppose they are buying high class Northern and Western meats. It is true that they are buying meats far superior to that furnished by mountain steers, but not marbled meats, not having the flavor, the richness nor the juiciness of the latter; merely that it is from cattle having more growth, that have been better fed, and with meat rendered available for consumption by reason of being made tender by age after slaughter—merely this, nothing more. An occasional carcass of this meat shows a little marbling, just enough to establish that there is a little "dip," a $\frac{1}{4}$, or some other light sum, of improved mixture in that carcass. We have examined and partaken of these meats at southern points.—Cor. Prairie Farmer.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Sheep are good debt lifters.

Sheep are good farm fertilizers.

Sheep are good weed destroyers.

Sheep are a good thing to have around, for a hundred reasons.

The average price paid for New Mexic wool is 19 cents.

The more sheep one keeps properly the more he can keep.

Sheep can be depended on to yield a double income annually.

There is such a thing as making a ram too fat for breeding purposes.

The sheep industry of the world is said to represent 450,000,000 head.

An orchard is good for sheep, and sheep are good for an orchard.

Send the fat muttons to market and keep the thin muttons on the ranch.

Comparatively speaking, the capital required in the sheep business is not large.

Salt is necessary on a sheep ranch, and charcoal is not entirely out of place.

If a show ram is wanted study the individual; if a breeder, study his breeding.

Since January 1 to July 1 St. Louis handled 9,924,809 pounds of wool, and has shipped 7,930,315 pounds.

A hog is cleaner by nature than poultry. But a hog is a nasty creature when compared with a sheep.

The weed and bush consuming tendencies of sheep are well known, and make them valuable to the farmer.

The millions of pounds of wool annually imported into this country to meet the demands here for woolen goods should be grown here.

In 1877 there were 79,288 sheep in Montana; in 1887, 1,062,141; in 1891, 1,555,116, and it is estimated that there are over 2,000,000 this year.

For every sixty pounds of beef consumed in the United States only thirteen pounds of mutton are consumed. More mutton is needed here for food.

Sheep give back to the soil as much as they take from it. More, indeed, since it is a well known fact that they enrich the pastures in which they feed.

If the people of the United States would eat more mutton and less pies they wouldn't suffer so much from indigestion. About 2,250,000 pies are eaten here daily.

It is reported that there is a shortage of 25 per cent. in the wool clip of the territories, and in New Mexico and Arizona, the shortage will now run up to 33 1/2 per cent.

The receipts of sheep at Chicago for the week ending Sept. 12, 47,815 head, were the largest since April 11, when 52,909 arrived, and have been exceeded only six times, during the first three months of this year.

The United states, in 1890, imported 336,153 head of sheep, mostly from Canada, for food purposes, and exported 60,947 head. It is time that the American people learned that it would pay them well to raise more No. 1 mutton sheep.

Brains are all right in the business of sheep breeding and wool growing, but to make them really valuable they must be constantly exercised. A lazy wise man is about as little account as a bustling fool.

A man by the name of Webster, who is accused of having stolen 50 sheep, which he sold at Denver, has been ar-

rested upon complaint of the Union Stock Yards company, charged with unlawfully handling 61 head of cattle.

Great Britain has about four sheep to one animal of the cattle kind; France, 2; Spain, 7, and United States, 9-10 of 1. It is presumed that these countries find sheep husbandry profitable to the extent they are engaged in it or they would not keep the sheep.

A writer in the Practical Farmer says: "If what one eats influences his disposition as some claim, the pork-eater must be hoggish, the beef-eater belligerent, and the mutton-eater amiable. The conscientious need not be long in determining which diet to choose."

Now that the American hog has gotten a foot hold in Germany and France there will be a temporary shortage in this country, perhaps, in the matter of hog products. But fat mutton is healthier and in every way more desirable food than pork or bacon and the markets of the United States should be kept well supplied with it.

The sales of wool in Boston since January 1 have been 81,085,459 pounds of domestic, against 75,417,200 pounds in the same period last year, and 23,172,000 pounds of foreign. Last year, same time, 19,303,600 pounds, a total increase of 9,537,459 pounds, of which 5,688,259 are domestic. The sales of domestic wool are very nearly 3 1/2 pounds to one of foreign.

That the wool of the sheep is an artificial product is indicated by the tendency on all varieties to grow a coarse hair as the termination of the fleece. This is technically called "Jar" and shows a tendency to reversion from the improved type of fleece. This jar is sometimes shorn off in sheep prepared for exhibition. It is the highest boast of the choice Merino breeder, that the animals he breeds produce a wool free from "Jar."

Mr. W. L. Rosencross, writing from Las Cruces, N. M., wishes to know how many 100-pound wethers can be shipped comfortably in a car. We have shipped as many as 105 from California to Texas, single deck, and from 200 to 215 to Chicago, double-deck. If well fed and freely watered just before fore being put into a car, they will stand crowding at first, as after a couple of hours they will shrink bodily and have plenty of room.

A Scotch friend of the JOURNAL, who has been handling sheep eleven years in the United States, reports that he secured a lot of cheviots last year, and is satisfied already that they are going to pan out satisfactorily. He grew up on a Scotch highland from where only cheviots were bred, and he is satisfied they are just the sheep for the hill sections of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. He is now crossing cheviot rams on grade Merino ewes.

Says Mr. Galen Wilson: "The flesh of the sheep offers greater immunity from disease and filth than that of any other animal. They do not thrive in the mire, nor wallow in the trough they feed from. They consume neither garbage, vermin, decaying meats nor rotten vegetables. Their flesh has never been known to import scrofula or trichinae to those who eat it. The sheep is a dainty feeder and cleanly in all its habits; it cannot subsist on filth, nor can it long survive within its environment."

Says Field and Farm: "The Shropshire breed of sheep is now the most popular and averages higher prices than any other. Shropshire mutton is in greatest favor with both butchers and consumers. Shropshire sheep are hardy in constitution, thriving in every climate and living on any kind of food; their lambs attain great weight at early age under ordinary feeding; they carry a heavy fleece of fine quality and long staple; they are most prolific breeders, averaging 153 lambs to 100

ewes; and best suited of any breed for crossing upon and improving the ordinary flocks."

Balmaceda, the Chilean ex-dictator, couldn't survive his defeat and dethronement, so he killed himself. That was several days ago. Now the news comes to us that General Boulanger, the Frenchman, who wanted to be dictator and couldn't, couldn't survive the defeat of his ambition, and he too has taken his own life. All of which suggests the remark that real happiness is to be found on a Texas prairie, where sheep are plenty and political ambition scarce. If Balmaceda and Boulanger had come over here and invested part of their surplus in golden fleece bearers they might be not only alive, but respected and happy.

The Dorset breed of sheep is largely used in the East for breeding lambs for the butcher. They are very prolific, a ewe usually producing twins, and this twin habit holding to a considerable extent where the progeny is a cross with a Dorset ram. At two months or ten weeks old the lambs are sold. But breeders who push the business calculate to get two and sometimes three crops of lambs from a ewe per year. She is housed in all bad weather, and the lambs are fed in addition to what they get from their dam. After the lamb is two weeks old it will eat fine clover hay and oats. The grade Dorsets are hearty feeders, inheriting the constitution of the sire.

"What manner of love hath the wool manufacturer for his brother, the wool grower? They would oftentimes meet in assembly to talk over mutual interests. What sacred fraternal feeling they manifest. Pledges the spinster makes at the banquet hall over the sparkling cognac. Loyalty forever to home industry and progress, but after the toasts are over and the tinkling of glasses and the fragrant Havana are but things of the past, the gentle weaver hies to his wheel to titter at the verdant sheepee who thinks the manufacturer will strain every effort to support the wool man in his endeavor to master the tariff situation. But, Alas! how he aids the man of the sheep. Behold what manner of love!"—Exchange.

The suggestion of Mr. Black of Fort McKavett in the matter of a wool exchange is stirring up a good deal of controversy. At all events it will be productive of good to the business of sheep husbandry whatever may be the fate of the suggestion. Anything that will cause sheepmen to think about and discuss their interests will be of benefit to them. In the past too many of them have been content to let things shape themselves, instead of taking a full hand in the business of shaping things. Strange, isn't it! that men so uniformly intelligent and well read as they will not assent themselves in matters pertaining to their interests more regularly and energetically. If the flockmasters of Texas were as united as the cowmen are, and have been for years, they would be able to exert a very much more controlling interest in matters that affect them.

The rabbit pest has been the greatest curse known and felt by the Australian flockmaster. It has been worse even, than the coyote pest in Texas. That those grumblers who are "cussin'" the scalp law in Texas may understand what other governments have done and are doing to make sheep husbandry profitable in their territories, we will mention that, Australia paid out from 1883 to 1889 nearly \$5,000,000 for the destruction of the rabbit pest. Fifteen million rabbit skins were exported from New South Wales in one year, and sixty million from New Zealand in six years, and the government agent says as many more were killed, the skins of which were not exported. In the year 1889 not less than twenty-one million rabbits were killed by government employes in New South Wales. The agent in charge of the extermination bureau says that the progeny of one pair, if

left undisturbed, would amount at the end of three years, to 13,700,000. The reward of \$125,000 offered by the government for a successful method of extermination has not been awarded, as no plan has proved satisfactory.

Sheep of the Present.

A good fleece and a heavy carcass of mutton from the same animal is the most profitable class of sheep for the farmer who combines this industry with his general farming. Within the past thirty-five years the average weight of fleece produced in the United States has been doubled, and along with this gain in wool, increased size of carcass and quality of meat has been well maintained. Sheep so well adapted for profitable use on the farm were never of so high a standard as now. Intelligence applied in breeding, selection and mating, as well as in careful management and feeding, has produced a class of sheep perfectly adapted to the wants of farmers in every part of the country. More wool, more and better lambs, heavier carcasses are everywhere noticed, and with the innovation—a very part of it—appears the evidences of greater care, more generous feeding, and consequently better profits and a higher degree of satisfaction than under the old system of sheep raising, when anything, if it was a sheep, would do to eat off the bushes. It is the high class features of sheep growing that make the business attractive, and upon these depend its future success.

Rambouillet Sheep.

The American Rambouillet association press the following claims for their sheep in a circular recently issued:

"American Rambouillet sheep have a large frame, large, strong bone, well rounded and symmetrical bodies, well up on legs, bright pink skin, always plain and free from wrinkles. Broad head, bright eyes, quick movement, broad backs and broad chests are indispensable. These sheep have long been noted as a mutton sheep, their fine juicy flesh having no superior. They are noted for their early maturity and quick feeding properties, being fully equal to the Down breeds in this respect. The rams are usually well horned, but not always, and weigh at maturity from 175 to 250 pounds. The ewes are noted as good mothers, heavy milkers, one-half usually producing twins. They weigh 100 to 150 pounds. Wethers attain 150 to 200 pounds.

"The Rambouillet French Merino took the grand medal of honor, the highest degree recompensed, in 1889, at the Paris Exposition.

"Being strong, vigorous and healthy, their impressive power is very great, and they are not liable to constitutional break-down in service. They will bear herding in large flocks, and their great hardiness permits them to stand all kinds of weather without housing. Their fullness of carcass, brightness of look, length of body, vigor of carriage and great strength, make them excellent and reliable re-producers, and quick healthy feeders on the range.

"Rambouillet wool is of the finest quality, has a beautiful crimp, is usually white, sometimes of a buff color, very compact, opens in large layers, has yolk enough to promote a rapid and vigorous growth, shows no crust formation, seldom any jar hairs, and is always noted for its length, strength and elasticity. It is from three to five inches in length, often six and one-half inches for one year's growth. Rambouillet sheep are well woolled to the feet and to the nose. Rams shear annually from 12 to 24 pounds; ewes from 6 to 10 pounds.

"The wool scours from 50 to 55 per cent. for the manufacturer, and no other Merino wool shows so deep a staple. 'No finer wool can be produced.' The fineness, length, soundness of staple, and remarkable freedom from grease have brought these sheep into deserved favor."

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

The following sales of Texas and Indian Territory cattle were made at the points, on the dates, and by the commission merchants named:

AT U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Oct 8—Godair, Harding & Co. sold for Jackson & Co, San Angelo, 125 sheep, 65 lbs, \$3.15; Cushenbury & H, San Angelo, 498 fall clipped sheep, 75 lbs, \$3.90. Oct 9—Jackson & Co, 160 sheep, 65 lbs, \$3; 28 tailings, 66 lbs, \$1.75.

Oct 7—Texas Live Stock Commission Co. sold for Overstreet & McW, National Stock Yards, Ill, 72 steers, 944 lbs, \$2.40; 60 steers, 765 lbs, \$2.25; J B Simpson, Sweetwater, 68 calves, 208 lbs, \$2.25; 1 bull, 660 lbs, \$1.25; 1 cow, 390 lbs, \$1.25; 65 cows, 500 lbs, \$1.50; Simpson & Field, National Stock Yards, Ill, 62 cows, 527 lbs, \$1.25; 47 yearlings, 347 lbs, \$1.25; Portwood & L, Decatur, 12 steers, 830 lbs, \$2.45; 14 cows, 726 lbs, \$2.25; 2 cows, 920 lbs, \$1.25. Oct 13—D R Fant, Enid, I T, 127 steers, 939 lbs, \$2.35; 183 steers, 956 lbs, \$2.30; F Muliver, Vernon, 23 steers, 936 lbs, \$2.85; 28 cows, 730 lbs, \$2.40.

Oct 7—The Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. sold for L H Lee, Kansas City, 22 steers, 1090 lbs, \$2.50; R A Moore, Catoosa, 115 steers, 982 lbs, \$2.30; M Half & Bros, Catoosa, 26 steers, 847 lbs, \$2.30; 52 steers, 839 lbs, \$2.30. Oct 8—J Hittson, Catoosa, 58 cows, 765 lbs, \$2; 25 steers, 940 lbs, \$2.50; C W Massey, Catoosa, 27 steers, 835 lbs, \$2.45; 28 cows, 832 lbs, \$2; L A Lynn, Catoosa, 22 steers, 995 lbs, \$2.55. Oct 10—J Hittson, Catoosa, 29 cows, 796 lbs, \$2; A Ash, Catoosa, 57 mixed, 928 lbs, \$2.25; G Simpson, Catoosa, 24 steers, 821 lbs, \$2.40; 31 cows, 768 lbs, \$2; D L Jones, Kansas City, 54 half-breeds, 1163 lbs, \$3.45. Oct 12—J Hittson, Catoosa, 30 cows, 743 lbs, \$2; G Simpson, Catoosa, 27 steers, 865 lbs, \$2.50; 31 cows, 774 lbs, \$2; W Hittson, Catoosa, 21 bulls, 1085 lbs, \$1.25; L D Jones, Kansas City, 93 steers, 1060 lbs, \$3.10; C Walden, Kansas City, 47 mixed, 1071 lbs, \$2.25; San Simon C Co, Eureka, Kans, 363 steers, 988 lbs, \$2.50.

Oct 7—Gregory, Cooley & Co. sold for Vaughan & Cowan, Wagner, 52 steers, 812 lbs, \$2.40; J W Gibson, Wagner, 179 steers, 884 lbs, \$2.45; L Haynes, Laredo, 101 steers, 838 lbs, \$2.30; Cowden Bros, Wagner, I T, 30 steers, 888 lbs, \$2.40; Youngblood & Co, Wagner, 25 steers, 880 lbs, \$2.40. Oct 9—H H Halsell, Decatur, 143 steers, 945 lbs, \$2.75; 82 cows, 816 lbs, \$2.20; Halsell & Woody, Decatur, 51 steers, 903 lbs, \$2.50; 26 steers, 852 lbs, \$2.50; D B Ballinger, Eastland, 25 cows, 742 lbs, \$2; Rio Cattle Co, Catoosa, 28 cows, 693 lbs, \$2.10. Oct 10—J M Dougherty, Catoosa, 6 steers, 803 lbs, \$2.25; 17 cows, 701 lbs, \$1.65; 29 cows, 625 lbs, \$1.35; 8 cows, 613 lbs, \$1.35; 19 bulls, 828 lbs, \$1.10; O Durant, Catoosa, 12 steers, 820 lbs, \$2.25; 79 cows, 697 lbs, \$1.65. Oct 12—Rio Cattle Co, Catoosa, 68 steers, 694 lbs, \$2.25; 35 steers, 536 lbs, \$1.75; 8 heifers, 584 lbs, \$1.75; Frazier, Kansas City, 130 steers, 869 lbs, \$2.30; 31 cows, 756 lbs, \$2.10; 8 cows, 791 lbs, \$2.

Oct 7—Greer, Mills & Co. sold for J M Campbell, Minco, 160 steers, 985 lbs, \$2.45; H J Eastwood, Catoosa, 31 cows, 775 lbs, \$1.90; Hughes & R, Coleman, 142 calves, 230 lbs, \$2.70. Oct 8—Dougherty & H, Catoosa, 96 cows, 653

lbs, \$1.50; J M Dougherty, 32 cows, 707 lbs, \$1.70; O Durant, Catoosa, 41 cows, 617 lbs, \$1.60; 30 cows, 773 lbs, \$1.85; 29 cows, 725 lbs, \$1.75; Scott & R, Catoosa, 187 steers, 986 lbs, \$2.50; 22, 1149 lbs, \$2.40; 24, 891 lbs, \$2.30; 23, 1033 lbs, \$2.80. Oct 9—Scott & R, Catoosa, 206 steers, 976 lbs, \$2.60; W Scott & Co, Catoosa, 25 steers, 932 lbs, \$2.40; Worsham C Co, Quanah, 106 cows, 786 lbs, \$1.95. Oct 12—Dougherty & H, Catoosa, 32 cows, 624 lbs, \$1.40; 24 bulls, 822 lbs, \$1.25; Scott & S, Catoosa, 159 steers, 819 lbs, \$2.65; 48 steers, 934 lbs, \$2.37; B W Rider, Catoosa, 13 calves, 116 lbs, \$4.75; 197 cows, 753 lbs, \$1.85; O Durant, Catoosa, 22 steers, 797 lbs, \$2.50; 98 cows, 702 lbs, \$1.65; Miller Bros, Sweetwater, 248 sheep, 76 lbs, \$3.85; 471 sheep, 74 lbs, \$3.75. Oct 13—W E Cobb, Dundee, 24 steers, 916 lbs, \$2.60; Wm Rule, Sweetwater, 230 sheep, 70 lbs, \$3.10; 18 tailings, 66 lbs, \$1.50.

Oct 7—Scaling & Tamblin sold for N G Lane & Co, Quanah, 62 calves, 231 lbs, \$3.65; 44 steers, 1117 lbs, \$2.90; 10 calves, 320 lbs, \$2.25; 87 steers, 962 lbs, \$2.50; 93 cows, 755 lbs, \$2.05; J M Francis, Quanah, 22 steers, 1028 lbs, \$2.55; Stillson, Case, Thorpe, Ryburn & Co, Catoosa, 331 cows, 785 lbs, \$1.85; Day L & C Co, Quanah, 176 cows, 750 lbs, \$2.20; F Simpson, Quanah, 23 steers, 974 lbs, \$2.50. Oct 8—J G Gardner, Big Springs, 87 fall clipped sheep, 74 lbs, \$3; J E Gardner, Big Springs, 550 tall clipped sheep, 77 pounds, \$3.85; 50 fall clipped sheep, 77 lbs, \$3.85. Oct 12—N S Skinner, Vinita, 331 steers, 913 lbs, \$2.65; 74 cows, 772 lbs, \$1.80; 8 calves, 185 lbs, \$3.50; John Milwe, Vinita, 28 steers, 756 lbs, \$2.35; J H White, Ponca, 45 steers, 925 lbs, \$2.45; J S Todd, Catoosa, 33 steers, 995 lbs, \$2.70; 15 cows, 732 lbs, \$1.75; W Scott, Catoosa, 162 steers, 972 lbs, \$2.80; M W Couch, Chelsea, 163 steers, 854 lbs, \$2.40. Oct 13—P W Parrott, Kansas City, 20 steers, 1150 lbs, \$2.87; L Newman, Childress, 19 steers, 815 lbs, \$2.20; Childress L & C Co, Childress, 33 steers, 679 lbs, \$2.50; 237 cows, 768 lbs, \$2; 22 bulls, 1121 lbs, \$1.50.

Oct 7—Keenan & Sons sold for Brown, Kansas City, 67 steers, 979 lbs, \$2.55; 109 steers, 846 lbs, \$2.37. Oct 13—D C Campbell, Albany, 27 cows, 738 lbs, \$1.65; Monroe Cattle Co, Albany, 258 cows, 696 lbs, \$1.90; 88 calves, 156 lbs, \$5.05; 10 calves, 253 lbs, \$2.50.

Oct 9—The Alexander-Rogers Co. sold for T Crowley, Kansas City, 21 bulls, 1060 lbs, \$1.25. Oct 10—Waddingham & G, Midland, 21 bulls, 898 lbs, \$1.10; 27 steers, 791 lbs, \$2.35. Oct 12—Fish & Keck Co, 44 steers, 1167 lbs, \$3.40; Waddingham & G, Midland, 21 bulls, 891 lbs, \$1.

Oct 8—Rosenbaum Bros & Co. sold for A Hamilton, 421 Illinois-fed Texas sheep 87 lbs, \$4.50.

Oct 7—R. Strahorn & Co. sold for Ed H East, Carlisle, 15 steers, 966 lbs, \$2.85; 10 cows, 803 lbs, \$1.80; East & McM, 21 steers, 1121 lbs, \$3.25; C Waller, Catoosa, 51 steers, 919 lbs, \$2.85; 22 steers, 1109 lbs, \$3; J Robertson, Catoosa, 28 cows, 738 lbs, \$2.20; L B McMurtry, Wichita Falls, 18 steers, 1334 lbs, \$3.45. Oct 8—H H Halsell, Decatur, 48 steers, 951 lbs, \$2.75. Oct 12—D Waggoner & Son, Henrietta, 288 steers, 1060 lbs, \$3.15; 22 bulls, 1198 lbs, \$1.40; Kimberlin C Co, Ponca, 164 steers, 1031 lbs, \$2.70; 44 steers, 1028

lbs, \$2.70; 112 steers, 1048 lbs, \$2.70; 21 steers, 1000 lbs, \$2.60; J J Kimberlin, Ponca, 27 steers, 880 lbs, \$2.25; J M Humphrey, Ponca, 12 steers, 955 lbs, \$2.60; 17 cows, 792 lbs, \$2.10. Oct 13—Kimberlin R E & L S A, Ponca, 316 steers, 927 lbs, \$2.45; Kimberlin & P, Ponca, 25 steers, 932 lbs, \$2.45.

Oct 12—The James H. Campbell Co. sold for G W Miller, Ponca, 122 steers, 854 lbs, \$2.40; Magnolia Cattle Co, Canadian, 75 steers, 938 lbs, \$2.45; E C Call, Kansas City, 70 steers, 808 lbs, \$2.40; N S Skinner, Ponca, 23 steers, 1017 lbs, \$2.37; 40 steers, 1058 lbs, \$2.75.

Oct 13—Darlington, Quick & Boyden sold for D P Atwood, Colorado City, 22 mixed, 1058 lbs, \$1.75; 16 cows, 626 lbs, \$1.60; 92 cows, 574 lbs, \$1.60.

AT KANSAS CITY.

October 5—Greer, Mills & Co. sold for J M Campbell, Minco, I T, 148 cows, 774 lbs, \$1.50. Oct 7—G W Boyd, Mangum, 30 cows, 741 lbs, \$1.70; 25 cows, 745 lbs, \$1.35; 10 cows, 934 lbs, \$1.60; 41 steers, 953 lbs, \$2.20; 18 calves, \$6.50 each; P S Doxey, Mangum, 16 calves, \$6.50 each; 4 steers, 802 lbs, \$1.75; 47 cows, 738 lbs, \$1.70; 22 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.20; 41 steers, 969 lbs, \$2.20; J Risinger, Mangum, 32 cows, 681 lbs, \$1.50; 12 calves, \$6 each; Ed Claunch, Mangum, 20 cows, 735 lbs, \$1.60. Oct 9—Gunter & Washington, Minco, I T, 373 steers, 914 lbs, \$2.30. Oct 10—Joe Funk, Elgin, Kans, 115 cows, 780 lbs, \$1.55; Funk & Jackson, Elgin, 24 steers, 1048 lbs, \$2.50; 1 canner, 1020 lbs, \$1.55.

October 7—Fish & Keck Co. sold for Beeson & Harris, Neutral Strip, 83 cows, 873 lbs, \$1.90; 9 cows, 870 lbs, \$1.50; W P Hext, Mangum 53 cows, 809 lbs, \$1.70; 1 stag, 1050 lbs, \$1.25; 8 steers, 899 lbs, \$2; B W Key, Kiowa, Kans, 92 steers, 1024 lbs, \$2.75; 56 steers, 1063 lbs, \$2.75; J T Davis, Mangum, 8 cows, 743 lbs, \$1.75; 25 cows, 802 lbs, \$1.75; 2 stags, 750 lbs, \$1.25; 4 steers, 830 lbs, \$2; 6 steers, 872 lbs, \$2; J Barrett, Mangum, 22 cows, 743 lbs, \$1.40; 8 steers, 872 lbs, \$2; 9 calves, \$6 each; D Applegate, Minco, I T, 36 cows, 753 lbs, \$1.75; 3 oxen, 1480 lbs, \$2.25; 4 bulls, 1230 lbs, \$1.10; L C Bidwell, Kiowa, Kans, 50 steers, 1007 lbs, \$2.65; 48 steers, 1013 lbs, \$2.65. Oct 9—Woods & Payne, Purcell, I T, 5 bulls, 1030 lbs, \$1.10; 21 steers, 1050 lbs, \$2.65; 21 cows, 763 lbs, \$1.70; Johnson & Prescott, Arkansas City, Kans, 99 cows, 703 lbs, \$1.30; Matador Land & Cattle Co, Arkansas City, Kans, 18 steers, 1124 lbs, \$2.25; 94 steers, 866 lbs, \$2; 5 cows, 808 lbs, \$1.50; 2 cows, 825 lbs, \$2. Oct 12—for Thos Leahy, Elgin, Kans, 19 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.75; Childress County Land & Cattle Co, Childress, 99 cows, 770 lbs, \$1.45; 61 steers, 964 lbs, \$2.15; R Cross, Elgin, Kans, 127 cows, 692 lbs, \$1.45; 125 cows, 696 lbs, \$1.45; 23 bulls 900 lbs, \$1.10; 38 calves, \$6 each; 23 steers, 870 lbs, \$2.10; McColgan & Son, Purcell, I T, 18 cows, 725 lbs, \$1.70; 1 bull, 1130 lbs, \$1.10; 15 steers, 870 lbs, \$2.25; Thos McColgan, Purcell, 3 cows, 853 lbs, \$1.70; 9 steers, 970 lbs, \$2.50; 44 steers, 940 lbs, \$2.40.

October 5—Cassidy Bros & Co sold for R J Love, Purcell, I T, 58 cows, 822 lbs, \$1.65; 29 cows, 802 lbs, \$1.65; W A Story, Purcell, 26 cows, 816 lbs, \$1.55; Frank Witherspoon, Red Rock, I T, 95 calves, 126 lbs, \$4.50. Oct 6—Bird, Mertz & Ellis, Elgin, Kans, 122 steers, 923 lbs, \$2.55; 99 steers, 924 lbs, \$2.55;

Nat Skinner, Vinita, I T, 69 steers, 899 lbs, \$2.30; 22 steers, 979 lbs, \$2.15; J W Gibson, Wagoner, I T, 108 cows, 731 lbs, \$1.45; 8 bulls, 1048 lbs, \$1.10; 20 calves, 130 lbs, \$4.50; 7 calves, \$4.50 each; L A Jones, Wagoner, 29 cows, 805 lbs, \$1.55. Oct 7—J C Drigger Erin, I T, 28 cows, 832 lbs, \$1.80; Drigger & McGaughy, Erin, I T, 42 cows, 761 lbs, \$1.75; 19 cows, 756 lbs, \$1.65; Gibson & Cowan, Wagoner, 29 cows, 833 lbs, \$1.60; 2 calves, \$9 each. Oct 8—Vaughan & Cowan, Wagoner, 6 cows, 706 lbs, \$1.60; Gibson & Allen, Wagoner, 26 steers, 912 lbs, \$2.45; J W Gibson, Wagoner, 58 cows, 703 lbs, \$1.60. Oct 9—W B Sherwood, Purcell, I T, 21 steers, 1108 lbs, \$2.40; 3 stags, 1210 lbs, \$1.50; 216 cows, 719 lbs, \$1.65; 76 steers, 785 lbs, \$1.90; 67 steers, 992 lbs, \$2.15; Espuela Land & Cattle Co, Purcell, 290 cows, 737 lbs, \$1.60; C M McClellan Ta-la-la, I T, 32 steers, 1034 lbs, \$2.25; 65 steers, 873 lbs, \$2.40; P S & F Witherspoon, Red Rock, I T, 131 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.50; L B Edwards, Red Rock, 190 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.50. Oct 10—P S & T Witherspoon, Red Rock, 22 steers, 845 lbs, \$2.05; 102 cows, 707 lbs, \$1.50; L B Edwards, Red Rock, 145 cows, 707 lbs, \$1.50.

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLS.

Oct 9—Cassidy Bros & Co sold for A A Spangler, Henrietta, 2 oxen, 1495 lbs, \$2.62; 10 steers, 945 lbs, \$2.60; 12 cows and heifers, 709 lbs, \$2; H Bratt, Henrietta, 29 mixed, 754 lbs, \$2.10; 25 steers, 798 lbs, \$2.30. Oct 10—Bedford & Jones, Seymour, 28 cows, 681 lbs, \$1.75; 85 cows, 656 lbs, \$1.75; S R Stiles, Archer, 69 steers, 924 lbs, \$2.50; Bedford & Jones, Seymour, 18 bulls, 990 lbs, \$1.75. F A Parkinson, Red Fork, 20 steers, 1185 lbs, \$3.60; J B Wilson, Catoosa, 105 steers, 1188 lbs, \$3; 83 steers, 1209 lbs, \$3.15; 20 steers, 1126 lbs, \$2.65; Pulliam & W, Catoosa, 89 steers, 1063 lbs, \$2.80; Wilson & P, Catoosa, 19 steers, 1196 lbs, \$3.25; 82, 1179 lbs, \$2.90. Oct 7—Schuster & Co, Colorado, 162 cows, 697 lbs, \$2; Hewins & F, Arkansas City, Kansas, 306 steers, 1106 lbs, \$3. Oct 8—G Ross, Claremore, 10 steers, 821 lbs, \$2.20; A A Chapman, Dublin, 13 bulls, 957 lbs, \$1.35; 10 cows, 651 lbs, \$1.75. J F McSpadden, Chelsea, 2 bulls and stags, 905 lbs, \$1.25; 23 cows, 901 lbs, \$1.85; 54 steers, 812 lbs, \$2.60; E B Carver, Henrietta, 10 bulls, 1236 lbs, \$1.15; 27 calves, \$7 each; 18 cows, 731 lbs, \$1.90; 13 steers, 828 lbs, \$2.70. Oct 6—G B Perryman, Tulsa, I stag, 1170 lbs, \$1.50; 42 steers, 868 lbs, \$2.45; 47 steers, 1036 lbs, \$2.75; 2 cows, 770 lbs, \$1.85; 8 heifers, 776 lbs, \$2.25; 16 steers, 925 lbs, \$2.70; 23 steers, 1005 lbs, \$2.85; Gamon & Slaughter, Tulsa, 2 bulls, 1170 lbs, \$1.50; 6 cows, 770 lbs, \$1.85; C. C Slaughter, Tulsa, 12 cows, 770 lbs, \$1.85; 2 bulls, 1170 lbs, \$1.50; Wilson L S Co, Tulsa, 14 bulls, 1173 lbs, \$1.50; 119 cows, 770 lbs, \$1.85; H C Butler, Henrietta, 33 cows, 655 lbs, \$1.75; Heck Robbins, Red Fork, 44 steers, 1026 lbs, \$3.20; E J Brown, Econtuchka, I T, 57 steers, 951 lbs, \$2.60; 45 steers, 1042 lbs, \$2.87; 7 steers, 845 lbs, \$2.30. Oct 5—J J Robertson, Seymour, 20 cows, 693 lbs, \$1.60; 6 cows, 710 lbs, \$1.60; 4 cows, 710 lbs, \$1.25; W C Harris, Catoosa, 185 steers, 950 lbs, \$2.60; 25 cows, 750 lbs, \$1.70; 6 cows, 708 lbs, \$1.25; 11 bulls, 989 lbs, \$1.50; 7 stags, 1032 lbs, \$1.65; 46 calves, \$5 each; Blackstone & S, Muscogee, 150 steers, 958 lbs, \$2.50; Rush Bros & H, Decatur, 40 calves,

\$6.50 each; Wilson & W, Catoosa, 33 heifers, 797 lbs, \$2.50. Oct 6—Cowden Bros, Wagoner, 26 steers, 973 lbs, \$2.50; Vaughn & Cowan, Wagoner, 1 steer, 830 lbs, \$2.30; 3 steers, 900 lbs, \$2.30; 1 steer, 920 lbs, \$2.70; 52 steers, 929 lbs, \$2.40; Gibson & Cowan, Wagoner, 4 calves, \$7.50 each; 44 steers, 1010 lbs, \$2.55.

Oct 7—The Alexander-Rogers Co sold for C V Rogers, Ta-la-la, 374 cows, 793 lbs, \$1.75; Day Cattle Co, Coleman, 130 calves, \$7 each; J M Crutchfield, Tulsa, 16 calves, \$6.50 each; 110 cows, 804 lbs, \$1.70. Oct 8—W H Godair, Tulsa, 413 cows, 728 lbs, \$1.65; 168 steers, 990 lbs, \$2.60; Day Cattle Co, Coleman, 144 cows, 780 lbs, \$1.75. Oct 9—C J Lank, Fort Worth, 171 steers, 885 lbs, \$2.50; Waddingham & G, Midland, 81 cows, 680 lbs, \$1.65; W H Godair, Tulsa, 43 cows, 720 lbs, \$1.60; 50 calves, \$5.50 each; 24 bulls, 990 lbs, \$1.25; Paul Dawson, Midland, 25 cows, 772 lbs, \$1.75; 18 steers, 880 lbs, \$2.40; Oct 12—C V Rogers, Ta-la-la, 29 cows, 760 lbs, \$1.80. Oct 13—Crowder & Bros, Midland, 222 calves, \$8 each; 53 steers, 898 lbs, \$2.55; 27 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.70.

Kansas City Market Letter.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, October 14, 1891.

The receipts of live stock for this week to date have been as follows:

Monday, 10,165 cattle, 4,599 hogs and 1,800 sheep. Tuesday 13,500 cattle, 15,460 hogs and 8,500 sheep. To-day (Wednesday) cattle 10,000, hogs 17,000, sheep 4,400. The supply of Texans and other range cattle has been very liberal, consequently trade has been weak, with a lower tendency.

The following are representative sales of Texans for to-day:

Richard Dowling, sold 66 wintered steers, 1278 pounds average, for \$3.00.

Hume Bros., Arkansas City, 92 steers, 980 pounds, \$2.60; 94 steers, 1018 pounds, \$2.60; 50 steers, 1004 pounds, \$2.60.

Witherspoon & McClelland, Tallala, 76 steers, 854 pounds, \$2.30; 45 steers, 869 pounds, \$2.30.

Rocking chair ranch company, Giles, 433 calves, each \$6.40; 121 cows, 734 pounds, \$1.50.

C. V. Rogers, Tallala, 167 cows, 795 pounds, \$1.35; 92 cows, 793 pounds, \$1.35; 12 calves, each \$5.25.

J. J. Drew, Giles, 32 cows, 729 pounds, \$1.60; 27 cows, 808 pounds, \$1.60.

T. H. Vaughn, Giles, 30 cows, 805 pounds, \$1.60.

Jennings, Sherman, 43 calves, each \$6.40.

W. A. Wade, Minco, 17 cows, 802 pounds, \$1.65; 112 cows, 792 pounds, \$1.65; 23 bulls, 1206 pounds, \$1.15.

R. W. Wright, 113 cows, 661 pounds, at \$1.25; 17 cows, 711 pounds, \$1.75.

L. B. Edwards, 32 cows, 755 pounds, \$1.50; 50 cows, 654 pounds, \$1.25.

Hog receipts were liberal and the largest since Feb. 6th. Trade opened fairly active and a full line of active buyers and a fair shipping demand. Prices ruled lower from the start on everything except choice heavy hogs. Good mixed loads sold from 5@10c lower and common-kinds 10 to 15c lower and often straight 15c off. Common light hogs and trashy loads with lots of pigs were hard sale and 10c to 15c lower.

Choice heavy sold \$4.40@4.65. Good mixed \$4.10@4.35. Light \$4@4.30.

The demand for good muttons was fair and prices steady. Lambs were quoted strong. Stockers and feeders quiet. The bulk of the receipts were western, and sold at from \$3.50 to \$4.25.

Chicago Market Letter.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 14, 1891.

The receipts of live stock on Monday were 21,000 cattle, 25,000 hogs and 8000 sheep, an increase over the receipts on the previous Monday of 3000 cattle, 10,000 hogs and 3700 sheep. Monday's receipts of Texas cattle were 5000. The total receipts of Texans for previous week were 22,000 head.

The market on Monday was steady for good steers, but a shade lower on common steers and cows.

Tuesday's receipts were 12,000 cattle, 27,000 hogs and 8000 sheep. Texas cattle, 2500. The cattle market was generally low and unsatisfactory. Hogs sold 10@15c lower, and the sheep market was steady.

Total receipts to-day, \$21,000 cattle, 37,009 hogs and 9000 sheep. The general tendency of the market to-day was lower. To-day's receipts of Texans, 3700. The market on Texas cattle was fairly steady and active at from 5@10c decline.

A A Spangler, Henrietta, sold 20 steers, 1009 lbs, \$2.60.

Byers Bros, 180 steers, 941 lbs, \$2.80; 111 cows, 813 lbs, \$1.80.

T Wilson, Brownwood, 129 cows, 712 lbs, \$1.80.

W H Godair, Tulsa, 56 cows, 710 lbs, \$1.60; 281 steers, 926 lbs, \$2.45.

D R Fant, Enid, 333 steers, 914 lbs, \$2.30

Kimberlin company, Ponca, 84 cows, 780 lbs, \$1.70.

W Coleman, Wichita Falls, 246 steers, 891 lbs, \$2.35; 24 cows, 782 lbs, \$1.90.

Cattle Ranch company, 321 Indians, 984 lbs, \$2.50.

W L Gatlin, Wagoner, 235 steers, 813 lbs, \$2.65.

J P Daggett, Dundee, 128 steers, 936 lbs, \$2.45.

White Bros, Ponca, 323 steers, 956 lbs, \$2.35.

Home Land and Cattle company, 347 wintered Texans, 1096 lbs, \$3.50.

C B Farwell, 124 wintered Texans, 1181 lbs, \$3.60.

B W Jones, 432 sheep, 85 lbs \$4.15; 67 sheep, 67 lbs, \$4.15; 222 sheep, 72 lbs, \$3.40.

The hog market was fairly active, but prices were 10c lower. The common hogs were in excessive supply, and some of them could not be sold at 10@15c decline. Sales, of course, were made very unevenly. As there were about 33,000 hogs on sale the decline was established early, but after that there was more tone to the market and the good hogs sold very freely late in the day. There were a good many hogs of common quality that could not be sold. Prices for mixed hogs ranged at \$4.20@4.40 for inferior, with the bulk of sales at \$4.45@4.60, and choice assorted mixed at \$4.75.

Arrivals of sheep were again moderate and the demand sufficiently strong to absorb everything early. The market was quite active, but there was no quotable advance except, perhaps, in a few cases where the quality was exceptionally good. Several lots of Texas sheep sold yesterday and to-day, weighing from 72 to 75 lbs, at from \$3.75@3.85 per hundred.

St. Louis Market Review.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., October 14, 1891.

Monday's total cattle receipts were 4943 head. The receipts of Texans and Indians were about 3500, consisting mainly of fair to medium grades, only a few loads being of good quality. The market in a general way was five to ten cents lower than closing values of last week, but bulls and calves sold as well or better. There were too many coarse and medium cattle in proportion to the total receipts, which took off the keen edge of the market.

Prominent among Texas receipts on Monday was 615 cows and heifers belonging to D. Waggoner & Son, they weighed 722 pounds and sold at 2 cents.

Tuesday's cattle receipts were 6817 head, of which over 4500 were Texans and Indians. The market was uneven. Good shipping and light handy cattle sold about steady, but the bulk of the cows and steers which were only fair to medium in quality, sold from 5 to 10 cents lower.

Total receipts to-day 5700. Texans and Indians about 3000.

There is an active demand for best grades of range cattle at about steady prices, but they are over supplied with canners and prices realized to-day are 5 to 10 cents lower. Cow stuff sold at \$1.25@2.20; steers, \$2.20@3.10; calves, \$6 50@7.50 per head.

S J Newton, Seymour, sold 27 steers, 888 lbs, at \$2.30; 52 calves, \$7.75.

Nichols, Seymour, sold 12 cows, 777 lbs, \$1.80; 15 steers, 985 lbs, \$2.30.

Cobb & Wilcox, Henrietta, sold 60 cows, 741 lbs, \$1.65; 19 cows 750 lbs, \$1.75; 21 steers, 932 lbs, \$2.40; 25 calves, \$7 each.

Cowden Bros, Midland, 25 steers, 1036 lbs, \$2.25.

S R Newton, Seymour, 29 heifers, 680 lbs, \$2.

C W Slavin, Doss, 24 steers, 1001 lbs, \$2.45.

J O Hall, Vinita, 41 steers, 980 lbs, \$2.60; 23 steers, 967 lbs, \$2.50.

J H Parramore, Leliaetta, 24 steers, 1090 lbs, \$3.10; 66 steers, 1018 lbs, \$3; 159 cows, 824 lbs, \$1.85.

P C Parramore, Leliaetta, 21 steers, 1155 lbs, \$2.90.

S C Beake, Choteau, 55 steers, 829 lbs, \$2.25; 29 cows, 720 lbs, \$2; 17 steers, 931 lbs, \$2.30.

W M Parkinson, Red Fork, sold 47 cows, 808 lbs, \$1.75.

S S Cobb, Vinita, sold 20 steers, 1153 lbs, \$3.10; 53 steers, 950 lbs, \$2.50.

Doc Denney, Claremore, sold 96 steers, 893 lbs, \$2.25.

Bird, Mertz & Ellis, Elgin, 228 steers, 872 lbs, \$2.45; 25 steers, 890 lbs, \$2.35; 21 steers, 1154 lbs, \$2.40; 14 steers, 1002 lbs, \$2.40.

Hewins & Forsythe, Elgin, sold 312 steers, 1077 lbs, \$2.50.

The receipts of hogs have been very heavy for the past ten days. The average decline was about 10c, but on some inferior stock the decline was 10@15c. The market closed badly. The top was \$4.75 for heaviest sold to packers. The bulk of the hogs sold at \$4.40@4.65. The large run to-day was the first full supply for a long time, but only a few late arrivals, were held over.

There were 1700 sheep on to-day's market. They sold at from \$2.40@4.70, according to flesh and quality. Mutton market closed strong and active.

Sick-headache yields to Beecham's pills.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEX., Oct. 15.—Wool—Market closed quiet. Unscoured wool—

Spring, twelve months clip	This day.	Yesterday.
Fine	18@20	17@19
Medium	19@23	18@21
Fall—		
Fine	17@20	15@18
Medium	17@20	18@19
Mexican improved	13@15	12@15
Mexican carpet	12@14	11@13

BOSTON, MASS., Oct 15—Wool—Less demand, but unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 15—Wool—Receipts, 44,800 pounds. Shipments, 60,900 pounds. Market quiet and rather easy on all grades save quarter blood and combing. Prices unchanged.

New Orleans Market Report.

[Reported by Albert Montgomery, Live Stock Commission Merchant, Stock Landing.]

NEW ORLEANS, Oct 14, 1891.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	1808	1893	338
Calves and yearlings	1479	1991	63
Hogs	659	748	248
Sheep	537	1024	

CATTLE.—Good to choice beeves per lb, 2@3; common to fair beeves, 2@2½; good fat cows, 2@2½; common to fair cows, \$8@12; calves, \$4.50@8.00; yearlings, \$6.50@10; good milch cows, \$25@35; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

HOGS.—Good, fat corn-fed per lb, gross, 5@5½; common to fair, 4@4½.

SHEEP.—Good fat sheep, each \$2.50@3.00; common to fair \$1.25@2.

The market is fairly supplied with beeves and cows; good fat stock is firm and fairly active. Poor stock is selling slowly.

The calf and yearling market is nearly bare; good calves are in demand. Yearlings are firm at quotations.

Hogs have ruled quiet but firm. There are no sheep in dealers hands, but but hers are fairly supplied. The inquiry is for good fat muttons only.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Prop., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Percheron Horses For Sale.

We offer for sale or exchange nine head of Percheron horses, as follows: Four full blood Percheron mares from 5 to 8 years old; two high grade Percheron mares from 5 to 8 years old; one high grade Percheron filly 2 years old; one colt from grade mare; one extra fine full blood 7-year-old Percheron stallion, dapple gray color, 16½ hands high, weight about 1700 pounds, fine style and action and a good getter. One of the mares is registered and all are thoroughly acclimated. Will trade above for land, city property (inside) or steer cattle at fair figures. One or two-year-old Hereford bulls preferred in trade.

The above described animals are within a few miles of Fort Worth and may be easily seen. It is worth your time to look at them even if you do not buy.

TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, 401 Main St., Fort Worth, Tex.

Steers for Sale.

We have 1000 good, plains-raised 3, 4 and 5-year-old steers for sale. Also 500 first-class, 3 and 4-year-old Young county steers; also several smaller lots, all of which will be sold at a bargain.

TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, 401 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

AGRICULTURAL.

Agriculture is science.

Sow plenty of rye for pasture.

Success is a child of hard work.

Patient work leads to grand results.

Small farms will, to a large degree solve the labor problem.

Have the soil in good condition for seeding.

Better be a little ahead of the work now than to get behind.

Better cultivate forty acres well than one hundred acres indifferently.

Small farms and diversified agriculture must be the watch-word henceforth.

The best culture of the soil is that which brings it up in fertility by judicious plowing.

Superior articles marketed in the best condition, is the system of farming which ensures success.

To make the reduction of the acreage in cotton a success the tenant and merchant must be a party to it.

Many farmers fall in wealth because they fail to make their own provision crop on their own premises.

It pays to buy the best farm implements. These last longer and save many a dollars' worth of time.

The fall season is often the fail season with many because they hazard all their prosperity on a single crop.

No business man will continue the handling of an article that involves him in a loss. This is a sound business rule that farmers ignore by cultivating all cotton at a loss.

The year is drawing to a close. Every farmer should be prepared with the close of the year to close up his accounts, and ascertain exactly what his profits and losses are.

The two fundamental principles of farming may be set down as: first, to prevent the deterioration of the soil, and, second, so to conduct operations as to get the most for the labor expended.

In Montana the farmers, as a rule, haul their grain direct from the field to the thrasher. On the big farms in California the grain is cut and threshed at one and the same operation by means of the header. It leaves the header, sacked ready for sowing. It is then allowed to dry in the sack before shipment to the elevators.

The Massachusetts Ploughman advises the farmer to teach his boys to do the farm work so that it will be admired, and thus give him something to think about that adds zest to his work. Teach him to be as neat and tasteful in his work as in dress, and this may develop valuable qualities such as may hold him to the farm.

A great many good old farmers ridicule "intensive farming." This shows that they do not realize what intensive farming is. Would they wittingly ridicule a method by which an acre may be made to produce twice as much as it did before? That is just what they do when they ridicule intensive farming—another name for extra good farming.

The results of experiments to test the effect of thin and thick seeding of wheat, made at the Ohio experiment station, shows that four, five, six and seven pecks gave practically the same results with more than one variety of wheat. The yield decreased whenever the amount of seed fell below four or went beyond seven pecks. The deduction is that four pecks is the proper quantity to use.

In many cases two hours' work with a spade would so drain a horse or cow lot that mud would not accumulate in wet weather. If it required a whole day of hard work, it would pay. The damage to stock, the waste of feed, loss of manure, wear and tear of shoe leather, the damage to temper to say nothing of the resulting sickness from wet feet and filth, will outweigh several days' heavy work. Now is the time to attend to this, before the fall rains set in.

A judicious change of seed is often the precursor of increased yield and improved quality of grain. This is so with regard to almost all farm crops, and no exception as to wheat. Good crops are sometimes obtained from inferior seed, but the law of production—like produces like—cannot be disregarded with impunity. If farmers wish to secure the best results, it is important, whether they grow the seed themselves or buy it, that it should be of the best quality, that it should be perfectly true to its variety, and thoroughly mature.

Most farmers find it advantageous to plow land in the fall for the grain they propose to sow next spring. The season changes so quickly from winter to summer that it is not possible, except by fall plowing, to prepare the large acreage that our farmers sow in spring grain. It is found also that this fall-plowed land, merely cultivated in spring enough to cover the seed, yields surer crops than that sown equally early after spring plowing. Frost pulverizes the surface of the soil and makes a mellow, finer seed bed than any harrowing can prepare from soil freshly turned up by the plow.

Perhaps there has been no period in our history when agriculture per se has occupied so large a share of public attention; when so many plans for the farmers' benefit have been discussed; when farmers themselves have been so thoroughly roused to the exigencies and duties of the hour, and their ultimate influence on the great questions now agitating the public mind. Everywhere they are beginning to wake up, and with the awakening comes the knowledge that the have been too long drifting with the tide, following certain antiquated forms and methods because our fathers did.

The Farm and Ranch says: "Corn ought to be gathered as soon as it can safely be housed. It can, with the exception of a little that is usually late, be safely housed now all over Texas. Therefore now is the accepted time. But cotton picking is now demanding all the farmers' attention; this complicates the question. Cotton complicates a great many questions and when adhered to after the manner of the common custom, will complicate the farmer. It is for the farmer to decide whether it would or would not pay to hire hands and gather all his corn in good condition, or first gather the cotton and then what remains of the corn, weevils and all. It has the appearance of bad economy to produce a crop of anything and delay the gathering until it is seriously damaged."

A diversified agriculture means that the farmer raises colts from his horses in use on the farm and matures them before selling; that he raises his calves and feeds them out ready for the market; that he keeps hogs enough to glean his stubble fields and feed his swill and offal generally to. It means a few sheep to trim the weeds in his pasture and grain fields and to grow wool and mutton for his family. It also means that he has poultry enough to pick up waste grain about the farm, and maybe a few turkeys, geese and ducks. On the other hand, it means that he raises his corn, oats and hay to feed his stock with; his wheat for bread, his potatoes, cabbage and all kinds of garden truck needed in his family, and if he is a wide-awake, enterprising sort of a man he will have a patch of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and grapes alongside of a

good orchard. In short, it means that the farmer should produce everything he needs for the support of his family and his stock right on the farm, so that he will not be under the necessity of paying out more of his income for the purchase of things his own farm will produce in paying crops.

Vary the Work.

Variety is said to be the spice of life, and no doubt it is the variety in farm work that renders it more interesting than most other forms of manual labor requiring less muscular exertion. While we believe in well matured planning so as to waste no time and do everything in season, etc., we think at this time of year, when so many things need doing, and there is no particular reason for doing any one first, more work can be done and done easier for both teams and hands by changing from one kind of work to another. For example, if the teams are tired from two or three days' steady plowing, stop and do something else for a day. Also vary the work according to temperature when practicable, plowing when cool, and doing something less exhausting to the teams on the very hot days.

Plain Talk to Farmers.

Editor Mason of the venerable Germantown, (Pa.) Telegraph, is a plain talker but he uses good sense. Unless, says he, a farmer talks more with his crops and his land than he does with his neighbor he will have but poor luck at time of harvest. If he studies the true principles upon which good farming rests, and applies them in a sensible way, he can't fail, unless overwhelmed by a cyclone. Farming is one of the exact sciences, there is no guess work about it. Plans laid the year before, well prepared for and then closely followed, will always bring a crop. But we know men of a life time of practice to be switched off from good plans by hearing some guessey imbibitor bring up a new trick, and the result is invariably a loss. What is the use of discussions among farmers? No man will farm by any other man's opinion. If a farmer has facts to back him he is of great value. Facts are all we want, let us have no more theory. We can manufacture theories enough to run all the farmers in the world if they will experiment on them. However, if we tell of a fact in our experience, and any other farmer has the same seed, uses the same soil, the same climate, the same manure and has our facilities, and works as we do, he must succeed as we do; but if he takes our fact and builds up his theories on it he must fail.

Advantages of Diversified Farming.

The farmer who fattens his own beef and pork, mutton and poultry upon his own home-grown hay and corn and oats, who has no milk or eggs, butter or cheese to buy, whose cellar contains a sufficient supply of all the varieties of fruit and vegetables that his family require, and whose sheds are supplied with fuel from his own forests, can afford to sell his surplus products at low prices if necessary. He needs a little money for taxes and clothing. His tea and coffee and sugar cannot be produced at home, but such a farmer has but little to pay out compared to the specialist who devotes his year's labor to one thing alone. With only one crop to sell at low prices and all others to buy, he is dependent upon the season and subject to the whole chapter of accidents for his means, and the era of high prices that benefits his neighbor, who has a greater variety of crops, may prove his financial ruin.

Having this in mind will it not be well for each and every farmer to try to so diversify his crops and his products that he can be sure of having abundance of all that he can produce for the wants of his own family first? Then he can provide for a surplus for his home market, and after that take

his favorite special crop as a means of procuring that surplus of income above expenditure which should be the result of his knowledge and his labor.

Thus he will limit production to his own benefit, and thus will he reduce his hours of labor when he desires, without feeling that he is likely to be limited in his supply of the farm products necessary for the comfortable support of his family. He will be more independent of the fluctuations of the market and the whims of the buyers, and he will begin to feel that he owns his farm, his stock and his crops, and that they minister to his wants, instead of feeling that he is a slave to them, inexorably bound to make them produce a certain sum of money necessary to meet his expenses each year.

Why Farming is Not Profitable.

In the October number of the Southern Cultivator, Mr. E. T. Moore of Sharon, Ga. writes a lengthy, timely and well written article under the above heading, from which the following extracts are reproduced as being especially applicable, to Texas and her farmers:

In natural advantages and various resources no country on this terrestrial globe surpasses, if indeed, equals, ours. The land and the climate are adapted to the most diversified system of farming and within her limits man can raise almost every article necessary to his sustenance and comfort with naturally fertile lands, pure air and water, health nowhere surpassed, and products innumerable. With such advantages, we know of no such country or people under the blue canopy of heaven which nature has done more for.

There is less judicial management on the farm than in any other form of industry. The merchants, manufacturers, in fact, every vocation of life to which success is assured can tell what their expenses have been and what for, and whether the expenses are greater than the income, and what branch of business pays the best. This is not the case with a larger portion of the farmers. They make extravagant purchases, regardless of quantity and prices, using no economy; buying many articles they should raise at home, or else do without; keeping no record of what they buy or sell, leaving it entirely with the merchants to keep account, thereof. The result is, if errors are made, the farmers are the losers. Too much time lost around our country stores discussing the political issues of the day or devising some plan to lessen their work.

If the farmers have been unsuccessful in their present method of farming, and it has brought them in debt, they should try another plan—raise all of their home supplies, such as corn, oats, peas and potatoes, and not be afraid of overproduction of anything that man or beast can eat; and when this is done farm mortgages will cease. There is no great need of so much money if a bountiful support is made at home. Cotton has been a curse to the Southern farmer; not necessarily so, but in the quantities it is now raised. Diversified farming is the system for making money, and there is certainly money in the business, for it is the backbone of the country, and where judiciously carried out, will bring the farmers out more than conquerors. Use the brain in connection with the body, and be economical in everything; waste nothing, for there is use for everything on the farm; look to your interest personally, for the lack of energy and laziness has caused the failure of many men. It is not the hardest licks but the best directed ones that accomplish most success. It does not depend so much on the greatest number of hours spent at work, as the manner in which they are spent. Agricultural prosperity is the only criterion of the flourishing condition of a people, and if it is wanting in this country it is not because nature has failed to do her part, but because man has failed to co-operate.

SWINE.

Save some Hubbard squashes for the hogs for winter "greens."

Have you pumpkins this fall? Feed them to pigs as well the milch cows.

Push the fattening hogs so as to market them before the weather gets too cold.

The receipts of hogs in Kansas City for September fell off thirty-five per cent.

Damaged grain or fermented food often induces disease and should never be fed.

Present prices for hogs are decidedly below the average of the past ten years at this season.

Most dealers estimate this month's receipts of hogs at Chicago 200,000 short of last October's run, when 746,344 arrived.

A razor-back hog is an example of a figure that has length and breadth without thickness. What he lacks in thickness he makes up in thinness.

All things considered, it is the better time to market hogs when they have made full growth. Every pound fed thereafter is wasted.

Sour milk should not be fed to hogs in great quantities at a time. Regulate the supply as part of a ration consisting of more solid feed.

It is a great mistake to presume that corn is the one essential to successful hog raising. Pea meal, barley meal, squashes, sugar beets, small potatoes and other Colorado products in addition to alfalfa, are just as good as corn and make better pork.

The poorest economy that can be practiced, next to starving hogs, is feeding all kinds and sizes together. The breeding stock, both male and female, stockers and pigs, will do much better if divided into four or more lots and fed according to their needs.

Now that the American hog is about to find a welcome in the hungry hives of Europe, better prices will be obtained for hog products. There is nothing good in this news to those Southern farmers who raise their pork and lard in the grocery stores.

Don't attempt to keep too many head of hogs running together, especially in cold weather. They will pile on top of one another and often smother the under ones; if they do not get smothered they get very warm and sweat and when they come out to eat they soon chill, take cold and stop growing.

There is not now much demand for the breeds of hogs that require three or four years to attain their full growth. They are useful mainly as dams to cross with thoroughbred males of the smaller early maturing herds. Grades from this cross have the advantage of early maturity, and capacity to make more and better pork at eight to ten months than either of their parents would do.

Armour on Pork Products.

Chicago Drovers' Journal

"I wouldn't like to say," said P. D. Armour last night, "what I should think would be a high price for these short ribs. They're cheap now; they'll be cheap at 8c a pound. I bought them all day and took them right up to the top. Stocks are right down to the boards. I've never seen them so low the country over. Kansas City is down to 2,500,000 pounds, the smallest stock it ever had. I don't expect to see any increase, either. Hogs will not come freely. They're too healthy and there is too much corn. Of course there will be more than we're getting now, but hogs will be held back to fatten. I'm bullish on meats and bullish on lard—temporarily. As for pork, there

is no hope for it. There is too much of it. Nobody wants it. The spread between December and January doesn't begin to be wide enough. This pork was put us in a hurry, has been looked after by nobody, is piled four tiers high and has not been half taken care of. I bought 40,000 barrels Thursday and was going to sell it for January. My superintendent advised against it. I sent out to the yards to look into it. My son found the pork piled tier on tier, the sun pouring down on it in one house and the room more than he could stand for more than three minutes. I sold the pork out the next day. There is not any help for it. Some hog men in Wall street have been lugging it along month after month and have just gone out after suffering severely. Everybody sees the stock; everybody is inclined to sell it. That makes a heavy load. Pork will serve only one good purpose—make hogs cheap. On pork I'm bearish. On meats and lard I'm bullish for the present. Next year the situation will change. The country is full of corn; there will be an army of hogs."

Push from the Start and Feed Properly.

New York Tribune.

The most successful poultry-raiser I ever knew, a woman whose sales of poultry and eggs reached \$3,000 a year, laid down a rule never to be deviated from, to push all stock so as to make its growth as rapid as possible, and sell just as soon as marketable. A man who has for several years grown 150 pigs yearly and sold them at six months old, says no farmer can afford to feed a pig longer than this. I have attained a weight of 200 pounds at this age, and found the cost per pound much less than when I fed longer and made a weight of 300 pounds or more, and the risk of loss from disease is very much less than from older hogs. If pigs are sold at this age the spring litters need not be dropped till cold weather is over, say April 1, and will be marketed before winter weather sets in, so that no feed will be wasted in maintaining vital heat. The fall litters can be dropped in time to get a good start before cold weather sets in, and can be kept thrifty all winter and sold in early spring. I find it profitable to keep the fall litters till a month or more older than the spring litters, so as to finish them off for market after the cold weather is over. I find it profitable to raise two litters a year, for mature sows give the largest and most vigorous pigs, and the cost of keeping a full-grown sow is large, and the second litter will add to the profit.

To make pig-growing profitable they must be pushed from the start, and at the same time good judgment must be exercised in feeding. Milk is the best and corn the worst feed for pigs during the first few months when they are forming bone and muscle. Yet I can make good thrifty pigs without milk, and can raise fairly good pigs with corn as the main food. Next to milk I prefer bran, oats and oil meal, and can make a fairly good and palatable slop from these, and push a rapid growth. The first thing to be done is to get the pigs to eating before they are weaned, so that their growth will not be checked when taken from the mother. Until four months old the growth of frame should be pushed as much as possible, but do not attempt to fatten them, and for this reason the less corn they eat the better. At four months old begin to feed corn, moderately at first, but in ten days you may give them all they will eat, but you will get growth as well as fat and more lean meat if you keep up the bran slop until they are ready for market. I believe in feeding three times a day just what they will eat clean, and so they will always come with a good appetite for the next meal, rather than to keep food by them all the time, as some do. I have for many years fattened my own meat from spring pigs fed in this way, and think I have a better quality of pork than it would be possible for me to buy.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."



Sleepy.

If a man is drowsy in the day time after a good night's sleep, there's indigestion and stomach disorder.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

by removing the waste matter which is clogging the system, will cure all Bilious and Nervous disorders, and will quickly relieve Sick Headache.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 305 Canal St. 33

Secrets of Success.

The most Common Sense, Practical Farmers' book ever in print.



History has taught me that success never comes to any person without personal effort. Some of our most able financiers said that Hon. John Sherman never could accomplish his act in resuming specie payment while Secretary of the Treasury, but with self-will and personal effort he did, to the surprise of all. So with the book I offer, when I state that I grew 100 bushels of beans, oats and corn, and 500 bushels of potatoes per acre. I did not accomplish all this in one year, but by personal effort I claim I have solved the problem. Through this one book I tell you all for \$1.25. It contains more practical information than many books sold for double the amount. All subjects are brief but to the point. Mailed on receipt of price, \$1.25. H. H. DEWESE, The Gilt-edged Farmer and Seedsman, Author, Piqua, Ohio.



THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE.

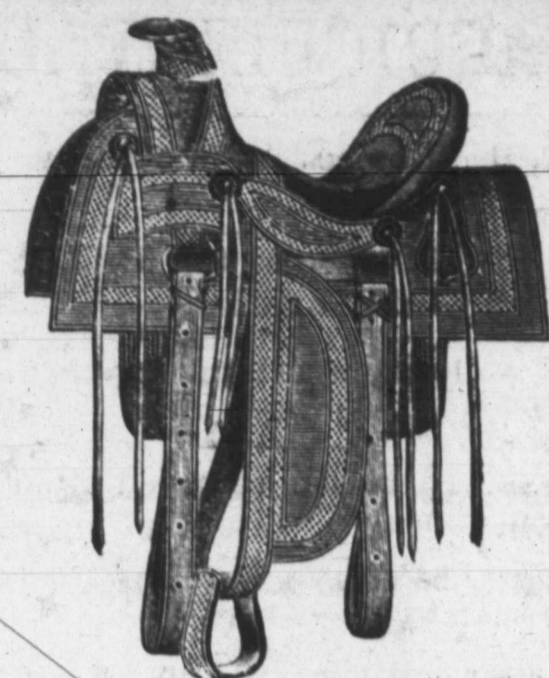
Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, HIGBEE and intermediate points. Bill all shipments via this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.

- General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis, J. A. WILSON.
- Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex. JEROME HARRIS.
- Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Tex. JOHN R. WELSH.
- Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago, FRED D. LEEDS.
- Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards, J. T. SAUNDERS.
- Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill. THOS. C. SHOEMAKER.
- Trav. Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.



-A. ZABEL,-

AGENT Successors to J. B. Askew and of the old reliable firm of R. F. Tackabery. MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, Etc.

We make a specialty of the celebrated Tackabery saddle. The demand for this saddle requires much effort to keep orders promptly filled, and parties wanting it will do well to place their order at once to avoid delay. We will spare neither pains or cost to keep this saddle up to the reputation obtained for it by the firms whom we succeed. Nothing but standard goods will be manufactured. Send for catalogue and prices.

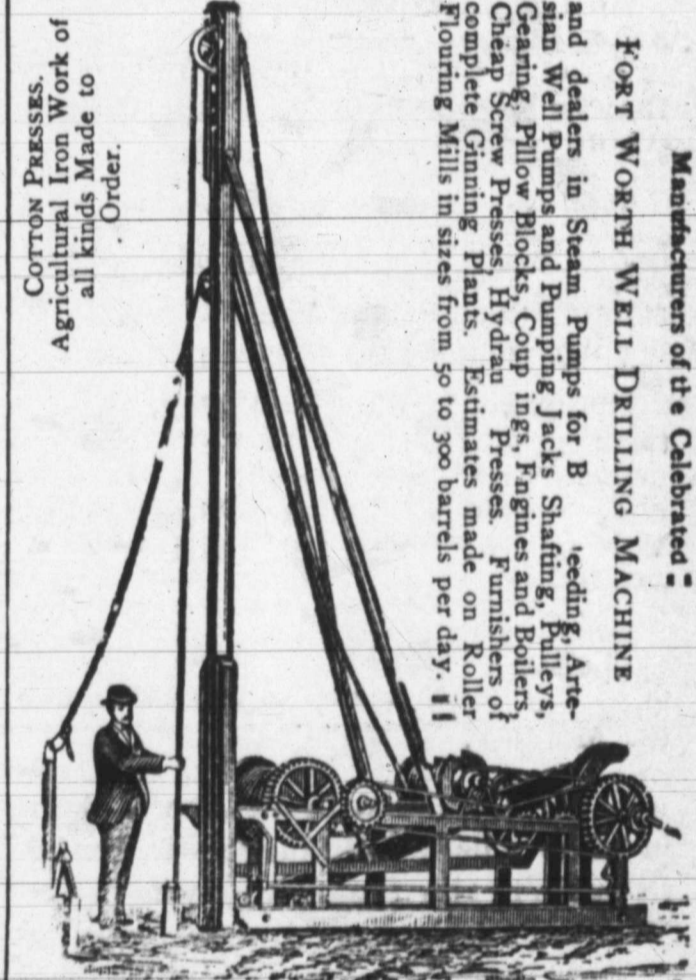
A. ZABEL,

103 Houston Street,

Fort Worth, Texas.

FORT WORTH IRON WORKS

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



Cotton Presses, Agricultural Iron Work of all kinds Made to Order.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated: FORT WORTH WELL DRILLING MACHINE and dealers in Steam Pumps for Boring, Artesian Well Pumps and Pumping Jacks, Shaking, Rollers, Gearing, Pillow Blocks, Comp. Infr. Engines and Boilers, Cheap Screw Presses, Hydraulic Presses, Furnishers of complete Ginning Plants, Estimates made on Roller Flouring Mills in sizes from 50 to 300 barrels per day. \$1

JOHN KLEIN, Practical Hatter

912 Main St., DALEAS, TEXAS.

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

FOR MEN ONLY!

A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY Absolutely unerring HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day—Non Toxicity from 17 States, Territories and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed sealed free. Address ERIF MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

PRINT YOUR OWN CARDS SAVE MONEY! Make money printing for others! Type setting easy; printed instructions. Send 2 stamps for Catalogue of Pre-sets, Circular Size \$5.00 Press for a small newspaper \$44. etc. to the Factory.

KELSEY & CO., Meridian, Conn.

PERSONAL MENTION.

H. H. Campbell, of Matador, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

J. P. Addington of the B. I. T. was in Fort Worth Thursday.

M. B. Pulliam, of San Angelo, was in Fort Worth yesterday.

A. S. Nicholson returned from the Indian Territory yesterday morning.

B. R. Thompson of the Canda Cattle Car Co. was in Fort Worth Thursday.

W. E. Cobb came down from Wichita Falls and took in the circus Tuesday.

J. K. Rosson of the Frisco was in the city Monday.

E. B. Scott, Thorp's springs, says "the JOURNAL is a good paper."

Joseph Miller, a prominent cattle dealer of Winfield, Kansas, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

C. M. Tilford, of Mount Blanco, manager of a large cattle ranch, was in the cattle center Tuesday.

Col. J. N. Simpson, the well known stockman and banker of Dallas, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

Major J. S. Grinnan, the well known fine stock breeder of Terrell was among the visitors Tuesday.

Captain E. F. Ikard has finished his work in the Indian Territory and returned to Fort Worth.

C. L. Ware, the Fort Worth and Denver live stock agent went west on the Texas and Pacific Tuesday.

Tom C. Shoemaker, was shaking hands with his Fort Worth friends Tuesday.

J. W. Zook of this city returned from an extended trip to Monterey, Mexico, the first of the week.

F. H. Jones, a well to do stockman of Vernon, was among the visiting stockmen on Monday.

W. S. Powers, a prominent stockman of Fisher county, was in the cattle center Monday.

J. M. Day, owner of the Driskill hotel at Austin, and largely interested in cattle in the Panhandle, was in Fort Worth yesterday.

E. Fenlon of Leavenworth, manager of the Bronson Cattle Co., whose ranch is near Midland, Texas, was in Fort Worth Monday.

W. A. Briggs, the Waxahachie cattle feeder and buyer, was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Briggs wants to buy 300 good feeding steers.

George T. Reynolds, banker of Oklahoma and largely interested in cattle in Texas and Dakota was in Fort Worth Saturday.

J. W. T. Gray, the popular and active representative of the Fish & Keck Co. of Kansas City, made a short stop off at Fort Worth Thursday.

Capt. J. F. Shepherd, the well known representative of the National Stock Yards, was circulating among the Fort Worth stockmen on Thursday.

Holstein Bros., Albany, Texas, offer this week a lot of Holstein-Fresian bulls; also Merino and cross-bred Merino and

Shropshire Texas-raised rams. See advertisement in "For Sale Column."

A. S. Mercer, the wide awake and well known editor and proprietor of the Northwestern Live Stock Journal of Cheyenne, Wyoming, was among the visitors in Fort Worth Monday.

George Beggs, the wide awake representative at this place of R. Strahorn & Co. of Chicago, has gone to the Osage Nation to attend to the shipment of a large herd of cattle.

Josiah Turner of Cameron county offers a big string of feeding steers at a bargain in this issue of the JOURNAL. Read his advertisement in For Sale column, also his communication to be found elsewhere.

M. A. McDonald, Parr, I. T., writing the JOURNAL renewing his subscription, says: "I am a friend of the JOURNAL; have taken it for a long time. As I am engaged in the stock business, can't do without it."

E. R. Manning of Albany stopped off in Fort Worth Tuesday (circus day). Mr. Manning was en route to Velasco, where he may conclude to locate. Ed is an honest, industrious gentleman and a first-class business man.

Ben F. Cobb, a well-to-do ranchman of Antelope, Jack county, who also looks after the interest of the well known live stock commission firm of C. C. Daly & Co., East St. Louis, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

L. R. Hastings of the Chicago live stock commission firm of Gregory, Cooley & Co. of Chicago was in Fort Worth Monday. The firm of which Mr. Hastings is a member, own large ranching interests both in Texas and the Indian Territory.

Judge J. A. Carroll, a prominent lawyer, banker and stockman, of Denton, Texas, died at his brother's residence in Louisiana, Mo., on the 12th. His remains were brought home and buried at Denton a few days ago. Judge Carroll was one of the Texas pioneers and was universally loved and respected by those who knew him.

Geo. C. Byrd, the STOCK JOURNAL traveling agent and correspondent, has taken up temporary quarters in Dallas and will represent the JOURNAL at that place during the coming fair. He will be pleased to have the friends of the JOURNAL make their headquarters at the STOCK JOURNAL tent while attending the Dallas Fair.

J. I. Clare, a prominent stockman of Beeville, writes the JOURNAL as follows: Herewith please find check for \$3.00, amount of my subscription due to your valuable paper. Bee county has had fine rains. Where cattlemen have not been too heavily stocked grass is good and cattle will go into winter quarters in good shape.

Dr. J. A. Hunter, who recently spent several weeks in Fort Worth, has removed to Dallas. Dr. Hunter has been very successful in his specialties and enjoys the reputation of being one of the most successful lung, throat and ear doctors in the United States. Don't fail to look up his advertisement and write him should you require treatment in the line treated by him.

Geo. L. Abbott, a prominent land

Shippers to or via St. Louis

Should bill their Live Stock care of

The St. Louis Merchants' Bridge.

Thus avoiding the tunnel and the delays and annoyances connected with same. The management of the Merchants' bridge is alive to the necessity of transferring live stock with the least possible delay. Every effort will be made to transact the business so that shippers will have no cause for complaint.

Texas shippers can save several hours by billing as above.

and live stock broker of San Angelo, was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Abbott gives a rather discouraging account of the condition of the range round about San Angelo. The season has been unusually dry in many localities, the country is overstocked, consequently the outlook for winter range is bad.

J. L. Harris, live stock agent of the Wabash, returned from the Indian Territory Tuesday night. He says the cattle in that section are taking on flesh rapidly, in fact, are doing better now than they have done any time during the season. Mr. Harris thinks that fully one-fourth of the cattle intended for market this year are yet on the range and will be shipped between this and Nov. 15.

W. H. Jolly, mayor of Carlisle, and one of the cattle kings of the Wichitas was in Fort Worth Monday. Mayor Jolly has the happy faculty of making a success of anything he turns his hands to, whether in the way of managing a big cattle herd on the range, buying and shipping to market, or manipulating the intricate machinery of a city government. In other words Mr. Jolly is an all-round, all-purpose wheel-horse.

W. D. Reynolds, a prominent cattleman of Albany, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, enroute to the Goodnight pasture in the Panhandle. Mr. Reynolds has found it necessary to move several thousand of his steer cattle to the last named place on account of the drouth and consequent failure of the grass in his pastures in Shackelford and Haskell counties. Mr. Reynolds is of the opinion that the coming winter will prove a disastrous one to cattle through his section of country.

W. S. Ikard, the well known Hereford breeder of Henrietta, passed through Fort Worth Thursday, en route to the Dallas fair with thirteen Herefords, as good perhaps, as have ever been raised in the state. In the lot were two cows, one weighing 1500 and the other 1405 pounds; one bull, 18 months old, weight, 1200; one heifer, same age, weighing 925 pounds; one heifer, 23 months old, weighing 1000 pounds; six steer yearlings, averaging 1000 pounds each. These cattle will be on exhibition during the Dallas fair, and should be seen by all the visiting stockmen.

N. B. Greer, the Kansas City manager of the Greer, Mills & Co., live stock commission merchants operating at Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis, last week visited the herds of the Bell Ranch company, in eastern San Miguel county. He was surprised at the excellent condition of the cattle and range, and expressed the opinion that they would equal in weight the majority

of the cattle received on the market at the present time. The company now has a herd of 2500 steers on the trail to Clayton, from which point they will be shipped to market. They will also ship 2000 cows off the range this fall.—New Mexico Stock Grower.

M. G. Ellis & Co. have opened an office in the exchange building at the Union Stock Yards in this city and are now prepared to handle on commission all kinds and classes of live stock. Mr. Ellis is a native of the city, having been born here way back in the 40's, when this was, comparatively speaking, a howling wilderness. He has grown up with the city and country and is now one of its best, most substantial, and reliable business men. Mr. Ellis is one of the projectors of the Union Stock Yards, and also the Fort Worth Packing Company. He is a large share holder in each corporation, and is president of the former and a director in the latter named company, and is also partner in the stock yard bank. Mr. Ellis enjoys the confidence of all who know him, and may always and at all times, be relied on as being a correct, honest man. Mr. J. W. Lynch, a thorough going, practical stockman, will be associated with this firm and will give his entire time and attention to the sale of live stock, and will no doubt be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their business.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Pasture for Lease.

A customer of ours can furnish pasture through the winter for 7000 cattle. The pasture is located about seventy-five miles northwest of Colorado City, and is one of the best grassed and best watered bodies of land in the state, and will be leased reasonable.

For further particulars address TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, Fort Worth, Texas.

Land Wanted.

We have a buyer for 15,000 to 25,000 acres of good grazing and agricultural land. Must be good and in a solid body and within easy access of railroad. Land within 100 miles of Fort Worth preferred.

TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, Fort Worth, Tex.

Steers for Sale.

The Texas Land and Live Stock Agency, 401 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas, offer some rare bargains in steer cattle. Those wanting steers of any description or age should call on or address—

GEO. B. LOVING, Manager, Fort Worth, Tex.

SUBSCRIBE, for and read the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
Oct. 16, 1891. }

The local market on both cattle and hogs has, in sympathy with Eastern markets, undergone a decline during the past week. The decline, however, has been more noticeable on hogs.

Cattle receipts for past week, 1600; shipments, 1100. Best grass fed steers, by which is meant strictly fat ones, are now bringing 2c per pound; common to to fair steers, \$1.50@1.75. Best fat cows, weighing 900 to 1000 lbs, are worth \$1.50 per hundred; fleshy, fair cows, \$1.25@1.45. Calves are in good demand at \$2.50 per hundred pounds for light and \$2 for heavy ones. Bulls and stags \$1@1.25 per hundred. There is some enquiry for feeding steers; a few sales have been made during the past week at 2c per pound, weighed at shipping point. The demand is confined to smooth, well turned steers of good weights.

The hog market has declined during the past week from 30@40c, which is barely in keeping with the heavy declines in the East. The receipts have been liberal, amounting to 3000 head. Best hogs are now worth \$4.25, while bulk of sales are being made at and around \$4.10. The Fort Worth Packing Co. are able to handle all the hogs that may be offered, and can be relied on to pay at least Eastern quotations with freight deducted, and will often pay Kansas City prices in full.

No sheep on market; a limited number could be sold at fairly good figures.

BY WIRE.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
October 15, 1891. }

4,000 Texans on market to-day. Total receipts of live stock, cattle 16,000, hogs 30,000, sheep, 9,000. Cat-

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.,
Live Stock Commission Merchants.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, UNION STOCK YARDS,
Kansas City, Mo. Chicago, Ill.
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill.

DIRECTORS—A. G. Evans, President; M. P. Buel, Vice-President; C. A. SuiGet, Treasurer;
A. T. Atwater, Secretary; Andy J. Snider, F. W. Flato, Jr., Ike T. Pryor. Capital, \$300,000.
Consignments solicited.

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 15 Exchange Building, up stairs.

National Stock Yards, - - - - Illinois.

D. C. WAGNER.

M. F. PERRY.

WAGNER BROS. & CO.,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION,
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

All stock consigned to us at Chicago, St. Louis or Kansas City, will receive careful attention.
Special attention given to Texas shipments.

the market steady but inclined to be a little weak. Texans offered, as a rule, are not fat, when strictly good are selling fairly well. Thin steers and cows selling very low.

Jesse Williams, Catoosa, sold 29 steers, 915 lbs, \$2.55.

Daugherty & H, 63 cows, 632 lbs, \$2.25.

W Scott, Catoosa, 240 steers, 830 lbs, \$2.50.

Evans-Snyder-Buel Co, Kansas City, 386 cows, 705 lbs, \$2.40.

J B Pace, Clarendon, 138 steers, 1007 lbs, \$2.75; 181 steers, 786 lbs, \$2.40.

H. W. McKay, 375 steers, 920 lbs, \$2.65.

R S Cragin, Pond Creek, 380 cows, 910 lbs, \$2.; 143 yearlings, 600 lbs, \$2.

McCrohan & Co, Mobeetie, 108 steers, 930 lbs, \$2.40; 244 steers, 995 lbs, \$2.35.

Shelton & P, 221 steers, 1000 lbs, \$2.75.

J M Shelton, 278 steers, 1045 lbs, \$2.50.

Scott & S, Catoosa, 24 cows, 786 lbs, \$1.80; 11 calves, 115 lbs, \$5.25; 28 steers, 938 lbs, \$2.80; 129 steers, 764 lbs, \$2.45; 29 steers, 703 lbs, \$2.15.

William Hittson, Catoosa, 47 cows, 689 lbs, \$1.50; 60 cows, 685 lbs, \$1.65; 70 calves, 126 lbs, \$4.85.

Hog market has declined from 5 to 10c every day this week. Prices now range from \$4.15@4.60.

Sheep are holding up better than either cattle or hogs but they, too,

were started on the downward tendency to-day. Best Texas weathers are bringing from \$3.60@3.75.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
October 15, 1891. }

Receipts of live stock today, cattle 4800, hogs 8400, sheep 2000. Cattle market lower; 3500 range cattle received to-day. Strictly good ones sold fairly well, but everything else had a further decline. Inferior and canning stuff sold low as ever before. Buyers admitted that prices paid today looked very much like getting something for nothing.

Burns & Co, Midland, sold 165 steers, 915 lbs, \$2.25; 45 steers, 1043 lbs, \$2.15.

J H and W H Graham, Midland, 83 steers, 860 lbs, \$2.15.

J T Spears, Quanah, 151 steers, 934 lbs, \$2.50.

Concho cattle company, Brownwood, 38 bulls, 979 lbs, \$1.35; 289 cows, 709 lbs, \$1.55.

Sidney Webb, Bellevue, 26 heifers, 771 lbs, \$2.; 28 cows, 772 lbs, \$1.70.

E W Warren, Colorado City, 163 calves, \$7.50.

Riley & Anderson, Merkel, 24 stags, 892 lbs, \$1.55.

W. Gulick, Seymour, 31 heifers, 698 lbs., \$1.85; 42 heifers, 498 lbs, \$1.40.

Ward & Hansel, Wichita Falls, 73 calves, \$8.

Gibson & Allen, Waggoner, sold 112 steers, 830 lbs, at \$2.45.

W. H. H. LARIMER.

ED. M. SMITH.

CHURCH G. BRIDGEFORD.

-:-Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford,-:-

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kansas.

Highest market prices realized and satisfaction guaranteed. Market reports furnished free to shippers and feeders. Correspondence solicited. Reference:—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

W. M. DARLINGTON.

R. F. QUICK.

FRED BOYDEN.

Darlington, Quick & Boyden,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Chicago, Illinois.

We are Always in the Market for Fat

HOGS, CATTLE, VEAL CALVES AND SHEEP

Dallas Dressed Beef and Packing Co.

S. J. ARMSTRONG, P ident. WM. DOBAN, Secretary, F. H. DOBAN, General Manager.



C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS,

Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

Capital \$50,000, Capital Represented \$100,000.

We do a Strictly Commission Business.

The closest attention will be given your stock when consigned to us. We secure the best weight possible as well as sell for full market value.

A. S. NICHOLSON, Agent, Fort Worth Texas.

C W Turner, Muscogee, sold 22 steers 1050 lbs, \$2.90; 22 steers, 1166 lbs, at \$3; 877 cows, 792 lbs, at \$1.65; 18 steers, 1109 lbs, at \$2.75.

J M Crutchfield, Tulsa, 17 cows, 766 lbs, \$1.50.

S. K. Hall, Vinita, sold 50 steers, 931 lbs, at \$2.40.

S G Will, Vinita, sold 22 steers, 1102 lbs, at \$2.75; 23 steers, 933 lbs, at \$2.50.

J O Hall, Vinita, sold 25 steers, 853 lbs, at \$2.60; 22 steers, 975 lbs, at \$2.65; 28 steers, 932 lbs, at \$2.30; 27 cows, 852 lbs, at \$1.70.

Hog market is gradually declining. Is now 25 to 40 cents lower than one week ago.

Sheep steady and active at from \$2.70 to \$4.30.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., }
October 15, 1891. }

There were 5600 fresh receipts of cattle to-day not including several thousands left over from yesterday. Receipts of Texans 2000, mostly cows and inferior steers. Market slow and weak. Salesmen were forced to accept a decline of from 5 to 10 cents on common stuff. Strictly fat Texas steers brought from \$2.75@3; common to good \$1.90@2.75; good fat cows \$1.90@2.10; fairly good cows \$1.40@1.75; common \$1.25@1.30.

The receipts of hogs were 13,000. Market fairly steady; range of prices from \$3.25@4.50.

Only 100 sheep on to-day's market. Steady at former quotations.

Dr. Hunter in Dallas.

Dr. J. A. Hunter, the well known New York specialist in throat and lung diseases, catarrh and deafness, has opened an office in Dallas, No. 327 Main street, opposite city hall, where he can be consulted upon all diseases embraced in his specialty. Dr. Hunter treats these diseases largely by medicated and oxygen inhalations, methods which are not only common sense, but which have proved remarkably successful. Those unable to consult Dr. Hunter personally should write him for publications upon these subjects, and lists of questions to be answered.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Gish & Meek Co.
(INCORPORATED)

HORSE DEPARTMENT

The new system of stopping runaway horses by electricity was given a practical trial in Chicago last week on the lake front by A. B. Holsen, the inventor. Michigan avenue was lined with spectators. Holsen got into a carriage to which two horses were attached, and with no driver on the box. A man lashed the horses with a whip and they dashed away at a break-neck speed. Suddenly the horses raised themselves on their haunches and came to a full stop. The invention consists of a dry battery under the driver's box, the other inside, which will close the circuit when pressed. The result is a mild shock, which the inventor asserts will invariably bring runaway horses to a standstill.

Sweets for Horses.

The average horse has a special fondness for sugar and other sweets, and this appetite has been successfully catered to in different parts of the world for improving his health and condition. Horses thrive well upon saccharine substances, and it is said that in Australia and South America sugar and molasses are largely used as horse food in preparing them for sale; its tendency is to add flesh to the form and glossiness to the coat, both probably followers of healthy digestion and well regulated bowels. Colts are also regularly treated to rations of the fascinating diet. Sugar not only improves the condition of the colts, but it prevents risk of stoppage of the bowels or impaction of the stomach, during the season when dry food only is procurable. The manner of using the sweetened food is to dissolve the sugar or molasses in water and pour it upon chaff or cut hay, mixing well. If the mess is at first not relished, a greedy preference will soon develop, and the colt will lick, with the greatest enjoyment, the bottom and sides of the manger long after the last morsel of chaff and cut hay has been eaten.

Difference in Disposition of Horses.

How much horses differ in disposition! Some horses while relying on themselves, and while in the lead in a race, are full of ambition, and make a desperate effort to retain their first position. Let another horse pass them and they lose heart, become discouraged and do not seem to have within several seconds of their usual natural speed. Others seem to be buoyed up by the confidence their drivers have in them. They seem willing and eager to do their utmost because it is pleasing to their driver. They will do this apparently with no higher motive than to satisfy the man who handles the ribbons over them. They do their best, of their own accord, willingly and without any urging from the driver. The scene changes, however, as the driver asks more of the horse than he can perform, particularly if the horse feels that it is expected of him. This one act becomes an injury to the horse. From that moment dates the weakening of the driver's influence over him. This asking too much is tyranny, is oppression; the horse soon discovers it, and shows it by his discouragement. The confidence he had in the driver was the stimulus to his efforts. He did all he was able to, and did it willingly. Now the mainstays and props to the bulwark of his ambition crumble away, and the driver's hopes are blasted. Impossibility is asked of the horse, and his honest endeavors are now a thing of the past.

America's First Horses.

It is well-known that on the discovery of America by Europeans no traces were found of the existence of the horse on this continent. Nor was there any tradition among the natives pointing to a former knowledge of such a quadruped, and when Cortez first landed on the coast of Mexico, the cen-

taur-like appearance of a man on horseback struck wonder and awe into the astounded Aztecs. Nevertheless, geology has revealed the fact, that in this country, horses exactly like the European animal roamed the plains in countless numbers, and their utter extinction in a land in which the environments are so favorable to a vigorous continuation of their race is a subject of surprise and wonder to scientists. No plausible suggestion has yet been made in any attempted explanation of the total disappearance of an animal which at some period must, from its very numbers, have been a conspicuous class in the fauna of this country. All that can be said on the matter is that the horse died out in America long before the discovery, but how long cannot be determined. Marvelous deposits of organic remains have been discovered in the Western regions of the United States, and these have yielded fossils with respect to the horse that exhibit not only the types already found in Europe, but in every probability the primitive type itself and its successive modifications.

Care of Stallions.

While the stallion should never be really fat he ought to be fleshy. Our different breeds of horses, especially draft, have been bred and developed with the view of bringing out the greatest amount of muscle—lean meat or flesh—at the points where it will add most to the power of the animal in his work. So we see that the more muscle or flesh the stallion has the better, provided it is well hardened by work. On the other hand, adipose matter is worse than dead weight, as much of it accumulates about the vital organs, impeding circulation, and, among the muscles, interfering with freedom of action.

There is no magic art or mysterious science about feeding and handling stallions. There are some wise-in-their-own-conceit fellows who would have the novice think otherwise. At the same time no one should engage in the business who is not a natural horseman in his taste and who is not a fairly good judge of horses by experience. For such a man experience is the best teacher, with strict honesty, close observation and practical common sense for prompters. In this school there is no room for the foggy, the visionary or the know-it-all.

Experience teaches that oats and timothy hay make the best every-day ration, but animals as well as men enjoy a change of diet, and any food that is relished by other horses may be fed to the stallion, but changes should not be abrupt, and, as has been suggested, close observation and common sense will prompt even the beginner when such change shall be made.—Ex.

The poets sing, in dainty rhymes,
Of summer days and sunny climes,
Of beauteous maidens, passing fair,
With witching eyes and waving hair,
Till, near the end, you're apt to see
'Tis but an "ad" for P. F. P.:

that is, Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the infallible and guaranteed remedy for all kinds of female weakness, which cures the ailments of feeble, "run-down" and debilitated women, and restores them to youthfulness and beauty once more. The price of this royal remedy, Dr. Price's Favorite Prescription, is but \$1.00 a bottle, and money refunded in every case if it doesn't give satisfaction. See guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

To Cattle Buyers.

I have collected a quantity of information about live stock tributary to our line, which I shall be pleased to give you if you will call at my office, 214 Main street, (up stairs) Fort Worth.

RICHARD LORD,
G. F. A., F. W. & R. G. R.

SUBSCRIBE, for and read the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Be Sure to Get Genuine COTTOLENE.

As soon as any enterprising and responsible firm discovers a new article that is a good thing, so soon do base imitations arise. This is especially true of COTTOLENE.

We make no secret about the ingredients in COTTOLENE. There is no hidden or mysterious process in its preparation or manufacture.

Everything about COTTOLENE is open and above board, so you know just what you buy.

COTTOLENE

Is a simple mixture of choice selected cotton oil and beef suet.

But beware of imitations. None genuine without our Trade Mark.



Our Trade Mark is registered in the Patent Office to protect us and our customers against counterfeiting.

You will readily detect imitations of COTTOLENE by their bad quality when you come to use them, but that would be sorry you have bought and spent your money.

Protect yourself from imposition before you buy by examining our Trade Mark and seeing that the label is on the package.

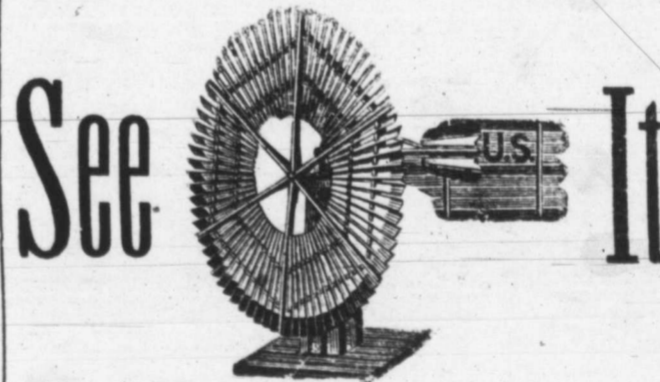
We use only the most delicate fine flavored, carefully refined and clarified oil, crushed from sound, selected, fresh seed. We have staked our reputation upon the purity and wholesomeness of our product. Be sure to get the genuine COTTOLENE.

Made only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.

U. S. Solid Wheel
Halladay Standard **Wind Mills**
EUREKA

THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.



It is the best and most successful pumping Wind Mill ever made.

LONG STROKE,

SOLID and

DURABLE.

HORSE POWERS, tread or sweep.

PUMPING JACKS, best in market.

Feed Cutters, Pear Cutters,

Iron pipe, Well Casing, Engines, Farm Pumps, Ranch Pumps, Hose, Belting, Brass Goods, Tanks, Well Drilling Machines, Grinding Machines.

If you want any of the above, or if you want farm or ranch fitted with a water outfit, get our catalogues. It will cost you but little and may pay you well.

The Panhandle

Machinery and Improvement Co.,

Corner Throckmorton and First Streets,

Fort Worth, Texas.

Branch House, Colorado, Texas.

Active agents wanted in every county in the state.



TO ALL POINTS
NORTH AND EAST.

Through Trains Carry

PULLMAN SLEEPERS

Between Points in TEXAS and

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS and KANSAS CITY.

—ALSO—

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

—BETWEEN—

TAYLOR, KANSAS CITY and HANNIBAL.

Close connections in all the above cities with fast trains of Eastern and Northern lines, make the M., K. & T. R'y the best line to

New York, Boston,

Montreal and St. Paul.

J. E. SMITH, Ticket Agent, corner Fourth and Houston streets, Fort Worth

C. D. LUSK, Ticket Agent, Union Depot.

W. D. LAWSON, Texas Traveling Passenger Agent

J. WALDO, Vice-President and General Traffic Manager, Sedalia, Mo.

H. P. HUGHES, Ass't Gen. Pass. Ag't, Dallas, Tex.

GASTON MESLIER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Sedalia, Mo.



(St. Louis Southwestern Railway.)

The Only Line

—RUNNING—

Through Coaches and
Pullman Buffet Sleepers

—BETWEEN—

Fort Worth and Memphis

And delivering passengers in depots of connecting lines without a long and uncomfortable omnibus transfer across that city.

—TRAINS—

Leaving Fort Worth 8:20 a. m.
Arrives Texarkana 6:50 p. m.
Arrives Memphis 9:15 a. m.

Connecting with through trains to all points East and Southeast.

Cheap excursion tickets on sale to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and all prominent summer resorts.

All further information cheerfully furnished on application to

G. W. BARNHART,
General Agent, 401 Main St., Ft. Worth, Tex.
W. H. WINFIELD,
Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, Lines in Texas, Texarkana, Tex.



J. G. McREYNOLDS

P. O. Box, 25,

NECHESVILLE, TEXAS.

Breeder of High-Class Poultry

and Poland China Swine.

STANDARD FOWLS—Lt. Brah-

mas, Langshans, Silver and White

Wyandotts, I. Rocks, Blk Minor-

cas, Brown Leghorns, Red Caps,

and Black-Breasted Red, Red Pyle and Indian

Games.

PIT GAMES—Shawnecks, Wagner's, Wagner's No. 4 Strain and crosses; use 3 farms to breed pit games. Write for what you want. Send two cent stamp for catalogue.

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

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

Extracts from Address by Hon. G. M. Ryals at State Agricultural Convention, Athens, Ga., Aug. 12, 1891.

As tillers of the soil, we are following a pursuit as old as the history of man. It's successful accomplishment is the basis of all prosperity. All other persons and avocations depend upon ours. Our success makes theirs possible; our failure involves them in common disaster. This is not said in a spirit of boasting vain glory, but to impress us more sensibly with our responsibility, not only for ourselves, but for all the people of all the country. When ruin stares us in the face the whole world dreads impending disaster.

We cannot succeed as farmers without giving our personal attention to our farms. The gentlemen farmers, who give little attention to and live away from their farms, all fail as farmers. The men who live on their farms, and are too respectful to the sun to rise before he does, and must quit work before he retires—whose pointer and setter dogs, and hounds, and guns, and fishing tackle engage more of their thoughts and study than the proper plowing, fertilizing, cultivating and gathering and marketing of crops, are miserable failures, as farmers; and they may wail as Jeremiahs—sing mournful songs discouraging to all farmers and people; they may denounce, and in many respects correctly too, the bad laws which impose unnecessary burdens upon all the people; they may suggest a thousand remedies; but it will do them no good, and render them of no value in the progress and prosperity of the country. Intelligent, persevering, personal attention to the details of the farm by its owner is essential and indispensable to its credit or profit. If a farmer could borrow twice the value of his land at one or two per cent. per annum or at no per cent. for five years, and be slovenly in his methods, careless and lacking in personal attention to all the details of farm economy, he would waste the money—eat it up—and have to give his land to the party who had loaned him money on the same. All the outside help that can be given us, whether from the money lenders, factories or government, will not help us but hurt them, unless we learn to help ourselves. Our own brain and brawn, our energies, our hearts and hands must solve for us the problem of our success or failure. Unless we personally attend to our own business we had better abandon all hope of success. We will be unable either to pay debts or support and educate our families. All the aid, individual or governmental, will be a waste of sympathy and support on those unworthy of either.

Unless we grow in knowledge of our business, those who are progressing and keeping up with all the advances in agricultural knowledge and improvement will get far ahead of us. Let progress be the watchword. We need to know the nature of our soils, what they are naturally best suited for growing, what fertilizers suit them best, what form of rotation of crops will keep them from waste and running down, what utensils will cultivate them best, how to drain and prepare the soil for the best results after careful, faithful culture. We should study the markets, our nearness to them, the cost of transportation, the products which best suit our lands and which the world needs most, and should endeavor to grow those things which will best repay our labor. Successful farming is a science as well as a business. It must be studied, understood and pursued with the same thoroughness, energy and close attention as other pursuits, and as its prime importance and necessities demand.

A farm should be self-sustaining. To

be this there must be diversified mixed crops. No man can prudently risk all on one crop. No man can make cotton to buy grain and hay, beef, mutton and pork, syrup and fruits, eggs and butter, and wind up his years business without finding a stringency in his finances, and too little available currency for his wants and the wants of those like him. When you find a farmer whose farm is self-sustaining, who buys nothing to eat, but sells these things, you will find a home of peace and plenty. Our farmers need buy only their salt and coffee, their farming implements, their clothing, household articles, books and periodicals. They should raise their stock for farm purposes, and the grain and hay needed to feed them. If the money which goes out of the state for provisions of all kinds, all of which could be grown in the state, was kept here, we would, by intensive farming, raise all the cotton needed and keep the bulk of its proceeds; thus there would be little, if any money stringency, and vastly less desire to borrow money at any rate of interest.

Farmers ought to get out of debt, and keep out of debt when they get out. The debtor is a servant, and his task is a thankless one. If he pays his honest debts he only does his duty. If he fails he suffers reproach and abuse. Debt is a hard and cruel taskmaster. The remedy for this is to spend less than we make. It is not what a man makes but what he saves that makes him comfortable and increases his wealth. Money easily borrowed is quickly spent and hard to repay. Let farmers not be over-anxious to borrow on any terms or at any rate of interest, however low; for honest men must pay back what they borrow. A fear of debt is wholesome. A farm covered with mortgages is not a happy possession, but is a good place for its owner to have nightmares. Self-denial, economy and intelligent industry can soon clear this land of so many debtors among the farmers.

Let us plant crops which will grow without expensive culture, and will be harvested for us without expense. It has been said that it costs thirteen months of labor to make, gather and market a cotton crop, and one-fifth of its present value to pick, pack, and sell it. Plant small grain, peas, peanuts, fruit trees, plums, peaches, apples and mulberries. These products will be gathered by our stock, who charge us nothing for their labor, but repay us by the milk, butter, beef, mutton and pork which fill our dairies and smoke-houses.

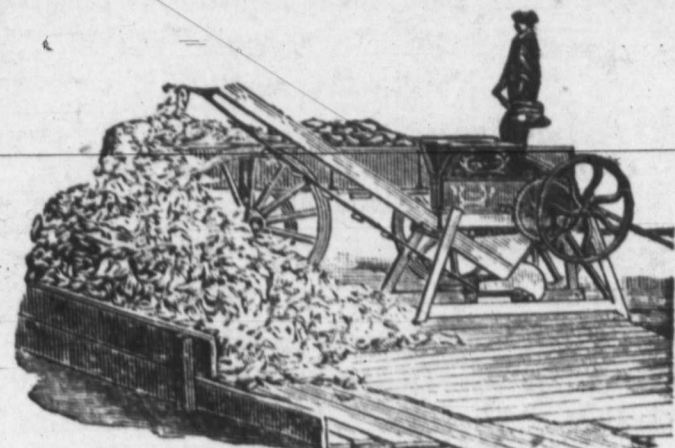
Let the government give us equal rights before the law, and no more. Abolish all the indiscriminations against us and all others, see that we have equal taxation, a fair field and a free fight in the contest of life, and we can win. While we want, and must have, enough currency for the business necessities of the country, let us remember that our products call for the best money of the best markets of the world; let us part with them for no other kind, and insist that what we have shall be no wild cat stuff, but as good as the best, and neither aid in making a debased currency, nor consent that it be paid to the farmers of our country for what they toil so hard to produce.

If we do our duty to our farms, they they will respond to our call for support from them. If we feed them before they are too hungry they will grow fatter and fatter. If we tickle with the hoe, the plow and the cultivator they will laugh with rich and bounteous harvests. Ours is a noble avocation; let us be worthy of our calling. Counsel together, profit by each other's examples, stimulate each other's ambition to merit success, and provoke one another to love and good works.

CAUTION.—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genuine.

CATTLE FEEDING MACHINES.

Crushing corn with husk on. Cattle feeders of 30 years experience say they find in this machine what they have been wanting, and that it is the best and most practical machine for the purpose ever invented, combining in its working ease, rapidity and efficiency, preparing the corn in the best possible condition for cattle feeding at the rate of 100 bushels per hour, with two to four horse power. Farmers, do not husk your corn; it is much the best with the husk on, supplying all the roughness needed, saving hay. Will crush corn in the ear or shelled, with husk on or off, wet or dry, frozen or soft, also cotton seed. Sold on trial and shipped from the most convenient storehouses, located throughout the country. For free and full descriptive circulars, with testimonials, etc., address:



E. A. PORTER & BROS., Bowling Green, Kentucky.

CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1883. The most successful college on this continent. For further particulars address the Secretary, JOS. HUGHES, M. R. C. V. S., 2537-2539 State St., Chicago, Ill.

POULTRY.

Geese, like cattle, should not be allowed to roam over the entire farm at will, for they can, and will destroy much. But they are always profitable under good management. They are hardy and need only good corn to make them pay well. They should be picked several times in warm weather and the feathers stored for sale. They need little water, thriving well without a pond.

If you don't know why the fowls or young chickens are uneasy and noisy in their yard try giving them fresh water, grass, grit and other things they lack. Frequently the lack of a single thing will render them both annoying and unprofitable. Bunches of grass, weeds, beets, spinach or lettuce will be eaten greedily as a rule if it can be tied up where pieces can be pulled from it. Birds cannot eat these things if they be thrown whole into yards, especially brittle like fresh lettuce. To swallow green food fowls need to pick off pieces, which they will do with great strength if it is held firm. Whole sods will be almost entirely eaten.

Advice to Beginners.

Everything must have a beginning; and with the small poultry keeper there must be a definite and determined start made, or the business will never be got in hand at all.

How to commence poultry keeping and be successful is a question that has been often asked and that has been often answered. Indeed, there has been some sound advice given that if followed would ultimately prove successful; but in dealing with this subject, to be more general and comprehensive, it should include the large mass of the community who have an opportunity of keeping fowls, whether many or few. This class embraces suburban residents as well as those who, whether denizens of cottages or larger habitations, have their lot cast in villages and country districts.

The primary object in some cases will be the supply of fresh eggs to the table. This in itself is a very strong inducement. Says Joseph Wallace in the Ohio Poultry Journal: "Eggs are such a valuable article of food that they are simply indispensable in many households. For children and invalids they are most of all required, and it is a fact that an egg contains more chemical properties essential to a sound and healthy person than any other article of food of the same weight. Their value has been well known for thousands of years; the ancient and medieval philosophers and some physicians have attributed many virtues to the use of eggs as a regular article of food."

The beginner is supposed to know, when he makes up his mind to raise fowls, whether it is for pleasure alone, or pleasure and profit. There is nothing new to learn, no different feeding, care, and management for one branch aside from another. In this poultry

keeping is unique, and at the same time comparatively easy to every person of common sense and good judgment. To go into all the details which help to make it pleasurable and successful, would take up more space than I can give in this article. In fact, all could be condensed in a few lines, if every novice studied and kept them in mind, carrying out the spirit, interests, and purposes fully and intelligently.

When I say begin with good stock, it implies robust and healthy fowls adapted to the purpose in view. When I say to build a plain and comfortable hennery, it is meant that it should be placed on an elevated spot facing the south or southeast, to insure dryness, sunlight, and the interior fitted for the comfort and health of the fowls. When I say feed judiciously, I mean that the fowls should not be stuffed like a bolster, but to have moderate quantities of varied food, such as grain, vegetables, and meat; insects will suffice in place of the latter in summer. When I say to keep the fowls and the fowl houses clean, that means they must be free from lice, parasites, and bad smelling filth. When I say avoid overcrowding, I mean that twenty birds should not be put in a pen where there is room for only ten. So it is seen that the essentials for successful poultry breeding can be expressed in a few words, if these words are well considered and carried out fully.

Pleasant Employment at Good Pay.

The publishers of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, an old established monthly, determined to greatly increase their subscription lists, will employ a number of active agents for the ensuing six months at \$50.00 PER MONTH or more if their services warrant it. To insure active work an additional cash prize of \$100.00 will be awarded the agent who obtains the largest number of subscribers. "The early bird gets the worm" Send four silver dimes, or 20 2-cent stamps with your application, stating your age and territory desired, naming some prominent business man as reference as to your capabilities, and we will give you a trial. The 40 cents pays your own subscription and you will receive full particulars. Address

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, La Plume, Pa.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

We make a specialty of water supply for ranches, stock farms, city factories or residences. Furnish horse powers, pumping jacks and well drilling machinery. The STAR and new improved long stroke ECLIPSE mills are the best known in the market. Agents for Fairbank's scales, Blake's steam pumps, etc. We repair boilers, engines and all kinds of machinery. The pioneer house in Texas.

F. F. COLLINS MANUFACTURING CO., Fort Worth and San Antonio, TEX

READ the JOURNAL for all kinds of live stock and farm news.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONCHO VALLEY FAIR.

Five Thousand People Attend on the Closing Day—The Fair a Great Success.

The weather has been beautiful and pleasant for the past three days while the attendance has been fair, and to-day being children's day, the crowd is much larger than usual. The business men closed their houses at one o'clock and all came out to the grounds to enjoy themselves and take in

THE RACES.

First race—Running, mile and a quarter dash, free for all, purse \$225, \$25 to second, three entries; Katie L. won, Mollie G. second. Time—2:18.

Second race—Consolidation, one mile dash, purse \$200, \$25 at first quarter, \$40 at second quarter, \$50 at third and \$85 at fourth; Gulliver won first and second quarters. Time 0:24 3-5, 0:50 1/2. Mark won third and fourth quarters. Time—1:21 1/2 and 1:53.

Third race—Five hundred yards, free for all owners, handicap, purse \$100, \$25, four entries; Alice won, Lemonade second. Time—0:27 1/2.

Fourth race—Trotting, 2:30 class, one mile dash, three in five, purse \$200, \$25 to second; Prodigal won three straight heats. Time—2:35, 2:38, 2:39 1/2.

This concluded the day's programme and closed the Third Annual Exhibition of the Concho Valley Fair association for 1891.

FAIR NOTES.

Mr. D. S. Coleman took first prize on horse mule, first on mare mule, and first premium on best pair work mules. Premium, \$30 in cash.

Mr. F. G. Allen, of San Angelo, a prominent dealer in musical instruments, had a very fine display in Exposition hall, consisting of Schomacker, Goldstring, the Boardman and Gray, and Wm. Bourne & Sons pianos, and the Clough & Warren make of organs, which is claimed to be the best in use.

Chas. F. Potter of the association has telegraphed the secretary of the Dallas Fair for space for three counties representing the Concho valley.

A HANDSOME DISPLAY

In Exposition Hall and on the Grounds by one of the Most Progressive Men of San Angelo.

The third annual fair could hardly be termed a success without the valuable presence of Mr. J. L. Carlisle, the well known and progressive dealer in plumbers' goods, water works supplies and windmills. This gentleman is a practical and skillful machinist; his years of experience in the business and in the handling of plumbers' supplies has given him many advantages over other dealers, acquiring as he has an education by years of practical work. His handsomely displayed exhibition at exhibition hall of a general line of plumbers' goods consisting in part of heaters, pumps, cylinders, piping valves, fittings and attachments generally, is of the very best manufacture and most durable goods made.

This, however, gives only a faint idea of the immensity of his stock and variety in this particular line of his business—but suffice it is to say he is prepared to do all work in this department to the

full satisfaction of the most exacting. Out upon the grounds your reporter was attracted to a display of improved farm machinery, which is also handled by Mr. Carlisle. These goods consist in part plows, sod cutters, mowers, cultivators, cotton planters, lawn mowers, lawn sprinklers, pumps, etc. The success made by him is in the handling of only the best grade of goods, as the best is the cheapest and such goods are half sold when bought. One of the principal features of Mr. Carlisle's business is that of

WINDMILLS.

His display in this department consists of the Eclipse, the Dandy, and the Daisy, all first-class mills. The Eclipse, of which there is over 30,000 in actual operation, is the standard mill of the country, and is too well known to the public for a newspaper man to try to present its advantages in this brief notice. The Eclipse has an attachment which can be applied to any of Mr. Carlisle's mills in the shape of a compensating spring, which stiffens the suction rod and makes the motion easy, regular and safe, and in a light wind the elasticity of the spring will keep the mill in constant motion. The Dandy is in the ring with all competitors and gets a dead center in the wind every time. It is the mill for this country and has few equals and no superiors. The Daisy is a very popular mill, and the late improvements made by the manufacturers, being the ideas of Mr. J. L. Carlisle completes the machine, making it the equal of any in use in this country. Other well known mills such as the Challenge and the Star are also handled by Mr. Carlisle. The gentleman is amply prepared to fill any and all orders in the best and most skillful manner when placed with him.

BYRD.

Cano Lake.

CANO LAKE, CAMERON CO., TEX.,
Oct. 5, 1891.

Texas Live Stock Journal.

This drouth stricken section, all the lower Rio Grande, which has suffered so much for the last two years is at last relieved. Thank God! Glory Hallelujah! Without any thanks to the rain makers.

Up to the middle of September the aspect was truly gloomy. The crop of mosquito beans, which had sustained the stock during the summer, had become exhausted, and the range with the exception of a few localities was entirely bare. Since then and to this date it has been raining day and night. The ground is thoroughly saturated and water holes all full. Had it not been for these timely rains we would not have had much stock for assessment next year and would have had to pay for this year, taxes on a dead capital. These rains will no doubt assure the crops for the next year, which have failed the two past.

I will say to the credit of the mosquito bean that cattle are in good condition in most of the timber ranges, where there was only a moderate crop, in the absence of which they could not have survived.

JOSIAH TURNER.

Vicksburg Market Letter.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Oct., '91.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

We have sold this week two car loads of Louisiana cattle. One load for \$9.25 and one load for \$14.75. We also sold one car load of Mississippi cattle for

WOOL

W. A. ALLEN. ESTABLISHED 1854. M. EVANS.

W. A. ALLEN & CO.,
Commission - Merchants,

Cor. Kinzie St. and La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Positively prompt in everything. Sacks furnished.
Liberal advances made on consignments. Their special
reports of market furnished on request.
REFERENCES—Merchants National Bank, Chicago, and former consignors.

\$10.75. No Texas cattle have been on the market this week. Horses in fair demand and none on the market.

Yours truly,

MOSES FEIBELMAN,
Manager U. S. Y.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Alfalfa Farming at the Foot of the Rocky Mountains.

A plant which promises to be one of the great sources of wealth in this country is alfalfa, cultivated extensively in California, Utah and Colorado. It produces three crops a year, and an extraordinary tonnage per acre but very little has been written regarding its wonderful properties. The November Cosmopolitan contains an article by John Brisben Walker, who was ten years an alfalfa farmer in Colorado, and prominently connected with the introduction of alfalfa into that state, beginning with a few acres and experimenting until his crop exceeded 3000 tons per annum. During this time, Mr. Walker practically superintended his extensive farm, including the construction of ditches and practical irrigation and harvesting of the plant. He believes that "over at least one-third of the territory of the United States alfalfa may be grown to so great an advantage that it is doubtful whether any other crop can equal it in productiveness." He describes very fully the process of sowing, irrigating, and curing alfalfa. Of the pleasures of farm life he writes: "You who are in the cities, shut up in dingy offices, or compelled to walk through streets walled in by dingy houses; you do not envy, perhaps, the very different work which these men have just begun—these men holding forks and pitching heavy loads of new-mown hay into the air and on to wagons, or from wagons on to stacks. If you do not, it is because you do not know; it is because Providence has never permitted you to stand in a field with more than a hundred miles of snow-capped hills stretched out before you and waiting down upon you breezes the like of which blow nowhere else; where the sun-stroke is unknown, and where every breath is life. Around, the green plains and fertile valleys; above, an ever changing panorama of dark slopes and snow-clad summits and rocky crags, never the same for two hours at a time."

How I Made My Start.

You must have lots of boy readers who would like to hear of my experience and how I started in business. I am 14 years old, and my father is dead and my mother is an invalid, so I had to leave school and earn some money. I saw in your paper the experience of William Evans, and how he made money plating knives, forks and spoons, and I thought I would try the plating business, so I sent to H. F. Delno & Co., Columbus, Ohio, and got a \$5 Lightning Plater. It came by express and is a beautiful machine. In one week I did \$13 worth of work and last week I was sick and made only \$11. The price received for plating is nearly all profit and the work is very nice. Every person has gold, silver or nickel plating to do, and I hope to start a little store soon. If any of your boy readers will benefit by my experience in starting in business I shall be very glad.

JAMES ANDERSON.

J. C. CROWDUS. E. S. BROOKS, Special Partner.

J. C. CROWDUS & CO.,
WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

100 and 102 N. Main and 101 and 103 Commercial Streets,

St. Louis, - - Mo.

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

H. T. FRY.

L. G. STILES.

H. T. THOMPSON & CO.,
Wool Commission Merchants,

201 to 209 Michigan Street,

Chicago, : : Illinois.

Correspondence pure Consignments solicited.

TANSY PILLS!
Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

TAKE AN AGENCY FOR DAGGETT'S SELF-BASTING ROASTING PAN. Needed in every family. SAVES 20 Per Cent. in Roasting, and Rules the Best Bread in the world. Address nearest office for terms. W. A. DAGGETT & CO., Vineland, N. J. Chicago, Ill. Salt Lake City, Utah. East Portland, Ore. Oakland Cal. Galveston, Tex.

LITERARY NOTES.

In Harper's Young People for next week will be published the first installment of "Jack and Jake," a three-part story by Thomas Nelson Page, the author of "Nancy-Pansy," "Kittykin," etc. "Jack and Jake" is a war-time story that is sure to excite great interest on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line.

The history of the French cod-fisheries on the Newfoundland Banks, with an account of their present condition and importance, will be the subject of a leading article in the next number of Harper's Weekly. The paper is written by Marcel Edant, and will be accompanied by six illustrations, including a double-page picture. The procession of the Veiled Prophets in St. Louis will also be appropriately illustrated. The fiction of the number will include the continuation of "The Jonah of Lucky Valley," and a new story by Rudyard Kipling, entitled "Brugglesmith," both illustrated.

To the Stockmen and Feeders of Texas.

You are hereby invited and cordially requested to meet in the city of Austin, on Tuesday, November 17, 1891, at 11 o'clock a. m., to discuss the stock interests of the state, and to devise ways and means of placing Texas stock upon the markets of the world at prices that will justify the raising and handling of the same.

R. T. HILL,
Pres. G. B. & F. Ass'n.
C. G. CALDWELL,
Secretary.

FOR SALE.

To Land Buyers

I offer only lands good of their kind, at prices that make it an inducement to you to invest, so land and price compare favorably with similar properties.

To Land Sellers.

I buy and sell good-sized tracts of land that are good and desirable. Having a successful experience in selling large tracts I know where the buyers with money are and how to get them.

S. M. SMITH, Land Title Block, opposite Mansion Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

Registered and Graded

Hereford Bulls and Heifers

For Sale by W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Tex. Have a lot constantly for sale of high-grade and registered bulls and heifers all ages.

C. B. BOTHWELL,

BREEDER OF FINE SPANISH, OR IMPROVED AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP. 700 Merino rams for sale. Some of my best rams weighing 140 to 190 pounds shear \$5 to 30 pounds.

PLEASANT VIEW HERD OF

Hereford Cattle.

Fashionably bred and good individuals. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Also a few A. J. C. C. cattle for sale.

For Sale!

2000 two-year-old steers, coming threes—Tom Green county—at \$12.50. R. N. GRAHAM, FORT WORTH, TEX.

SIXTY MULES FOR SALE.

We want to sell 60 3 and 4-year-old mules. They are from 14 to 15 hands high, well bred trim animals and will be sold at a bargain.

850,000 Acres of grazing lands for lease at 2 1/2c per acre per annum. Address B. D. OWEN, Attorney at Law and Land Agent, Marfa, Tex.

Great Bargain!

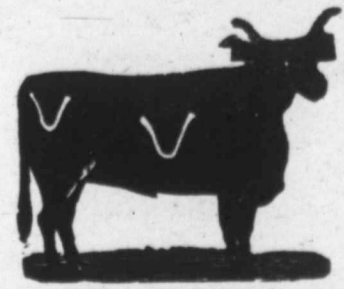
Will sell or trade for steers 2500 acres deeded land, 3000 acres leased land all lying in the center of the great corn districts of Nebraska; well watered and fenced in three divisions; equipped with stock yards and scales, three miles from seven railroads, making a distributing point for all the cattle districts of the West and Southwest.

The Denver Live Stock Commission Co., DENVER, COLO.

Holstein-Friesians.

Largest herd registered acclimated cattle in the South. Butter and milk strains a specialty. Address CLIFTON STOCK FARM, Dallas, Tex.

Matador Land & Cattle Co. (LIMITED.)



Ranch Brand.

Additional brands: MAK on side; FANT on side; LL on side and L on the hip. MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager, Trinidad, Colo. A. G. LIGERTWOOD, Superintendent, P. O. Matador, Tex.

FOR SALE.

San Gabriel Stock Farm, D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

—CALL ON THE—

RED RIVER CATTLE COMPANY, Belcher ville, Montague Co., Texas.

At the head of our herd stands the Imported Grove third bull "PRIAM" No. 11,434, winner of six first premiums at the leading Western fairs. Our breeding cows are imported and of the best strains produced in England.

Cleveland Bay Stallions

and fillies. Write for prices, or better call and see the stock.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Price. 1 farm, 640 acres, Tarrant county..... \$10,000 1 farm, 164 acres, Tarrant county..... 1,600 1 farm, 320 acres, Wise county..... 5,000 1 section, 640 acres, Castro county..... 2,000 400 acres, Pecos county..... 600 86 suburban lots at Fort Worth..... 6,500

Total..... \$25,700 The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000. Will add 200 head mares and colts, 2 jacks, 2 stallions, 4 jennets, wagon, plows, haying tools, etc., worth \$7000, and exchange the whole for good unimproved Texas prairie lands or cattle at a fair price. Will not divide the stock.

S. O. MOODIE & CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE.

Thoroughbred Jersey cows and bulls; Grade Jersey cows; Thoroughbred Berkshire swine; Thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey swine.

Terrell & Harris,

Terrell, Texas.

RAMS FOR SALE.

1500 choice young Merino rams, bred and raised by the Merino Stock Farm Co., Elizabeth, Colo. FRANK G. WILLARD, President, 47 Bank Block, Denver, Colo. FRED C. MASON, Sec., Elizabeth, Colo.

A Rare Bargain!

For Sale or Exchange During September.

I have 480 acres on T. & P. railroad in one-quarter mile of Trent, Taylor county, first-class farming land, which I will sell at a great bargain. Terms, one-fourth by January 1, next, balance in one, two and three years thereafter. Interest at 8 per cent. About 400 acres now open and ready for plow; all under fence. Or I will exchange, taking one-half in good cattle, horses or sheep.

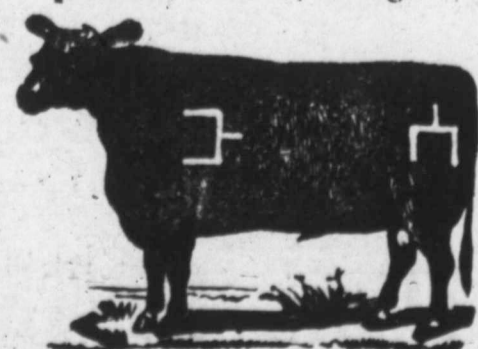
H. L. BENTLEY, Abilene, Tex. Edge Wood Stock Farm, One mile from Anderson, the county seat of Grimes county, Tex.; ten miles from Navasota, on H. & T. C. R. R., fifty-seven head of mules, from one to five years old. Thirty-five head of full-blood Merino rams, Texas raised. This stock is first-class and will be sold at a great bargain. For terms, prices, etc., address T. C. BUFFINGTON, Proprietor, Anderson, Grimes county, Tex.

For Sale or Trade.

A bunch of highly graded American and trotting-bred mares. Address Lock Box 153, Fort Worth, Tex.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY, (Limited.)

Postoffice, Dockums, Dickens Co., Tex. FRED HORSBROUGH, Manager.



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

FOR SALE.

San Gabriel Stock Farm, D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

—CALL ON THE—

PROPRIETORS, GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

We have recently stocked this beautiful Farm with Fifty-Six head imported thoroughbred and Fifty-Nine head highbred grades.

Percheron and French Coach Horses

and are now prepared to fill orders on advantageous terms for all ages of either sex of this favorite breed of horses. Write us for catalogue, prices, terms and full particulars before purchasing elsewhere. We can and will make it to your interest to trade with us. Address

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

FOR SALE—600 gentle steers. Address COOK & STONE, Sealey, Tex.

FOR SALE—Powerful French field glass, cost \$30, for \$10, C. O. D., privilege examination. Address Post Box 392, Cincinnati, O.

For Sale or Exchange.

Two (2) Holstein-Friesian bulls from the celebrated Windsor Farm, Denver, Colo. Dams have enormous milk and butter records. Also Merino and cross bred Merino and Shropshire rams, Texas raised and very fine. Will exchange for full blood Hereford bulls, Texas raised and fully acclimated. Address HOLSTEIN BROS., Albany, Tex.

Steers for Sale!

1000 three, four and five-year-old steers for sale for feeders, cheap. Buyers correspond with JOSIAH TURNER, Cano Lake, Cameron county, Texas.



Test the seams of your Water Proof COAT

Before Buying. POUR some water in the sleeve holding the end tight as here shown or anywhere else where there is a seam, and see if it is water tight. There are goods in the market that look very nice, but will leak at every seam. We warrant TOWER'S IMPROVED Fish Brand Slicker to be water tight at every seam and everywhere else; also not to peel or stick, and authorize our dealers to make good any Slicker that falls in either point. There are two ways you can tell the Genuine Improved Fish Brand Slicker.

1st. A Soft Woolen Collar. 2d. This Trade Mark (below.) Watch Out for both these points! Send for Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Mfr., Boston, Mass.

DOCTOR SMITH, (Regular Graduate) AND Leading Specialist.

—CURES CANCER— Lupus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, and all Bloodpoisoning Diseases. A POSITIVE CURE

If you have CANCER or have a friend who has, consult the celebrated Dr. Smith or write for particulars of treatment. The following is a few of the many patients whom I have cured. Write to them and be convinced. Captain M. M. Langhorn, Independence, Mo.; Theodore E. Benjamin, Harrisonville, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Howell, Bowling Green, Mo.; Mrs. Alma Wells, Denison, Kan.; Andrew Johnson Horniff, Wyandotte County, Kan.; J. L. Smith, Hartford, Kan.; Mrs. George O. Blake, 518 E. Howard St., Kansas City, Mo.; Frank Gilliland, 408 East 17th St., Kansas City, Mo.; A. Loftus, Shawnee, Kan. Consultation free. Address, E. O. Smith, M. D., 1103 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

HOME STUDY Book keeping, Business forms Penmanship, Arithmetic, Letter Writing, Shorthand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL at LOW RATES. Seven years' success. Trial lesson and circulars free. BRYANT & STRATTON, 34 Lafayette St., Buffalo, N. Y.

G. W. ROSE,

(Successor to Carter & Son.) PROPRIETOR OF Butchers' and Drivers' Stock Yard, 1531 East Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

BUGGIES CARTS and HARNESS at 1/2 PRICE

We Cut the Prices and sell More than all our competitors, and are still ahead and known as LEADERS OF LOW PRICES. \$10 Buggy Harness \$ 4.75 2 Man Open Buggy..... 27.50 \$40 Top Buggy..... 35.00 \$20 2 Man Cart..... 9.50 Buy of Factory and save Middleman's Profit. Send Postal for No. 2 FREE Catalogue. U.S. BUCCY & CART CO. CINCINNATI, O.

Mme. BAILEY'S HAIR GROWER

will produce a Thick, Soft and Beautiful head of Long, Flowing Hair in 4 to 8 weeks. A purely vegetable compound. Endorsed by leading physicians. Thousands of testimonials. Two or three packages will do it. Price, 50 cents per package, or three for \$1. Sent by mail, prepaid. EXCELSIOR SUPPLY CO., (sole agents) Cooperstown, N. Y.

UNION STOCK YARDS,

VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI, Is now open for all business appertaining to stock yards. MOSE FEIBLEMAN, Manager.

600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES. TREES AND PLANTS

We offer for the Fall trade a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and Ornamental TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL FRUITS, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Forest Tree Seedlings. Priced Catalogue, full of 1891, mailed free. Published 1892. PHOENIX NURSERY COMPANY Successors to SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Robt. Schradl & Co. St. Louis, Mo. Artistic Metal Workers Brass, Iron and Wire Office-work. Railings, Crestings, Nettings, etc. Everlasting Cemetery FENCES. Shipped everywhere. Agents wanted. Write for Catalogue and Estimates.

WHAT'S THE FARM COVERED WITH MATTER? STUMPS

WELL, IT WILL ONLY TAKE YOU 1 1/2 MINUTES TO PULL ANY ORDINARY GRUB OR STUMP MAKES A CLEAN SWEEP OF THE CROP ON A FEW ACRES OF TWO ACRES THE FIRST YEAR WILL PAY FOR THE MACHINE. SEND POSTAL FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. JAMES MILNE & SON, SCOTCH GROVE, IOWA.

The Texas and Pacific R'y. EL PASO ROUTE.

The direct line to Shreveport and New Orleans, to Texarkana, Memphis, St. Louis, the North and East, and to all points in Texas, Old and New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and California. The Favorite Line via Sacramento to Oregon and Washington. Only line offering Choice of Routes to Points in the Southeast via Texarkana, Shreveport and New Orleans.

Take "The St. Louis Limited" Between Fort Worth and St. Louis, The Fastest Time between Texas and the North and East. Double Daily Line of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis via the

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE. Through Sleeping Cars between New Orleans and Denver and St. Louis and El Paso.

For rates, tickets and all information, apply to or address any of the ticket agents, or C. P. FEGAN, B. W. McCULLOUGH, Trav. Pass. Ag't. Gen'l Pass. & Tkt Ag't. JNO. A. GRANT, 3d Vice-President. DALLAS, TEXAS.

PILES INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in 15 days. Never returns. No purge. No salve. No suppository. REMEDY MAILED FREE. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 3590, New York City, N. Y.

Kansas City Stock Yards

Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3600 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

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

Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,899 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number cars, 108,160.

Horse and Mule Department, W. S. TOUGH, Manager.

This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Department, and have always on hand a large stock of all grades of horses and mules, which are bought and sold on commission. Regular trade auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling horses and mules are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments solicited. Prompt settlement guaranteed when stock is sold.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager, H. P. CHILD, Superintendent
 E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer, E. RUST, Assistant Sup't.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS.

CHICAGO, ILLS.

The largest and best live stock market in the world.

The entire system of all the railroads in the West centers here, making the Union Stock Yards of Chicago the most accessible point in the country.

To establish this market, with all its unequalled facilities, cost millions of dollars, and as a result of this great expenditure no other place in the world affords the accommodation to be had at this point.

One yardage charge covers the entire time stock is on sale; the quality of feed cannot be surpassed. The great city of packing houses located here, the large bank capital, and large number of buyers for the Eastern markets, make this a quick, active and independent market. Agents are constantly here from London, Paris, Hamburg, Liverpool and Manchester.

We have the finest HORSE MARKET in the world.

There were received at this market during 1890:

Cattle	3,484,280
Hogs	7,663,828
Sheep	2,182,667
Calves	175,025
Horses	101,566
Number of cars for year, 311,567.	

These figures must convince every interested party that the Union Stock Yards of Chicago are, above all others, the place to ship live stock to.

Strictly a Cash Market.

N. THAYER, President, JOHN B. SHERMAN, V. P. & General Manager
 JAS. H. ASHBY, General Superintendent, GEO. T. WILLIAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
 J. C. DENISON, Ass't. Sec'y & Ass't. Treas.

How to Hold Your Grain!

Grain Bought
 Grain Stored
 Cash Advanced
 Receipts Guaranteed.

In order that our customers may either Store or Handle Grain, we have provided abundant facilities for Storage, Transportation and Buying. At our COUNTRY HOUSES we are prepared to BUY CASH GRAIN BY THE WAGON LOAD. At our ELEVATORS we will RECEIVE GRAIN FOR STORAGE, either by wagon or car load, issuing receipts for each lot at reasonable rates, which makes the

Holding of Grain Possible to the Dealer or Farmer, at a much less expense than he can store it on the farm, and insures to him the Weight and Grade. Our principal Elevators ARE UNDER STATE SUPERVISION, and State Officials have full charge of the Weighing and Inspection. By placing grain in store and obtaining a receipt, the owner can at any time dispose of it, by simply delivering the receipt to party to whom he makes sale, thereby enabling him to

Take Advantage of any Change in Market at any time, without trouble and delay of hauling grain from his farm. WE GUARANTEE QUANTITY AND QUALITY to be delivered as called for in receipt, thus relieving him of all risk of loss on weights and grades while in store. We will attend to Fire Insurance if desired, and can always obtain lowest rates. We are also prepared at all times to buy Storage Grain; and should holder wish CASH ADVANCES on receipts, we can undoubtedly arrange with him. The benefit to be derived from such a system will be readily seen by all. If further information is desired we will be pleased to furnish it.

Charges For Receiving and Storing Grain:

Receiving and Shipping, including 15 days' storage, per bushel, 1c.
 Storage, for each 15 days or part thereof, per bushel, 1/4c.
 Transferring, from one car to another, per bushel, 1/4c.
 Winter Storage commences Nov. 15th and ends May 15th, and will not exceed Four Cents per Bushel.

OUR PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES.

Cherryvale, Kas	25,000 bushels	Winfield, Kas	100,000 bushels
Independence, Kas	30,000 "	Atchison, Kas	900,000 "
Elk City, Kas	30,000 "	Kansas City	1,750,000 "
Wellington, Kas	30,000 "		
Oxford, Kas	15,000 "	Total	2,150,000 "

THE MIDLAND ELEVATOR CO.,
 C. T. PEAVEY, Prest. Kansas City, Mo.

GEO. W. HENRY, President.

J. COATSWORTH, Sec. and Treas.

Midland Hotel,

KANSAS CITY, MO.
 Chas. G. Baird, Manager.

Headquarters for Stockmen. First-class in all its appointments. Centrally located.

ALWAYS STANDARD

SURE DEATH TO SCREW WORM!


SURE CURE FOR FOOT ROT!

50 Per Cent STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER

OINTMENT.

TRY IT, YOU WILL USE NO OTHER

J. C. LYON NEWARK N. J.
 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.



FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP.

An Extract obtained from the Yellow Pine Tree.

WHICH IS THE CHEAPEST DIP?

Notice the following actual results:

Cost of FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP for 10,000 sheep, two dippings,	\$200.00
Lime and Sulphur for two dippings,	127.00
Difference in first cost,	\$73.00
10,000 range sheep dipped in FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP produced 45,532 lbs. of wool, at 18 cents per lb.,	\$8,195.76
10,000 dipped in Lime and Sulphur produced 40,019 lbs., at 17 1/2 cents per lb.,	7,103.77
Difference,	\$1,091.99
Deducting difference in first cost of Dip,	73.00
ACTUAL SAVING BY USE OF FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP,	\$1,018.99

Mr. R. M. Johnson, Lone Rock, Gilliam Co., Oregon, says: "The action of FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP on the wool and the sheep themselves is beneficial, and it is moreover very convenient to use."

Mr. J. E. Coleman, Montell, Uvalde Co., Texas, says: "FERNOLINE DIP does not only kill the scab but softens and promotes the growth of the wool, and I can also recommend it for screw worms."

If your dealer does not keep FERNOLINE SHEEP DIP, ask him to write to

FERNOLINE CHEMICAL CO.
 18 Broadway, New York.

A COPY OF "How to make MONEY with SHEEP" Will be mailed free to any address upon application.

THE KANSAS CITY Medical and Surgical Sanitarium.

For the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.



The object of our Sanitarium is to furnish scientific medical and surgical treatment, board, rooms, and attendance to those afflicted with chronic, surgical, eye, ear, and nervous diseases, and is supplied with all the latest inventions in electric science, deformity appliances, instruments, apparatuses, medicines, etc. We treat DEFORMITIES of the human body. We are the only medical establishment in Kansas City manufacturing surgical braces and appliances for each individual case. Trusses and Elastic Stockings made to order. Catarrh and all diseases of the Throat. Treatment by Compressed Air, Sprays, Medicated Vapors, etc., applied by means of the latest inventions in apparatus for that purpose.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, and Diseases of Women a Specialty. Electricity in all its forms, baths, douches, massage, inhalations, rubbing, etc., are provided as may be required by patients, in addition to such other medical treatment as may be deemed advisable. Look free upon treated in the most Skillful and Scientific manner. All the most difficult Surgical Operations performed with Skill and Success. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of Patients. Physicians and trained nurses in attendance day and night. Consultation free. For further information call on or Address DR. C. M. COE, President, 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

START RIGHT AND YOU WILL GET THERE!

WHEN YOU HAVE OCCASION TO TRAVEL BETWEEN Galveston, Houston, Cleburne, Fort Worth or Dallas and Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Wichita, Pueblo or Denver, BUY YOUR TICKETS VIA

SANTA FE ROUTE! MOST COMFORTABLE LINE.

GEO. T. NICHOLSON, H. G. THOMPSON,
 G. P. and T. A., T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas. G. P. and T. A., G. C. & S. F. Galveston, Tex.