

# TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

VOL. 13.

FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1892.

NO. 20.

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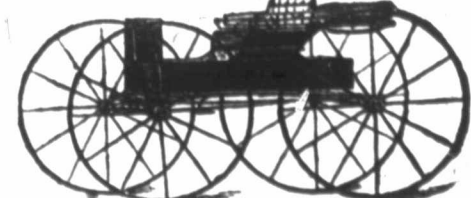
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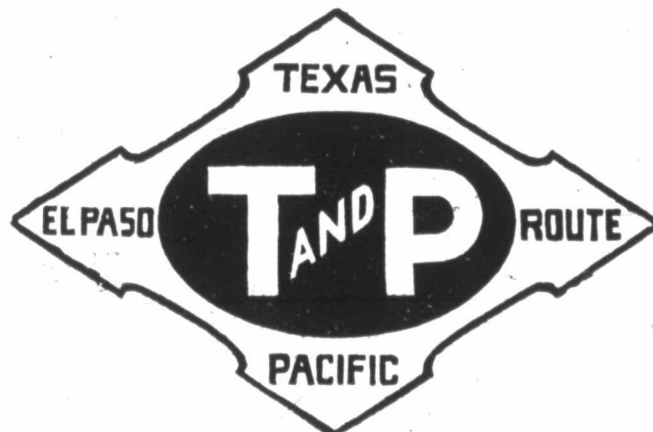
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### The County Fairs.

The JOURNAL again urges its readers to stand by, support and liberally patronize the county fairs. They can, and if properly encouraged, will do much to foster and build up an interest in agriculture and live stock breeding. These industries have made rapid strides in improvement during the last few years. They are, however, comparatively speaking, yet in their infancy, and for this reason need and should receive all possible encouragement. In no way can a spirit of revelry and enthusiasm be so successfully inaugurated as through the local fair associations. Every county that can maintain a county fair should lose no time in perfecting the necessary organization, but where such steps would from any cause be impracticable, then the farmers and stockmen should lend their encouragement and support to the nearest and most convenient organization of this kind, and go to work in good earnest to make it a success. By all means encourage both the local and state fair associations; they will in return be of great advantage to and materially assist in building up the agricultural and live stock interests of the state.

### The Political Situation.

Texas unfortunately has at this time too many political parties, and entirely too much political agitation. We now have two full state tickets in the field, each claiming to represent the only Simon pure, all wool and a yard wide, Democratic party in the state. The People's party also have candidates in the field for almost every office from constable to governor. Each of these political organizations are thoroughly organized. Each claims that victory is their's and will fight to the bitter end. No one can at this time form anything like a correct idea as to what the result will be, but it does not require any great amount of intelligence to see and know that the commercial and material interests of the state are being greatly damaged by the constant increasing political agitation that is now being carried on all over the state. It will of course be continued on an increased scale until November 8, at which time the JOURNAL sincerely hopes that the purest and best men may be elected, and that the proud empire state of Texas may be placed in the hands only of those who are best suited and adapted to reign over her, and who have her best interest at heart. The JOURNAL does not dabble in politics, if it did, it has already during the past few months seen and heard enough to make it heartily sick and tired. It will, however, venture the opinion that the time has come when Texas should bury sentiment, prejudice and all kindred feelings and cast their votes like true men as their interest and the interest of all Texas may seem to dictate.

### The Shortage in Cattle.

In the cattle department of this issue reference is made to the shortage in cattle in Texas, and the number as near as can be approximated compared with the statistics as given two years ago. If this shortage was found only in Texas it would not be a matter of such great importance to cattlemen and the people generally. The facts, however, are that the shortage is not confined to Texas alone, but actually exists to a greater extent in other range states and territories. To say that there are now in Texas 50 per cent less cattle than were here three years ago is no exaggeration, but is a fact that will be fully substantiated by a careful estimate of the entire state. In New Mexico and Arizona the decrease has even been greater, while the unloading process is still going on at a rapidity heretofore unknown. Those who are not familiar with the circumstances will naturally ask, what has become of all those cattle that are claimed to have so suddenly disappeared?

To this inquiry the JOURNAL will reply that they have gone in many ways and different directions. Montana, the Dakotas and other Western states have taken large numbers. Thousands and thousands of these cattle have gone to the market centers and there found their way into tin cans or cold storage warehouses, but the greatest reduction

has been made by deaths from actual starvation. Thousands and tens of thousands, in fact it would be no exaggeration to say millions of cattle have perished from starvation in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona during the past two years. This decrease has largely been confined to the cattle, and for this reason shows in a double ratio on the increase during the present year. Notwithstanding the calf crop is unusually light this year, yet the shipment of calves to market has perhaps been greater than ever before. It is no exaggeration to say that the number of calves branded and kept on the ranges of Texas for the present year are not 25 per cent of the crop of '89 or '90. The present shortage is not the result of the shipment of beef cattle to market, but is caused by the unprecedented onslaught that has been made by the drouth, by shipments and otherwise on the female cattle, and the young calves, thus cutting off the source of supply and effectually reducing the breeding capacity of the entire range country. As to the result there can be but one conclusion. The demand must in the natural order of things improve and the few cattle now left in the country must bring better prices. The JOURNAL does not pretend to say that we are to have another veritable cattle boom, a time when all kinds and classes of cattle will sell at fabulous prices, it neither believes nor predicts anything of the kind. It does, however, believe that the time is speedily coming, and in fact, is now here, when good well-bred, properly cared for, cattle of all ages and classes will command ready sale at good remunerative prices.

There will in future be a fair satisfactory profit to the cattle raiser, large or small, who breeds and raises good stock, gives them proper care and attention and couples with his business and carries into its operations sound business principles.

### Educate the Boys.

Few farmers have ever become wealthy who were not educated. There are, of course, exceptions to all rules, and the exception holds good in this case, though wealthy farmers who are educated are seldom found. Take the farming population of the country all through, and you will find that those who do the best, raise the best crops, have the most attractive places, best cultivated farms, improved machinery, etc., are those who, if not well educated, have at least the advantage of being fairly well educated, and farm on scientific principles, evolved by study and knowledge which is not to be found in those who have never had the advantage offered by modern schools.

There is not in the opinion of the JOURNAL any other branch of industry to which an education is of more benefit than that of a successful farmer. The JOURNAL believes that education is necessary in all the walks, and is not alone in this belief, for it has been time and again demonstrated, and in different ways, that to be successful

one must know all the whys and wherefores of everything appertaining to his particular line. For the farmer to know this it is necessary that he should have a good practical education; that he should be possessed of enough knowledge to readily distinguish between the good and bad of everything connected with the farm, and in being able to thus distinguish between the two, to do so on scientific principles, based on his knowledge of agriculture and stock raising, which is now taught by practical usage and experiment in at least one college in every state in the Union.

Every state has what is known as an agricultural and mechanical college, which is conducted by the state for the benefit of the residents of that state. These colleges not only give a good classical education to these students, but also have the advantage of well-equipped farm and mechanical workshops, where are taught by practical experience and with the assistance of the best professors, books, papers, etc., the ways to make successful farmers, dairymen, stock growers, engineers, mechanics, etc.

As arguments that this position is correct and that farmers should be educated and should educate their sons (and daughters, too, for that matter) we reproduce the following extracts, which have been published before, and while the language used is plain, still it is for the most part true.

"Uneducated men do not often read agricultural journals and papers, hence we do not find them using improved methods of farming, or see on their farms the best stock or the best farming implements. They still use scrub hog, they still run six times in a row with an old-fashioned bull-tongue plow; they know absolutely nothing of the market reports; they never know what the probable home and foreign demand will be; they never know when it is best to sell or when it is best to hold their produce for better prices. It is only the educated farmer that understands how to make the head do good work as well as the heels."

"The educated farmer is known by his fence, his orchard, his houses, his stock and his farm implements; so is the uneducated one known; the former has, as a rule, arrived at the highest point of excellence in these things, the latter just the opposite. One educated farmer is worth more to his neighborhood than a barnyard full of ignorant ones. Have you not noticed how a whole neighborhood has been influenced by the energy, taste and education of one of their number to change the whole aspect of their farms, bringing them into a higher state of cultivation and making them blossom as a rose?"

Take these facts and study them, weigh them for what they are worth, and if the JOURNAL is wrong in saying an education is necessary to the farmer, let it know and convince it by proof that it is wrong; but if you can't do this, take the necessary steps at once, if you have not already, to begin the education of your boys and keep it up till complete, even if it does work some hardship upon yourself and others, for it will pay.

Subscribe for the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.



**CATTLE.**

As soon as the nights get cool shelter the calves.

Mixing breeds promiscuously does not work well.

Do not keep a calf unless it can be given good care.

The feeders must determine at what age it is best to market.

Prospects are now that there will be a large number of grass-fed cattle marketed.

Breeds combine the characteristic of individuals.

If the bull is half the herd, some herds are very poor.

Cattle that are well fed are generally well contented.

Do not depend upon roughness alone for wintering cattle.

With all stock breed and feed are two good improvements.

Clean pastures and clean feed make the best and sweetest beef.

Good air and exercise are necessary for the health and thrift of the cattle.

With fattening cattle as with other stock, the best results are secured with a variety of food.

To have a thrifty herd of cattle one must begin at the beginning and give the calves good treatment.

The best beef is that from an animal that has made a steady growth from birth to an extent as to mature early.

It does not pay to raise a good calf unless it is properly cared for and the sooner a poor one is disposed of the better.

During the next two months at the outside all of the old cows that have been fattening for market should be sold.

The cow inherits the habit of producing fat on her ribs the same as she inherits the habit of giving a large flow of milk.

In hot weather especially cattle need more water than almost any other class of stock and will not do well unless it is supplied.

Even with plenty of good pasturage a fine profit may be realized by feeding good, thrifty cattle grain in the fall for two or three months at least.

With all classes of stock early fall is the best time to fatten, and it will be good economy to have the stock in a good condition to take advantage of it.

In feeding cattle of any kind it should not be forgotten that a certain amount of bulk is necessary if the digestion is what is necessary that it should be.

Five Texas steers escaped in New York city last Tuesday, trampled and gored eight New Yorkers, disem-boweled horses, broke up a China shop and terrorized 2000 people. The scene was nearly as exciting as a Texas Democratic convention.—[Exchange.

It is impossible to tell just now how many cattle will have been shipped

this year to the ranges in Montana from Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, but it is evident that the number will be greater than ever before. Last year was a wet one in the spring and there were shipped from Montana ranges over 200,000 fat cattle, two and a half times as many as were shipped the previous year. This year has been most favorable for pasturage and ranching, and while the number of cattle shipped will probably not be so great, the grass is grown and will keep till next year, and if 1893 should be a bad year for grass, what is left over will fatten a large number of steers.

Sixty dollars or thereabouts is not too high a value to place upon a thoroughly well-grown and well-fattened steer upon the Chicago market in ordinarily good times. In fact, this figure is very frequently lower than the amount such a steer would bring. A man who is at all fitted for cattle feeding can produce such a steer with profit. If such a steer costs, to raise, feed and put on the Chicago market, say \$40 (and that is giving a good margin) there is certainly a profit in feeding steer cattle. It requires a combination of good stock, good feed and good care, but it pays for all that. A striking contrast to the above example is the unprofitableness of the small, rough and half finished animals that so predominate in the markets at the present time. There is not so very much difference in the cost of producing a steer which would sell on the market for one-half of the price named above, but where the profit on a scrub would amount to \$10, the same on a good steer would be two or three times as much. Hence the claim that a good steer is cheaper than a poor one. To raise such a steer it is necessary that he must be fed every winter until ready for market, and if he costs \$25 to raise and the profit be \$25, he is still the cheaper as compared to a scrub that costs \$15 or \$20 to raise, and on which the profit amounts to only \$10.

We have seldom heard of a man who sends cattle to market in such shape as to bring the best prices, say that cattle raising was unprofitable. There are, unfortunately, only a few men in Texas who are making money in the business but those few cattle are fully matured, well fed and thick fat, and they never fail to top the market. "Go thou and do likewise."

**What is a Good Bull?**

It is harder to define a good bull than it is to define a good cow, says a writer of the National Stockman. We can milk a cow for a year and get a pretty good accurate idea of her value, but a bull will only prove his quality after his heifer calves come into product. And how many heifer calves will he have? Some bulls have very few, and even if these few make good cows it costs too much to keep a bull that only sires a small per cent of heifer calves. A good bull, I take it, one that is prepotent; a sure breeder, gives up about 50 per cent of heifers, and the calves show an improvement over their dams; if said dams are good grades, or No. 1 native cows. In breeding a bull to pure bred cows there is always a difficulty in charging up extra quality in the calves; it may be mostly owing to the bulls and it may be owing to the dams, but if the get of a bull is uniformly good it may be fair to give him a large share of the credit. Many good bulls—Jerseys particularly—are killed before their good qualities are known; they are used in breeding for one or two seasons then replaced by young ones because the three-year-olds are vicious. This is short-sighted policy; a bull should be kept long

enough to prove whether he is a good one or not, and if he is a good one he should be kept so long as he is a sure breeder. And in raising a young bull to replace the old one he should be out of a good dam and one that has given the best heifer calves.—[Journal of Agriculture.

**The Cattle Situation in Texas.**

In the greater part of the range country of Texas the seasons have been fairly good and the ranges in fine condition. Recently splendid rains have fallen in the drouth stricken districts and they too will soon be covered with good grass. It may therefore truthfully be said that the entire range portion of the state is now, or at least soon, will be in excellent condition. The grass will be good this fall and the winter pasturage better than it has been for several years, while the number of cattle in the state have been greatly reduced, consequently there is no danger of a "die up" or loss among Texas cattle during the coming winter.

The present as contrasted with the past few years shows a change in the cattle situation too radical to be fully realized and appreciated even by the closest observer. For several years the rains have been scant, consequently the range would not support the usual quota of cattle, and for these reasons the almost universal cry has been "too many cattle and too little grass," "crowded ranges," etc. During the last few years, however, an unprecedented and heretofore unheard of unloading process has been going at a rapidity that has astonishingly decreased the number of cattle in the state.

Not only have the various railroads and cattle trails leading out of Texas been at times taxed to their fullest capacity in this unloading and thinning out process, but the elements and seasons seem to have joined in and ably assisted in the work. During the past two years thousands, tens of thousands and even millions of cattle have died of starvation in this state. The result is, that Texas to-day has fewer cattle than she has had for fifteen or, possibly, twenty years. Not only are large pastures of excellent grass lying idle, but in certain localities entire counties barely have cattle enough to supply home consumption. Taking the entire state, the reduction during the last two years by death, shipmens' trail and otherwise, will amount to fully 50 per cent. In other words, if there were 8,000,000 cattle in Texas two years ago, there are not now to exceed 4,000,000.

As to the effect this great reduction in numbers will have on both the condition of the range and prices, there can be no material difference in opinion. The range will become much better, our cattle will grow faster, mature quicker and be much better, while prices must be better and firmer.

For those who have plenty of range and use only pure-bred bulls and raise good cattle, the JOURNAL predicts an era of several years' prosperity.

**HORSE DEPARTMENT**

The farmer who has good driving or saddle horses to spare does not need to hunt long for buyers.

Sapping the life out of promising young horses is like killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

The good, steady, strong-gaited team is the one that will do the most work with the least worry these days.

To excite horses in warm weather is worse than to work them hard. The hotter the weather the cooler should be the driver.

A gentle, quiet disposition in a horse is of intrinsic value. This value is represented in dollars and cents when the horse is placed upon the market.

Sound feet are the basis for a good horse, figuratively and literally. You cannot keep them in such condition if you permit him to stand in a filthy stable.

Hurrying horses to work and hurrying them back again is a poor policy. Start out with a rate of speed that will not injure the horses and stick to it on all occasions.

Every horse has its redeeming features. Some have but few and those may be of small proportions. There are lots of this kind. They are the ones to get rid of at first opportunity.

Keep your eye on the horse that has a devilish disposition and a sleepy appearance. It is this kind of a horse that will win your confidence and then betray you when you least expect it.

Keeping everlastingly at it brings success in grooming horses. The man that carries well one day and gives a lick and a promise the next will not find that his care in this direction counts for very much.

We are inclined to feed our horses too much by rote—hay and grain, and nothing else. In the ration for city bus horses, carrots are considered of equal value with bran.

Horses for city markets should not be offered before they are five or six years old. An eight-year-old horse is preferred by city buyers before a four-year-old. Young horses are too liable to give down with the heavy burdens or their feet cannot stand the hard streets.

Good grooming is just as essential to the health and comfort of a horse as is good food; and what many seem to lose sight of is just as essential for the farm horse as for any other. A horse put into the stall tired and sweaty at night, and taken out in the morning with the sweat and dirt dried into his coat, does not feel sprightly and in condition to do good work. If you will take time to rub him over at night with a piece of coarse cloth, and then clean him well in the morning with comb and brush, the added sprightliness of his gait through the day will save you more than the cost of the time spent in grooming.

A ewe that raises two lambs and furnishes in addition a good fleece of wool, will pay 200 per cent, on the money invested.

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

**LYONS SHEEP & CATTLE OINTMENT**

**DEATH TO SCREW WORM CURE FOR FOOT ROT NEVER FAILS. TRY IT!**  
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS

**LYONS CARBOLICURA SHEEP DIP.**  
TRY IT YOU WILL USE NO OTHER

**NO POISONED SHEEP. DAMAGED WOOL. SURE CURE FOR SCAB. MIXES INSTANTLY WITH COLD WATER.**



## SHEEP AND WOOL.

Breed only mature ewes.

It is always an item to keep sheep as quiet as possible.

Shropshires are not only capital nurses but they are very prolific.

If there is plenty of it, sheep will thrive on almost any kind of grass.

Change the flock to fresh pastures occasionally, they will thrive better.

When land is valuable mutton should be the first and wool the second consideration.

It is always an item to have the sheep thrive well at the lowest minimum of cost.

With good shelter and plenty of good fodder sheep will need very little grain in winter.

As yet there is not as much wool raised as is needed for manufacturing in this country.

It costs no more to feed, to shelter and no more to shear a good sheep than a poor one.

If any of the wheat or oats stubble land is not to be plowed now turn the sheep upon it.

Do not place too much dependence on either wool or mutton alone, but rather a combination of the two.

If the best profit is realized not only the wool, but the mutton and the lamb must contribute their part.

A flock of well cared for scrubs is preferable to the same number of half-starved thoroughbreds.

From this time on, care should be taken to keep the sheep in as good condition as possible.

A change of pasture and feed is as much relished by sheep as any other class of stock on the farm.

A little bran fed to the lambs daily before weaning will help keep them in a good, thrifty condition.

Lambs, wool, mutton and manure are the four items of income with sheep, and they ought to be profitable.

There will be less trouble with the ewe's udders if they are kept on dry feed for a few days after weaning the lambs.

While sheep will eat down many kinds of weeds, and sprouts it is not good economy to compel them to live upon them.

In any locality where the land is too broken to be cultivated to a good advantage sheep can nearly always be made profitable.

Whenever it is considered necessary to feed grain to sheep the better plan is to commence with a small amount at first and gradually increase.

Good wool is the farm product that brings the most money in proportion to what it takes from the farm and with the least labor.

Using ewes that have borne twin lambs, raising young ewes from twins, and using rams that were twins, have given good results in increasing the proficiency of the flocks.

With care in breeding the ewe lambs should keep the number good so that the wethers can be readily marketed when properly matured.

Prepare the sheep sheds now. The care for sheep must be timely.

The sheep will eat down much of the weeds and grass in the corn now.

No matter whether the lambs are to come early or late it is important that the breeding ram should be secured in good season.

The man who thinks of how is the best plan of having an easy time of it has as a rule no business attempting to handle sheep.

Sheep are neglected in the way of insufficient water more than any domestic animal. Formerly it was quite common belief that sheep could get along without water when on pasture and "eat snow" in winter, but no one now who makes sheep raising a profitable business lets them go without good water and plenty of it. Proper watering is certainly more economical and humane than losing the benefits from feeding because of neglect in this line.

It is natural for sheep to be led, and not driven. A shepherd in the old country never drives sheep. "They know his voice and they follow him." Unlike human beings, dogs and some other animals, grown sheep never change their affection (if that is the right name) for one person to another. This is a potent reason why English and Scotch flockmasters endeavor to retain the services of their shepherds as long as they can.

The farmer who buys a ram should select him with the same care the breeder uses who wishes a sire to head his flock of pure-bred ewes. The same qualities which make a ram valuable to the breeder make him a success in the farmer's hands for the production of mutton or wool for market. The price of a good sire, in excess of what a fair or inferior one will cost, will generally be made up in his first crop of lambs. Nobody has ever been found who regretted paying a good price for a good sire, simply because nobody regrets an honest paying business venture. Those who need a ram will do well to pause before they let a few—or a good many—dollars stand in the way of a good one, individually and in breeding. Both individual excellence and good blood are important if the ram is to be half the flock, as he should be, and will be if the proper care is observed in selecting and using him.

The man with a large place somewhat remote from markets, has several lines open to him which he may follow with profit to himself and with less vexation of spirit than when attempting to do a little of everything. Such a farmer may well engage extensively in sheep raising, the outlook for which is certainly good at the present time. It is needless to say that he should not "keep" sheep in the old-fashioned way with lambs dropped late in the spring. He must have a well-defined plan of conducting the business so as to get the top prices for his products of lamb and mutton. To this end he must have barns and sheep pens made warm and comfortable, and have his lambs come in time to furnish "hothouse" roasts to such as are able and willing to pay for them. The demand for this luxury is likely to grow faster than the supply. With lambs produced at this extra-early season, it is possible to get the ewes into fine condition to meet the demand for mutton at the time when the great bulk of the sheep of the country are just raising their young, and here the top of the market can be caught also. The farmer is then ready to stock up again with large-sized, vigorous sheep purchased where they can be most advantageously secured. These should be bred at the proper time to secure the next season's crop of early lambs to compactly made, vigorous rams, thoroughbred Shropshires, Southdowns or some of the other mutton breeds.

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## SWINE.

Wheat middlings is one of the very feeds that can be supplied to growing pigs after they are weaned.

A good way to get a good boar in a neighborhood is for three or four farmers to combine and purchase one.

To make animals marketable early they must be well bred at the start and then be well fed all of the time.

Breeding for pigs to fatten for market and tending to use again as breeders require a different line of management.

Commence feeding new corn gradually, giving a small quantity at first, and gradually increasing until they are given all they can eat.

Some good feeders prefer to winter their pigs and then fatten in the spring or early summer when they can have the run of the clover pasture.

When a hog is allowed the run of a good pasture he will largely prescribe for himself, and will keep healthier and thrifter than if confined.

A short nose is a desirable feature in a hog, but there should be good length of body behind it. "Chunks" are to be avoided.

You could not make the farmer who has had a nice bunch of fat porkers to turn off this summer believe that it does not pay to raise hogs.

The litters produced by sows that have a good grass field to run in are always stronger and healthier than those from sows kept in close pens.

It is a poor policy to starve hogs. If you have not the grain to feed well and cannot see your way clear to get it, better sell your stock to some one who can feed properly.

Hogs that are treated as scavengers and fed upon slops and garbage do not make good, wholesome meat. Treat your pigs decently if you intend them for human food.

No kind of stock is affected more by dry, warm weather than hogs. If you want your swine to do the best possible see that they have plenty of fresh, cool water whenever they want it.

When you ring the pigs you take away one of the ways which nature has provided for their getting a living. This disadvantage must be atoned for by providing plenty of food in a convenient form to get at.

A "good milking strain" is one thing to be looked after in the sow, as well as in a dairy cow. Even if we commence feeding the pigs very young, the sow's milk in abundant supply is needed to give them a good start.

Farmers rarely think of comfort for their hogs, and yet but few if any ani-

mals on the farm appreciate comforts as much. No live stock will repay the farmer so quickly or so well for the little attention that gives comfort as hogs.

There are generally "runts" in all litters of pigs. If these undesirable things are not mal-formed or unhealthy they will soon catch up with the rest of the litter. If they are not all right in every way, the sooner they are disposed of the better.

One of the best ways to make the barren spots of the farm fertile and productive is to build a temporary corn crib handy by and feed the hogs there. The litter of hogs is the best manure to be had, and this is the best plan to get it just where you want it.

The hearty relish that pigs have for their meals when fed is certainly gratifying to the farmer who likes to see the products of his farm transformed into a commodity which is always saleable at a fair price. The good appetite of a hog is one of its most commendable features.

At 5 cents per pound would it not pay to feed wheat at 70 cents per bushel to hogs? Lots of the wheat this season is selling as low as 50 cents per bushel. Would it not pay better to convert such wheat into pork at present prices rather than to haul it to market? We would like to have the views of those who know something about this to publish for the benefit of the many readers of the JOURNAL. The best manner of feeding wheat would also be of value.

The fall litter of pigs may be a thing of more consequence than usual this year. The crop of spring pigs is short, and as the price of hogs stiffens up it reminds the farmer that it is not so bad after all to have a good bunch of them to put his corn into, and thus save hauling to market, paying big freight and crowding the grain market needlessly. Fall pigs will certainly come in good play this time, and we would urge that more than the usual attention be given them.

Taking a survey generally of the year in the agricultural interests of the South, so far as the thing may be done at this time, one can see but little reason why success has not attended the great majority of farmers in the South during the year. If we exclude the region where the floods in the Mississippi river wrought such destruction during the season no large part of the South has suffered during the year from conditions of weather that have been unfavorable to success in Southern agriculture. That there have been a few localities where the crops generally have been injured by drouths or by excessive rains, there is no doubt. But throughout the whole country, generally, the seasons have been unusually good for the production of the crops, both grain and cotton. As far as the grass crop is concerned there has never been a finer one, though we see, this year especially, in those parts of the South where the grass crop is considered an item in farming.

Country wool buyers do not always purchase wool on its merits.



### Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

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

#### EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.

##### NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Aug. 24—Jennings, Blocker, Armstrong & Co, Silverdale, Kan, 319 heifers, 717 lbs, \$2; J R Blocker, Silverdale, Kan, 64 cows, 775 lbs, \$1.75; W F Pettus, Checotah, I T, 233 cows, 675 lbs, \$1.75; 70 calves, \$3.25 each.

Aug. 25—J H Parramore, Leliaetta, I T, 63 calves, \$7.50 each; 14 cows, 790 lbs, \$2.05; Wm Hittson, Catoosa, I T, 144 heifers, 650 lbs, \$2.05; 37 steers, 895 lbs, \$2.55; Wm Hittson & Co, Catoosa, I T, 22 steers, 885 lbs, \$2.55; Geo Simson, Catoosa, I T, 73 cows, 737 lbs, \$2.05; 217 steers, 792 lbs, \$2.55.

Aug. 26—W H Yarborough, Jr, Sherman, 23 steers, 1037 lbs, \$3.10; 29 cows and heifers, 756 lbs, \$2; 24 steers, 923 lbs, \$2.40; B B Yarborough, Sherman, 11 cows, 762 lbs, \$2; 1 bull, 1370 lbs, \$1.70; 6 steers, 945 lbs, \$2.25; 1 stag, 960 lbs, \$2; 6 steers, 1080 lbs, \$2.60; Sam Cutbirth, Inola, I T, 2 cows, 810 lbs, \$2; 27 steers, 752 lbs, \$2.40; Sam Cutbirth & Sons, Inola, I T, 84 steers, 903 lbs, \$2.60; 15 steers, 1019 lbs, \$2.60; 1 steer, 970 lbs, \$2.60; S & W J Cutbirth, Inola, I T, 26 steers, 931 lbs, \$2.60; J I & H A McWhorter, Inola, I T, 27 cows, 665 lbs, \$2; 59 cows, 750 lbs, \$2; 29 steers, 909 lbs, \$2.60; J H Eaton, Tulsa, I T, 25 steers, 930 lbs, \$2.60; Spohn Bros, Tulsa, I T, 30 cows, 701 lbs, \$1.90; H & T Windham, Tulsa, I T, 30 cows, 745 lbs, \$2; Harris Bros & Childress, Tulsa, I T, 18 calves, 145 lbs, \$5; 27 cows, 829 lbs, \$1.90; A S Nicholson, Wagoner, I T, 24 steers, 936 lbs, \$2.60.

Aug. 29—S H Merchant, Chouteau, I T, 126 steers, 905 lbs, \$2.60; W P Brewer, Chouteau, I T, 5 calves, \$5.50 each; 36 heifers, 536 lbs, \$1.75; 2 heifers, 540 lbs, \$1.75; 28 heifers, 547 lbs, \$1.75; S F Clark, Prairie City, I T, 1 bull, 980 lbs, \$1.65; 15 cows, 606, 809 lbs, \$2; Day cattle company, 105 calves, \$7 each; Barber & Chisholm, Clarendon, 62 cows, 727 lbs, \$1.85; G W Dukes, Talihina, I T, 25 steers, 826 lbs, \$2.30; D Thomas, Talihina, I T, 3 bulls, 993 lbs, \$1.65; 20 steers, 818 lbs, \$2.20; 3 cows, 856 lbs, \$1.80; W W Gardner, Talihina, I T, 20 steers, 1040 lbs, \$2.30; 23 steers, 919 lbs, \$2.30; J L Locke, Talihina, I T, 24 steers, 847 lbs, \$2.30; 23 steers, 1052 lbs, \$2.30; W H Yarborough, Jr, Sherman, 24 steers, 932 lbs, \$2.55; 25 cows, 753 lbs, \$1.30; 16 calves, \$6.50 each.

Aug. 30—Roberts & Chisholm, Miami, 105 cows, 808 lbs, \$2.10; 1 steer, 1090 lbs, \$2.65; 9 steers, 949 lbs, \$2.65; Sam Edge, Miami, 22 steers, 932 lbs, \$2.70; 131 steers, 1062 lbs, \$2.80; 1 steer, 875 lbs, \$2.80; Perry LaForse, Miami, 21 cows, 887 lbs, \$2; 41 steers, 1010 lbs, \$2.70; 1 steer, 1010 lbs, \$2.70.

#### AT KANSAS CITY.

Aug. 26—Neal & P, Woodward, I T, 33 cows, 737 lbs, \$1.85; R J Johnson, Vernon, 24 steers, 663 lbs, \$2; Hansford Land and Cattle Co, Woodward, I T, 365 steers, 998 lbs, \$2.25; Beeman & Martin, Comanche, 21 cows, 619 lbs, \$1.60; W C Quinlan, Caldwell, Kan, 126 steers, 1043 lbs, \$2.62; 24 cows, 539, lbs, \$1.65; 25 cows, 865 lbs, \$1.90; 39 cows, 870 lbs, \$1.40; 18 cows, 827 lbs, \$1.90; Casteen & McDaniel, State Line, Kan, 160 steers, 1046 lbs, \$2.50; J Stone, Elgin, Kan, 31 steers, 711 lbs, \$2.05; 76 cows, 682 lbs, \$1.70; 65 calves, \$6.75 each; Thompson & Thompson, Woodward, I T, 61 cows, 709 lbs, \$1.70; R J Carroll, Woodward, I T, 64 cows, 757 lbs, \$1.65; Harris Bros & Co, Purcell, I T, 210 cows, 703 lbs, \$1.90; 25 steers, 906 lbs, \$2.35; 20 steers, 929 lbs, \$2.35; 21 steers, 695 lbs, \$2.10; 76 calves, \$6.00 each; 61 calves, \$5.00 each; R R Ellison, Chicka h t, I T, 27 steers, 833 lbs, \$2.30; T S Minard, Elgin, Kan, 26 bulls, 1071 lbs, \$1.40; Russell & Bevans, Elgin, Kan, 60 cows, 769 lbs, \$1.85; 53 steers, 930 lbs, \$2.65; Callon & Co, Elgin, Kan, 48 steers, 942 lbs, \$2.65; Rose & Millard, Elgin, Kan, 398 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.85; 34 heifers, 631 lbs, \$2; Armstrong J Co,

Silverdale, Kan, 335 cows, 794 lbs, \$1.90; Chittim & Cutbirth, Inola, I T, 91 calves, 137 lbs, \$4.75; J N Rose, Elgin, Kan, 27 steers, 814 lbs, \$2.40; Armstrong J Co, Silverdale, Kan, 35 cows, 667 lbs, \$1.90; 358 cows, 705 lbs, \$1.90; 44 cows, 702 lbs, \$1.90; Birchfield & A, Paoli, I T, 38 calves, \$6 each; Armstrong J Co, Silverdale, Kan, 287 cows, 693 lbs, \$1.85; 69 cows, 682 lbs, \$1.80; J R Blocker, Silverdale, Kan, 32 cows, 771 lbs, \$1.80; J H Preswell, Silverdale, Kan, 33 cows, 727 lbs, \$1.85; Pryor & M, Red Rock, I T, 113 cows, 738 lbs, \$1.75; 32 cows, 683 lbs, \$1.75; 29 steers, 833 lbs, \$2.45; 81 steers, 802 lbs, \$2.15; 24 steers, 949 lbs, \$2.25; W C Quinlan, Caldwell, Kan, 21 steers, 1216 lbs, \$2.90; S Cutbirth, Inola, I T, 65 calves, \$7 each; C Schreiber, Caney, Kan, 86 cows, 766 lbs, \$1.80; T H Pumphrey, Woodward, I T, 49 cows, 835 lbs, \$1.90.

Aug. 30—G Godair, Checotah, I T, 26 steers, 886 lbs, \$2.15; 24 cows, 758 lbs, \$1.60; 13 calves, \$6.75 each; M Half, Protection, Kan, 28 yearlings, 356 lbs, \$1.25; 34 calves, \$5 each; A King, Higgins, 49 steers, 1009 lbs, \$2.35; Armstrong J Co, Silverdale, Kan, 26 steers, 892 lbs, \$2.60.

#### U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Aug. 23—Sam Cutbirth, Leliaetta, I T, 54 steers, 848 lbs, \$2.70; 49 steers, 938 lbs, \$2.85.

Aug. 24—Neal & P, Woodward, I T, 74 steers, 977 lbs, \$2.60; C Neal, Woodward, I T, 51 steers, 996 lbs, \$2.60; Daugherty & H, Catoosa, I T, 29 steers, 774 lbs, \$2.50; J M Daugherty, Catoosa, 150 steers, 774 lbs, \$2.50; Daugherty & Co, Catoosa, I T, 25 steers, 936 lbs, \$2.50; Hanover & N, Kansas City, Mo, 41 steers, 1072 lbs, \$2.75.

Aug. 25—A A Wiley, DeGaff, Kan, 300 steers, 961 lbs, \$2.85.

Aug. 26—R D Cragin, Pond Creek, I T, 100 steers, 1029 lbs, \$2.65; 73 steers, 834 lbs, \$2.40; 59 steers, 1040 lbs, \$2.50; 21 steers, 1046 lbs, \$2.75.

Aug. 29—M Dunlop & Co, Caldwell, Kan, 280 steers, 882 lbs, \$2.45; W H Doss, Tulsa, I T, 28 steers, 818 lbs, \$2.20; Day Cattle Co, Tulsa, I T, 29 steers, 812 lbs, \$2.15; 25 cows, 1032 lbs, \$1.50; J Guthrie, Caldwell, Kan, 62 steers, 1147 lbs, \$2.90; 115 steers, 1020 lbs, \$2.70; 76 steers, 991 lbs, \$2.70; S & B Larimer, Kansas City, Mo, 79 steers, 1099 lbs, \$3.15; Casteen & McD, Kansas City, Mo, 269 steers, 939 lbs, \$2.45; Lyons & C, Kansas City, Mo, 176 steers, 1078 lbs, \$2.55; F C McReynolds, Blackstone, I T, 180 steers, 868 lbs, \$2.75; S Cutbirth, Inola, I T, 62 cows, 752 lbs, \$1.85; 52 steers, 909 lbs, \$2.55; J M Chittim, Inola, I T, 303 cows, 728 lbs, \$1.90; D W Hodges, Kansas City, Mo, 251 steers, 854 lbs, \$3.45; Witt Adair, Kansas City, Mo, 44 steers, 1221 lbs, \$3; E M Haney, Kansas City, Mo, 23 steers, 872 lbs, \$2.55; S Cutbirth, Inola, I T, 58 steers, 834 lbs, \$2.50; J B Pumphrey, Kansas City, Mo, 222 steers, 892 lbs, \$2.50; 147 cows, 648 lbs, \$1.85.

#### THE FISH & KECK CO.

##### KANSAS CITY.

Aug. 24—Lee Woods, Duncan, I T, 22 steers, 1041 lbs, \$2.80; J Miles, Purcell, I T, 26 cows, 700 lbs, \$1.80; 26 steers, 767 lbs, \$2.30; J H Francis, Higgins, 24 steers, 969 lbs, \$2.40; N G Lane, Higgins, 89 calves, \$7.50 each; Thos Bugbee, Higgins, 30 steers, 990 lbs, \$2.45; A G Lane, Higgins, 56 steers, 931 lbs, \$2.35; 49 cows, 757 lbs, \$1.90; 24 steers, 1089 lbs, \$2.55.

Aug. 25—Jas Gaynor, 99 steers, 1057 lbs, \$2.25.

Aug. 26—H Runge & Co, Cuero, 26 steers, 1025 lbs, \$2.75; A M Colson, Caldwell, Kans, 66 cows, 742 lbs, \$1.50.

Aug. 27—Y P Short, Pond Creek, I T, 59 steers, 1007 lbs, \$2.65; G W Miller, Ponca, I T, 365 steers, 894 lbs, \$2.40.

Aug. 29—Millett Bros, 30 cows, 679 lbs, \$1.60; O H Nelson, 27 steers, 1082 lbs, \$2.50; Ward & Chenoweth, Benjamin, 181 heifers, 598 lbs, \$1.55; 3 bulls, 930 lbs, \$1.15; 101 cows, 712 lbs, \$1.55; 36 steers, 925 lbs, \$2.10; S J Garvin, White Head Hill, I T, 23 steers, 891 lbs, \$2.50; 44 steers, 1040 lbs, \$2.55; Koen Bros, El Reno, 21 steers, 1163 lbs, \$2.45; 57 steers, 1007 lbs, \$2.35; 109

steers, 788 lbs, \$2.30; Thompson & Park, Paoli, I T, 19 cows, 747 lbs, \$1.70; Texas Land & Cattle Co, Elgin, Kan, 112 cows, 725 lbs, \$1.80.

Aug. 30—J H Deere, Minco, I T, 35 cows, 818 lbs, \$1.80; J H Deere, Minco, I T, 15 steers, 866 lbs, \$2.25; Texas Land & Cattle Co, Elgin, Kan, 67 heifers, 737 lbs, \$1.90; Texas Land & Cattle Co, Elgin, Kan, 47 steers, 965 lbs, \$2.12; Texas Land & Cattle Co, Elgin, Kan, 249 steers, 989 lbs, \$2.45; Texas Land & Cattle Co, Elgin, Kan, 24 steers, 926 lbs, \$2.20; W B Lewis, Kiowa, Kan, 60 steers, 833 lbs, \$2.50; Gray & Martin, Kiowa, Kan, 201 cows, 805 lbs, \$1.80; W J Eryan, Kiowa, Kan, 163 steers, 818 lbs, \$2.22; James Horton, Kiowa, Kan, 25 steers, 972 lbs, \$2.30; James Horton, Kiowa, Kan, 28 steers, 964 lbs, \$2.30; James Horton, Kiowa, Kan, 356 steers, 962 lbs, \$2.30; Gray & Martin, Kiowa, Kan, 135 calves, 130 lbs, \$5.25.

#### TEXAS LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

##### U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Aug. 22—M W Sherley, Abilene, 19 yearlings, 519 lbs, \$1.70; 25 cows, 741 lbs, \$1.75; 4 bulls, 1245 lbs, \$1.75; 17 calves, \$6.50 each.

Aug. 23—Quinn Bros, Midland, 29 cows, 779 lbs, \$1.90; 33 cows, 656 lbs, \$1.80; J T Quinn, Midland, 71 calves, \$6.50 each; W. S. Neblett, Realitos, 225 sheep, 68 lbs, \$3.30.

Aug. 25—G Freed, Kansas City, Mo, 26 cows, 817 lbs, \$2.05; Sams Bros, Vernon, 19 bulls, 1123 lbs, \$1.60.

Aug. 26—McFall, Kansas City, 47 steers, 1087 lbs, \$2.40.

Aug. 29—R Ahern, St Louis, Mo, 30 steers, 915 lbs, \$2.10; 20 steers, 1012 lbs, \$2.50; McFall, Kansas City, Mo, 85 cows, 749 lbs, \$2; 8 steers, 981 lbs, \$3; 17 steers, 898 lbs, \$2.50; 82 steers, 788 lbs, \$2.52; D R Fant, Kansas City, Mo, 325 steers, 935 lbs, \$2.45; W A Earnest, Midland, 29 cows, 625 lbs, \$1.65; 13 cows, 677 lbs, \$2; 8 calves, 178 lbs, \$3; J D Earnest, Midland, 16 cows, 525 lbs, \$1.80; 15 cows, 718 lbs, \$2; 9 calves, 316 lbs, \$2; 9 calves, 188 lbs, \$3; J W Waters, San Antonio, 28 cows, 718 lbs, \$2; 33 cows, 605 lbs, \$2.

#### STEWART & OVERSTREET.

##### NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Aug. 17—Reiffert & Tips, Runge, 67 calves at \$7.75 each; J J McAlester, McAlester, I T, 25 steers, 916 lbs, \$2.50; J J McAlester, McAlester, I T, 42 steers, 1051 lbs, \$3; J J McAlester, McAlester, I T, 4 steers, 927 lbs, \$2.45.

Aug. 18—C N Drake, Chelsea, I T, 25 cows, 820 lbs, \$2.10; C N Drake, Chelsea, I T, 14 calves at \$8.50 each; C N Drake, Chelsea, I T, 1 bull, 1000 lbs, \$1.70.

Aug. 19—S G Wills, Chelsea, I T, 27 steers, 821 lbs, \$2.50; S G Wills, Chelsea, I T, 20 steers, 1066 lbs, \$2.80; S G Wills, Chelsea, I T, 4 cows, 947 lbs, \$2.25; R F Tankersley, San Angelo, 25 cows, 714 lbs, \$1.80; R F Tankersley, San Angelo, 26 cows, 726 lbs, \$1.80; R F Tankersley, 169 calves, at \$4.75 each.

Aug. 22—C W Poole, Chelsea, I T, 22 steers, 1020 lbs, \$2.70; C W Poole, Chelsea, I T, 26 steers, 870 lbs, \$2.55; J Lovelady, Brownwood, 27 cows, 759 lbs, \$1.80; J Lovelady, Brownwood, 29 cows, 652 lbs, \$1.65; J Lovelady, Brownwood, 44 yearlings, 576 lbs, \$1.50; J Lovelady, Brownwood, 55 calves at \$6 each; S G Wills, Vinita, I T, 48 cattle, 952 lbs, \$2.65.

Aug. 23—J J McAlester, McAlester, I T, 50 steers, 1028 lbs, \$2.70; M J Baker, Cuero, 67 calves at \$9.50 each; George B Perryman, Tulsa, I T, 24 steers, 964 lbs, \$2.60; George B Perryman, Tulsa, I T, 22 cows, 837 lbs, \$2.20.

Aug. 26—B W Rider, Chelsea, I T, 43 calves, \$6.75 each; 10 cows, 803 lbs, \$2; C N Drake, Chelsea, I T, 25 cattle 752 lbs, \$2.20; L Beck, Chelsea, I T, 27 cattle, 691 lbs, \$1.90.

Aug. 27—G W Shields, San Angelo, 69 calves, \$6.75 each.

Aug. 29—C M Cauble, Aquilla, 55 calves, \$8.00 each; 11 cows, 615 lbs, \$1.75.

#### AT U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Aug. 27—C N Drake, Chelsea, I T,

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Successors to SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

23 steers, 826 lbs, \$2.55; L Beck, Vinita, I T, 24 steers, 952 lbs, \$2.55.

Aug. 30—F M Justice, Ellis, 22 steers, 1045 lbs, \$2.75; 23 steers, 817 lbs, \$2.55; 3 cows, 730 lbs, \$2; S A Jackson, McAlester, I T, 53 steers, 740 lbs, \$2.35; J E Campbell, St Louis, Mo, 74 steers, 962 lbs, \$3.05.

Beecham's Pills will save doctor's bills.



NOTES AND NEWS.

R. N. Graham made a sale of the Hutchinson & Greathouse feeding steers last week to J. J. Smyth of Itaska.

A telegram from Chicago says that Gen. Miles has received orders from Washington to take necessary steps for the removal of 100,000 cattle now said to be on the Cherokee Strip. Col. Ware, who commands the troops in that territory, is to be instructed to carry out the orders.

A special to the Gazette from Wharton, Tex., dated August 31 says: "A sudden rise in the Colorado river is alarming people living in the bottoms. Heavy rains are still falling and great damage is apprehended. Hundreds of dead cattle and all kinds of debris is floating down, but so far no human bodies have been seen."

Now that the railroad commission has been declared unconstitutional, the different railroad companies will be able to make their own rates, and probably the old tariffs in use before the time of the commission will be used from this time on. The railroads all say that the cattle tariffs will not be higher than those fixed by the commission and will give more satisfaction to all parties concerned.

The Panhandle Interstate, published at Lipscomb, Lipscomb county, in its last issue says: Fine rains have fallen in this section during the past few days, and farmers are now enabled to turn over the soil preparatory to wheat sowing. There will be a large acreage sown this fall, and should it yield as it has this year, it will be counted by thousands upon thousands of bushels. Plow deep, drill your wheat and a rich harvest will be yours.

Mr. Felix A. McGaughey of Austin, Tex., has published in the August number of Southern Literature a very complete review of the mineral future of Texas. Mr. McGaughey divides the state into three mineral districts and shows that Texas is blest beyond other states in her coal deposits. And of course, as he ably shows, cheap fuel is the foundation of a manufacturing country. From the iron, marble and granite quarries Mr. McGaughey predicts an inexhaustible source of wealth. Besides these of course Texas has other mineral deposits and is supposed to possess unlimited wealth in all kinds of minerals.

From the Devil's River News: H. M. Matthis, of McCulloch county, sold 200 head of stock cattle to Guest Bros., of Sonora, at \$6 a head. James Nowlen, of Kendall county, sold 220 head (more or less) of cattle to W. J. Fields, of Sonora, for \$1100. Range delivery. Ben Smith was in Sonora Tuesday and reports that a Mexican herder, working for his brother John, on South Llano, killed a rattlesnake last week in a cave that measured eight feet long and was eleven inches thick. It is said to be the largest ever seen in that country. John Smith has the hide stuffed and will take it to San Antonio. J. C. Johnson, the horse and cattle man, was in Sonora Wednesday. He bought ten steers from Phil Forrest at \$9 a head.

From the San Angelo Standard: J. F. Bustin sold and delivered 800 head of muttons this week to D. M. DeVitt at \$2.60 per head. Joe Thiele sold this week 100 head of one and two-year-old steers to W. C. Jones at \$10 per head. T. D. Reed bought 900 cows from Willis Johnson last week at \$7, and now since the rain Willis wishes he hadn't done it. Joe Thiele bought 300 head of fat muttons this week from W. Erdson of Coke county for \$2; and 450 head from W. C. Jones at \$2.25. Bruning & McKenzie moved 3000 head of their muttons this week out to the

plains to winter. Their wool will hit San Angelo in the spring. Joe Thiele bought this week the M. S. Turner stock of sheep consisting of 1550 head of sheep, wagon and team, etc., for \$4950. Mr. Turner, who ranches on Sterling kept the ranch. Mr. F. L. Hicks sold recently, to Messrs. Carmichael & Strickland, 2000 head of sheep, which will be taken to the recently located ranch west of the Pecos. The price paid was \$1.60 per head. D. P. Gay of Ballinger, bought 700 head of stock cattle from J. W. Caldwell, pasturing with Maddox Bros., who pasture at \$5 per head with 250 calves thrown in. Mr. Gay is now moving the cattle to his Grierson Springs ranch. They do say that a cow has to keep moving around in the Concho country, for if it stands still it is liable to be hoisted in the air by the growing grass.

Money for Women.

I read with interest Mrs. Williams' account of what she did in the silk culture. There are not many avenues open to women for work, and it should be the duty of all to let what they have done be known for the benefit of others, so I will tell what I did in the plating business. I saw in an old newspaper that Mrs. Wells had made money plating gold, silver and nickel. I did as she suggested and sent to H. F. Delno & Co., Columbus, Ohio, and obtained one of their \$5 Lightning Platers. It came in perfect order, and I sold two the same afternoon to neighbors of mine for \$10 apiece, making \$10 by the transaction, and have got nearly \$25 worth of plating to do. Why should any woman complain that her lot is a hard one, when such chances are open to her sex? Any one can obtain circulars from the above firm, and do as well as I have done. CARRIE JONES.

FAIR NOTES.

Texas State Fair Notes.

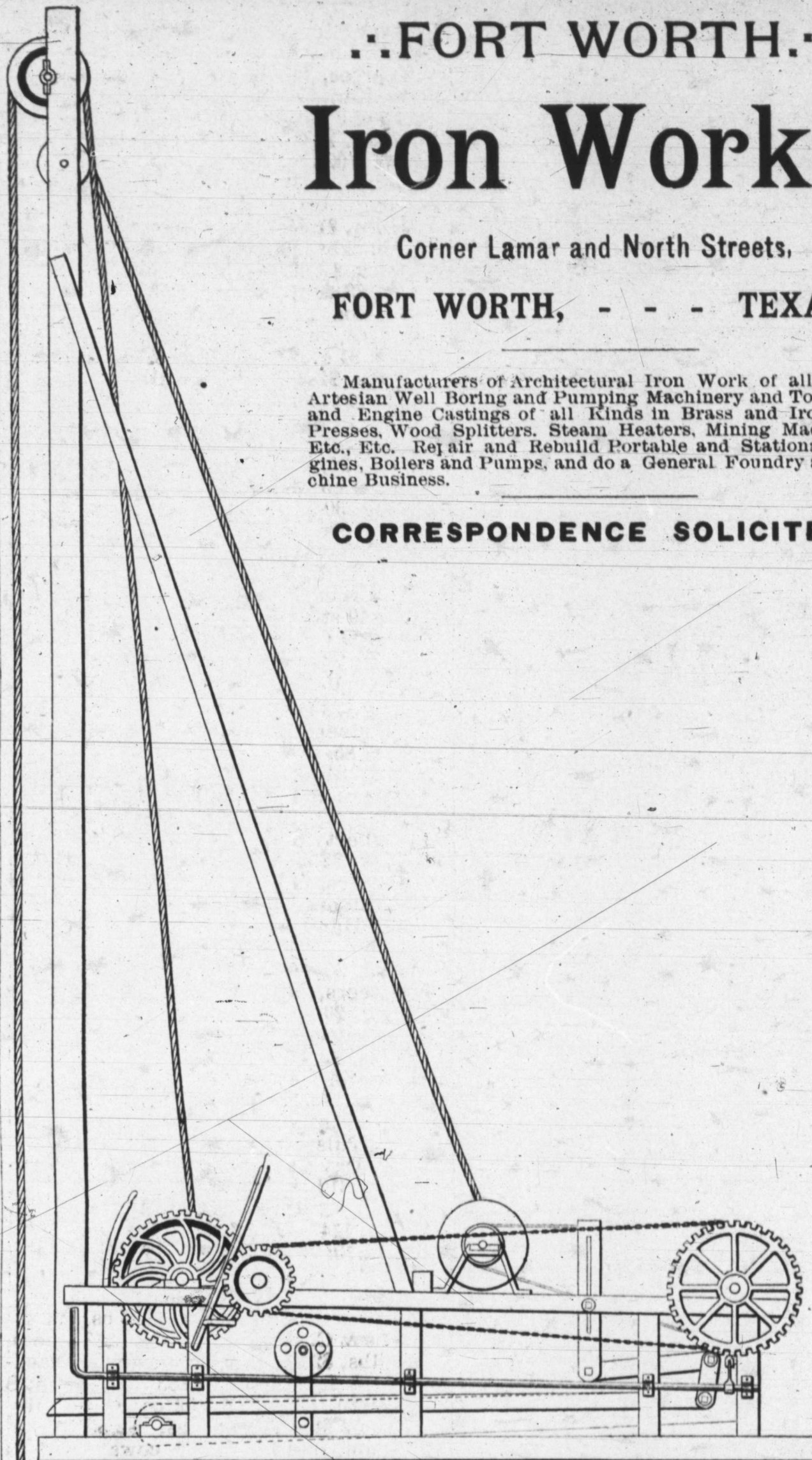
In an interview with President Jules E. Schneider of the Texas state fair, that gentleman said to a reporter of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL:

"The Texas state fair has about reached that point when we cannot progress much further without increasing our capacity, which we do not care to do this fall, though we intend to accommodate every person who wants to make an exhibit if we have to do some more building to do so."

Speaking further he said: "We have notified our Mr. Huffman not to solicit any more counties to make exhibits because of limit of space, but to devote his time to helping those counties and individuals who have already begun to collect exhibits. Space has become equally scarce in all other departments."

A committee appointed by a mass meeting of business men and manufacturers of Tyler has applied for 1850 square feet of floor space and 250 feet of wall space for different manufacturing establishments of that city. It is probable other concerns will come into the pool in which event more space will be required. The space of course was granted and this in addition to the exhibit by Smith county of her agricultural and native products will give that county and her capital city a grand send off. This is the first collective industrial exhibit ever made by any city in the history of the fair and it is an example every city in the state should follow and profit by.

The county exhibits will embrace every product, natural and cultivated, known to each county making a display. From Orange and Jefferson counties will come this year very attractive and interesting exhibits as they will embrace products never seen at the fair before. Among these will be oranges, bananas and lemons by the car-load as they grow in the orchards; sugar in its every stage from the growing cane through the processes of grinding, granulating and refining, and rice in the sheaf and milled. These



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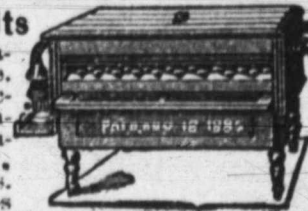
county exhibits will make up the state fair's exhibit for Texas at the World's fair next year. This World's fair exhibit will be an epitome of Texas in all respects—agricultural, mechanical, mineral, arborial, horticultural, with all the varieties of soil, the flora and fauna, geological, archaeological, entomological, paleontological, architectural specimens and the productions of art and of woman's dainty handiwork ad libitum. It will be one worthy of our great state and creditable to the energy, enterprise, public spirit and liberality of the Texas state fair which has and is still laboring so diligently and intelligently in getting it up. The ladies department under the supervision of Mrs. Sydney Smith will be unusually full and interesting this year and will embrace many specimens of woman's work novel and rare indeed.

The women of Texas are raising money with which to place statues of Houston and Austin and busts of Bowie, Crockett, Travis and Fannin—all celebrated Texas historical characters—in the state building at the World's fair.

Mr. E. W. Cottell of Detroit, chief of the live stock department of the Columbian World's fair, is a man who, among other fine qualities, will impress for-

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designers that meet him with the fact that we grow fine-looking men as well as fine live stock in America.



## AGRICULTURAL.

There are few men on the farm who appreciate at its full value the worth of good and thorough tillage. It cannot be estimated too highly, though there is a limit perhaps to its practicability.

If you have been successful don't forget the means that have led to your success. If failure has come to you see wherein you have been led to do the wrong thing, and resolve to shun the breakers next year.

There were two farmers, each owned half a section. One said: "I am going to buy another quarter-section." The other: "I shall try to increase the productiveness of my land 50 per cent, and I believe I can do it." Which is the wiser of the two?

Farmers who like to rear hogs that are thoroughly able to take care of themselves and make the most of growth will see that the boars they buy to head their herds are sprightly fellows with good legs and feet. This is about half the battle when it comes to raising hogs of any size.

Alfalfa is a valuable crop wherever it grows well, but it will be nearly useless to try it except on a very deep, mellow soil, and where there is plenty of moisture, either artificial or natural. Under proper conditions, its roots often penetrate as deep as twelve feet below the surface.

The agricultural college with its four-year course, is a good institution, but does not turn out educated farmers who will go back to the farms. The school of practical agriculture, with its six-months course and its six months farm-work each year makes the educated farmer who will stick to his trade.

Clean up fallen leaves and rubbish in the orchard and anywhere else upon the farm that it may have collected, as early as possible. Not only is it unsightly, but it furnishes shelter and a breeding place for innumerable insects that will come forth another season to annoy you. Burn all such, or put it to good use in the compost heap.

It is an old saying that profitable farming depends as much "upon selling as upon raising." That may be true, but what has the farmer got to say about selling? He nor his natural allies, supply and demand, have anything to do with the matter of selling. The "other fellow" looks after that little matter.

Is petroleum, like coal, the product of buried forests and of extinct races of marine animals, or is it the result of action of water on surfaces of metals in the heated interior of the earth? If the first it is liable to ultimate exhaustion; if the last, its supply, like the song of the brook, will go on forever. The scientists do not yet help us out of the doubts surrounding this question. In the interest of posterity we are anxious for more light—not from petroleum, there is plenty of that, but from the busy brain of the chemist.

No young farmers will lose anything by remembering what the venerable Massachusetts Ploughman says, that a man who keeps his fence repaired, his gates swinging on their hinges, his barn doors hung, his buildings painted, farm machinery out of the front yard, brush and boards and straw in proper places, is likely to find many other desirable conditions attending him. His whole business management is careful, and he makes money. Things look nice around the house, and his wife wears one or more bright smiles. He is the man who, whether he is a millionaire or not, is always in a position to enjoy himself. Don't consider this superficial. There is philosophy in it, and wisdom, too.

There is no royal road to success in farming. Agricultural success don't come by chance or by the accidents of birth, or place or time. Above all things we must not count out the matter of brains. The cause of failure in many instances in farming is due primarily to misplaced judgment. A man may have plenty of brains, but sometimes he errs in judgment. Now is the time when the farmer can tell wherein his judgment has been at fault in making the year's crop.

If failure has attended the year's efforts, the best thing that can be done is to discover the cause of the failure and take steps to guard against a repetition of the evil. No disaster is without its lessons. And sometimes the very best thing that can befall a man in early life is in some disaster that teaches a man the consequences of his own folly. A great many men in this world obtain their wisdom only in the school of disaster, and farmers are no exception to the rule.

Once in a while there is a farmer or shipper who looks at his below-medium stock, and then at the highest prices quoted for fancy stock and puts the two together. Of course, when he gets to market he is paralyzed at the price he gets. He has to blame somebody. He thinks he needs a market report that would regulate its quotations for fancy stock by the best he has for sale, but that is not what he needs. He requires a little brains and a pointer how to use them.

The farmer himself is always more or less affected financially by failures in his own work; and it is important that every means in his power should be exercised to attain success in that work. The time has come now in the season when the tiller of the soil can look back and see wherein lies the true secret of the success or failure in the year's farming. If he has neglected any important duty the effect is doubtless visible in the failures that may have come to him. If he has been successful in the year's crop, and he is a wise or thoughtful man, he can see what has led to the good results.

Full blooded cattle may be had at very low prices now and any intelligent farmer who has the pasture and other facilities for handling them can do far better with them for beef than by attempting the lesser lights. With these may run a full herd of selected grade cows to be kept for a year or two for breeders and then dry up, fatted and sold for beef, their places being taken by other's younger but of similar character. We cannot longer run our business by machinery much less permit it to run itself and grow up as the brush of the timber, as it can or may. A small herd of pure bloods will make more money with much less labor than any effort that may be made with the scrub, come they whence they may.

The season is far enough advanced for the farmer to determine fairly whether or not the efforts of the year are to be successful. Success is the goal of all ambition, and in no field is it more necessary to human endeavor than in agriculture. With the true farmer success means almost invariably the necessities of life, meat and bread.

Some men exercise their skill, their genius and their muscle in other directions; but with the great majority of farmers, their daily life, with all that means, is devoted to the production of meat and bread, to the feeding of the human family. Whenever there is failure to any great extent among the farmers, all classes of people are more or less affected by it, for failures in the grain and meat crops always means high prices afterwards for the necessities of life with men, women and children everywhere.

Comparing prices of wheat in California with prices in Kansas, it is found that prices on the Pacific coast during

# WOOL

reports of market furnished on request.  
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the past year averaged 30 per cent higher. This did not indicate quality 30 per cent better, but simply represented the cheaper rates of carriage from California to European markets. The average distance by rail from interior points in California to the harbor of San Francisco average about the same as from interior points in Kansas to St. Louis. The cheaper deep-water carriage from San Francisco, as compared with the rail or inland water carriage from St. Louis accounts for the rest. How long would 30 per cent saved on Kansas, Missouri and Southern Illinois wheat crops be required for improving the Mississippi river so as to float foreign grain-carrying vessels up to St. Louis? There is room for thought in connection with improved river and lake navigation.

#### How's This!

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

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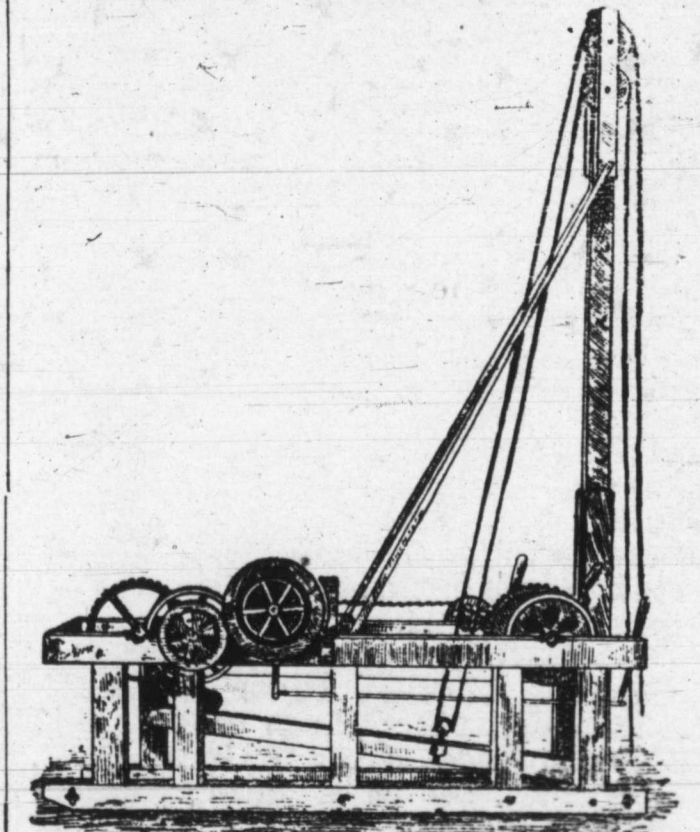
Fowls that are overfed are rarely healthy, neither will they lay eggs regularly.

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Sure Death to Screw Worms, and Will Cure Foot Rot.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on Cattle, Horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5-lb cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Carbolic Soap Co., Manufacturers, New York City



**STOCK FARMING.**

Two beeves can never be made fat in a pasture that has only grass enough for one.

The more economical feeding in the end is the one that secures a steady growth from the start.

The farmers that are not complaining about cattle being profitable are those that have good cattle.

There is no single fact that gives better evidence of a farmer's prosperity than that he has first-class cattle.

Fat is not desirable in breeding animals, as it renders them less sure. It also prevents the normal development of the young before birth.

The farmers that insists upon breeding and feeding scrub cattle is helping to keep down prices and must be content with little or no profit.

Some of the best bulls in the country are being bought up by the range cattlemen. It is a pretty good sign that they are in the business to stay.

The great advantage of a good grade of cattle is, that with good treatment, a much better gain in proportion to the amount of feed given can be secured.

If it costs as much to feed a scrub for market as it does a good grade, and one sells at 3 cents a pound and returns a small profit, the other must certainly pay handsomely.

Good stock, too, encourages to better feeding. If you have a good animal you are anxious to make it better, and study to that end. Thus better profits come.

Aim to make every animal that you produce good enough to meet the export demand. Then if you do not export it, you can sell at home at the very top price.

Good stock help to "tone-up" everything about the place. Even the hired man works better and more contentedly than when he has to potter around among scrubs.

If there were no other argument in favor of keeping stock, the single one of helping to market the bulky products of the farm would be entitled to very great consideration.

It is not a question whether you will keep stock—you must if you expect to keep the farm up—but the question is as to the kind. That, you must figure out for yourself, but whether cattle, sheep or swine, keep only the best.

Every farmer must do a little thinking for himself before endeavoring to apply the advice of agricultural teachers and writers. One matter that each must look to is the adjustment of such advice so that it will fit their own latitude and longitude.

It is becoming apparent that as a nation we are eating less pork and more mutton. If both the quantity and the quality of the mutton were improved, our markets would take still more. This tendency is in direct line with the best interests of the farmer. Let us foster it.

The manurial product in stock-growing should pay every expense except that for food, and will easily do this, and more, if properly handled. Being thus free from expense for labor, care and housing, there should not be much difficulty in making an animal pay for its food.

Cabbage leaves are excellent food for all kinds of stock, being very nutritious. Feed them in the stall, if possible, so

that all will be utilized. If not then turn the stock in the field as soon as you have removed the good heads—before the rest begins to decay.

The sending of the finer grades of cattle to the market tends to reduce consumption, while marketing of good cattle helps to increase it. The market for poor stock is crowded, while the supply hardly equals the demand for good.

The problem of the most profitable age to finish steers for the market has been discussed by the agricultural papers and progressive farmers with much interest for several years past, and while there is by no means a general agreement, the drift, both of the discussion and the practice, has been in favor of early maturity.

**Stock Raising or Tillage, or Both.**

C. G. Williams in the Practical Farmer. While it is perhaps an undisputed fact that a given number of acres will yield a larger income under tillage than when used for grazing purposes, yet it seems to me that such seasons as the present are a caution to the great mass of farmers to make haste slowly in giving up all live stock farming. An occasional man with an ideal soil, and what is almost as important, an ideal market, may find it best to cut loose from all such hindrances as sheep, cattle and hogs, but the many will be likely to find their income rather small some years, if they trust exclusively to agriculture.

We speak of "mixed farming" sometimes in terms hardly complimentary to the "mixer." Yet is it not a fact that most farmers will do well to avoid extremes—neither trying to grow every crop known to botanical science, in connection with extensive stock-farming, nor confining themselves to one or two, to the exclusion of stock-raising. It is possible to keep certain lines of stock and yet not be seriously hampered in growing a reasonable number of profitable crops. I mean crops that ordinarily are profitable. Some seasons like the present, when we are not so sure whether the harvest will show profits or not, it helps to relieve the uncertainty of the situation to know that a good flock of sheep, for instance, are going to turn some funds into the treasury, whether the rain prevented planting or not. The same is true of cattle and hogs and poultry, when judiciously managed. In combining live stock with agriculture proper, it is well to give considerable thought lest one interfere unnecessarily with the summer's work. Some will find the ideal combination to be the mutton sheep, having lambs drop in winter or early spring. Others will decide on winter dairying or the feeding of steers. It should be so arranged that the bulk of the work will come when one has the most leisure—from November to April. By so doing, one can not only materially increase his income, but provide light and profitable work for what is to many, a vacant period. If we take a three-months' winter vacation and occasionally have to duplicate it in the early summer, something will need to be done for us, I am afraid, before the government gets around with the 2 per cent land loan.

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Superb service and quick time, together with natural attractions which rival the celebrated Hudson river scenery, combine to make this not only the best, but the only route for Northern tourists.

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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.

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E. H. Keller, the well known and popular dealer of this city in buggies, carriages and wagons, makes a specialty of those time-tried and favorite buggies manufactured by the Columbus Buggy Co. He also carries a splendid assortment of buck-boards and spring wagons. Stockmen and farmers wanting anything in Mr. Keller's line should see or correspond with him before buying.

**WOOD & EDWARDS.**

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 Silk, Derby and Stetson Hats Cleaned, Dyed, Stiffened and Trimmed equal to new for \$1.35.

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Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

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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,  
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 JOHN R. WELSH,  
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 FRED D. LEEDS,  
 Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards  
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 Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.

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M. McMOY, City Ticket Agent, corner Fourth and Houston streets, Fort Worth.  
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C. H. BOARDMAN, Traveling Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

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**DR. PRICE'S**  
**Cream Baking Powder.**

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.  
 Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard



## PERSONAL MENTION.

Maj. Sam Hunt of the Katy came back from the Territory Wednesday.

E. P. Castello, a ranchman of Palo Pinto county, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

J. W. Tinsley, a prominent cattleman of Gonzales, Tex., was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Ed Rannels, manager of the Nelse Morris ranch, near Midland, spent the week in the Panhandle.

Walter W. Dyer, manager of the Goodnight Highgrade Cattle company, was in the city Tuesday night en route to his Panhandle ranch.

Jesse M. Hill, an Alvarado cattleman who owns a herd of cattle in Scurry county, was in Fort Worth Monday.

Charles Coppinger went west to his Scurry county ranch on Tuesday. Mrs. Coppinger and Master Walter have gone to Gainesville on a visit.

J. H. Belcher, the Henrietta cattleman, was in the city Tuesday. He says grass and crops are fine and outlook good in Clay county.

George Slaughter, son of Col. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, was in the city the first of the week. Mr. Slaughter is located at Running Water, Hale county.

G. L. Dalton of Palo Pinto county was in the city Tuesday with two carloads of cows. Failing to sell in Fort Worth the cows were forwarded to St. Louis.

Charles Coon the "walnut dealer" of Weatherford, who also as a side line has several thousand cattle in the Indian Territory, was in the city Tuesday.

T. J. Woody of Decatur, who represents the old reliable live stock commission firm of Gregory, Cooley & Co. of Chicago, was in the city Tuesday.

W. S. Talbot of Tom Green county, son of Col. John O. Talbot of this city, is in Fort Worth. Mr. Talbot reports fine rains on his Tom Green county range.

George Simson, who owns a fine ranch and herd in Palo Pinto and Stephens counties, passed through Fort Worth Tuesday, returning from his pasture in the Indian Territory.

D. B. Gardner, manager of the "Pitchfork ranch" of Dickens county, came in from his ranch Monday. He reports rain only in spots, and says parts of their pasture is still very dry.

W. B. White of McCulloch county passed through Fort Worth Wednesday en route to his ranch near Quanah. Mr. White reports fine rain and excellent crops in McCulloch and adjoining counties.

E. P. Davis, the well known ranchman of Throckmorton county, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Davis was returning from his steer ranch on the plains. He was joined at this place by his wife and three little but interesting children.

C. C. French of this city, the efficient representative of the Campbell Commission company, returned from the Indian Territory, Kansas and Missouri, Tuesday. He reports fine rains in all the country visited by him, says the Indian Territory cattle are doing well and will soon be fat. Mr. French is now prepared to make liberal advances to Texas cattle or sheep feeders and will be glad to correspond with those wanting financial assistance in that line.

George L. Abbott, who represents Godair, Harding & Co., at San Angelo, was in the city Tuesday.

Sam Davidson of Henrietta, one of the most successful merchants and cattle dealers in the state, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

J. C. Lea writes from Coleman and says they are having splendid rains in that section, and that everything will soon look fine.

Dink Chisholm, a prominent cattle feeder and dealer of Terrell, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Chisholm is on the market for several hundred feeders.

E. Bryan of Hubbard City, was in Fort Worth Tuesday en route to his Greer county ranch. Mr. Bryan is one of the solid, substantial stockmen of Central Texas.

A. B. Robertson of Colorado City came down from his Indian Territory pasture Tuesday and spent Wednesday in the city. He left the following evening for St. Louis.

W. F. Evans, a cattleman of Post Oak, Jack county, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Evans reports fine seasons, good grass and fat cattle in his part of the "moral vineyard."

D. D. Swearingen of Quanah, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Swearingen reports fairly good rains in the country tributary to Quanah, but says there are yet a few less fortunate localities that are still needing more rain.

J. J. Ellard, a well-to-do sheepman of Colorado City, was in Fort Worth yesterday. Mr. Ellard says his 6000 sheep are in fine condition and the sheep business generally in his locality is in a prosperous condition.

M. Sansom, president of the First national bank of Alvarado, and one of the principal cattle dealers and feeders of that locality, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Sansom reports everything in a flourishing condition round about Alvarado.

L. R. Hastings of Gregory, Cooley & Co. of Chicago, arrived in the city Tuesday night direct from his Hockley county ranch. He says he has had an abundance of rain on his range, grass fine, cattle doing well and sorghum crop was never better.

Col. C. C. Slaughter, the well known ranchman of Dallas, was in Fort Worth Monday en route to Vernon where he goes as a state witness in some prosecutions that are being pushed vigorously against certain parties by the cattlemen's association.

R. A. (Doc) Riddels, a prominent cattle feeder of Alvarado, was in the city Thursday. Mr. Riddels thinks the recent advance in the price of cotton seed will deter quite a number of feeders from feeding as many cattle as would otherwise have been fed in his locality.

C. C. Hammond, an old-time cattleman of Crockett county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday, en route to his pasture in the Indian Territory. Mr. Hammond says the drouth in Crockett county has been entirely broken, plenty of rain having recently fallen all over the county.

M. B. Pulliam of San Angelo, one of the most successful and best posted cattlemen in Southwest Texas, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Pulliam reports abundant rains in Tom Green county, and says the grass is now better than it has been for several years. Mr. Pulliam also says there are fifty per cent. less cattle in the section of country referred to than were there two years ago.

## BELMONT COLLEGE

For : Young : Ladies,

WEST END, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Strictly non-sectarian. Twelve distinct departments in the hands of trained specialists. Magnificent Park of Sixteen acres. Steam heat, gas and filtered cistern water. A health record absolutely unbroken. Work thorough. Exceptional advantages in music. For terms, Catalogue, or information, address, during summer,

PROF. FRANCIS P. ELLIOTT,  
Belmont College, Nashville, Tenn.

(Limit 100 Boarders.)

HENRY MICHELL.

GEORGE MICHELL.

## HENRY MICHELL &amp; BRO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

O. Perry from the long "S" ranch, in Borden county, was in Fort Worth Tuesday en route to his old home in Wise county. This is Mr. Perry's first visit to the interior of the state for four years. The change will be quite a treat and no doubt immensely enjoyed.

E. D. Carver of Henrietta, who never tires when talking the merits of the live stock commission firm of Cassedy Bros. & Co., of St. Louis, was in the city Wednesday night. Mr. Carver is one of the hardest workers and most successful solicitors in the business.

Captain R. A. Smith of Ballinger, Tex., in a private letter to the editor of the JOURNAL, says: "Have had in forty-eight hours, more rain, I think, than has fallen in a year previously; the ground is thoroughly soaked, water holes all full and with favorable conditions for the next two months, we will have good winter range."

J. C. Fallansbee, part owner and manager of the immense ranch formerly owned by Senator Hearst of California and situated in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, passed through Fort Worth Monday, en route to New York. Mr. Fallansbee says his range is in fine condition and cattle fat. He recently sold 4000 fine beeves for the Mexico market.

J. M. Day of Austin, who owns a large cattle ranch in the Panhandle and who also owns and conducts the best hotel in Texas, the "Driskill," of Austin, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. "Doc" has always been a successful cattleman and has proved himself equal to the occasion as proprietor of Texas' best hotel.

J. W. Knox, the well known cattle dealer of Jacksboro, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Knox says Jack county has better crops, more and better grass than for several years. He regards the outlook as encouraging indeed. The "free state of Jack" is, according to Mr. Knox, again on top with both feet in the stirrups.

L. Kirby Purdom of Fort Sill, I. T., was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Purdom can furnish good pasturage in the Comanche reservation for 2500 steer cattle. Those wanting the privilege of one of the best ranges in the entire country will consult their interest by corresponding with or seeing Mr. Purdom.

J. P. White of Roswell, N. M., part owner and manager of the Littlefield ranch, in the eastern part of the above named territory, was in Fort Worth Tuesday en route to Eureka, Kans., where he has a lot of cows on pasture. Mr. White says his range and all the adjoining plains country has had plenty of rain, but in certain localities on the Pecos river the country is still dry.

Winfield Scott, the Fort Worth cattleman, came down from his pasture in the Indian Territory a few days ago and is now in the city. Mr. Scott has shipped several thousand steers to market recently, but still has some five or six thousand extra good ones on his range. Mr. Scott is one of the largest and most successful operators in the state.

## Walden's Texas Business College

AUSTIN AND FORT WORTH.

THE GREAT PRACTICAL TRAINING SCHOOLS OF THE SOUTH.

Educates young men and women for business and profit. Course of study embraces Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy and English. Teachers, course of study and equipments unsurpassed. 700 pupils will attend these popular schools next year. Call at the college or write for beautifully illustrated catalogue. Boarding Department. Address, L. R. WALDEN, Pres., Austin; C. E. WALDEN, Principal, Fort Worth.

## Ontario : Veterinary : College,

Temperance Street,

Toronto, Canada.

Most complete veterinary college in America. Session begins October 19; fees moderate. ANDREW SMITH, F. R. C. V. S. Principal.

J. B. Rhea of Strawn, Tex., an extensive dealer in cattle, is in the city, and says the cattle and grass are in fine condition.

W. L. Gatlin of Abilene came in from the Indian Territory Thursday. His cattle in the Territory are, he says, doing splendidly.

Berry Gatewood, the well known Ennis cattle feeder and dealer was in the city Thursday. Mr. Gatewood will feed 700 cattle this fall.

K. D. Orr, a prosperous cattle feeder of Terrell, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Orr wants several hundred good feeding steers.

W. A. Briggs, the Waxahachie cattle feeder, was in Fort Worth yesterday. Mr. Briggs will feed several hundred cattle during the coming winter.

D. M. Morris, live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific, came in from the Panhandle Wednesday. He reports everything in good condition in the Panhandle country.

W. E. Cobb of Wichita Falls, who owns a ranch near Dundee, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Cobb says they have not yet had enough rain on his range; cattle, however, are doing fairly well.

Felix Mann of Menard county, Tex., one of the successful dealers of Texas, is in the city, and reports good rains throughout Southwest Texas, and cattle in good condition.

Willis T. and Walter P. Stewart of Lost Valley, Jack county, were in the city yesterday. These gentlemen have recently shipped several hundred steers to Kansas City from their Indian Territory pasture.

J. D. Houston, the Gonzales cattleman came in from his Pecos ranch Monday. Mr. Houston is transferring 4000 stock cattle from his Pecos range to the Burk Burnett pasture in the Comanche reservation. This change was made necessary on account of the long and continued drouth in the Pecos country. Recently, however, good rains have fallen and Mr. Houston thinks the cattle left on his Pecos range will now do well.

W. W. Dale of Burnet, Tex., under date of August 31, in a private letter



to the editor of the JOURNAL, says it is still raining in Burnet county, and that everything is in fine fix. Quite a lot of hogs have been shipped from that section to feed in the corn country below. Burnett and Llano counties ship annually between 8000 and 15,000 hogs to market, which are fattened on mast, and as there is no mast now, it is necessary to ship to where there is corn.

Hon. Charles Davis of El Paso, who has large cattle interests in New Mexico, Texas, the Indian Territory and the Mexican republic, went west from Fort Worth this morning.

John Harris of Colorado City, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Harris says abundant rain has fallen on his Pecos ranch and the Seven rivers country and that the entire Staked Plains has recently been blessed with good soaking, old-fashioned rains. Mr. Harris' range on the Pecos some fifty or sixty miles above Pecos city, had not until recently had a good rain for four or five years. He now thinks the drouth entirely broken and that the living skeletons through that section will soon make good beef.

A. T. Atwater of St. Louis, secretary of the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., who have live stock commission houses at Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, is in Fort Worth. Mr. Atwater will spend several weeks in Texas in the interest of his company. This firm, which is one of the oldest and most reliable, and ranks among the best in the business, is now prepared to make liberal advances to Texas friends. Good responsible parties desiring to feed cattle or sheep during the coming winter can obtain all reasonable financial assistance by calling on or addressing Mr. Atwater or his company.

Col. D. W. Marmaduke of Sweet Springs, Mo., who has spent several weeks in Texas in the interest of the Marmaduke Military Institute of above named place will return home via the Missouri, Kansas and Texas next Monday morning. The colonel will carry with him about thirty bright Texas boys, who will attend the Marmaduke Military Institute during the coming year. This is without doubt one of the best educational institutions in the United States. Texas parents having boys to educate can not do better than send them to the Marmaduke Military Institute, Sweet Springs, Mo. Catalogues and full information will be sent on application to the institute at above address.

**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.

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**LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

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**MARKET REPORTS.**

BY WIRE.

**CHICAGO.**

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 1, 1892.

The Chicago market opened on Monday with 21,000 cattle, 8600 of which were Texans. Common cattle declined 10 cents at the beginning of the week, while good ones sold at steady prices. The receipts of Texans on Monday were the largest on record, a large percentage of which were cows. As is usual the receipts declined very materially on Tuesday, amounting on that day to only 6000, among which were 1500 Texans. The market on that day was steady on all grades and 10 cents higher on good ones. On Wednesday the receipts were 15,000 with a steady strong market. The receipts to-day were again about 15,000, and resulted in a decline of from 10 to 15 cents.

Best Texas grass steers are selling at from \$3 to \$3.25; fair to medium steers at from \$2.50 to \$2.75; best cows from \$2 to \$2.25; fair to medium cows \$1.75 to \$1.90; common and canners' stuff \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000 head; shipments, 5500. Rough and common, \$4.60 @4.80; mixed, \$5.00@5.15; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$5.20@5.30; light, \$4.80@5.00; grassers, \$4.50@4.60. Market opened lower and closed steady to stronger.

Sheep—Receipts, 7000 head; shipments, 1500. Natives, \$3 60@5 50; fed Texans, \$4.40@4.45; Westerns, \$4.40 @4.50; lambs, \$4.50@6.00. The market is steady.

**ST. LOUIS.**

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., Sept. 1, 1892.

Receipts of cattle so far this week has been as follows: Monday, 3800; Tuesday, 5162; Wednesday, 4700; today, (Thursday) 3400.

The market has ruled fairly steady throughout the week, but is slower and weak to-day. Top Texas steers are selling at from \$3 00 to \$3 25; bulk of sales at from \$2 60 to \$2 85, while half fat steers are selling as low as \$2 25.

Top Texas cows are bringing from \$2 to \$2.10; good cows, \$1.75 to \$2; rough and half fat cows, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Hog receipts, 2600 head; shipments, 2400; heavy, \$5 00@5 20; packing, 4 60 @5 10; light, \$4 90@5 10. Market 10c lower.

Sheep receipts, 2400 head; shipments,

1600; native muttons, \$3 00@4 40; Texans, \$2 50@4 00. Market 25c lower.

**KANSAS CITY.**

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. Sept. 1, 1892.

Receipts of cattle to-day, 6500. Market 5c lower. The supply of Texas cattle has been unusually large this week, while the quantity has not been up to the demand. Notwithstanding the heavy receipts and inferior quality of the cattle the market has held up fairly well throughout the week, to-day's decline being the first material indication of weakness. Texas grass steers could be good enough to bring \$3.25 on to-day's market, the best being offered, however, are selling at and around \$3. Bulk of sales are being made at from \$2.65 to \$2.85. Best cows, \$1.90 to \$2.10; bulk of cows at from \$1.60 to \$1.90; canners and thin stuff at from \$1.15 to \$1.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 3400 head; shipments, 400. All grades, \$3 00@5 00; bulk, \$4 50@5 00. Market 15@25c lower.

Sheep—Receipts, 300 head, shipments, none. Market quiet and unchanged.

**St. Louis Wool.**

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—Wool receipts, 23,000 pounds; shipments, 82,000. No change in the market. Sales slow and light.

**Galveston Wool.**

GALVESTON, TEX., Sept. 1.—Receipts to-day:

		Sacks.			
		COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.			
		This	This	This	Last
		day.	week.	season.	season.
Receipts.....	5,405	15,280	5,405	15,199	
Shipments.....	194,827			16,032	
Sales.....					
Stock.....	223,000			1,214,262	

Grade	This day.		Yesterday.	
	Spring, twelve months' clip	Yester-day.	Spring, twelve months' clip	Yester-day.
Fine.....	18 @19 1/4	18 @19 1/2	18 @19 1/4	18 @19 1/2
Medium.....	18 1/4 @20 1/2	18 1/2 @20 1/2	18 1/4 @20 1/2	18 1/2 @20 1/2
Spring, six & eight months				
Fine.....	16 1/2 @17 1/2	16 1/2 @17 1/2	16 1/2 @17 1/2	16 1/2 @17 1/2
Medium.....	17 1/2 @18 1/2	17 1/2 @18 1/2	17 1/2 @18 1/2	17 1/2 @18 1/2
Mexican improved.....	12 @14 1/2	12 @14 1/2	12 @14 1/2	12 @14 1/2
Mexican carpet.....	11 @13	11 @13	11 @13	11 @13

**Chicago Horse Market.**

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, says: "The near approach of September brought back a great many of the old-time buyers who have been absent during the summer months, and these gave the market the appearance of its old-time activity. The demand has been general with quite a fair demand for streeters and draft horses. The trade in these has practically only commenced, and we anticipate the largest



**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.

fall business in them of any year in the history of the yards. Good smooth chunks always find ready sale at good prices. The trade in range horses has been on a rather limited scale, but there have been a great many inquirers, both of those who want to buy and also the ranchers who have them to sell. These two elements can't long keep apart, and this market offers every advantage for the successful handling between now and December 1 of 5000 head at better prices than can be commanded anywhere else.

**SUMMARY OF PRICES.**

Draft horses, 1600 lbs.....	\$ 85@225
Chunks, 1450 lbs.....	135@170
Express horses, 1400 lbs.....	165@200
Streeters.....	100@115
Drivers.....	125@175
Range horses, 1000 lbs, 3 to 4 years old, unbroken.....	40
Range horses, 1000 lbs, 3 to 4 years old, halter broken....	45@ 50
Range horses, 1000 lbs, 3 to 4 years old, harness broken..	60@ 80

**Street's Western Stable Car Line.**

The Pioneer Car Company of Texas.

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**Walden's Texas Business College, Austin and Fort Worth.**

These are the great practical training schools of the South, schools that all Texas look upon with pride. The course of study is in touch with the living demands of the age. They prepare young men and women for the active duties of life, giving the training in those things that make them independent and self-sustaining.

The curriculum embraces a thorough and practical course in business training, shorthand and typewriting, telegraphy and English. The methods are thorough, equipments complete, and, with an investment of only \$80 for board, tuition and stationery, a young gentleman or lady can secure an education that will be of lifetime benefit.

It is estimated that over 700 pupils will attend these popular schools this year. Look to your interest and write for their beautifully illustrated catalogue.

**Land and Cattle.**

Parties wishing to buy or sell land in large bodies or cattle in lots of not less than 500 head, are requested to correspond with the TEXAS LAND & LIVE STOCK AGENCY, Room 54, Hurley Building Fort Worth, Texas

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MARKET REPORTS BY MAIL OR TELEGRAPH FURNISHED PROMPTLY ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED AND GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.

KANSAS CITY, MO.



**POULTRY.**

□ Generally the longer a hen lays the less vitality the eggs will possess.

When the fowls have a good range there is usually better health and more eggs.

It is not a good plan to allow the hens to do too much scratching in the manure pile.

**False Impressions About Capons.**

I want to urge all the poultry growers of the country, no matter where they may be located or what breed or kind of chickens they are raising; to caponize their cockerels or at least those not needed for breeding purposes. Don't push the subject from you with the expression that it does not interest you that you know nothing about it or let the idea take possession of your thoughts it is something difficult to do and entirely out of your line. That is no way to get ahead in this world or to get the most profit out of your business. It does interest you and there is nothing connected with poultry that so directly affects the income to be derived from same, so much as whether the person makes it a practice to raise capons or not. To come down to figures it makes just the difference of whether he shall sell a cockerel for a certain sum, or by making a capon of him receive in its place more than double the price at no extra expense except the five minute's time it takes to perform the very simple operation that any boy ten years old is capable of doing.

These are plain facts that cannot be denied or disputed. Don't that affect your interests? Ain't it directly in the line of your interests and isn't it business to try and obtain \$2 in the place of \$1 from the same source, especially when not attended with any increase of expense in so doing? Isn't it worth while to give the matter a little (yes, a good deal) of attention?

Supposing you know nothing of caponizing, what of that? You didn't know much about anything you now do until you picked it up and gave it attention and made an effort did you?

How do you know it is a difficult thing to caponize a chicken if you never tried? You have heard it said that it was and you take this "say so" to be a fact.

You cannot trace such a statement to any reliable authority on the subject and it is utterly without a speck of truth for a foundation.

But supposing it was a difficult thing to do, what of that? Haven't you learned and don't you perform some work every day that was difficult for you to learn how, and is still difficult for you to perform? Of course you have and do. Admit for a moment that it is difficult to caponize a chicken, is not the extra profit of nearly a dollar a head, sufficient inducement for you to make some effort to do the work and make this gain to your income. I should say so. But no such obstacle stands in your way. It is not a difficult thing to caponize and all statements to the contrary are made by those who never tried and are based entirely upon supposition and false impressions; with the proper facilities and going at the work in the proper way it is about as simple and easy a work to do as is usually found on a farm.

I have hundreds of letters from people located all over the country who write me they were perfectly successful the first time they attempted the work, and found it a much more simple thing to do than they even imagined.

Don't let these "humbug" and "bug-hum" stories, have any impression upon you, but go to work and make capons of your cockerels and help supply the many markets that need and want them.

Any of your readers are at liberty to write me for any information about caponizing.  
GEORGE Q. DOW.

**DAIRY.**

Clover hay is better than timothy for the cows

Do not expect cows to get more out of the feed than there is in it.

While it may not pay you to build a silo now it will pay to look into it.

Properly managed there is no branch of farming that pays better than dairying.

Good cows are made from heifer calves and their making largely depends upon their owner.

When those who are making bad butter find that it does not pay, a goodly number of them will make a change to something else.

In the making of good butter there should be plenty of time to do everything just right and generally when there is not time you are not making good butter.

Have convenient gates. Allowing cows to jump over a few bars or a few rails will be to start to learn them to jump fences a little later.

If a silo is to be built in time for fall filling the work must be pushed now as the building should be ready whenever the corn is ripe to cut.

A good dairy cow must not only give a good yield of rich milk but must give it at a comparatively light expense.

The fertility of the land may be drawn out in milk production as rapidly as by growing grain crops if proper care is not taken for its maintenance.

Dairy stock may be improved by increasing the feed by better care, by selection and above all, by careful breeding, all are essential, but the latter the most so.

In the dairy it is the amount of milk a cow gives in a year that fixes her value, rather than for two or three months when she is at her best.

If one cow will give as much milk and make as much butter and cheese as two more common cows it will be more economical to pay two prices for the one cow.

Whenever the milk is skimmed the cans should be emptied and cleaned and thoroughly scalded out so as to be in readiness for the next milking.

It is very important to use only the best quality of salt. Any kind of salt that will not all dissolve in the butter is not fit to use. The best place to salt is in the churn.

The digestive power of animals differ and feeding each cow in the herd alike may result in giving an insufficient quantity to some and much more than is necessary to others.

When 10 cents a pound is all that a poor grade of butter will bring, the same original material manufactured with skill will readily bring from 20 to 40 cents a pound, thus greatly improving the profits from the cows.

All of the conditions of milk when set in pans should be the same as when set in cans. Keep in a dark, well-ventilated room free from dust and all foul odors and as near 60 degrees as possible. Light cans.

Butter may be marketed or it can be allowed to market itself. If the latter is done it will be very necessary to have a very first-class article, and generally the maker should have a good representative to back it.

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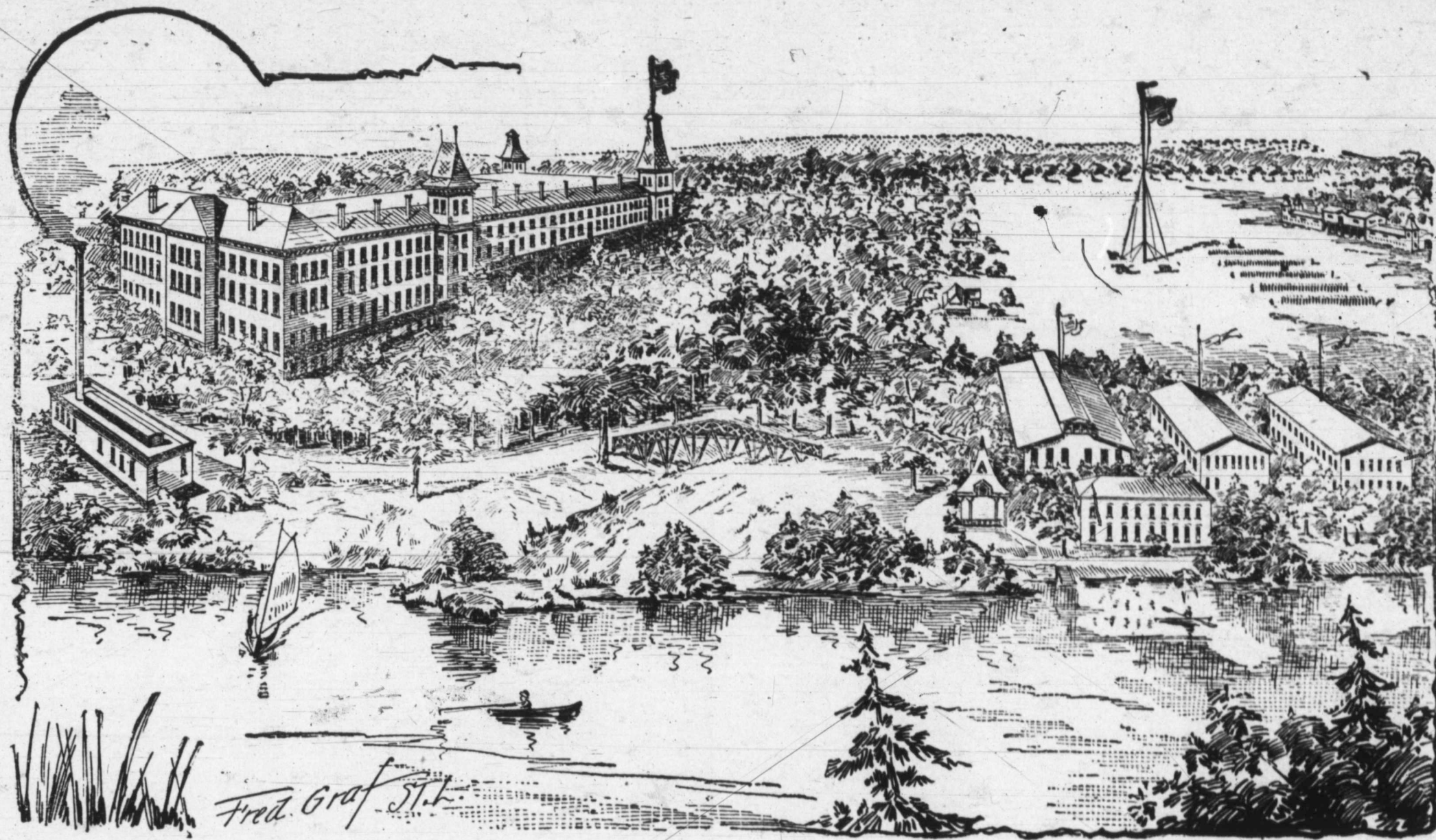
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[Extract from Report of War Department of Capt. J. M. Lee, 9th Infantry, assistant to Inspector General, dated June 8, 1892.]

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(Signed)

J. M. LEE.  
Captain 9th Infantry.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

## NON-CITIZEN AGAIN.

An Interesting Letter Treating on the B. I. T., Its People, Laws, Customs, Etc.—Plenty of Rains and Good Ranges There.

ARDMORE, I. T. Aug. 24, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Heavy rains through the western part of the Indian Territory in the last few days proved a blessing to the farmers and stockmen. Water was getting scarce and the range near good water was giving way. All water holes are now full, and stock can take new range that before the rain was too far from water. This Territory will have plenty of fat beef to ship in November. A number of stockmen have told your correspondent that they intended to ship to market this fall everything that gets fat, provided it will net them \$6 per head.

One prominent stockman of this Nation who has been feeding cattle and selling his yearlings tells me that he has shipped his calves and will ship his cows this fall. He says breeding yearlings to sell does not pay; it takes two cows, on an average, to raise one calf, so he has to keep four cows to get one steer-calf, as "half the blamed things are heifers, and he has no sale for them in the future." He will buy steer yearlings in Texas; says the Texans will sell steer yearling and eat the heifer one.

With your permission I will reply through the columns of your valuable paper to the many letters of inquiry that I have received from people in Texas and Louisiana about the Indian country. First, I will say that the Indian country referred to by these seeking information from me, I think, from the tenor of their letters, is intended to embrace all the country west of Arkansas and north of Texas, as was originally set aside to the Indians by the treaty of Rabbit creek in Mississippi, made in the year 1825, when all of this country was a howling wilderness long before any one now living here was a man and long before our beloved Sam Houston ever made his home among the redmen. (By the way, I was on the spot last week where the cabin stood in which Governor Houston lived while among these people.) As is well known to all readers the country first set apart to the Indians embraced all the country west of Arkansas to the 100th degree of longitude and north of Red river to what is now the southern boundary of Kansas. On this vast domain what is now known as the five civilized tribes of Indians was settled by the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creeks, Cherokee and Seminole tribes of Indians, who by solemn treaty agreed to forever afterwards live at peace with themselves, the United States and all civilized mankind. Be it said to their honor that they have sacredly obeyed that compact to the letter. How near the United States has lived up to that obligation let history tell. As it would take a book of a thousand pages to give a history of this country and these people from that day to this I shall not attempt anything of the kind, but will content myself with writing up in a short way the Chickasaw nation, its location, its climate, its soil, its laws, applicable to the white man, or non-citizen as he is called here.

The Chickasaw Nation was by the treaty of August, 1855, made at Donkville, (old Fort Towson, the first fort built by the United States west of the Arkansas river), in the Indian Territory, made to embrace all the country

north of Red river, beginning at a point on Red river north of what is now Denison, Tex., at the mouth of Allen bayou, thence due north to the South Canadian river, thence up said river to where the 100th meridian crosses said Canadian river, thence south to where the 100th meridian crosses Red river, thence down Red river to beginning. It is about 100 miles east and west and about 125 miles north and south. The Arbuckle range of mountains crosses it from east to west near the center; the waters from south of this range flows in a south-easterly direction into Red river, that from the north flows in a north-eastern course into the Canadian. With the exception of the mountains, which is about one-fourth of the whole area of the Nation, the land is high prairie with valleys bordering the streams. Almost the whole of it is good tillable land, as productive as the best lands of Tarrant and Dallas counties, being much easier cultivated because it does not stick to the plow. A steel plow will brighten from use in land that produces annually from fifty to seventy-five bushels of corn per acre.

The country is much better for corn or any kind of grain than North Texas. There seems to be something in the soil adapted to corn that makes land yield sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, while we in Texas would be satisfied to get forty to sixty bushels from land that looks to be fully as good, if not better.

Cotton does not yield as much per acre as the good lands of North Texas. One reason for this is that the weed grows too rank and does not fruit sufficient along the Washita valley, and south of the Arbuckle range. The rainfall is greater and more regular than in Texas. Everything that grows in North Texas grows here. Gardens do not burn up so bad as there. Wheat makes on an average of twenty bushels per acre, though some farms along the Washita and its tributaries have averaged this year fifty bushels, though this is an uncommon yield. The same land could be set down for about thirty bushels annually. You must remember that the Washita valley cannot be surpassed in fertility in the whole United States. You may also remember that this valley does not embrace more than about one-eighth of the Chickasaw Nation.

I am asked how land titles are acquired.

There is no such thing as land titles here as is known in the states. The land is patented by the United States to the Indians and is held by them in common. No one has a right to dispose of this land. In fact, the Indians have a law on their statute book which makes it an offense punishable by death for any Indian to sell any of the public domain, and I should say from my observation here that the Indians will rigidly enforce that law. A habit of leasing has grown up among the people, although there is no law for it. Upon the contrary there is a law positively forbidding the leasing of any land for more than one year at a time. Taking advantage of the Indian's anxiety to get a good farm opened up, white men have gone ahead and made contracts to put in farms for the use of the land, some five, some six and as high as twelve years, hoping that if any change in the status of the Indian came up that they would be protected. Farms of 500 and 600 acres are quite common, while there are several of 5000 acres.

In most instances the improvement made in these so-called leases amounts to nothing more than making a post and wire fence and turning the soil, possibly building a fifty-dollar cabin. In reality the land does not cost the farmer over 5 cents per acre per annum, should he carry out his contract in good faith with his Indian landlord. No other people in the world would lease their lands on such favorable terms. Neither would these do so if the land was owned individually, but this seems to be a grab game in which both sides are grabbing. No taxes are

paid here. The United States supports her own courts, while the Indian government manages to pay expenses by collecting what is called a permit tax; that is, each non-citizen eighteen years of age residing in the Nation is required to pay to the Nation \$5 per annum for the permission to live in the Territory. Quite cheap, I should say, though there are plenty of scalawags here who refuse to pay that small sum, and never do pay until the Indian militia calls on them to pay or leave the Nation. In that event they generally pay or go to Texas and increase the Third party majority. There are two separate and distinct governments here and three separate and distinct courts, neither of which have concurrent jurisdiction.

The Chickasaw people (about 7000 souls) have a constitutional government almost an exact copy of the Texas constitution of 1845. They have a code of laws governing their people, only they do not pretend to try to enforce their laws against non-citizens; that is, they govern Indians by blood and adoption only — they let the white man severely alone. Their government gives satisfaction to the tribe, which is all they care for. The United States has two courts. One is a criminal court, which is a part of the Eastern district of Texas. All felony cases are tried in this court, and are returnable before the United States court at Paris, Tex., his honor Judge Bryant presiding. This court has jurisdiction over all United States citizens in this Nation and over Indians when the offense is committed on a United States citizen or against his property. Commissioners of that court are located at convenient places in the Territory to see that the laws are rigidly enforced. There is also a United States court for the Indian Territory with a judge, clerk and marshal. They are appointed by the president, and hold their office for four years. This court was created by an act of congress in April, 1889. It has jurisdiction of all civil matters and criminal jurisdiction over all misdemeanors. Neither of the United States courts take jurisdiction over any Indian unless a non-citizen is one of the parties to the suit.

The country is about as quiet as Texas. One would be surprised to see so little crime committed where the population is so heterogenous. No one here knows when congress will see fit to make a change in the management of the Indian affairs. Most people are satisfied with the present state of things and do not wish a change.

I could go on writing about this Nation and the five civilized tribes of Indians for a day and the smallest part would be told. Possibly I may write again.

NON-CITIZEN.

## Omaha Letter.

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA,  
August 27, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

Receipts of all kinds have been rather liberal all week. Compared with last week and one year ago they make a very favorable showing. The record is as follows:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
This week.....	13,670	28,977	5,780
Week previous.....	9,141	24,321	1,861
One year ago.....	10,597	15,959	8,880

Notwithstanding an increase in supplies, compared with last week of nearly 5000 head of cattle, there has been little noticeable changes in values either one way or the other. The bulk of this increase in receipts have been native cattle as the range season is hardly open yet, and this increase is the more remarkable, and at the same time gratifying from the fact that a year ago supplies were almost entirely Western cattle. The ranges will not get fairly started till some time next month, and then from all indications previous records are in danger of being broken.

With a continued scarcity of ripe beef steers prices on these grades have been well maintained, in fact have scored some advance. The big bulk of the

offerings have been common and inferior stuff and prices have rather shaded downward, though not in any very marked degree. The warmed up cattle, not good enough for beef and too good for feeders, have been having a hard time of it all week. Butchers' stock and cannery have been in rather liberal supply, nearly 50 per cent of the offerings being made up of cows and mixed stock. Naturally prices have eased off somewhat, although toward the close of the week there was some improvement.

In the stocker and feeder line a marked improvement was noticeable. There has been a more general demand from the country and the rather liberal supplies have been kept pretty well cleared up from day to day. It is now morally certain that a good share of the corn crop this year will be soft, so that in order to realize on this im-merchantable grain farmers will be compelled to feed it. This general demand has advanced values on the more desirable grades of feeders 10@15c. Common and inferior grades are still selling at rather low prices, as feeders are learning that in this advanced age it hardly pays to put good grain into poor cattle.

The following table shows the current range of prices.

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs.....	\$4.75@5.00
Choice steers, 1150 to 1400 lbs.....	4.30@4.75
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1150 lbs. ...	3.75@4.25
Grass steers, 880 to 1200 lbs.....	3.00@3.75
Fair to good Western steers.....	2.50@3.80
Fair to good Texas steers.....	2.25@3.50
Good to choice corn-fed cows.....	2.25@3.25
Common to medium cows.....	1.00@3.25
Good to choice native feeders.....	2.75@3.10
Fair to medium native feeders.....	2.25@2.75
Bulls, oxen and stags.....	1.50@3.50
Veal calves.....	3.50@4.75

Hogs have been on the down grade all week. Prices are 50 cents lower than a week ago. Eastern shipping orders have fallen off. Provisions have broken badly and with continued liberal receipts a decline was inevitable. Sales to-day were at from \$4.75 to \$5, the bulk at from \$4.85 to \$4.90.

Sheep have been coming forward freely and while the movement has been free and the demand good, in sympathy with other markets, prices have declined about 10 cents on all grades. Good muttons are still wanted, and with a scarcity in the country, no permanent decline is possible. The following table shows the range of prices paid for sheep:

Fair to good natives.....	\$3.75@4.50
Fair to good Westerns.....	3.50@4.50
Common and stock sheep.....	2.50@3.50
Good to choice lambs (40 to 90 lbs) ...	4.50@5.50

BRUCE MCCULLOCH.

## Pecos Pointers.

PECOS, TEX., Aug. 30, 1892.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:

The rains continue and cattle prospects are as good as could be after so long a drought. Most of the stock in this vicinity will be shipped or driven out this fall.

Eleven hundred were shipped yesterday by the "N. A." ranch, being too poor to drive.

The grazing lands west of the Pecos river will all be in pastures in less than two years, and this will force the breeding up of stock in this section, as long horns do not pay.

The mountain region northwest of Pecos has also had plenty of rain.

J. J. I.

## Seven Millions of Buffaloes.

"Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost" is a text that seems to commend itself to economic science. In the race for material wealth, the world is learning that almost nothing need be wasted. Even the garbage and sewerage of a great city has uses now. On the prairies of the west the buffaloes have been almost exterminated. But their usefulness is by no means ended. Their bones are being gathered and shipped eastward, where they are converted into fertilizers. From the single station of Minot, in North Dakota, there were shipped last year, so far, 2775 tons of bones. The entire shipments from the west in the last six years are estimated to represent 7,000,000 buffaloes.



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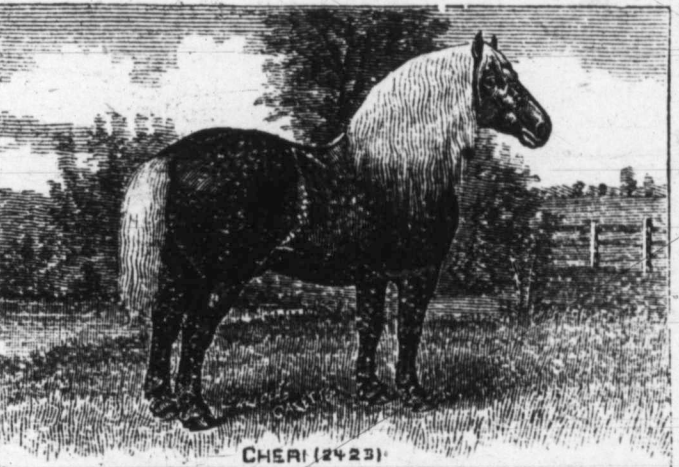
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All classes of steer cattle and spayed heifers from two years old up for sale at all times on the Paloduro Ranch in Armstrong county. "J-A" brand. Address

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Also yearling Hereford bulls for sale in lots to suit purchaser.

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I have for sale twenty-five head of half-breed Cleveland bay mares and fillies, none over five years old, all bays, with black points and well broken to drive. This is the best lot of brood mares in the state. I will sell cheap, singly or all together. Address

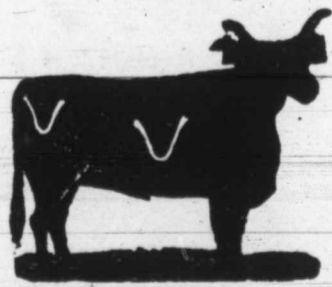
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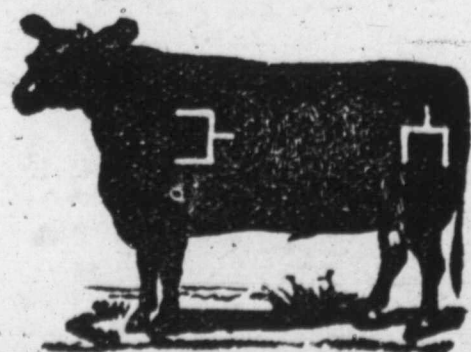
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Have for sale two-year-old and yearling steers and heifers of their own raising, got by Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, in the straight Spur mark and brand. Horses branded triangle on left hip.

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**At a Bargain, Imported Cleveland Bay Stallion.**

The Imported Cleveland Bay Stallion, Crusader No. 198. This horse is a grand individual, 16 1/2 hands high, solid color, black points, fine mane and tail. He was brought to Texas at a cost of \$3000; is just in his prime and has proven himself a sure foal getter; he has colts from Texas mares that have sold at from \$200 to \$500. For further information address

JOHN L. CAMPBELL, Bonham, Tex.

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Sixty-five head of good Texas brood mares, all bred to imported Percheron horse and premium jack. Twenty-five half breed Percheron colts. Will sell all or part of them. Also 100 head of mules from one to four years old. Address,

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**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, Handley, Tex.

**Southdown Sheep For Sale.**

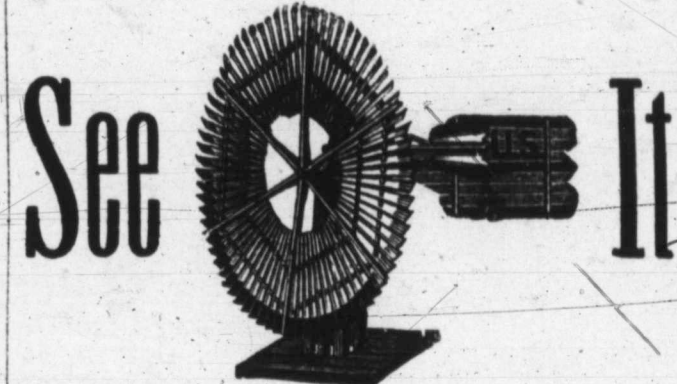
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HORSE POWERS, tread or sweep. PUMPING JACKS, best in market. Feed Cutters, Pear Cutters, Iron pipe, Well Casing, Engines, Farm Pumps, Ranch Pumps, Hose, Belting, Brass Goods, Tanks, Well Drilling Machines, Grinding Machines.

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Active agents wanted in every county in the state.

**Sunday Excursions.**

Commencing Sunday, July 31st, and continuing during the year, the Texas and Pacific railway will inaugurate the sale of Sunday excursion tickets at rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip between local points on its line east of Fort Worth. The tickets will be sold to all points east of Fort Worth and within 100 miles from selling station and will be good going and returning on Sunday only. The ticket agent knows all about it. Ask him or address

GASTON MESLIER, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Dallas, Tex.

**STEERS FOR SALE.**

**The Texas Land and Live Stock Agency**

Rooms 54 and 55 Hurley Building,

FORT WORTH.

TEXAS.

Offer among others the following lots of steers for sale:

**FEEDING STEERS.**

JACK AND YOUNG COUNTIES.

2500 well bred, good, smooth three and four year-old steers. Will run about one-third four years old, all on ranch and principally in one mark and brand. These cattle are in fine flesh, and is the best lot of steers south of the quarantine line. Price \$30 per head with privilege of 10 per cent. cut back.

PALO PINTO COUNTY.

700 three and four year old; 30 per cent. four years old, well selected, good, smooth cattle, in fine condition. A first-class lot of feeding steers. Price \$18.00.

HASKELL COUNTY.

500 head of four and five year old steers, Haskell county raised, smooth, well turned cattle, in fine condition. Price \$20.00 per head.

MEDINA COUNTY.

1200 head of four and five year old steers, all in one mark and brand; price \$16. 1000 head of three year old steers, all in one straight mark and brand. Price \$12.00.

COLEMAN COUNTY.

500 head of three and four year old steers, all smooth cattle, in splendid condition. Price \$15 for three year old, and \$17.50 for four year old.

STONEWALL COUNTY.

500 head of good three and four year old steers, all raised in Stonewall county; a well grown, first-class lot of cattle. Price \$20.

BOSQUE COUNTY.

500 head of good three and four year old steers. Will be sold in lots of 100 and over. Delivered f. o. b. cars at \$2.25 per hundred pounds.

CALLAHAN COUNTY.

200 head of three and four year old, Callahan county raised, steers—smooth, gentle cattle, in excellent condition. Price \$16.

**TWO-YEAR-OLD STEERS.**

BROWN COUNTY.

2000 good, smooth, two years old, all raised in this and adjoining counties. Will be delivered on board the cars in lots of 1000, or over at \$11 per head.

MEDINA COUNTY.

2000 two year-old steers, all in one straight mark and brand. Price \$9.00.

COLEMAN COUNTY.

1000 head 1/2 and 3/4 bred, short horned, all in one mark and brand. One of the best herds of cattle in the state. Price \$12.00

BOSQUE COUNTY.

900 two year old; an extra good well selecte stock. Well fed all winter, and in exceeding fine condition. Price \$11.00. Also another lot of 600 of the same class, quality, and price.

WHARTON COUNTY.

1000 head of smooth two year old steers, all in one mark and brand. Price \$8.50.

CALLAHAN COUNTY.

1000 head of smooth two year old steers, a raised in this county. Price \$11.00.

COMANCHE COUNTY.

1000 head of smooth two year old steers, an average of this county. Price \$9.50.

**YEARLING STEERS.**

COLEMAN COUNTY.

1600 half-breed steers, all good colors, one mark and brand; one of the best lot of yearlings in Texas. Price \$8.

MEDINA COUNTY.

1000 yearling steers; price \$5. 2000 extra good yearling steers, all in one mark and brand. Price \$6.

COMANCHE COUNTY.

1000 good Comanche county yearling steers. Price \$7.00.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

500 steer yearlings, all good, gentle, smooth cattle. Price \$6.75.

WHARTON COUNTY.

1000 good, smooth yearlings, all in one mark and brand. Price \$6.00.

CALLAHAN COUNTY.

1000 good, smooth yearling steers. Price \$7.50.

We also have a large list of mixed bunches of stock cattle, and can always supply buyers at bottom figures with any number or class of cattle they may want. Those having cattle for sale will find that we can be of material aid to them in securing purchasers. We make no charge except where sale is made to customer furnished by us; in that event our commissions are 25 cents per head, which is paid by the seller. Correspondence from buyers and sellers solicited.

TEXAS LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY, Fort Worth, Texas.



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,  
20,000 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 better prices at this market than any other, owing to the scarcity of this class, and by the market ruling on better cattle.

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  
**UNION - STOCK - YARDS,**  
Chicago, Illinois.

Largest and Best Live Stock Market in the World.

The wire system of all the railroads in the West centers here; the capacity of the yards, facilities for unloading, feeding, reshipping, or for sale of stock are unlimited; the quality of feed and accommodations are unsurpassed at any place in the world; the greatest city of packing houses in the country is located here; buyers from all parts of the East, West, North and South, and all foreign countries are always to be found here, making this the best market in the world. Our horse market is the wonder and admiration of the universe.

Look at following receipts of stock for year 1891:

Cattle	3,250,359
Hogs	8,600,805
Sheep	2,153,537
Calves	205,383
Horses	94,396
Total number of cars received during year	304,706
Total valuation of all live stock	\$239,434,777

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

**STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.**

N. THAYER,  
President.

JOHN B. SHERMAN,  
Vice Pres't and Gen'l Mgr.

JAS. H. ASHBY,  
General Supt.

GEO. T. WILLIAMS,  
Sec'y and Treasurer.

J. C. DENISON,  
Asst. Sec'y and Asst. Treas.

**HORSES** J. S. COOPER,  
CORNER - BARN, - UNION - STOCK - YARDS,  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The largest and only strictly Commission Dealer in Horses in the United States. Commencing the 15th of April and every month throughout the year will hold special extensively advertised sales of

**Western Range Horses.**

REFERENCES:  
NATIONAL LIVE STOCK BANK, CHICAGO, ILL.  
CHICAGO NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, ILL.

Write for Particulars.

**WELL SUPPLIES** All Kinds, Water, Gas, Oil.  
Mining, Ditching, Pumping, Wind & Steam Mach'y. Encyclopedia 25c.  
The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill.  
11-13 S. CANAL ST., CHICAGO, ILL. Branch Houses  
ELM STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS.

**PILES** Remedy Free. INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days. Never returns; no purge; no salve; no suppository. A victim tried in vain every remedy has discovered a simple cure, which he will mail to his fellow sufferers. Address J. R. REEVES, Box 2290, New York City, N. Y.

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	217,560	17,677	17,481		
Sold to Shippers	355,625	585,330	42,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

C. F. MORSE,  
General Manager,  
H. P. CHILD,  
Ass't Gen'l Mang'r.

E. E. RICHARDSON,  
Secretary and Treasurer,  
E. RUST,  
Superintendent.

The "CHANCELLOR" BREWSTER SIDE BAR BUGGY

Absolutely the BEST BUGGY for the money ever placed on the market.



Has No. 1 machine buffed full leather top and back curtain. A great improvement over the old style. Brewster fastener on back stays, Rubber Storm Apron, silver plated joints, silver plated bead around boot, silver plated Seat Handles, silver plated Dash Rail, silver plated Hub Bands, Seven Patent Wheels bolted between every spoke, furnished with our patent fifth wheel, by which king bolt does not pass through the axle. In workmanship and finish it can not be duplicated in the market and supplies a long felt want for a full trimmed buggy at a moderate price. Write for Special Price. We carry over 500 Vehicles in stock of all kinds, and are Headquarters for Harness. We also carry a full stock of HAY PRESSES, BALING TIES, SWEEP AND SULKY RAKES, MOWERS, THRESHERS, TRACTION ENGINES, SORGHUM MILLS AND EVAPORATORS. WRITE US FOR YOUR WANTS. Address **PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.**

**CLEARING SALE**

—OF—

**Furniture.**

In order to make room for new goods we will offer special inducements to those who will buy for the next thirty days.

Give us a trial and be convinced. We have a complete line in all its branches.

**FAKES & CO.,**

Fort Worth and Dallas, Tex.