

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1892.

NO. 45

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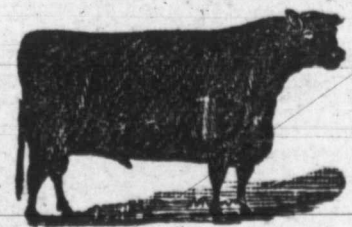
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FORT WORTH, TEXA

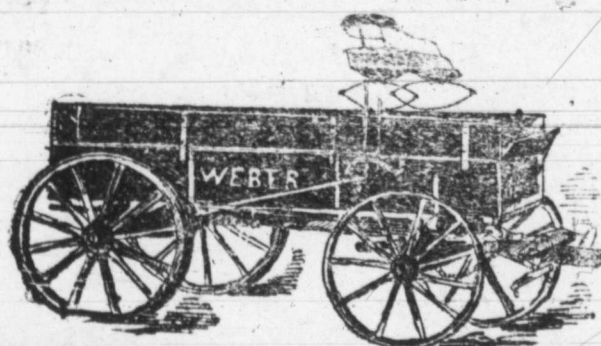
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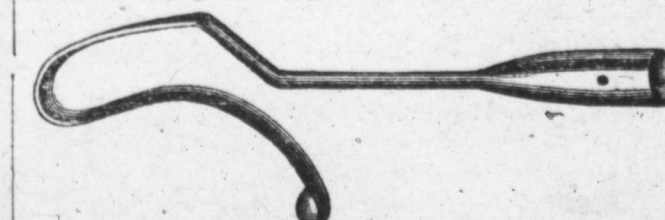
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Vol. 13.

Fort Worth, Saturday, February 27, 1892.

No. 45.

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.

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second-class.

Cattle Raisers' Convention.

Every cattleman in Texas should attend the sixteenth annual convention of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association, which convenes in this city on the 8th of March. This association has done and is doing a great and good work for the cattle raisers of Texas, and is entitled to the unqualified support and endorsement of cattlemen generally.

Ample Accommodations for All.

The enterprising people of Fort Worth will arrange to amply provide for all who may attend the cattlemen's convention on the 8th. Everybody will be furnished a good, comfortable room and an abundance to eat, the best the market affords. The opera house, well heated, will, together with a band of music, be placed at the disposal of the association. In short, everything possible will be done to add to the comfort and pleasure of those who attend.

Respect the Quarantine Line.

Every cattleman in Texas should do all in his power to maintain the line and enforce the quarantine restrictions prescribed by Secretary Rusk. We now have a large portion of the state above this line, enough to materially benefit the stock interest of the entire state. If this line is not respected we may force the general government to quarantine against the entire state, which would greatly damage the cattle business generally. The best and surest way to get the line still further lowered is to respect and enforce it as it is now drawn.

A Sanitary Bureau.

Governor Hogg has called the attention of the special session of the legislature, which meets in March, to the importance of taking steps to secure proper quarantine regulations, which no doubt means the enactment of a law providing for a sanitary bureau, something Texas badly needs and should have had several years ago. The governor is in sympathy with the move; if the cattlemen will now do their part this much needed bureau will soon be established. In the meantime Texas cattlemen should adhere tenaciously to the quarantine line, as now established by Secretary Rusk.

Reduced Railroad Rates.

All the railroads running into Fort Worth have been urgently requested to sell round trip tickets on the 6th, 7th and 8th to Fort Worth and return at one fare, good for return until the 15th. The Fort Worth and Denver City, Fort Worth and Rio Grande and the Cotton Belt, have, with their usual liberality, granted unreservedly the request. The Houston and Texas Central and Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe will sell round trip tickets at two-thirds the usual rate. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas and Texas and Pacific have not yet been heard from, but will no doubt deal as liberally by the cattlemen as the above named lines.

Steer Sales.

The San Simon Cattle company, whose headquarters are at Abilene, Texas, with ranch and range in the San Simon valley, in Southern Arizona, sold, last week through their manager, C. W. Merchant, to R. M. Allen, manager of the Standard Cattle company of Wyoming, 3000 two and three-year-old steers, to be delivered at San Simon station on the Southern Pacific railroad at \$12 per head for twos and \$16 per head for three-year-olds.

Mr. Allen also bought of the Western Union Land and Cattle company, of Magdalena, New Mexico, 2000 cattle as follows: Two-year-old steers \$13; three and four-year-old steers \$18.50; two-year-old heifers (spayed) \$11.

The above named gentleman also bought of W. E. Lowe of Brewster county, Texas, 750 two-year-old steers at \$10.50 per head, to be delivered at Alpine, Texas.

The Texas Land and Live Stock agency of Fort Worth closed a sale on the 22nd for A. A. Hartgrove of Midland, Texas, for 2200 two and three-year-old steers at \$14.50 for two-year-olds and \$17.50 for three-year-olds. One thousand of these cattle were sold to the Tusler & Kempton Cattle company, and 1200 to the Concord Cattle company, both of Miles City, Montana, which were represented by their agent and manager, H. Tusler of Miles City. These cattle are located in the eastern part of New Mexico, immediately on the Staked Plains. They are in fine condition, and said to be an extra good lot of cattle.

Trading in steers seems to be rather dull, and while several deals are on foot the above, as far the JOURNAL can learn, are all that have been closed since the last issue of the JOURNAL.

Texas Live Stock Association.

The good results of the work of the Texas Live Stock association is already being felt in several directions. If this association receives the support from the stockmen of Texas, its good work entitles it to, it will soon become an important factor in the upbuilding of the live stock industry of Texas. Through the organized and combined efforts of the stockmen of Texas, we will soon have new and additional markets opened up to our live stock products, large and commodious slaugh-

tering and refrigerating establishments on the Texas coast, and perhaps at other convenient points throughout the state. Through this organization we may also expect reduced rates of freight on live stock, and a reduction in the rates of commissions charged for selling Texas cattle in the markets; the establishment, through a sanitary bureau, of just and equitable quarantine regulations, and a general improvement in the grade and quality of stock and the methods of breeding handling and marketing same. The success and good work of the Texas Live Stock association is assured if the stockmen will only become members of the organization and give it their support.

WYOMING QUARANTINE.

A Wyoming Newspaper Editor Gives His Views.

FORT WORTH, TEX., Feb. 19, '92.

A. S. Mercer, Editor N. W. Live Stock Journal, Cheyenne, Wyo.:

Dear Sir—I am publishing in the JOURNAL this week, the proclamation of the governor of Wyoming. If he means what he says it is a "corker." Won't you kindly write me at once, for publication over your signature, a concise statement as to just what your governor means. There is considerable speculation, among those interested, as to what is meant by this proclamation and a few lines from you would settle the controversy. Very truly,

GEO. B. LOVING,

Editor TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

CHEYENNE, WYO., Feb. 22, '92.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Dear Sir—Referring to the above communication of Feb. 19, permit me to say that my understanding is that Governor Barber intended his proclamation to mean just what he says and that he proposed to carry the same into practical effect.

For myself I am free to say that in my judgment a mistake has been made. I believe, further, that the intelligence and known honorable character of Governor Barber is such that at an early day, when all the facts are presented, he will so modify his official utterance as to admit all healthy cattle on terms of justice and equality. Yours truly,

A. S. MERCER,

Editor N. W. Live Stock Journal.

The Government Quarantine.

Through the untiring and persistent efforts of the committee appointed to interview Secretary Rusk with a view of inducing him to lower the government quarantine line, the secretary has, with the consent of the sanitary bureaus of the different states interested, made a compromise agreement with the Texas committee, by the terms of which the government quarantine line has been changed as follows: From the southwest corner of King county it runs south with the eastern boundaries of Kent, Scurry and Mitchell counties to the northern boundary of Coke county, thence westerly to the northeast corner of Sterling county, thence southerly with the eastern boundaries of Sterling and Irion counties to the northern line of

of Schlie county, thence westerly with the southern line of Irion, Tom Green and Upton counties to the Pecos river, thence due west across the river to the old government line, running due south on the 103 meridian from the southeastern corner of New Mexico, thence southerly on the 103 meridian as formerly to the Rio Grande.

As will be seen from the above the line virtually makes no change in the country west of the Pecos river, but leaves the greater part of the Pecos country below the line. The other counties located above what is known as the Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Dakota line, but still below the government line are the eastern half of Tom Green, Coke, Nolan, Fisher, Stonewall, Haskell, Knox, Ford and Hardeman. The counties placed above the line by this change, and the ones most to be congratulated are Kent, Garza, Lynn, Terry, Yoakum, Gaines, Dawson, Borden, Scurry, Mitchell, Howard, Martin, Andrews, Ector, Midland, Glasscock, Sterling, Irion, Upton, Crane, and the eastern halves of Winkler and Ward, and the western part of Tom Green, thus admitting over twenty counties formerly quarantined.

The official circular of the secretary of agriculture has not yet been received and may make a few minor changes in above; such changes, however, if any will not materially affect the line as above indicated. This line will, for the present season at least, be recognized as the only quarantine line. The one referred to as the Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Dakota line, which admits a few additional counties, will not afford any relief to the few additional counties thus admitted, from the fact that the restrictions and conditions imposed on cattle coming from those counties are such as cannot, without great trouble and inconvenience, be complied with, and are therefore equivalent to prohibition. For this reason buyers from the Northern ranges will not buy cattle located south or east of the government line.

That several counties in Texas are placed below the quarantine that could safely have been placed above it there is no doubt, at the same time Texas can much better afford to have a few counties quarantined than to take any chances of ever again communicating Texas fever to Northern cattle. Under the circumstances Secretary Rusk has given the state all that could be reasonably asked for the present. The line as now established, will the JOURNAL believes, give general satisfaction, and should, as it no doubt will be, respected and strictly enforced.

To Our Subscribers.

Examine the label on your paper, and if it indicates that your subscription has nearly expired, send at once to us to renew it for another year. It will save us considerable work and cost our friends no more money if they will observe this request. We desire all our old-time friends to stay by us, and, at the same time, recommend the "Old Reliable" TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL to their friends, and induce them also to become subscribers.

CATTLE.

All railroads running into Fort Worth will sell round trip tickets to the cattlemen's convention at reduced rates.

The people of Fort Worth will not only give the cattlemen a hearty reception, but will comfortably provide for all who may come.

The weather continues mild and open, and cattle are coming through with light loss. Foster, the weather prophet, has so far missed it badly in Texas.

A large number of really good meal-fed cattle are now being shipped. It is unfortunate that these cattle can not be sold on a better market. They are, however, making a little money for the feeders:

Don't forget the meeting of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association at Fort Worth on March 8th, and don't fail to come prepared also to take in the excursion to Velasco. Both are of great importance to every cattleman in Texas.

The ranchmen in the counties recently benefited by lowering the quarantine line, owe a debt of gratitude to A. P. Bush, jr., and E. Fenlon, they can never pay. These gentlemen have for weeks worked day and night, and in the face of strong opposition have been successful.

The Drovers' Journal says: What is a "dry cow?" Witnesses have lately testified that a dry cow is one not giving milk; not in a pregnant condition, while others have testified that any cow not actually giving milk is a dry cow even up to the time of bearing a calf.

It is generally believed by those in a position to know that the acting governor of Wyoming has exceeded his authority in issuing his quarantine proclamation. The general government says cattle from north and east of a certain line can go unrestricted into any part of the United States, the acting governor of Wyoming says they will not be allowed to unload in his state and take the trail for the Montana and Dakota ranges, as has been the custom heretofore. It now remains to be seen which is the highest authority, the United States government or the acting governor of Wyoming. Uncle Sam generally has his way.

The Government Fever Line

Passes through the Dixie ranch in Lynn and Lubbock counties, leaving two-thirds of the ranch north and one-third south of said line. Cattle may go into the "Dixie" any day of the year, and after ninety days, to any state in the Union without restriction by quarantine regulations.

The "Dixie" is a very excellent pasture and capable of providing comfortably for six thousand yearling steers. It has good grass, ample water supply, substantial fencing and other improvements. The owner wishes to arrange for that number of steers to pasture on a basis of monthly payments, or joint account, and to hold same until sold as two years old to Montana buyers.

For further information address owner, W. V. JOHNSON, Colorado, Texas.

Transfers of Jersey Cattle.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 1 Broadway, New

York, J. J. Hemmingway, secretary, for the week ending February 16, 1892: COWS AND HEIFERS.

- Mazie Hogan, 37079—J. B. Donoho to L. W. Ward, Woodland.
- Miss Belle Bonner, 51768—F M Bell to J. Durst, Tyler.
- Nora of M. F., 45387—Gray & Hardin to J. R. Kellum, Waco.
- Rossie Craigin, 45103—B. Campbell to R. B. Dobbins, Eagle Lake.
- St. Lambert's Alpha, 74100—J. Crook to M. Lothrop, Marshall.
- St. Lambert's Dewdrop, 74099—J. Crook to M. Lothrop, Marshall.

The Velasco Excursion.

The stockmen of Texas have been invited to visit Velasco on the 10th of March. The commercial club of that city, who have the matter in charge, propose to secure reduce rates from all points in Texas on that date, and give those who go a royal reception on their arrival, and entertain them in princely style during their stay. The JOURNAL again urges every cattleman in Texas who possibly can do so to visit Velasco on above date, because it believes that a large attendance of representative men will result in putting on foot a move that will in future do incalculable good to live stock business of the state. In other words a movement has already been inaugurated by the enterprising people of Velasco looking to the establishment at that place of large slaughtering, refrigerating and cold storage houses. An enterprise of this kind would give Texas cattlemen an outlet, with cheap ocean transportation, to all the markets of the world, something they have long need, and in fact, is the only thing that will ever enable them to overcome the disadvantages of combinations and quarantine regulations.

Now, what the people of Velasco ask, as the JOURNAL understands it, is that the cattlemen visit them in a body and examine in person the depth of the water, the surroundings, etc., and if they believe the location a good one, and they really want slaughtering, refrigerating, and cold storage establishments on the Texas coast, then to give the move such support and endorsement as they think its merits justify. Simply this and nothing more.

The cattlemen are not asked to put up money or guarantee any bonus, but are invited to investigate and if found feasible, to lend their encouragement and moral support to an enterprise that will in future be worth millions to Texas cattlemen.

The excursion train carrying the stockmen will leave Fort Worth immediately after the adjournment of the cattle convention. The JOURNAL sincerely hopes every stockman who possibly can will go.

Breed to a Purpose.

To be successful in breeding cattle it is absolutely necessary to have a definite object in view. If you determine to form a herd of dairy cows with the object of obtaining a large yield of milk for the cheese factory, and have but native cows to begin with, get a Holstein-Friesian or an Ayrshire bull of a first-class milking strain. Then grade up your herd, keeping to the use of pure bred sires of the breed you begin to grade up from. If richness of milk for butter yield is desired, a Jersey or Guernsey bull can be used to advantage. For an all-round general-purpose cow, combining large size, richness of milk with perhaps but a moderate flow, there is nothing equal as a sire to grade up from as a pure bred Shorthorn of the Bates strain.

We know one farmer who has bred up a good herd of butter cows through the persistent use of Jersey bulls upon native stock. We know of one who at

considerable trouble and expense started to form a herd of harmless natives by bringing up such muley cows and heifers as he could find, and then a native muley bull. Still the calves would not all come hornless, and when finally by weeding out and selection they began to develop a lack of horns, they were inferior animals at best of no particular quantity for anything. Had he used a Galloway bull from the first he would have had a hornless herd with high feeding qualities and large size for beef, while not lacking in milk yield.

We know of an instance where a dairy farmer owned a fine herd of grade Ayrshires. He crossed them by using a grade Shorthorn bull, and after that a grade Jersey bull. Result, this herd would not now bring \$25 per head if offered for sale. They are nondescripts of no particular quality.

Another dairy man with only native cows of no high quality bought a pure bred Holstein-Friesian bull of a strong milking strain. He persisted in using sires of that breed, and now has a herd of cows and heifers that practically are equal to pure bred Holsteins and which can only be distinguished from them by an expert. This herd would readily bring \$50 per head, all round. It costs no more to breed good stock than it does poor stock. Let cattlemen study their own interests more and endeavor to become enlightened upon the principles of breeding.—[Rural Canadian.

Texas Live Stock Association.

A. S. Mercer, editor of the Wyoming Stock Journal, who attended the recent Austin Stockmen's convention, refers editorially to same in the last issue of his paper as follows:

The meeting of Texas live stock raisers at Austin on the second of the month proved to be quite a successful one. There was a fair attendance and considerable interest taken in live stock matters. A state association was formed and a large amount of work mapped out for the executive committee to do.

One of the most important things accomplished was the awakening of a determination to secure the passage of a law at the next session of the state legislature creating a state sanitary board to look after the live stock interests of the entire state.

Texas has for years suffered from an unjust discrimination against cattle from certain parts of the state, growing out of the fact that the splenic fever line was wrongfully located. The fault, however, has been the result of non-action on the part of the people of Texas themselves. They have persistently refused to take any action to assist the general government and the other states in ascertaining the true position of the fever line, and as safety was the aim of the other states, too large a part of the state was quarantined against. Wyoming and other northwestern states having close trade relations, studied the situation and placed the line about where it belonged. The other states having no trade relations to give them intimate knowledge, and meeting with no one in Texas with authority to act as a board of conference, naturally put the line where it was unquestionably safe. Had there been a sanitary board made up of men of character, to whom the boards of other states could have gone and intelligently carried on discussions and experiments, years ago the true fever line would have been ascertained and much trouble saved.

It is confidently believed that as a result of this meeting the legislature will pass such a law as the necessities of the case demand and that a general system of experimentation will be jointly carried on by the sanitary boards of the interested states and the Texas board, to the end that every portion of the state where infection is not bred

may be given a clear bill of health. The accomplishment of this result will be glory enough for one meeting if nothing else hoped for materializes.

The Wyoming Quarantine.

A. A. Holcombe, state veterinarian of Wyoming, has issued and caused to be published the quarantine regulations that are to govern the admission of southern cattle into that state during the year 1892. It is simply an adoption of the restrictions imposed by the Wyoming governor as named in his proclamation published in last week's JOURNAL, with the addition of a tax of one and a half per cent per head, which is to be the inspector's portion of the pie.

That these quarantine regulations or at least the objectionable features have been adopted from purely selfish motives and not as "an additional precaution against the disease" there is no doubt. The Northwestern Live Stock Journal, published at the capital of Wyoming, in commenting on the quarantine regulation says:

Southern cattle entering Wyoming will have to come in under these rules if they come by railroad. Of course trail cattle, if driven all the way from the south on proper presentation of proofs have the right of way.

The last clause of section four, refusing cattle in transit the privilege of unloading and driving from a Wyoming railroad station to a range beyond the state line will work a hardship upon our neighbors over the border, but the condition was forced upon us by the action of the railroads. Rates from southern points to Orrin Junction remain the same as last year, but an advance of \$10 a car is charged on all shipments east of that point over the Elkhorn above the rates of 1891. This would cause the unloading of all Montana and many Dakota cattle at Orrin Junction and the consequent destruction of a vast range area to the north already heavily stocked. It would mean starvation to our local herds.

Feeling that self preservation was the first law of nature, the authorities concluded to protect their own people in preference to Dakota and Montana stock growers.

As a result cattle bound to the Dakotas and Montana will have to be shipped to a point beyond the Wyoming state line if they come any part of the way by rail. Whether buyers will stand this advance or send their herds by trail is a matter of some uncertainty. It looks now as if the railroads had made a mistake. Recent investigations show that, under favorable conditions and rates, the movement this year would be over 200,000 head of cattle. How much this estimate will be reduced by reason of the present and unlooked for complication of affairs cannot at this time be determined. Undoubtedly some proposed shippers will be discouraged and drop out.

Commenting further on the same point the above named paper adds:

Referring to the quarantine regulations of Wyoming as elsewhere printed to-day we may remark that while they are eminently proper under the circumstances, the result is likely to be an advanced rate from the south to Orrin Junction and a reduction to South Dakota points. This will make the cost to Wyoming shippers perhaps seventy-five cents a head more than the rates now scheduled. At least there is a promise of retaliation in this way so as to hold the interstate business. Another effect of the adoption of the rules as at present outlined, is likely to be the trailing of nearly a hundred thousand cattle across the entire state. While the rules are "proper," as stated above, there is some question as to the advisability of their adoption. Results must be awaited for before deciding this question.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

It is not a matter of over-production at all, but of under-consumption. There is not too much wool grown in the world, but not enough of it gets on to the backs of the poor.

In England the demand for very fat mutton is said to be on the decline, and that, in fact, the the hardy iron workers of Yorkshire and the coal miners of Lancashire are about the only classes to whom it can be sold at all. This demand for leaner mutton is on a line with the increasing call for leaner pork in the United States.

The American Sheep Breeder says: Lime and sulphur are the greatest enemies the American wool grower has to fight. If you want to help keep the standard of American wool below that of other wool-producing countries, use lime and sulphur. May the day soon come when our wool growers will discard it. As an enemy, it has wrought far more damage than the wolf or coyote.

There seems to be quite a craze for breeding sheep. In some parts of Illinois stock sheep have sold as high \$7 to \$12 per head, or more than twice what they are worth at market. Such prices are foolishly extravagant.—Drovers' Journal. Such foolish extravagance was indulged in two or three years ago and the wise stockmen of anti-sheep nature were preaching a panic. It has not come yet. We would have the people to know that there is a vast difference between good breeding sheep and the kind which generally rush to market half fatted. The buyer, in getting the best breeding stock, does not buy on the basis of the Chicago market, but he buys the sheep which will the best serve the purpose of growing some good sheep for the market and for wool.—[Homestead.

The sheep breeder should bear in mind the fact that the realization of profit does not always depend upon immediate results. The breeding up of a common flock to a profitable basis requires some time and means; but the end should be more carefully kept in view than immediate profit. Sometimes large prices can be obtained by letting a dealer take the pick of the flock; but this would be worse than folly, and would ruin the prospects of a profitable flock for years to come. The flock should be graded up to a high standard, even at considerable cost, and it should be remembered that the choice of the flock which has been bred so carefully for years, is worth more to the owner than to any one else. Sheep grow and mature quickly, cost but little to raise, and while aiding materially to the fertility of the farm, pay dividends oftener than any other live stock.

Every observing shepherd has noticed that sheep have their decided preferences in a rolling or hilly pasture, generally choosing a southern or eastern slope. Old farmers are accustomed to explaining this by saying it is because the grass on these poorer exposures is shorter and sweeter. Doubtless this is one reason, but there is probably another. These southern slopes are nearly always wind-swept and sun-burned, and receive no deposit

of frost leaves, hence the bed-rock is close to the surface and frequently crops out in shelly ledges. This character of the soil gives the grass a more mineral and earthy character than that on the northern slopes; for on the latter the soil is generally red clay, and strong with the humus or vegetable mould, smelting from the rotted forest leaves of centuries. The fondness of sheep for mineral matter in their feed is noticeable, and these tend to healthfulness. Grass growing on rank flat lands is apt to produce murrain or "black rot," while the short, tender herbage on rocky slopes, being rich in silica, lime, potash, etc., keeps the blood pure and the flesh and bones well nourished.

A Protest Against Free Wool.

The American Wool Reporter of Boston publishes the following well-written letter from W. A. Allen, the enterprising wool commission merchant of Chicago. The writer being one of the best posted men in the country his views on this subject are entitled to a careful consideration, for this reason the JOURNAL reproduces his letter in full. It reads as follows:

"It seems to us that the petition to Congress of the Wool Consumers' association for 'free wool,' published in your issue of January 28, is a plea for special legislation quite contrary to the principles of the constitution of this country, and quite repugnant to all principles of right and justice; that is, so long as it is the intention of our people to protect themselves, and all alike, against crippling competition from other countries, either by reason of their lesser advantages in accumulated capital, or their more advanced condition in the wants and amenities of civilization. The theory of 'protection,' which has, in a large measure, made this country what it is to-day, is, that such articles as can be raised or produced in this country, but which would have to be raised or produced in competition with countries where labor, interest and general values, and expenses are much lower than they are in this country, shall be protected by an import duty equal to the differences existing in wages, etc., between this and foreign countries, and thus develop in this large, new country of ours the largest possible diversity of industries. The petition of the Wool Consumers' association 'boiled' down, seems to be that protection for the wool raiser has been very unsatisfactory to them, the wool consumers, and there is no reason to test it by longer experience, because they want absolute freedom to buy wool wherever in the wide world they can buy it the cheapest; but in selling their goods they must have protection and the people must be obliged to buy only their protected goods.

"Granting the correctness of this statement, that we do not produce enough of some kinds of wool in this country, yet with a clip of over 300,000,000 lbs., we have a large and valuable industry, and we cannot see how our manufacturers are going to be benefited more under 'free coinage' than under a wisely adjusted tariff on both wool and goods. Under 'free wool,' they could not then compete with their goods in foreign countries, because they would still have against them the higher wages, interest, etc., of this country. Nor do they need to look abroad, for this country is the largest consumer of woolen goods in the world. To make many of the finest goods, which are so largely imported, they would need to import more or less of the finest of foreign wools to the extent that this country did not produce them. This could be just as well done under a wisely adjusted tariff on both wool and goods as under 'free wool,' and we preserve for our own manufacturers our own markets, and also the large and

valuable industry of wool raising. Because a fair adjustment of relative duties on goods and wool has not been reached in every item, is it wise to give up all effort in that direction and fly into the greater evil of absolute free trade, which must, also, ultimately mean the virtual destruction of our wool industry in this country, and the absolute dependence of our manufacturers on foreign countries for their supplies of wool.

"We notice that the last wool clip of Australia is larger than ever before, which would indicate that the business has been satisfactory to those engaged in it, and this, mind you, is at some 11 cents per pound less price, on an average or some 20 cents less per scoured pound than present prices in this country. There are millions of acres of unoccupied grazing lands in Australia and South America, and we notice from recent reports of the United States bureau of statistics that, through railroad extension, large areas of grazing lands have been opened, and improved, also, for sheep raising in the 'backwoods' of Asia. The first result of free wool in this country would be an equalization of values—an advance in prices abroad and a corresponding decline in prices here. But is it unreasonable to expect that this advance in wool prices abroad would so stimulate an increase of wool raising in foreign countries that they would soon supply the needs of the world, and that prices would in a very few years decline to the very lowest figures that semi-civilized communities could possibly scrape a living from. Is it right to ask the laborer in wool raising in this country to compete with the much lower labor of foreign and semi-civilized communities, and with the 10 cents a day wages of Central Asia, while the laborer in our factories shall receive the benefit of a strong protection? 'It looks as though 'free wool' should rightly mean 'free goods' also.

The wool consumers' association seem to lay considerable stress on the fact that 'carpet wool' cannot be raised in this country, and they would rather force the conclusion that therefore all wools should be admitted free. It will, doubtless, be generally admitted by all intelligent wool raisers in this country that strictly carpet wools, the very coarse, wild, kempy wool of the native sheep or goat, cannot be raised in this country to any advantage, and that they have no objection to such wool, or hair, of foreign growth being admitted free, but provided only that the other wools shall not also be allowed to come in under that classification. It is a notorious fact in the wool trade that under the free trade administration of 'Cleveland and reform' large amounts of 'clothing wools,' rightly, according to the law, subject to a duty of ten cents or more per pound, were brought into this country as 'carpet wools,' and paid only the 2½ cents per pound duty. Is it surprising then that our wool raisers put the duty high on 'carpet wools' in the tariff of 1890? But our wool raisers are generally intelligent men and amenable to reason, as also to honesty. There is, doubtless, much room for improvement in the condition in which some of our wools are prepared for market, but that is a matter of custom and education, and 'the world moves.' There are defects in the McKinley tariff of 1890, which can easily be corrected in the line of a fair and reasonable protection to all interests—the interest of one is the interest of all.

"The Wool Consumers' association are frank enough to admit that the decline in wool prices has been universal the world over, and was not caused by the tariff of 1890. But is their statement quite correct 'that the increased cost of wool in this country as compared with prices in Europe has forced the use of cotton and other adulterants to an unusual extent.' Is not this owing rather to the severe competition they have had to meet from the surplus foreign goods rushed into this country just before the McKinley tariff took effect, and from some kinds, also, which through defects in the tariff, have been brought in since. And under 'free

wool' would our manufactures be any less likely to use adulterants, if under stress of severe competition, which will always develop in all business, they might think it policy to do so? Would they be less 'free' morally because more 'free' woolly? Only recently a clothing manufacturer told us that woolen manufacturers were using less cotton this year in their goods, which certainly is a favorable omen. The National Association of Woolen Manufacturers seem to think differently from the Wool Consumers' association, and petitioned congress not to meddle with tariff matters at present, that time enough had been allowed to test fully the merits of the McKinley measure, and that our manufacturers needed a rest from this perpetual agitation and change. The Wool Consumer's association frankly state that 'there is no question among manufacturers that the act of 1890 was intended to advance prices, nor that it was well calculated to do so under more favorable auspices.' How like a 'glittering generality' it sounds for them to add, 'but the rest that the public needs is a permanent relief from taxes that oppress them.' So humanity has longed since the dawn of civilization. Our earliest ancestors were not much troubled that way, but we are supposed to be living in a more advanced period in the world's history, particularly in this country, and are willing to submit gracefully to sundry taxes, which our civilization deems necessary for the happiness and good of the community. But it sounds like ancient history to read further. 'The adjustment of the tariff on the basis of free wool is perfectly simple; it needs but the removal of the duty on wool. Here is a great boon to our manufacturers. It is absurd to say that because the duty is taken off wool, congress would be obliged to adopt free trade.'

"They make one rather reasonable statement, viz: 'In the theory of the 'new protection' it is laid down as a principle that the necessities entering into the daily life of the mass of the people which we cannot economically produce should be made free. A fair deduction from their application of this principle would be that if our laborer in wool raising cannot compete with the much cheaper laborer in foreign and semi-civilized communities, he must go out of the business. But our wool raisers would likely reason also and apply the same principle to our manufacturers who 'cannot economically produce' woolen goods in this country.

"Is the legislation of this country for the benefit of Americans, or—for natives of the island of Borneo?"

Commenting on above letter the Wool Reporter says:

That is a temperate and well-written letter in favor of a tax upon wool which appears in this week's Reporter from the pen of Mr. W. A. Allen, a Chicago wool merchant; and while we do not agree with Mr. Allen's conclusions, it is but fair to say that he makes out a strong case, and that if all discussions of economic questions were conducted in an equally courteous manner, the result would be better for all concerned. The best compromise between conflicting opinions on the wool industry would be a moderate ad valorem duty upon wool, but unless this can be obtained the entire tax upon that raw material should be swept away. Two suggestions in Mr. Allen's letter show that he is far in advance of many writers upon his side of the question. He admits that manufacturers need to import more or less of the finest of foreign wools to make certain kinds of goods, and he further admits that intelligent wool growers have no objection to admitting strictly carpet wool free of duty. The primary purpose of a protective tariff was to stimulate manufacturing industries for the purpose of offsetting the natural tendency of the people of the United States towards agricultural pursuits, and to create a home market for the farmers' products. The modern application of a protective tariff to agricultural products is a piece of unnecessary demagoguery equally uncalled for and unprofitable.

NOTES AND NEWS.

During the year 1891 the St. Louis stock yards received about 120,000 more cattle than in the year 1890, and 234,000 more than in the year 1889. This is the only one of the four great Western markets which made a gain in cattle in 1891.

S. Brazil, a cattleman, ranching near Fort Sumner, New Mexico, has made an assignment of his property, designating J. A. La Rue, of Las Vegas, as assignee. It is understood that Mr. Brazil will take up his residence and make a new start in California, locating at Santa Cruz.

More rain has fallen this month in Grant county, than has fallen during the month of February in any year since 1883, when February was an exceptionally wet month. The rainy season is rather late getting around but it will bring early grass.—[New Mexico Stock Grower.]

A New Mexico exchange says: W. B. Slaughter purchased a car load of wire last week to use in fencing in a pasture of 20 square miles at his ranch. He will ship several thousand head of cattle to Texas, this season, where he has engaged a pasture, and will also ship several thousand head to Montana.

It is quite likely that two new states, New Mexico and Arizona, will be admitted during the present session of congress. Political considerations secured the favor of Idaho and Wyoming in the last congress, and now the political issue works the other way in a congress of opposite politics.

The cattlemen of Arizona seemed to be the blessed of the Lord. Just as they were giving up in despair He sent down upon the parched earth the greatest soaking rain on record, causing the succulent grass to spring from the bosom of mother earth as if by magic. Fat beef and happy, light-hearted cattlemen will now be the order of the day.

The live stock receipts in Chicago in 1891 were as follows: 3,250,526 cattle, 205,432 calves, 8,603,259 hogs, 2,153,093 sheep, and 94,534 horses; a total of 14,306,847 head; a decrease of 133,754 cattle, 29,594 sheep, 1026 horses, an increase of 30,409 calves and 939,431 hogs. Total receipts of all kinds show an increase of 599,841 head over the year 1890.

The New Mexico Stock Grower reports the failure of the well known firm of Upcher, Stevens & Burr, ranching in Socorro county. The firm was several years ago one of the strongest cattle raising outfits in New Mexico, having about \$300,000 invested in live stock and ranches. It is composed of Englishmen. The cause of their embarrassment can be attributed principally to the large amount of money they have invested in range property, which was, of course, non-paying.

The high prices of meat in France, due in part to the high tariff lately imposed, have led to the substitution of horses, asses and mules in place of beef to a greater extent than ever known before. Horse or donkey fillet is sold at 10 pence per pound. Old and worn-out animals are gathered up and their price is rising. Of course this makes great complaint among the poorer classes in the cities, and increases the demand for American pork, which even with the duty added can compete with that which French farmers produce and leave a profit to the dealer.

The ranchmen of Hall, Donley, Collingsworth, Greer, Childress, Cottle, Motley, King and Hardeman counties have combined for mutual protection and employed G. A. Blackburn as inspector to protect their interests. It is the duty of the inspector to inspect all herds that are shipped or driven from this territory, also to inspect all herds driven through the territory embraced

in the above named counties. It is also his duty to investigate all crimes that comes to his notice.

How Gardening Affects the Mind.

The taste for gardening is inculcated in almost every human heart. There are people without it as there are people devoid of a sense or smell or of sight. To wish to own a portion of the earth's surface and to dig comes to a man at some portion of his life, and is apt to demand satisfaction. Gardening is a thoughtful pursuit, and is an impulse of maturity rather than of youth.

Gardening gratifies the thoughtful mind inasmuch that it watches for results that are not immediate; it inculcates patience not only with processes, but results, for schemes fail and disappointments have to be met. To combat them requires perseverance, fertility in resources and promptness. Many a King has turned from the cares and perils of power to till in peace his little plot of ground, and found full scope for the fertile brain in some scheme of landscape or some project of fertilizing a barren waste and making it productive.

But after all, the best the garden does for a man, is to imbue him with a love of home, to anchor him to that one spot on earth which he calls home. The trees and plants he has tended and reared, and the garden he has tilled will always be dear to him and to his children forever. And it is the desire for a home and an inheritance for those which will come after him which drives him to the purchase of land and the beginning of agriculture.

There is such a scope in gardening that it appeals to the simplest mind as well as to the most comprehensive. It is this which proves that it is natural for man to love a garden, to enjoy tilling the soil, to find rest and comfort in watching the development of plants and trees, and joy in their bloom and fruitage.

Then there is certain work to be done for our bread, which must be done strenuously; other work to be done for our delight, and that must be done heartily; neither is to be done by halves or shifts, but with a will. What is not worth the effort is not to be done at all.

There is dreaming enough, earthiness enough, and sensuality enough in human existence without our turning the few glowing moments of it into mechanism.

When we learn to do this, the garden will be the true pleasure ground, and its wise stillness will pervade the character of those who find its culture a real education; of those who learn the needed lessons of perseverance and patient waiting, waiting for the good the future brings, leading lives without hurry, full of calm interest in their surroundings, and with no wish for change.—[D. H. Gould in Southern Cultivator.]

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In lowering the government quarantine line Secretary Rusk has simply done an act of justice to the Texas cattlemen. It is however, so seldom that they get justice, that a little taste of it makes them feel thankful indeed.

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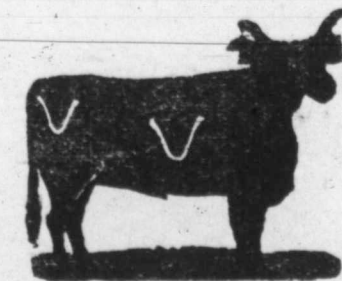
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CORRESPONDENCE.

ADVANTAGES OF REFRIGERATORS.

Some of the Benefits of Deep Water to Texas Cattlemen.

VELASCO, TEXAS, Feb. 23, '92.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

It looks now as though the stockmen of Texas were soon to be emancipated from the bondage of the "Big 4" and place themselves in a position to compete with any combination in the beef markets of the world. They have suffered long and patiently from high freights, long cattle-wearing hauls and unjust discrimination in quarantine regulations and at last the moment has arrived for the blow to be struck which will forever sever the commercial shackles that have bound them. Although the number of cattle raised each year has not decreased, it is growing very monotonous to cattlemen to raise stock upon which they have no more to do with fixing a valuation than with a school of codfish on the New England coast. Prices on their live stock have been fixed by a combination of manufacturers of beef products who never fail to take advantage of the great distance of the Texas cattle shipper from market, and this price is based upon the shippers' necessities. This order of things is about to be changed, and by the Texas cattle man himself, because it is now in his power to do so.

The opportunity to throw off the yoke of the Northern dressed beef men has been sought by our stockmen, and it is now arrived. Present conditions are such that the stockmen will un-

doubted come if the cattlemen are true to themselves and consult their best interests. This change in their fortunes will manifest itself in refrigerator packeries on the Gulf coast, located at the point where there is water deep enough to float vessels engaged in international marine commerce as well as interstate coast traffic—Velasco.

The stockmen of Texas have accepted an invitation to visit Velasco on March 10, and many of them will come in a body from Fort Worth, where they will be in attendance at the Northwest Texas Cattlemen's association which convenes on the 8th of March. They will come to verify the statements which have been made concerning Velasco's depth of water and figure on the feasibility of the early establishment of a dressed beef plant at this point. When they become satisfied on these points, the thing is virtually done.

They know that with their active co-operation, all the Northern capital necessary to establish such an industry will forthcoming. They know that there are near a quarter of a million head of cattle in Texas to-day being grain fed and made fit for export beef, and that the feeding of cattle for market is actively on the increase in many portions of the state. They know that cattle can be raised and fattened cheaper in Texas than in any other state, because our lands are equally as productive and cheaper than the lands of any other grain-growing, cattle-feeding state. They know that the cost of transportation from the refrigerating rooms of a dressed beef plant at Velasco to the ports of Europe is twice as cheap as transportation to Chicago, thence to

the Atlantic seaboard. They know they would not only save the cost of transportation to Chicago, but also the shrinkage necessarily involved in the long haul to that city. They know that a conservative estimate of that saving would be \$5 per head if shipped to Velasco by rail, or \$6 per head if driven on foot to the rich grass prairies in sight of the stock yards at Velasco. They know that on the 7,000,000 head of cattle now in the state, that at least \$40,000,000 would be saved them in freight bills.

For these reasons and because heretofore the Texas cattleman has been compelled to accept the lowest prices for his stock and has been completely out of the race on export meat, Velasco is destined to become the first great slaughtering and packing center of the Southwest.

C. A. E.

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Bottoms guarantees you a fit; no work sent East.

The White Elephant is the favorite resort for the stockmen to feed at.

Windsor Hotel, near Union depot. Rates, \$1 per day—25c. a meal.

The White Elephant restaurant leads them all for elegantly served meals.

The stockman who fails to recognize the change in methods in the cattle business will be left behind in the race.

To Furnish a Home Market.

If the Austin convention of live stock raisers, and the "Texas Live Stock association," which grew out of it, succeeds in establishing refrigerators at convenient points in the state it will have done that which the intelligence of the cattlemen should have led them to do years ago. It has long been the opinion of this paper that refrigerators and packeries to furnish a home market independent of the Chicago and Kansas City wolves, together with a proper system of feed farming and an infusion of better blood in our stock, are the essentials to raising the stock business of Texas to a profitable basis, in fact, to make Texas what it should and can be, the most lucrative and profitable field for the stock raiser of any state in the Union.

Of course we know that many fortunes have been made in the stock business in Texas under the old system with free range and long horns, but conditions have changed, radically so in late years, and methods must also change.—Throckmorton Times.

In an effort to make swine grow fast you should not surfeit them with food, as it will have the very opposite effect from what you are aiming at. Feed them so that they will always have an appetite and give them at a time only an amount of food that they will eat up clean. Like other domestic animals, they should be fed with regularity and not at haphazard. These may all seem trivial points, and yet they are vital to the economy and success of hog raising and fattening. There is money in pork only when you raise it more cheaply than you are compelled to sell it.

Bottoms' shirts made to order, all styles, kids and prices.

AGRICULTURAL.

Make up your mind what kind of a top you want your young tree to have and then cut it that way. Hap hazard pruning is bad.

Make a manure pile a savings bank. Deposit in it all the odds and ends of refuse. It will make farm and farmer richer.

That "the larger opportunity is often found in the smaller field," applies to farming. It is the little farm well tilled that tells, nine times in ten.

Where a garden is planted as it should be for horse cultivation it is an easy matter to keep it free from weeds. Start early and don't allow them to grow.

Though fresh air is abundant in the country it is strange how little benefit country people get from it. They seldom think of ventilating their sleeping rooms.

Quick sales are always in order with any kind of perishable produce. The gain in prices by holding back some articles is often more than balanced by losses during storage.

It pays to study the science of breeding farm stock. The experience of the most successful farmers is that only pure bred sires can profitably be bred for meat or milk.

Corn-cobs stand highest in the proportion of potash contained. The cobs should not be thrown in the manure heap, but used for fuel and the ashes carefully saved for application around fruit trees.

Fathers and mothers, stop grumbling about the miserable lives you lead; teach the boys and girls to see the beauties surrounding them on every hand, and which are inaccessible to the city dwellers.

Whatever crops you may grow it is best to be very particular in selecting sound plump seed of the most productive varieties and free from the seeds of weeds. That done prepare the ground well, seed liberally, cover in properly and success will follow.

There are many things in this pleasing old world worth far more than money. Happiness is one, health is another, and the two are so entwined that it is impossible to separate them. If we are not well we cannot be happy, and if not happy we cannot long be well. Without health and happiness what is there in life?

Every farmer ought to keep a few stand of bees. His land and the neighborhood around him supplies the bee pasturage free of cost. If not used it is wasted and possibly worse, as the bees aid in fertilizing many kinds of blooms that would else be barren. There is a yearly profit in the honey as well as in the increased swarms which good management will make sure. Of course it requires some care and skill to succeed with bees. No success anywhere is attained in these days without these qualities. If a farmer shirks the care needed to make bees successful he probably will not succeed better in anything else.

How many farmers in Texas act like the Mississippi farmers Bob Bardette

tells about who buy their farm machinery on credit, use them once, then devote them to the gods of the wind, the hail and the rain, snow drifts and cyclones. Then when the spring time comes, as it is liable to do once a year, they try to remember where they left the first thing wanted the last time it was used. Find it if possible, if not buy another and join a society to throw off the galling yoke of the rapacious and avaricious manufacturer.

The live stock interest is reorganizing on the new basis of universal improvement. The improved breeds in every class have proudly won the victory of success upon their superior merit. Pure bred sires are within the reach of every farmer in America who has energy to improve his stock. If no sires of the breed are in the neighborhood the price of pure bred sires of all the breeds are still so low that any farmer can buy with a few loads of grain or a few neighbors can club together and buy a bull and a stallion while each can have his pure bred boar and buck. There is no longer any excuse for raising scrub stock in any county of any state.

What We Believe.

We believe in Lord Bacon's maxims—"Knowledge is power," but only when it is properly applied.

We believe a farmer is skillful in his profession when he avails himself of the information he can get from the experience of others.

We believe that a farmer who takes a "dead set" against "Book Farming," is a-a-fogy.

We believe that if a farmer once feels that he is above his calling his failure is inevitable.

We believe that the farmer should never admit guests into his house who are unwilling to feed upon the products of his farm.

We believe that bad husbandry is the greatest cause of bad crops.

We believe in small farms and superior cultivation performed in due season.

We believe that some few men can manage large farms to advantage, but small farms suit the average farmer much better.

We believe that a large farm, devoid of skill, capital and industry is a curse to its owner.

We believe the farmer should try experiments, but at first only on a small scale.

Finally, we believe that a large farm in unskillful hands is very much like self-righteousness—the more you have of it the worse you are off.—[Ex.]

Education on the Farm.

By C. C. Travelute, read before the Marshall County Farmers' Institute.

Farming of to-day has been reduced to a science. Brains have taken the place of muscle. The successful farmer of to-day must be as well versed in his profession (for I believe it may properly be called one) as the doctor, lawyer or preacher.

The multiplicity of interests connected with farming, in fact, require a greater amount of knowledge than any other branch of industry. The old hap-hazard way of tilling the soil has been displaced by intelligent and well tried methods. The farmer must not only understand the nature of the soil, but he should understand the nature of his domestic animals; he should have all the knowledge obtainable as regards the breeding and rearing of such animals as may be profitable on the farm.

Under the present advanced system of

farming, we should reverse the too common practice among farmers, of sending the bright intelligent boy away to college, to finally graduate as a doctor, preacher, or lawyer, and keeping the dull, stupid boy at home to follow the plow, and plod along in blissful ignorance of the advancement surrounding him. Send the boys and girls to college, be all means; but with a view as professors of agriculture, and of becoming successful farmers, and farmer helpmates. But while acquiring an education, we should always keep the practical side of life in view. Much of our education, I believe, has been in this direction so far removed from our occupation that it is of no practical utility.

This is a practical age, and we should never fail to notice the fact. As I have often found, there is a vast difference between a fine-spun theory and the practical demonstration of the same. We should also bear in mind that we are living in a very progressive age. What yesterday was of vast importance, has to-day become obsolete, and is simply a relic of the past.

The successful farmer of to-day is the man who keeps himself posted up with the times, who not only takes advantage of his own experience, but the experience of others as well.

We have our experiment stations established all over the land, conducted at government expense, reports and bulletins of which can be had for the asking. These reports embrace a very wide field of experiment, and should be in the hands of every intelligent farmer in the state. We might also mention a long list of agricultural journals that are published so cheaply that there is no man so poor he need do without. I always regard it as a sign of shiftlessness, as well as thriftlessness, on visiting my brother farmers to find among their large file of political papers, no paper devoted to agriculture and their direct interest.

The main trouble with the farmer is, too much dependence is placed on muscle, and not enough on brain power. The true farmer must be a thinker and a student. By the power of thinking many of the difficulties that confront the average farmer may be overcome.

We might mention that the disastrous effects of drouth, and short crops may in a measure be averted by a scientific and systematic cultivation of the soil; and that by careful selection, and a knowledge of breeding, we may displace the "runty" pig and the "scrub" cow for the fine "full-blood" that are more profitable, more salable, and are reared and cared for with a greater degree of pleasure and pride.

I often recall the numerous difficulties that confront the average business man, the merchant, the manufacturer, the artisan, etc., and it occurs to me, that if business in these particular lines were attempted to be done in the same "slipshod" manner in which many farmers do theirs, what a harvest it would be for the industrious reporter, in chronicling the collapse of such enterprises in our towns and cities.

"Man, know thyself," is, I believe, wiser to-day than when first taught by the sages of old, and I believe applies with greater force to the farmer than any other business man.

The products of the farm must all come from "mother earth." The seed must be planted; it must grow, and it must be cultivated; and the farmer must study as hard, as persistently, and as earnestly to understand the chemistry, the susceptibility, and the adaptability of the soil as the pharmacist studies to understand the peculiar properties of the herbs, the roots, and the minerals that come within his domain; or as the lawyer studies the principles of law, or the statesman the science of government. While this may be considered a high standard, it is very evident to me that the farmer who succeeds in this progressive age must be equal in intelligence to those engaged in the other pursuits of life.

The Bible tells us "Ye cannot gather

grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles;" and the farmer who fails to keep himself abreast of the times will soon be relegated to the rear. Perhaps I am digressing somewhat, but I often see in the periodicals of the day: "Does farming pay, if not, why not?" I will say, too often it does not, simply because it is not understood, it is not attended to. If there be those here who take exception to this, I invite them to take a drive over Marshall county, and I believe they can find evidence to convince them that farming, intelligent, systematic and progressive farming does pay. We cannot disguise the fact that to get on in the world there must be applied to farming, as well as every other branch of industry, judgment, knowledge, perseverance, frugality, sobriety and pluck. These are essential requisites, and without them we may look for prosperity in vain; but with them our most dilapidated-looking farms would now put on a new appearance and be made to blossom as the rose. Considering the splendid school system of our county and state, there is no valid reason why the sons and daughters of our progressive farmers cannot receive the same school advantages accorded to those living in the towns and cities.

One of the noticeable evils among farmers, it seems to me, is their unsatiated avariciousness; more land and larger houses, all at the expense of the mental culture of themselves and families. Instead of making it a life of pleasure, as well as profit, it is made a life of toil and drudgery, devoid of all sunshine and happiness. Under these conditions is it any wonder the boys soon want to leave the farm? Farming should be made easier, so that our children will not hate it; in fact so we will not hate it ourselves. We must teach the boys that education can be used on the farm and that it is not thrown away; that there is no real conflict between Latin and labor. We must get rid of the idea that education unfits one for work. The time is past in Marshall county when we can fence a hundred and sixty acres of land with a couple of dogs, and trust for protection to the blessed trinity of chance, accident and mistake. Never before in the history of mankind has genuine, faithful downright work held the honorable place that it does now, as we are nearing the dawn of the twentieth century. It is a conceded fact now that the very rich, the millionaire, has to work harder than the ordinary farmer; in fact it is becoming a universally recognized truth, that it is only the men and women who work that are fulfilling the highest ends of life. We can no longer smile at scientific farming, for we are compelled to recognize the fact that we are deeply indebted to science in many ways. The fertilizer that brings us abundant harvests, the remedies that enable us to combat the depredations of the hordes of insects that infest our fields, the labor-saving machinery that now makes farming mere "child's play," as compared with half a century ago, and the rain-producing apparatus are all the results of scientific investigation. Farmers should cultivate a taste for reading, for I believe it furnishes the most real and substantial enjoyment that is accessible to farmers. It not only expands our ideas, but, is very apt to overthrow some of the infallible opinions that we entertain and try to force upon others. But the greater good that accrues from extensive reading is that it furnishes a foundation for social intercourse, other than neighborhood gossip, for it opens up a broad field of thought. The farmers are regarded as legitimate prey for "fake" and swindler that infests the country, and will continue to be so regarded until they demonstrate to the world that they are the equal in intelligence of those in the other pursuits of life. If the farmer of to-day is not informed it is his own fault, for he has ample opportunity. Chancellor Kent says: "The parent who sends his son into the world uneducated defrauds the community of a useful citizen and bequeaths to it 'a nuisance.'"—

STOCK FARMING.

It is easier to get help when you are going down hill than when you are going up.

If you want to know what kind of a farmer a man is, don't neglect to look at his barn yard.

Why is it that our animals learn so much of our language while we learn so little of theirs?

The man is doing best who is depending on himself. Do what you think is right and do it thoroughly.

We should not be so engrossed in learning from our own experience that we cannot learn from the experience of others.

If out-door exercise is essential to the comfort and health of the farmer, his stock of all kinds, from the chicks to the cows, need it also.

Wheat chaff may be advantageously used as bedding in the pig quarters, as it is an excellent absorbent, can be easily removed, and makes the floor clean and dry.

Extra large sows are not desirable for breeding. Those of medium size, well matured, and in nice thrifty condition will give the best results and bring pigs with strong vital powers.

It is said that wild dogs never bark, but howl, whine and growl. Scientists claim that barking is really an effort on the part of the dog to speak.

If you want good results you must feed the plants or animals. "With what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again" holds true here as in other matters.

A farmer will prosper more by increasing the care and labor bestowed upon preparing the soil and raising good crops and stock than by increasing the acreage under cultivation.

It is nothing but ignorance and prejudice that stands in the way of the general run of farmers becoming able to farm more profitably. They simply won't learn common sense because they don't want to.

No man need neglect his fruits or his garden crops or his poultry because he makes a special feature of some class of stock, but he should feel that some one thing which will consume the raw material on the farm, is the leading business.

A cutter that will chop turnips will be found valuable to those who keep sheep, as sheep will eat raw turnips, or any other roots. Cooked turnips, with bran, will also be found better than grain for promoting the thrift of hogs, while the carrot is highly relished by the horses and cows.

Ensilage is a cattle food that costs little beyond the labor needed to produce and handle the crop that is put into the silo. As it cannot be sold for its money value, the farmer who has a silo feels that he can afford to feed his live stock well, especially his milch cows and growing youngsters.

I am of the opinion that in ten years from now, or perhaps less, a herd of cattle with horns will be a hard to find as a herd of mooleys has been in the past. The practice of "dehorning" is

growing in savor, and I have yet to find a man who has dehorned a herd who is not pleased with the result.—Waldo F. Brown.

The new idea that the manure should be as carefully preserved from unnecessary waste as any other product of the farm is hard to put in practice after having stored for forty years the farmyard manure under the eaves upon the steep hill-side which forms one border of the running brook.

Some farmers may be prejudiced to a certain extent against "theoretical" farming but the most successful farmers are those who read the theories advanced by others and practice for new results whenever there is a possibility of learning more in regard to farming. The farm offers a wide field for scientific experiments, as each year demonstrates that great improvements are being made in the breeding of stock and the system of cultivation.

Familiar Talks.

A New England Farmer gives, under the above heading, in the Farm Journal some splendid advice to young men from which the following extracts are made:

"All's not gold that glitters." Something at a little distance may appear to be far more lucrative than what you are in, but when you have become as well acquainted with it as you are with your specialty, it will no longer appear so. Experience is an invaluable factor in money-making. No better advice can be given young men than, stick to what you have learned. You are not doing very well at it? Then study it and apply yourself to it more closely.

You will succeed far better than you can hope to do in something entirely new, which you will have to labor and experiment in for years, to acquire even your present efficiency in the work to which you are devoted. A young farmer asks if he shall go into sheep raising. "Legislation, the agricultural press and private advisers boom sheep, and are they not extremely profitable stock?" Yes, they may be made extremely profitable. They deserve booming. The same is true of cows. Were a boy beginning to learn some branch in our noble science, I would recommend him to take up sheep—if he had a natural talent that way more than in other directions; but the young farmer who asks the question has a herd of cows. They are natives and "fairly good ones, but hardly make the profits" he desires. Would I advise him to change to sheep. No! By no means. He knows how to handle cows, their needs, peculiarities, habits, and what certain foods will produce. Now instead of learning a new trade let him use the knowledge he already has and add to it. "Fairly good cows" ought not satisfy any young man. He can increase his profits more by improving the value of the individual cows in his herd than by any other means, and do it more quickly.

If he is making milk to sell he already knows which are the best milkers. If making butter or cheese let him test carefully each cow, and not stop any test till it shows how much of the finished product each cow can be made to yield. Then let him throw out the small producers and introduce big ones. He won't find his feed bills increasing, but the denomination of his bank bills will increase in a way that will surprise him. We will suppose he has 20 cows, and by judiciously beefing 5 of the poorest, and replacing them with 3, 4 or 5 superior to his best one, the butter yield is increased 4 pounds per day. Just figure this for 10 months in the year. Isn't it an increase of 1200

pounds of butter as the herd product? At 25 cents this would mean the neat sum of \$300 advance over the old herd's returns, and improvements only just begun! Many careful makers with the neat, modern machinery now in reach of everybody, are getting 30, 35 and 40 cents for all they make. "Butter glut the market at certain seasons." Yes, but first-class butter does not, and the past year has witnessed two genuine panics in the butter market because of the scarcity of a prime article. If you are a dairyman don't talk about sheep. Bend your energies towards finding out more about cows, and especially your own cows, and work into better hogs to make the most of your skim-milk, etc. By the careful selection of a sire for the best cows, this waste can be fed to their calves also, and at a great final profit, by increasing the standard and quantity of products.

Now I haven't said anything against sheep. There is no better stock. And if you are in sheep, stay there, especially if you know all there is to be known about them. If you do not, dig into the subject and learn about it. Let no young man be like the arrow on the meeting house. It turns to a different quarter with every change of the wind. But like the feathered shaft from the strung bow, drive straight for your mark through every opposition.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address:

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

Brownwood

is the best shipping point for cattle from Mills, McCulloch, San Saba, Coleman, Menard, Concho, Mason, Schleicher, Sutton and Kimble counties. Shippers who have driven long distances to get there, say it pays them to do so.

RICHARD LORD,
G. F. A., F. W. & R. G. Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

Pears' Soap

"Beauty is but skin-deep" was probably meant to disparage beauty. Instead it tells how easy that beauty is to attain.

"There is no beauty like the beauty of health" was also meant to disparage. Instead it encourages beauty.

Pears' Soap is the means of health to the skin, and so to both these sorts of beauty.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."



STILL ROLLING

St. Helens, England, is the seat of a great business.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

are made there and they are a specific for all Nervous and Bilious Disorders arising from Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion and Disordered Liver.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St. 50



-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.

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.

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C. P. FEGAN, GASTON MESLIER,
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JNO. A. GRANT, 3d Vice-President.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

PERSONAL MENTION.

C. H. Rhea, stockman of Strawn, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

J. W. Gibson, cattleman from Wagoner, I. T., is in the city.

W. C. Edwards, a well-to-do cattleman of Wagoner, I. T., is in the city.

C. H. Fuller, cattle buyer of Muscogee, I. T., was in Fort Worth yesterday.

Col. E. S. and Malcom Graham, of Graham City was in the city Thursday.

T. P. Stevens, formerly of this city, but now of Dallas, was in town Wednesday.

T. M. Westbrook, a well-to-do cattle feeder of Grand View, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

J. Funk of McClain, Ill., who wants to buy 1000 good two-year-old steers for his Montana ranch, is in the city.

Jot J. Smyth of Itaska, who makes a handsome profit each year feeding cattle, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

J. M. Dougherty of Abilene spent Sunday in Fort Worth en route to the Indian Territory.

L. A. Mosty formerly a Texas cattleman, but now a fine stock breeder in Kansas was in Fort Worth this week.

C. J. Stone of Kansas City is in Fort Worth. Mr. Stone wants to buy several hundred three and four-year-old steers.

J. B. Slaughter of Colorado City returned from the Indian Territory a few days ago, where he leased pasturage for several thousand cattle.

J. Baker, Jr., of Slater, Mo., who has recently purchased several hundred feeding steers in the vicinity of Midland, is in Fort Worth.

Joe Miller, a prominent cattleman of Winfield, Kansas, who is feeding a big string of steers, near Hillsboro, Tex., was in Fort Worth this week.

H. B. White of Meridian, Tex., offers for sale in this issue of the JOURNAL 600 head of good two-year-old steers. See his advertisement in the "For Sale" column.

Dennis Kenyon, who lives at McClain, Ill., but owns a cattle ranch in Montana is in Fort Worth. Mr. Kenyon wants to buy 1200 to 1500 two-year-old steers.

W. P. McFadden of Blowout, Blanco county, Texas, offers for sale in this issue of the JOURNAL 1500 head of four-year-old steers. See his ad. in the "For Sale" column.

Col. H. M. Taylor formerly, of the United States, but now a millionaire land owner in Mexico, was shaking hands with his many Fort Worth friends Wednesday.

J. M. Day of Austin, proprietor and owner of the Driskill hotel, the best one in the state, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Day is also largely interested in cattle.

Henry Tusler, the Montana cattle buyer of Miles City, left for home on Thursday. Mr. Tusler only bought 2200 steers, but may conclude to buy from 1000 to 2000 more in the near future.

John M. Shelton, formerly of this city, but now a prominent ranchman of Mobeetie, is in the city. Mr. Shelton says his cattle are in good shape, and that the loss through the Panhandle country will be very light.

Fred Horsbrough, manager of the Espuela Cattle company, is in the city. Mr. Horsbrough says the cattle in

E. Coggshall of Miles City, who has been in Texas trying to buy steers for several weeks, left yesterday for the Panhandle. Mr. Coggshall will no doubt close a deal within the next few days for all the steers he wants.

H. D. Rogers of the popular live stock commission firm of Alexander-Rogers Co. of Chicago, is spending a few days in Fort Worth. Mr. Rogers has many warm friends in Texas, who will always extend him a hearty welcome.

J. E. Greer, senior member of the firm of Greer, Mills & Co. of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, was in Fort Worth Tuesday, en route to San Antonio. Mr. Greer will take in the cattle convention on the 8th of March.

E. W. Rannells of Midland, manager of one of the largest ranches on the Staked Plains, was in the city the first of the week. He says cattle are doing splendidly and in fine condition on the plains, and that there will be no loss.

Charley Coppinger, formerly of this city, but now a prominent ranchman of Scurry county, is spending a few days with his many Fort Worth friends. Mr. Coppinger says his cattle are doing well and that he will not have any loss.

J. T. McElroy, who lives at Pecos City and ranches in Reeves county was in Fort Worth the first of the week. He says his and all other cattle in his locality are wintering well and that there will be no loss in that section of the country.

H. S. Boice, the Montana buyer, was in Tucson early last week, to look over the range in that section with a view to making purchases. He has bought largely in Apache county, and wants in all about 10,000 head.—[New Mexico Stock Grower.

E. W. McKenzie, a pushing and well-to-do cattleman of Midland, Texas, spent the past week in Fort Worth. Mr. McKenzie owns a fine ranch on the Staked Plains, where, he says, his cattle are coming through the winter in good shape.

A. A. Chapman, cashier of the First National Bank of Dublin, Texas, was in Fort Worth Thursday en route to Kansas City. Mr. Chapman is also largely interested in cattle in different parts of the state and is an enterprising wide a wake gentleman.

Gus O'Keefe of Colorado City was in Fort Worth Wednesday, returning from the Indian Territory, where he leased a large pasture. Mr. O'Keefe will transfer several thousand cattle this spring from his Mitchell county ranch to the B. I. T.

A. A. Wiley, manager of the Magnolia Cattle and Land company of Colorado, Texas, offers for sale 2300 hundred head of three-year-old steers in Hemphill county. All in one straight branded and well graded. See his advertisement in the "For Sale" column.

Murdo MacKenzie, the genial manager of the Matador Land and Cattle company, whose headquarters are at Trinidad, Col., was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. MacKenzie is an untiring worker, and an agreeable gentleman, with whom it is a pleasure to do business.

R. M. Allen of Ames City, Neb., manager of the Standard Cattle company, who has spent the last few weeks in Texas and New Mexico, returned home a few days ago. Mr. Allen bought 5750 steers, full particulars of which will be found elsewhere.

Col. L. B. Harris and his two sons, Walter and Ralph, all of San Angelo were in Fort Worth Saturday. These gentlemen have just closed lease for a large range in the Chickasaw Nation, I. T., to which they will during the spring move four thousand cattle from their Tom Green county ranch.

Thos. J. Cook of Sioux City, Iowa,

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

known live stock commission merchants, was in Fort Worth the first of the week. Mr. Zook wants some two and three-year-old steers for Montana ranges.

W. L. Sikes, the well known horse raiser who ranches near Christian in Palo Pinto county, was in the city Tuesday. He says his stock are coming through the winter without loss so far. Mr. Sikes is also largely interested in cattle, and is feeding several hundred steers on cottonseed.

W. H. Godair, senior member of the well known live stock commission firm of Godair, Harding & Co. of Chicago, was in Fort Worth Monday en route to his ranch in Tom Green county. Mr. Godair has large ranch interest in Tom Green and adjoining counties where he is universally liked by all who know him.

Wm. Epperson, a prominent live stock commission merchant of Kansas City, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Epperson has been selling live stock for twelve or fifteen years on the Kansas City market and is now senior member of the firm of Wm. Epperson & Co., who are doing a good, safe and profitable business.

Maj. W. V. Johnson of Colorado City advertises the well-known Dixie ranch for sale or lease. This pasture is admirably located, and one of the best properties in the state. Those wanting good pasture especially adapted to young steers, should correspond with Maj. Johnson.

Jonathan Miles of San Angelo was in Fort Worth last Saturday, returning from a trip to the Chickasaw Nation, where he secured pasture for several thousand cattle, which will, at an early date be transferred from his Tom Green ranch. Mr. Miles is one of the pioneers of Tom Green county, and is one of her wealthiest citizens.

John Harris of Colorado City, who owns a big cattle ranch on the upper Pecos, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Harris has within the past week made a shipment of fat grass fed steers from his ranch, which speaks well for the range and condition of the cattle in that section of the country.

Ed Morran, the Montana ranchman whose headquarters is at Glendive, Montana, returned home the first of this week. Mr. Morran is the gentleman who bought the 3000 steers from Geo. W. Littlefield of Austin, Texas, the particulars of which were published in last week's JOURNAL.

Wood brothers, Chicago live stock commission merchants, have issued the third biennial number of their excellent pamphlet "Facts and Figures." It gives a vast amount of statistical information about prices, production and marketing of live stock nowhere else obtainable. Parties interested in the trade can obtain a copy free by addressing Wood Brothers, Union Stock yards, Chicago.

The White Elephant Restaurant is decidedly in the lead of all others in the art of pleasing its patrons. Geo. Watts, the popular manager, is untiring in his efforts in studying the tastes

well to paste this in their hats and call on him during the convention.

C. E. Farrington, Paladuro, Armstrong county, has for sale 600 head of high grade yearling Hereford bulls; can be delivered any time after the first of May. If you want to improve your stock of cattle and want to do it with the white face breed, this is a good opportunity to get what you need. See his ad. in the For Sale column.

Capt. Geo. W. Littlefield of Austin, owner of the "L. F. D." herd in Eastern New Mexico, and also president of the American National bank of Austin was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Capt. Littlefield was one of the pioneers in the Texas cattle business. His success is well attested by the magnificent fortune he has amassed.

The many friends of Capt. J. F. Day will regret to learn that he is seriously ill at his home about 20 miles north of this city. Capt. Day has been confined to his bed for nine weeks, and will in all probability, not recover. He is one of the pioneer stockmen of this section of the state, and is unanimously loved and respected by all who know him.

Arthur Quill, the energetic land, loan and live stock agent of Albany, Texas, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Quill is thoroughly conversant with the land and live stock business, the country and people throughout Northwest Texas, and is therefore well equipped for the business in which he is engaged. Mr. Quill says the loss among live stock in Shackelford and adjoining counties will be light.

V. S. Wardlaw, secretary and treasurer of the Union Stock Yard company of this city, who was seriously injured by being thrown from his buggy a few weeks ago, is rapidly recovering, and will, the JOURNAL is pleased to state, soon be at his desk again. Such an energetic and obliging gentleman as Mr. Wardlaw can ill be spared. His many friends will rejoice to learn that he is rapidly recovering.

A. A. Hartgrove of Midland, who, through his agents, the Texas Land and Live Stock Agency, succeeded in selling 2200 two and three-year-old steers a few days since, spent most of the week in Fort Worth. Mr. Hartgrove is a practical, hard-working cattleman, who has, by close attention to business, succeeded in building up one of the best herds in Western Texas. Full particulars of the sale will be found elsewhere.

D. H. Swartz, the photographer, has an advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL. Mr. Swartz is already well-known, at least by reputation, to a great many people of Texas, to whom he needs no recommendation, but to those who have not tried or examined Swartz's work, the JOURNAL will say, it is as good as the best. Those desiring photographs or portraits of any kind can be as well suited at Swartz's as in any of the Eastern cities.

Washer Bros. have their large "ad" in this issue. The attention of the visiting stockmen is especially called to their card. Washer Bros. have been here so long, and have earned such an enviable reputation, that they will

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
Feb. 26, 1892. }

The receipts of cattle were again light during the week and only amounted to about 200. The market is strong on good cattle, but dull and weak on common and thin stuff.

Good fat meal fed steers would bring from \$2.50@3. Grassers, such as are suitable for feeders, are worth from \$2@2.25. The demand, however, for this class of cattle is light.

Fat fed cows are worth from \$1.75@2.25. They must be strictly fat and first-class, however, to bring the last named figure. Fat grass cows are bringing from \$1.50@1.75; fair to good grassers are worth from \$1.25@1.40; common canners from 75 cents to \$1 per hundred; bulls and stags if good are worth from \$1@1.50; light and fat calves from \$2@2.50 per hundred pounds.

The hog receipts for the past week have also been light, numbering only about 1600. While an advance of 10 cents is reported from all other markets the reverse seems to prevail in this market, and hogs are ten cents lower. Tops are bringing \$4.25, with bulk of sales at \$4.10@4.15. Light hogs are going at \$2.50 to \$3.

There is a light speculative demand for good mutton at from \$3@3.25 per hundred pounds.

BY WIRE.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
Feb. 25, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 17,000; shipments, 6000. Market steady for prime steers, others lower. Good to best steers, \$4.40@4.90; others, \$3.25@4.25; feeders, \$3@3.75; stockers, \$1.90@2.40.

Hogs—Receipts, 19,000; shipments, 10,000. Market 5@10c higher and easier. All grades, \$4.65@4.95.

Sheep—Receipts, 8000; shipments, 3000. Markets lower. Ewes, \$3.50@4.40; Wethers, \$5@5.75; lambs \$5.50@6.50.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., }
February 25, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 1900; shipments, 1700. Market quiet and steady. Steers, \$3.20@4.40; cows and heifers, \$1.35@

Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers

Should bear in mind that it pays to patronize a house which offers expert service, ample facilities, and every known advantage the markets afford. These are assured to patrons of

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill.; UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Ill.; KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo. Capital, \$300,000. Correspondence invited. Consignments solicited. Market reports and other information free.

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 14 and 16 Exchange Building, up stairs.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.; UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.; KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

\$3.30; stockers and feeders, \$3.05@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 5200; shipments, 2900. Market active, 10 cents higher; extreme range \$4@4.75; bulk, \$4.50@4.60. Sheep—Receipts, 1600; shipments, 1900. Market steady.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
February 25, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 800; shipments, 1500. Market firm. Fair to good native steers, \$3@4.30; Indians and Texans, \$2.80@3.90.

Hogs—Receipts, 2900; shipments, 2300. Market 10c higher. Heavy, \$4.65@4.80; mixed, \$4.15@4.70; light, \$4.60@4.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 200; shipments, none. Market, strong. Fair to best muttons, \$3.50@6.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEX., Feb. 25.—Wool—Market closed quiet.

Unscoured wool—

Spring, twelve months' clip	This day.	Yester-day.
Fine.....	18@20	18@20
Medium.....	19@22	19@22
Fall—		
Fine.....	17@20	17@20
Medium.....	17@20	17@20
Mexican improved.....	13@15	13@15
Mexican carpet.....	12@14	12@14

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 25.—Wool—Receipts, 7500 pounds; shipments, 37,000 pounds. Market unchanged.

Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

The following sales of Texas and Indian Territory cattle were made at the

W. T. KEENAN, W. E. KEENAN, H. M. KEENAN.

KEENAN & SONS,

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

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

Special attention to Texas cattle and sheep. Correspondence solicited.

S. E. WOOD, JAS. WOOD, E. A. WOOD, R. NASH.

WOOD BROS.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF LIVE STOCK.

Address: Union Stock Yard, Chicago. Branch house: Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Nebraska.

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.



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.

1000 lbs, \$2; G W Helm, 28 cows, 812 lbs, \$2.25; 5 hogs, 990 lbs, \$4; B Hackett, 11 hogs, 367 lbs, \$4.25; P H Fulingham, 28 cows and heifers, 712 lbs, \$1.50; C T Willis, 26 heifers, 680 lbs, \$1.30; Z A Zurn, 5 hogs, 190 lbs, \$4. Feb. 25—J D Hovencamp, 4 cows, 864 lbs, \$1.85; J S Thomas 1 hog, 300 lbs, \$4; E M Daggett, Fort Worth, 7 cows, 750 lbs, \$1.35; 19 bulls 1090 lbs, \$1.40; 2 bulls, 1215, \$1; 4 calves, 337 lbs, \$2.50; 1 calf, 350 lbs, \$2.

Interesting to Ladies.

Dear Madam: Does your husband seem tired of you, are you always peevish? Do you and your husband have little spats now and then? This is the case with most married people; and the only way you will ever live in perfect harmony is to restore the sparkling eyes, rosy cheeks, strength, vigor and playfulness of girlhood; then your husband will stick to you, like he did in your courting days, and not be seeking the society of other ladies.

If you will try one package of "Rose Buds" you will not regret it; it will make a new woman of you. "Rose Buds" will absolutely cure Congestion, Inflammation and Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Rupture at Child-birth, Ovarian Tumors, Miscarriages and all the distressing symptoms, such as bearing down pains, back ache, head ache, melancholy, sleeplessness, etc. Its wonderful effects are noticed from the first applications. Leucorrhoea or Whites are usually cured by one or two application. No doctor's examination—treat yourself. By mail, postpaid, \$1.00. THE LEVERETTE SPECIFIC CO., 339 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

See Bottoms, \$1.50 shirt made to order from measure.

The Western hotel is near Union depot and street car lines, 1804 Jones street. Best accommodation for the money.

Bottoms, practical shirt cutter, corner Sixth and Main streets.

The White Elephant caters to the best custom in the city.

Windsor Hotel. "Tige" will take care of you. Rates \$1 a day—single meals 25c.

Bottoms makes his shirts in Fort Worth and gives employment to a number of seamstresses.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
 CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
 Fish & Meek Co.
 (INCORPORATED)

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Stock the farm with good mares to do the farm work and raise good colts, and never again breed to cheap sires to raise more cheap horses, but breed to the best, high-priced sires to raise large heavy, high-priced horses.

Breed the best trotting bred mares to the imported Coach stallions to raise fine, large, stylish Coachers; the grade Draft mares are more successfully bred to Draft horses.

Street car horses are no longer wanted as the electric cars have thrown out thousands of these cheap horses and mules. The markets demand special class horses. We must raise high class horses for special classes of heavy Draft, stylish Coachers or trained saddle horses to get the top prices. The millions of light harness horses are dumped into the class of cheap streeters at cheap prices, because the market is overcrowded, while the demand for special class horses is greater than the supply at big prices.

True we are ambitious to raise Draft and Coach horses for the European market, but our home market, but our home market is but half supplied with the best of these that our city markets want. Farmers should study the markets and see the high prices paid for the 1600 and 1800 pound Draft horses with a big premium for 1900 to 2000 pound horses. Why complain of cheap prices for horses when we fail to raise them heavy enough to suit the markets? And as for Coachers, if we had any large, stylish Coach horses we could put our own prices on them.

An Eastern writer thinks that the colts foaled the past year or two has fallen off heavily, which will greatly increase the demand for Western horses; but many Western breeders lost their grip and bred to the cheapest stallions available, hence they will have only scrubs to sell while the demand for high class horses has rapidly increased. The dealers are eagerly inquiring where they can buy a car load of 1600 or 1800 pound Drafters or large, stylish Coachers; he does now care so much what price he has to pay, but where can they find them at any price.

Horseflesh in England.

If horseflesh ever comes into use as a popular food it will certainly be in England. Hardly a year passes that some effort is not made to beguile John Bull into giving this novel viand a fair trial, and during the past year so strenuous was the effort that many a well-to-do butcher seriously thought that his last hour of prosperity had come.

We Americans have never shown much activity in this direction, and if there are any among us who have a craving for horseflesh, we suggest that they dine together on that food, as Sir John Manie and certain companions dined at the Langham hotel in London some years ago, and duly inform us of their gastronomic experiences.

At this Langham hotel dinner the piece de resistance was a sirloin of horse, and one of the guests excited something like a feeling of horror by announcing that he had ridden the very horse from which the sirloin was cut for a good hour and a half in Rotten Row that morning. The same humorist also suggested that the guests at

the dinner ought to sit on horsehair sofas, indulge in horse play and horse laughs, grin through horse collars, make their dessert on horse chestnuts and be well horsewhipped when they got home.

Trying to Beat 2:40.

A convict of the Indiana penitentiary hit the nail on the head when asked how his downward course began. He said it began in trying to beat 2:40 with a 3:00 horse. How many people in all branches of business are trying to beat 2:40 with a 3:00 business. The man who has a small business that is paying him, and goes into debt and tries to spread himself over too many eggs, is trying to beat 2:40 with a 3:00 horse.

The young man who gets a small salary, and spends more money for ice-cream and perfumery and neckties than he earns, is trying to beat 2:40 with a 3:00 horse. The girl who is calculated by nature to be the wife of a mechanic, and gets above her business and looks with scorn upon a man who earns his living by hard work, will look at an old maid in the glass a few years from now and realize that she has been trying to beat 2:40 with a 3:00 horse.

The ordinary, every-day man, who is elected to a small office by a big majority on account of men voting for him for charity, and who thereupon aspires to a big office for which he is unfitted, will be nominated for the big office some day and be beaten higher than a kite, and he will then feel of his aching head, examine his empty pocketbook, look around at the debts he has contracted, and the enemies he has made, and it will be suddenly come to him that he has been trying to beat 2:40 with a 3:00 horse. The men or women who leave a profession or employment to which they are fitted, and in which they can be prosperous and happy and have friends, and go upon the stage to compete with men and women who have been brought up to it, and who have made success by a life-time of hard work, will some day realize to their sorrow that they have failed to beat 2:40 with a 3:00 horse.

The young man who has been left a fortune by a dead father who has worked a lifetime to accumulate riches, and who changes from beer, that was good enough for him before, to champagne, and plenty for it, and who can't find places enough to spend money with-sitting up all night, and who finds old sledge and penuche too tame and adopts draw poker and faro, and who forgets that his sisters are splendid company, and gets acquainted with quick girls and buys them diamonds as big as pieces of alum, will in a few years be walking on his uppers and having fur collars pinned on to linen ulsters for winter, and he will wake up some morning with the mightiest headache on record, and come to the conclusion that trying to beat 2:40 with a 3:00 horse is what ails him.

The whole-souled good fellow, everybody's friend, gets to drinking too hard, and as he is healthy he gets an idea he can beat whisky, a game that so many have tried and failed. He keeps it up until his nose gets red, his eyes bleared and his voice shaky, and he has a whisky cough, and his friends try to reason with him and get him to let up, but he laughs at them with his good-natured laugh, and tells them that he has got a constitution like a horse, and that nothing can hurt him, and he asks them to take a drink. Some day he gets the jim-jams, and all his friends say, "I told you so," and they sit up at nights with him and drive away snakes and just before he dies it suddenly occurs to him that he has been trying to beat 2:40 with a 3:00 horse. Oh, there are thousands of people who make a mistake in trying to beat 2:40 with a 3:00 horse.—[Peck's Sun,

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE!

Four choice young stallions, standard and registered, with and without records; all trotters bred in fashionable lines, and without fault. For sale or exchange for steers, range or grade, at prices that the horses can **EARN AND WIN OUT THIS SEASON.** All old enough in condition to go right into service.

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Successful Farming.

Writing on the above subject John Dusty in the Tobacco Leaf Journal concludes by saying:

Having the farm, strive to stock it with such stock as will return you a per cent. annually on investment. If you are a small farmer keep close to the shore. Get one, two or three good mares—what you can pay for—and raise a mule each year. If you have an extra fine mare you might raise a fast colt. The mares can more than make their living and raise a colt annually, if properly attended to. The farmers of this country should be sellers of mules rather than buyers.

Your next step is your hogs—two, four or six good brood sows are enough for a start—as much as you can well care for. I prefer well-bred sows to thoroughbreds. They are more prolific, and crossed on a thoroughbred boar will give you good hogs. Corn is an important factor in making good hogs. Never suffer your pigs to get hungry if you can avoid it, until they are ready to go on the scales. Never have a pig on hand after he is twelve months old; they cease to be profitable after passing that age. Keep your hogs clean of vermin and you will not be bothered with that disease that kills more hogs than the knife, called cholera, for want of a better name.

The next best investment is sheep. What has been said in regard to sows, is equally true of ewes. A graded ewe is more prolific than a thoroughbred. This investment will pay you annually 100 per cent. Let your flock be large or small, but do not buy more than you can give good attention.

What cows you have let them be good ones. A good cow in a family is worth as much as a horse, but do not starve your calves. A calf stunted when young never outgrows it. Give them a good send off in the first five or six weeks of their lives.

When you commence to get any of your stock ready for market get them in fine condition before offering them for sale. You will always get the top prices then. Pay as you go—or in other words keep out of debt. Try these suggestions and you will prosper.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,

Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.** All dealers keep it, \$1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

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

Windsor Hotel—Stockmen's headquarters, best accommodation. \$1 a day, 25c. a meal.

Stockmen don't fail to take your meals at the White Elephant restaurant.

Burlington
Route.

SOLID
THROUGH TRAINS

—TO—

Chicago, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS.
FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO
THE ATLANTIC OR PACIFIC COASTS.

THE BEST LINE FOR
NEBRASKA, COLORADO,
THE BLACK HILLS.

AND ALL POINTS
NORTH, EAST and WEST

A. C. DAWES,
General Pass. Agt. St. Louis, Mo



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.

J. NESBITT,
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.

POULTRY.

Prepare for cold weather.
 Get the hens ready for laying.
 Give the fowls room for scratching.
 Empty the drinking vessels at night.
 Have the floor so that rats and mice cannot winter under it.
 Short-legs are better than the long-boned ones.
 Separate the fowls that you are fattening for market.
 A little extra feeding of the turkey will often return a good profit.
 If the hens' combs freeze in winter they quit laying until they get well.
 While all kinds of feathers are marketable, they sell better if kept separate.
 Do not feed too plentifully of soft feed, as the fowls will mope.
 Throw small grains into coarse litter and let the fowls scratch it out.
 Extreme thirst, greenish discharges and a drooping appearance indicates cholera.
 Industry and egg production are inseparable with hens at this season.
 One pound of lean meat to twenty hens given three times a week will be beneficial.
 Properly managed, there is more satisfaction in one good breed than in a big variety.
 A really first-class fowl is always marketable at good prices. It is the poor grades that get to be a drug.
 At this season especially it is not good economy to feed the laying hens mouldy grain of any kind.
 Clover hay cut in small pieces and scalded can be made to take the place of vegetables in winter.
 No time should be lost in securing whatever ducks are wanted for breeding. They will begin laying early in the year.

In nearly all cases if a hen begins to moult this late, the sooner she is marketed the better, as she will not lay until she has finished moulting.

All domestic poultry swallow their food without mastication. It passes into the gizzard where it is prepared for digestion.

Inbreeding.

Many breeders of fowls think that mating pullets to sires, dams to their cockerels, and grand children to grand parents, etc., is fulfilling the text word completely, and thus far it is breeding in, and yet it is hardly the commencement of it. A breeder of hogs being asked if he believed breeding in-and-in to obtain best results, replied: "Most emphatically I do. I breed in twice and out once right along; and while results are not what I anticipated in every case, yet I believe it is better than haphazard coupling." Poor soul! He thought he had mastered in-breeding.
 "Long-lost characters," as Darwin calls them, are just as certain to make their appearance when inbreeding is commenced as effect is certain to follow cause. At the very point where the

amateur expects good results, and receives bad, he complains that inbreeding is a failure, and he can't account for things. "He may be different from most people," and yet not be able to account for this or that strange matter.

Latent forces assert themselves even to the tenth generation in all domestic animals that are inbred, and many kinds develop these forces to the twentieth and thirtieth generations. This has been demonstrated with inbreeding the horse. Perhaps no animal is as thoroughly bred as this noble servant of man. He is the most valuable. But few fanciers of fowls would think of taking so much pains and time, and give the attention and care in handling their birds that has been exercised by horsemen. They naturally think life is too short for extended experiments with so small a thing as a chicken. The assertion that not a round dozen fanciers of fowls in the United States have mastered the first principles of inbreeding, is not a venturesome one. There are so-called and self constituted inbreeders in scores and hundreds,

Single combs from rose comb parentage; rose combs from single comb parentage; single combs from pea comb parentage; pea combs from single comb parentage, and so on, are easily accounted for, but by the law of reversion; and reversion comes but as the product of blood in rebelling. Of all the so-called attributes of inheritance, the principle of reversion has received most attention; and he who is not a student of nature by practice may theorize forever without coming to a definite conclusion as to what conditions and under what circumstances like begets like.

Breeding in the third generation doesn't constitute inbreeding as a system of culture, though the stock bred into be a 96 or a 99 point specimen.

Ask an Arab to sell one of his horses, and he will laugh if he does not spit in your face. Of the five distinct families of three horses, not one has ever been sold. They sell horses that they call Arab blood, the Levantine stock but it will be certain death to the seller, or the one who merely offers to sell, one of the members of either of the five families. In fact, no sale could be made unless the stockholders in each specimen (as no one man owns a horse alone) should consent to the sale. The pedigrees of these horses date back hundreds of years. They have been inbred this long.

I have given special attention to this matter since 1865. Before that I had been taught that "like begets like" all the time when stock was of the original culture. But it failed to demonstrate. But since, I have practiced upon another theory, viz, like begets like when inherent conditions are alike.—[Dixie Farmer.

Notice.

- Stock cattle from Brownwood, Comanche, Dublin, Stephenville, to Caddo, Caney, I. T. \$37.50
 - To McAlester, South Canadian 40.00
 - To Muskogee 42.50
 - To Wybark, Gibson, Wagoner, Leliaetta, Pryor Creek, Adair, Blue Jacket, Stephens, Inola, Talala, Lenapah, Tulsa, Catoosa, Red Fork 45.00
 - To Chetopah, Cancy, Cale and Arkansas City, Kansas 50.00
- RICHARD LORD,
 Gen'l Freight Agent Fort Worth and Rio Grande railway company.

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

The Western hotel, near Union depot. Good treatment and best of fare. \$1.00 to \$1.25 per day, 1804 Jones street.

Windsor Hotel, \$1 a day—single meals 25c. Good fare and clean beds

SWINE.

Give the hogs plenty of clean, cool water to keep them healthy and to get the best growth.

Market the hogs early; the smaller size for the choicest bacon and small hams are the most profitable to the packers and grocers as well as to the feeder.

There is not the slightest possible chance that the consumption of pork products will in any way decrease. In fact the opened foreign markets will have a salutary influence on the raw material this season, we have no doubt, while to the present hour, only the packing establishments have felt the benefit. The raising of pork still holds out a promise of reward to any one that will push the business in a business-like way, but none, should forget that this is the rustling age, and farm life has felt the happy influence of an awakening in its lines, and no one can make money out of hogs in the old haphazard way, not out of anything else. Act energetically and at once, is the watchword of the hour.

Introduction of Fresh Blood.

The word breeding presents to the mind many difficult problems, some of which yet remain to be successfully answered. One problem before us at all times is more prominent now than any other time—that is selecting the boar. How much study and thought, examination of pedigrees, of individual qualities, etc., is done by the careful breeder when considering the selection of the new introduction of blood when confined to male. It is well understood that the male is half the breed, from the fact that his use includes from ten to thirty or more sows, and his impress extends to a large number of pigs. How important is it then that he be of such strength of blood, such perfection of form, such vigor of constitution, as to impress these characteristics on his offspring; and to overcome all tendencies in the sow of reversion to any bad features. It is understood that the stronger blood exerts the most influence on the progeny. This presents a most difficult problem. Assuming that we have a herd of fairly good sows, all of which, we are aware, have some imperfection, and some objection has appeared in their progeny. In no two cases are these bad features confined to the same point. How are we to go about securing a boar that will answer our purpose and correct all these objections in our pigs? This is the question that has often been presented, and if answered as we believe, after some experience and more observation, we would say sell the sows and buy sows to suit the boar. Why not? Why introduce new blood through the boar when it is much easier and safer to introduce it through the sow? But under the present general practice it is customary to select the boar and risk his service on a large number of sows. That this practice is wrong is very evident in the many styles of pigs found in our herds. Give this view of the question, and we believe that most breeders will arrive at the following conclusion: That better results can be obtained, with less risk; by buying a good boar, and from time to time purchasing sows to suit him.—W. E., in Mark Lane Express.

The Western hotel is the place to get good home treatment and fare rates, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per pay.

SUBSCRIBE, for and read the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

COOK YOUR FOOD

with
Cottolene
 And Never Use
LARD
 Again.
Cottolene

is
BETTER
 and
CHEAPER.

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
 Sole Manufacturers,
 ST. LOUIS, MO.



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.....	8:30 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.	
R. M. CARTER,	
Traveling Passenger Agent, Fort Worth.	
W. H. WINFIELD,	
Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, Lines of Texas, Tyler, Tex.	

UNION STOCK YARDS,

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

MOSE FEIBLEMAN, Manager.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Continued from Page 10.

especial boosting from the JOURNAL. Suffice it to say that they do business on the square, and can be strictly relied on as responsible, and thoroughly fair in their dealings.

Bryan Franklin Ware, the youngest, oldest, first, last and only son of his father, was born at Henrietta, Texas, on the 19th of this month. Since the advent of the youngster, Charley Ware, the portly but modest father, has been exceedingly good-humored; he talks incessantly, but does not as in the past, confine himself to the merits of the Fort Worth and Denver as a cattle route, but expatiates solely and exclusively on the many promising features of Bryan Franklin and the beauties of being a father.

Wood Bros., the well-known live stock commission merchants of Chicago, have an advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL. This is one of the old, reliable, solid firms of Chicago; one that may be relied on to sell stock consigned to them at their full market value, and remit promptly on day of sale. Texas cattlemen shipping to the Omaha market will do well to remember that Wood Bros. have a splendidly equipped, well organized house at the last named market. Live stock shipped to Wood Bros., South Omaha, Neb., or to U. S. Yards, Chicago, will receive careful and prompt attention.

W. C. Lewis, formerly of San Angelo, latterly of Colorado City, but now a "Big Injun" in the Cherokee Nation, spent several days in Fort Worth this week. Mr. Lewis has leased for ten years, and for the past two seasons has been cultivating 1200 acres of fine land in the Cherokee Nation, and is making it a success. "Wils" Lewis was at one time one of the leading cattlemen of Western Texas, but like many other big-hearted men, went down in the crash of a few years ago. He, however, lost none of his energy, or "get up and get" and will surely come to the front again. His many friends all over Texas will be glad to know that he is again making money.

The Riverside stock farm of Topeka, Kas., in another column of this issue of the JOURNAL offers for sale four young stallions all old enough for service this season, with and without records. These stallions were bred in Kentucky and are both standard and registered trotters, as well as bred in the present fashion, their blood lines selling for the highest prices at the recent sales in Lexington, where there were over \$500,000 in cash changed hands for horses of this breed. These horses are sold for no fault, but on the contrary are all sound and right in every way, and are disposed of simply because of being over-stocked. They will be sold at extremely low prices, so low that they each can earn their cost during the present season. In case cash is short steers will be taken in exchange, either good grade or range steers 2, 3 or 4 years old. Here is a chance to get the right kind of horses at reasonable prices. Address as above.

W. T. Keenan & Sons have again favored the JOURNAL with their advertisement, which will be found elsewhere in this issue. This firm is too well-known to the stockmen of Texas to require introduction or commendation at the hands of JOURNAL. We may, however, say that W. T. Keenan, the senior member of the firm, has for twenty-five years been actively engaged in the live stock commission business at Chicago, and during all this time, has made a special feature of the Texas trade. The junior members, W. E. and H. M., are sons of W. T. Keenan, who have grown up from boyhood to mature manhood in the live stock commission business. They know it thoroughly in all its departments and phases. Messrs. Keenan & Sons have well organized and fully equipped

houses in Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, and are in every particular fully equipped for successfully and satisfactorily handling the business.

The Union Stock yards of South Omaha, Neb., are reaching out for Texas trade. The slaughtering houses at Omaha have heretofore been unable to obtain a supply of cheap beef, such as is wanted for canning and refrigerating purposes, consequently they are anxious to open up trade relations with Texas. They can, it is claimed, furnish a ready and comparatively good market each year, for 50,000 Texas grass cattle. The Stock Yards company owns and operates twenty miles of switch and transfer tracks, connecting the yards with the entire system of railways converging in Omaha and Council Bluffs, thus giving them a competitive outlet through the entire railway system of Middle America, via the great bridges across the Missouri river, above, below and at Omaha. As a stocker and feeder market these yards offer superior inducements. They are in the heart of the great corn belt of the United States, and connected with it by rail in all directions. The drainage is perfect, water supply first-class.

Disordered liver set right with Beecham's Pills.

No, Thank You, I've Quit.

Dr. T. B. Tandy is relentlessly invading the camp of the enemy, his ranks are steadily filling up with resolute men, bent on victory, determined to conquer under the battle flag headed by their leader, Dr. Tandy.

A JOURNAL man accosted one of the doctor's patients, and he unloaded himself as follows:

"I certainly feel like a new man, I have been a hard drinker for the past twenty-five years; didn't think I could live without taking a drink before breakfast. Have sworn off a thousand times, but never kept off. I now have no trouble to withstand temptation, have no desire to drink, feel as if it would take sometime to cultivate a taste for the drink again. I think Dr. Tandy has added something to my treatment that strengthens the will power, as I seem to be possessed with more stamina than usual. You need not mention my name in print, but if anybody asks you who this victim is you are writing about, you can tell him, as the doctor will soon be considered in the light of a good Samaritan in our midst, and if he is going to establish a hospital or institute here, he had better make it amply large for his patients, as he will certainly have a number of them."

More Fatal than Texas Cattle Fever.

The North and Northwest have been complaining for a number of years about contagious diseases being carried into their territory by Texas cattle. But it is a fact, clearly and thoroughly demonstrated and proven that steam applied to men's soiled clothing, is more fatal to grease and dirt than Texas fever is to cattle. Gaston Bros., 908 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex., have the most extensive steam dyeing and renovating works Southwest of St. Louis. If you have a soiled suit send it to them and you will be convinced. Orders from a distance receive prompt attention.

Bottoms will make your shirts. Encourage home industry.

DOCTOR McCOY,
Rectal and Genito-Urinary
SPECIALIST.

Cures Female Diseases, Skin Diseases, Piles, Fistulas and all diseases of the rectum; without detention from business; Urethral Strictures without cutting or dilating; Gonorrhoea, Syphilis and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

Office: 510 MAIN ST., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

-:-J. E. MITCHELL,-:-

Successor to Howard Tully & Co.

The Leading Jewelry Establishment of North Texas.

Everything warranted as represented. Send in your orders or call.

307 Houston Street.

Fort Worth, Texas.

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.

DR. FRANK GRAY,

Practice Confined to Diseases of the

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat,

Special attention to surgical diseases of the eye and the proper fitting of spectacles.

Catarrhs of Nose and Throat Successfully Treated at Home.

Largest Stock of Artificial Eyes in Texas.

Refers by permission to editors of LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Office in Peers' Building, Corner Fifth and Main Sts., Fort Worth, Texas.

—I have Purchased the—

W. - F. - LAKE

Stock of Hardware, Stoves and Queensware,

and I am prepared to offer very low prices to the

trade. Mail orders will be given special atten-

tion at as low prices as if bought in person.

T. L. BURNETT

Plants and Seeds Write to-day for one packet each of our Famous Dallas Market Watermelon, New Dwarf Champion Tomato, Mammoth White Pearl Onion. Enclose 25c and receive our new illustrated catalogue for 1892. Address all communications to

R. DRUMM, Manager, 800 Main St., Fort Worth, Tex. 340 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

Established 1881

SEND YOUR OLD HATS TO

CHARLES MAGERSTADT,

THE WELL KNOWN HATTER.

33 SOLEDAD ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Hats cleaned, dyed and finished with finest trimmings and sweat proof sweat bands. Returned as good as new. Stockmen's trade solicited. Charges the lowest. Give me a trial.

MEN

Who are WEAK, NERVOUS, DEBILITATED, who in folly and ignorance have trifled away their vigor of BODY, MIND and MANHOOD, causing terrible drains upon the wells of life.

Headache, Backache, Dreadful Dreams, Weakness of Memory, Pimples upon the face, and all the effects leading to early decay, Consumption or Insanity. Send for BOOK OF LIFE, (sealed) free with particulars of a home cure. No cure no pay. DR. PARKER, 340 N. Cherry, Nashville, Tenn.

Private Lying-in Department.

Is she worth saving? If she was your daughter you would certainly say yes! Due to an unguarded moment, under solemn promise of marriage, a lady finds herself in a condition to disgrace herself and family, unless something is done. During the period of gestation and confinement, we offer to this class of unfortunate girls, an elegant home in which the strictest privacy is observed, and under the immediate care of skilful physicians and a staff of trained nurses. Address C. W. PARKER, M. D., President, The Good Samaritan Sanitarium, City offices, 340 North Cherry Street, Nashville, Tenn.

FOR MEN ONLY!

A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FADING MANHOOD; General and Specific 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. Men Testify from 47 States, Territories and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

TANSY PILLS!

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

Breeder's Directory.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM

Rhome, Wise County, Texas.

RHOME & POWELL Props.

Breeders and Importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

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. Herefords sold are guaranteed against Texas fever in any part of the United States.

Also BERKSHIRE HOGS for sale, and nothing but imported stock, all from prize winners.

NECHES POULTRY FARM.

The Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest.

The only man in Texas who devotes his whole time to Poultry culture. Twenty-two varieties of poultry, also Pigeons, Pet Stock and Scotch Terrier dogs. Eighteen first and ten second prizes at Dallas Fair, 1891. Send two-cent stamp for catalogue and matings for 1892. Eggs for hatching carefully packed.

J. G. McREYNOLDS,

P. O. Box 25, Nechesville, Texas.

FOR SALE.

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

Terrell & Harris,

Terrell, Texas.

San Gabriel Stock Farm,



CHERI (2x23)

Direct From France

A new lot of PERCHERON and COACH horses just received at our well known Stock Farm, one mile east of Georgetown, Texas. In addition to our large stock of Superb Animals already on hand, we have just received two car-loads of REGISTERED PERCHERON and COACH stallions. Buying in large numbers direct from the Importer, we are able to sell these horses at low figures and on easy terms. Those wishing Draft horses or Roadsters are cordially invited to visit our stables, as we claim to have the finest and largest stock of imported horses ever brought to Texas. In addition to our stock of Registered stallions, we have a number of high grade and registered colts—two years old next spring. For particulars and Catalogue, address

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

FOR SALE.

LAND AND CATTLE FOR SALE.

800 4 to 5-year-old steers, \$17 to \$19; 1800 3-year-old steers, \$16 to \$18; 4000 2-year-old steers, \$8 to \$10.50; 5000 1-year-old steers, \$6.50 to \$7.50. Will contract for future delivery. 300,000 acres of choice farming land in tracts to suit purchasers. Grazing lands that cannot be excelled for water and grass in tracts up to 35,000 acres. We mean business. Give us a trial before buying. SEATON & ARNOLD, Dealers in Land and Live Stock, Sweetwater, Texas.

IF YOU WANT CATTLE

Of any kind write me for prices. Ten years actual experience in handling cattle enables me to guarantee satisfaction in anything I buy for my customers. Address GEO. G. GRAY, Fort Worth, Texas.

WANTED.

2000 two year old steers of good grade raised in northern part of Texas. Address, with price HARRIS FRANKLIN, Deadwood, South Dakota.

FOR SALE.

6,720

Acres pasture land in a solid block in Archer county, good for farming, five miles from county seat, five miles from Post Oak timber belt, fifteen miles from the Young county coal fields; some improvements; \$6 per acre; about one-third cash, balance in twenty years, if wanted, at low interest.

1,280

Acres in eastern part of Baylor county, five miles from railroad station, best quality of smooth rolling and sloping farming land; 100 acres being cultivated. Land without improvements, \$4.25 per acre.

\$100,000.

A solid new brick business building, well rented, well located; no debt on it, to exchange for ranch, stocked or unstocked.

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



FOR Corn-Fed Mules, Extra Heavy Work Horses, and well bred Jacks and Stallions, Address

COFFIN BROS.,

ITASKA, HILL CO., TEXAS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

	Price.
1 farm, 640 acres, Tarrant county	\$10,000
1 farm, 164 acres, Tarrant county	1,800
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.

Steers For Sale!

About 2300 steers in Hemphill county, in the extreme North Panhandle. They were dropped on the Magnolia ranch, in Borden county, Texas, in 1889, and placed in their present location in spring of 1891, hence have had one winter in a high, sharp climate. They are mainly the get of blooded bulls, and are in one straight brand. Loading pens in the pasture. Address

A. A. WILEY, Mang'r.

Colorado, Texas.

FOR SALE.

1500 four-year old steers and up. Also 1000 yearling steers. Address

W. P. H. MCFADDIN, Beaumont, Texas.

FOR SALE.

I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey red swine. For prices write to

P. C. WELLBORN, Fort Worth, Tex.

For Sale, 100 Red Durham Heifers,

One, two and three years old; the three now calving. Six Red Durham Bull yearlings, and 500 Southdown ewes; will begin lambing March 6th. Address H. O. SAMUELL, Dallas, Texas, Box 249.



For Sale.

Dark bay stallion, 15½ hands high, foaled Apl. 16, 1889. Sired by Light-foot Hal, he by Gibson's Tom Hal, the sire of Hal Pointer 2:09¼; Little Brown 2:11¼ and others His dam Queenette by

Red Buck 2d, dam by Gen'l Hardee, sire of Thunder 2:32½, Steel Nail 2:25 and others. Very fine and handsome. Price \$400, worth \$1000. Address L. PERRY, Jefferson, Texas.

FOR SALE.

600 good two-year-old steers, been well fed through the winter; are in good shape. Address H. B. WHITE, Meridian, Texas.

T. C. ANDREWS.

R. N. GRAHAM.

ANDREWS & GRAHAM,

DEALERS IN

Live Stock, Ranch and Farm Lands. Future Delivery of Cattle a Specialty.

We have for sale several well-located herds of stock cattle, together with 20,000 head of one-year-old steers; 27,000 head of two-year-old steers; 15,000 head of three-year-old steers. All above quarantine line. Address

ANDREWS & GRAHAM,

MANSION HOTEL BLOCK,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

FOR SALE.

High Grade Bulls

FOR SALE.

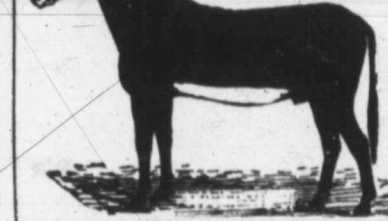
600 Yearling High Grade Hereford Bulls for sale; delivery from 1st May to 1st June next. Apply to

J. E. FARRINGTON,

PALODURO, ARMSTRONG CO., TEXAS.

Jacks and Jennets

And fine Berkshire Pigs For Sale.



62 head Tennessee-bred Jacks and Jennets; also 27 fine Jacks. Longfellow, a \$4000 Jack, has been at the head of stud for several years. Write for catalogue and prices. Address JETTON & REED, Aspen Hill Stock Farm, Murfreesboro, Tenn. (Please Mention this paper.)

For Sale!

A car-load of Shorthorn bulls and heifers of my own breeding, best strains. Also Standard-bred trotters, stallions, mares, colts and fillies; also a fine young Jack. Prices low. Address R. K. THOMSON & SON, Slater, Saline, Co., Mo.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

2700 acre ranch, six miles southwest of Decatur, Texas. Fine grass and permanent water. Call or address J. F. WELLINGTON, JR., 214 Penn Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE.

3000 good two-year-old King and Clay county steers for sale. Address H. H. HALSELL, Decatur, Texas.

For Sale at a Bargain.

SEVERAL head of standard and standard producing

MARES and TWO STALLIONS,

highly and fashionably bred. Will sell this stock on time with good security. Address W. H. HIRSHFIELD, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR EXCHANGE.

Three new pieces of resident properties in Dallas, to exchange for stock cattle. Apply to W. M. BENSON, Denton, Texas.

STEERS FOR SALE.

200 steers from 1 to 4 years old for sale. Above quarantine line near line of New Mexico. Railroad station Van Horn, Texas and Pacific railroad. Will be at Mansion hotel during convention in Fort Worth March 8. O. L. LOCKETT, Meridian, Texas.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS.

FOR SALE—A finely bred, finely marked, registered Jersey Bull, in splendid condition. Calved May 18, 1891. Call on or address

P. H. CARTER, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

a handsome full blood Shire stallion, imported and raised from a colt by myself. Is a fine breeder and perfectly sound; shown but once in a large class and took first prize. Will sell for half value. Would take pair of good mules or geldings in part pay. Send for particulars and come and see the horse and his colts and I will sell you the horse. JOHN R. TRUMAN, Daykin, Jefferson County, Nebraska.

FOR EXCHANGE.

I will exchange good grazing lands, town and city property for stock cattle, spring delivery. Address H. H. HALSELL, Decatur, Texas.

FOR SALE—Powerful Field Glass, cost \$30, for \$10. Address postoffice box 392, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WHEAT!

48 Bushels Per Acre.

It is easy enough to do if you know how, and more money in it. You can find full information in

"Secrets of Success."

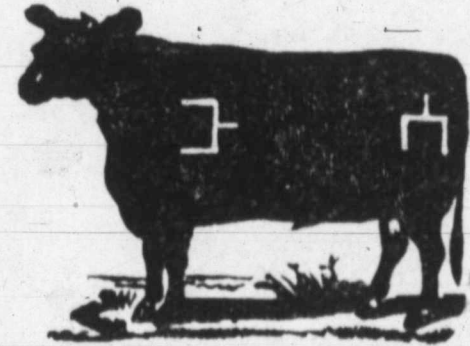
H. H. DEWESE, "The Gilt Edged Farmer," Piqua, Ohio.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.)

Postoffice, Dockums, Dickens Co., Tex.

FRED HORSBRUGH, Manager.



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

PROPOSALS

For permits for grazing on the Ponca, Oteo and Missouri and Pawnee reservation, Oklahoma Territory, United States Indian Service, Ponca Agency Oklahoma Territory.

Telegraphic Address, Ponca Station, February 15, 1892.

Sealed proposals for permits to graze cattle (not horses, sheep or hogs) upon unoccupied portions of the Ponca, Oteo and Missouri and Pawnee reservation, Oklahoma Territory, endorsed, proposals for cattle grazing permits, addressed, U. S. Indian Agent, Ponca Agency, Oklahoma Territory, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock p. m. on Monday, March 7, 1892.

The portion of the reservations upon which grazing will be permitted has been divided into six separate ranges, full description of, and estimated number of acres in each, upon which grazing will be permitted, with all other necessary information, including prescribed form of permit agreement, or lease, and the amount of bond required for fulfillment of contract, will be furnished upon application to this office.

Sealed proposals must state the price per acre per annum, and the total amount per annum, and the total amount per annum, offered for each of said ranges and also the maximum number of cattle proposed to be grazed thereon at any one time. Proposals must be submitted for grazing permits or leases for one year from April 1st, 1892.

Everything being satisfactory, it is proposed to award these permits to the highest bidder proposing to pay the highest price for each range, but the right is reserved to reject any and all proposals and no permits or leases will be issued thereunder except upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some U. S. Depository or Solvent National Bank in the vicinity of the bidder's place of business, made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for at least 5 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft shall be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder or bidders receiving an award shall fail to properly execute the agreement for lease for grazing privileges, and execute a suitable bond for the faithful performance of his part of the contract, otherwise to be returned to the bidder. DAVID J. M. WOOD, U. S. Indian Agent, Ponca, Oklahoma, Ter'y.

JOHN. P. MCSHANE, President. W. A. PAXTON, Vice-President. J. C. SHARP, Sec. and Treas.

UNION STOCK YARDS CO.,

(LIMITED.)

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

Present Capacity of Yards: 10,000 CATTLE, 30,000 HOGS, 6,000 SHEEP, 500 HORSES.

The receipts at these yards at present are almost all the heavier class of cattle, and our packers are

BADLY IN NEED OF TEXAS CATTLE.

Shippers of medium and light weight cattle secure prices at this market than any other, owing to the scarcity of this class, and by the market ruling on better cattle.

The freight rates are now against a large shipment of Texrs cattle to this market, but the Texas Live Stock association, aided by the efforts of this company, are endeavoring to secure lower rates.

THE RESULT WILL BE ADVERTISED.

WE MUST HAVE TEXAS CATTLE.

WATCH FOR OMAHA'S WEEKLY LETTER IN THIS PAPER.

Market information furnished upon application.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

THE 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 railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1891.....	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,560	17,677	17,485		
Sold to Shippers.....	355,625	585,330	42,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

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. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. H. P. CHILD, Superintendent. E. RUST, Assistant Sup't.

CANTON - ALL STEEL - COTTON and CORN PLANTER

The most complete Planter made. Constructed entirely of Steel, except handles. No breakage; will last for years. Power derived by a substantial TUMBLING ROD. No chain to wear out and gather trash. POSITIVE FORCE FEED, changed from Cotton to Corn in a few minutes. It is the neatest, strongest, best finished and most practical Planter on the market and is FULLY GUARANTEED. Ask your dealer for it and take no other. Write us if he does not handle it. Full particulars in circular sent free to any address. We also manufacture Canton Clipper Plows, Volunteer and Victor Cultivators, Disc Harrows, Tricycle Sulky and Gang Plows, and handle Buggies, Carriages, Carts, Pumps, Wind Mills, Superior Grain Drills, Scientific Grinding Mills, BAIN & COOPER WAGONS. Write us for your wants.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

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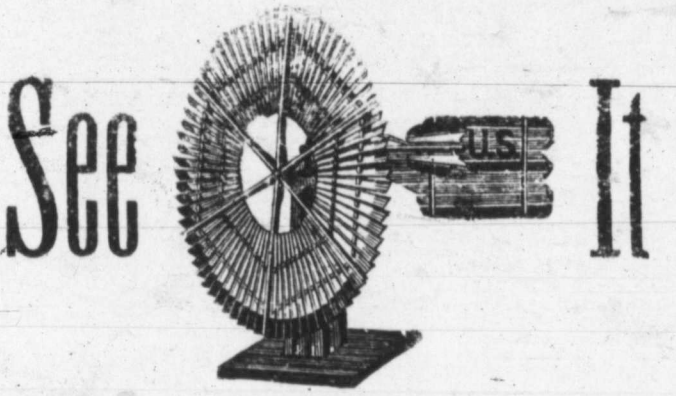
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