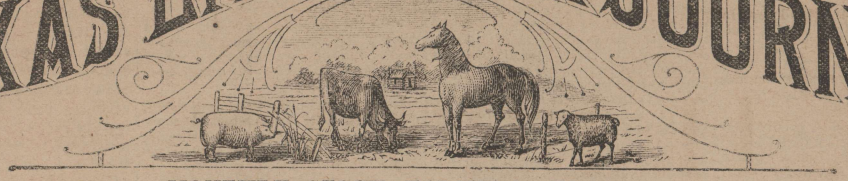
TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



MONTHLY STOCK FARMERS' EDITION.

VOL. VII. FORT WORTH, JANUARY, 1887. NUMBER. 5

THE STOCK LAW QUESTION.

Views of Texas Stockmen as to a Herd Law—The Vote For and Against It.

Being satisfied that a change in the laws relating to the public school lands of Texas would be made by the legislature that assembles this month, the STOCK JOURNAL has endeavored to get from the stockmen of the state a brief showing of their views on a matter in which they are vitally interested. They represent the largest indstry in the state, next to that of the agriculturist, with which, indeed, they are so closely allied that it is difficult to say where the one ends and the other begins; their views are, therefore, entitled to decent consideration at the hands of the legislature. To give them an opportunity to make themselves heard, the STOCK JOURNAL addressed 1000 circular letters, of which the following is a copy, to 1000 stockmen of the state, both large and small, in every part of the state:

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL,
FORT WORTH, Dec. 1, 1886.

DEAR SIR—At the approaching session of the legislature it is probable some important changes will be made in the land laws of the state. Letters received at this office seem to indicate a growing feeling among stockmen in favor of a herd law. The LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, wishing to obtain the views of every stockman and stock farmer in Texas, addresses this letter to them, asking that they will favor the inclosed postal card with prompt attention. The answers obtained will be published in the January number of the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, and the views expressed therein cannot but have a strong effect on land legislation.

The postal cards require only a simple "yes" or "no," but if you wish to explain your views more fully, we will be glad to have you do so.

Respectfully,

THE STOCK JOURNAL PUB. CO.

Accompanying this circular was a postal card, printed as follows:

"1. Do you favor a general herd law?
2. Do you favor a local option herd law?"

A great many answers came in response to this request, and the vote is given below. Most of the replies contained a simple "yes" or "no," with no signature to show who the writer was; of this class only the vote can be given. Others who signed their names only are published with their votes. Still others append remarks explanatory of their views, which are also published. The whole makes a symposium of interesting reading to stockmen, and it should be instructive to our legislators.

The replies show a majority against a herd law of any kind. Of those counted in favor of a herd law, many favor a general law, but are opposed to local option, while others who are favorable to a local option law are hostile to a general law. Others still would be satisfied with any kind of herd law.

We believe the few hundred votes recorded are fairly representative of the feeling of the stock interests of Texas, which is evidently not friendly to the enactment of a herd law in any form.

HOW THE VOTE STANDS.

Against any herd law,	376
For general herd law	168
For local option herd law	43

THE REPLIES.

I am not in favor of any herd law, either general or local, but do not say that I am right and others wrong.—W. W. Treadwell, Abbott.

No. The stock law may suit the West, but not here, and I will do all in my power against it.—J. M. Clements, Coperas Cove.

In favor of local option herd law. We are all pasture men in this locality; no outside range to dispute.—Wheeler, Lynham & Co., Waco.

No. Persons having exclusive use of public lands should pay rent. Actual settlers on public lands should be encouraged and protected.—E. J. McConnell, Aledo.

We want no herd law of any kind here, from the fact that half of our lands are fit for nothing except for grazing purposes.—S. L. McCasland, Center City.

I can say for myself and every other stockman in this section of the country that we are against anything in the way of a herd law, or in other words a law to ruin the stock interest of Texas and enrich the land grabbers by fencing their land by class laws. Their lands were not fenced when they obtained them. If they want the stock kept off their land let them fence their land, and that will end this talk about a herd law. I have been in Texas since 1846. I have land outside of my fence, and when I want a herd law I will fence around my land, and then I will have a herd law that is at my own expense. The stock business is badly crippled by class legislation, such as the lease law and other such laws as I could mention. When a herd law is passed in Texas the small stockman will be compelled to sell his stock to some capitalist who is able to fence them inside his large tract of land, and the result of it is that the moneyed men will own all the stock at such prices as they wish to set on stock. The land shark is benefited by a large price in land, and it is certain that such a law would greatly enhance the price of outside land and would have a tendency to reduce the price of the smaller farms. For instance, I have a section of school land under fence and half of it in cultivation, the other in grass, and the railroad has the section joining. Now, you fence his by law and you have given his the same advantages that my section has, except that he has his all in grass. Now it is certain that his being fenced by law has the same advantages that mine has as to value. Now, I suggest that if the land shark wants his land fenced, let him do as I have done, and fence it, and he and I are then on an equal footing. In fact I think the land sharks are rather greedy to ask the state to give them land, and some of them have their land exempt from taxation, and then ask the state to fence it for them. I am against the lease law and also against the herd law, and all other laws that have a tendency to class legislation.—A. R. Fancher, Hillsboro.

No. I am in favor of leasing the lands, and if parties do not fence let it be public domain.—E. B. Harrold, Fort Worth.

No. Because it is contrary to all stock interest in Texas.—D. L. Middleton, Abilene.

Yes. Repeal all lease laws, give us a general herd law, and fence-cutting and stock-stealing will be largely evils of the past; if not a general, an efficient local option herd law will do.—W. C. Kinsolving, Gatesville.

Emphatically no. There can no benefits accrue in a herd law, except and save to a multitude of land-grabber non-residents, who desire to force their lands on the market at high prices.—Rio Cattle Co. by A. P. Moore, general manager, Sweetwater.

Yes—local option. Each section knows its own interests best.—J. A. Arbuckle, Dallas.

Yes. I think a general herd law will be beneficial to every stockman in the state. There was a time when free grass paid, but that time has passed. I am a native Texan.—Lee Rubarth, Gatesville.

No. I am not in favor of any kind of a herd law. Being a native I cannot see any use of it. If a farm is not worth fencing it is not worth having.—Jno. S. Morton, Buckner.

I don't think a herd law would be for the best interest of the country, unless it would be a small portion of the Northwest Panhandle.—G. T. Reynolds, Albany.

No. A general herd law will take the stock out of small men's hands and put it in capitalists' hands. As far as local option is concerned, we are trying it now, and there is more whisky sold in this county than before, and the county and state lose the tax.—J. H. Bryson, Comanche.

No. The time has not yet come, but it may come some day in the future.—J. W. Graham, Gatesville.

I do not favor either, but would rather have a local option law if any.—P. K. Barkley, Dublin.

Yes; because men drive their stock on my grass and they have no grass. Two-thirds are in favor of it.—H. C. Switzer, Comanche.

No, sir, I do not favor a herd law, but on the contrary, free grass and no lease law.—W. E. Mayes, Cottonwood.

No. We are not in favor of a local option herd law in this section, for we don't need it. If a herd law at all, let it be local.—R. T. Willingham.

No. I believe that any semblance of a herd law is contrary to the fundamental principles of a free government, contrary to public policy and would be ruinous to Texas.—Jasper McCoy, Baird.

No. I am in favor of free grass. When Texas ceases to be a free grass and stock country she is no more. The fencing up of the western districts has revealed that fact.—W. L. West, Joshua.

I think a general herd law preferable in the interest of the homeless and the future of the stock business in the state.—J. McFadin, Circleville.

General herd law. I think that every man should take care of his own. A man should not be obliged to pay out as much money as his land cost to keep his neighbors off.—H. C. Mills.

No. A herd law would entail as much injustice on the small stockman and farmer as the present lease law. It would be all for the benefit of the bullionaire.—J. L. L. McCall, Weatherford.

No. I cannot find any person in this county that is in favor of any kind of a herd law.—H. B. White, Meridian.

We favor amendment of lease law so as to protect lessee from trespass, and from his landlord (the state), and setting apart portions of the country for the farmer which should not be leased at all but subject to sale.—Unsigned, Colorado.

In my opinion stock will be inclosed in a few years without legislation, and that will be much better than to pass a herd law at the present time, which would be detrimental to small stockmen.—R. P. Rice, Hamilton.

If the state or individual want their grass protected let them fence it. It would ruin a poor man to have to herd his stock. I have more land than stock.—J. A. Creager, Vernon.

This county (Bell) I think would be in favor of the local option herd law.—J. L. Gray, Temple.

I think the state lands should be leased for a series of years, not subject to sale; believe the state lands ought to be sold, not in large bodies, and to citizens of the U. S.—I. W. Earnest, San Marcos.

Favor no herd or lease law of any kind. Want free grass for all.—Wm. Hittson, Mineral Wells.

No, because I think it extremely detrimental to the citizens of the state of Texas at large at the present time.—M. O. Lynn, Palo Pinto.

Local option herd law. Our interests being diversified, a general herd law might be a hardship on many. Let each district have such a law as best meets its interest.—T. H. Alexander, Boonville.

Yes I do favor a general herd law, and hope it may become a law.—J. S. Reynolds, Albany.

I favor the "Terrell bill." It seems to me a general herd law would place stockmen at the mercy of land men and affect the price of cattle unfavorably.—C. Mendel, Taylor.

I am ready and willing for the passage of a general herd law, but not

THE CLIP.

The prospect for wool continues good.

The "golden fleece" of Texas is the yolky Merino wool that brings from 20 to 25 cents per pound, Texas soil and all. It is pure gold with a little "black waxy" mixed in.

Richard Morgan of Jack county writes that sheep are doing finely and the range is fairly good. The people of Jack did not put up much feed, so the flocks are at the mercy of the winter.

George W. West, writing from Paul's Valley, I. T., says that he has had 3300 extra good muttons on feed for the last 60 days. Anyone wanting to buy good mutton might see Mr. West.

There is not enough change in the wool interest to make a note of. The condition of foreign markets is every way encouraging, and the prospect continues better for sheepmen than anyone anticipated a few months ago.

Mr. C. P. Bailey of San Jose, Cal., the veteran goat breeder, writes that on Oct. 20 as an experiment he had shorn sixty-six selected Angora wethers, and the average fleece obtained was five lbs. Mr. Bailey regards the clip as very satisfactory.

Reports from sheepmen from almost every section of Southern Texas agree in giving encouraging prospects for the winter and spring. The wool will be good and losses few, and nothing wanting but a continuation of good prices for wool.

The receipts of home grown wool at the Boston market are close upon seventy thousand bags short of the receipts last year to date, and this represents fully fifteen million pounds. Other markets are receiving less wool than usual.

U. S. Economist:—From all domestic markets we learn that wool is firmly held, and the large attendance and great interest manifested in the London sales make all owners firm and confident in their holdings. We know of no signs of weakness anywhere, if anything, we think more confidence is felt by all.

Mr. R. R. Moore of Wytheville, Va., called on the JOURNAL when in town a few days since. Mr. Moore is interested in sheep, using Southdown and Oxford Down rams on the common mountain sheep. Mr. Moore produces each year a crop of lambs that weigh 75 pounds at four months, and net him about five cents per pound at home. He says that in Virginia and Georgia mutton sheep pay more money than any other class of stock. Mr. Moore contemplates settling in Texas.

U. S. Economist:—The clip of the United States is said to be thirty-three million pounds short, and you can judge how short it is yourself. That wool here does not respond to prices abroad is a most singular occurrence, but demonstrates clearly to us the lack of unity and the poor policy which guide the fraternity. It is crude, to say the least. The mill owner and the wool dealer pay the farmer cash for earth and burs and grease, and borrowing that cash at high interest sometimes, the latter sell that wool on 60 days, if not 90 or more, and after that not infrequently has to extend the time. Aside from this there is no well established classification and no rules that compel the seller to squeeze out the water, much less the earth, if not something worse, which is imbedded in the staple, and hence a system which is so whimsical, crude and unstable cannot be sound or safe, and be subject to whimsical ways and be guided by fits and starts, always at the wrong season. Mark our words, if the spring season will not open in Texas and California if not Michigan and Ohio at prices that will make buyers open their eyes in astonishment. This is what interests us now most, and not what the ruling prices are at the Colonial wool sales, as there is no possibility of obtaining any supplies from there at present, nor in the immediate future either.

SALES AND TRANSFERS.

Jno. S. Powell & Co. sold to Homer Smoot of Roanoke, Texas, one good 15 hand jack for $500.

The sheep are still thriving in Texas and many flocks are in better condition than in last July.

Messrs. Lyles & Parmer sold at Austin 30 head of Jersey heifers at prices ranging from $50 to $90 per head.

J. C. McFarland sold a pair of his fine Angora kids to Wallick, the cattle king, for $75, who will exhibit them at Chicago.

W. W. Mullins sold a stallion of the Leviathan and Redbuck stock to Luis Zaguirre of Roma, Starr county, for 00.

Abbot & Davis of Fort Davis sold 1800 head of stock cattle to the Rio Bravo Land and Cattle company for $10.35 a head.

Hord & Redmon sold a car-load of work mules, 13 1-2 to 14 hands high, to W. P. Killebrew of Eddy, Texas, for $45 and $50 per head.

Dock Grounds has sold his ranch near the Davis mountains, on the Pecos river, and 3000 head of cattle to Cooksey & Clayton, of Sweetwater, for $60,000.

W. H. Featherston of San Marcial, New Mexico, purchased 1000 acres of land in Clay county for $5000. It is a well watered tract and nicely improved.

The San Angelo Standard notes the purchase of 600 head of stock cattle by Walter Harris from Will McLane, for $9 per head. The cattle range in Concho county.

Messrs. Polk Bros. of Fort Worth sold to W. J. Boaz 27 feeding steers at 2 cents, shipped in by L. J. Richards. The firm also sold 20 cows to a local butcher at $11 per head.

W. H. Jennings, Jr., drove 100 head of feeders to Austin this week, which he sold to Dr. Oatman for $18 a head. They are said to have been fine animals, averaging about 925 lbs.

Capt. J. H. Polk of the firm of Polk Bros. sold at Austin a car-load of Jersey heifers at prices from $50 to $75. The heifers were brought in from Tennessee and sold at auction.

Corpus Christi correspondent of San Antonio Express:—Cattle sales to-day: Yearlings for home market, per head, $6.50; calves, seven and eight months old, $5; dry cows, fat, $15.

Uvalde News:—Mr. J. J. H. Patterson was the purchaser of the 250 head of stock cattle sold last Saturday at sheriff sale as the property of Mr. J. H. Bunton, at $5.55 per head around.

Mr. A. G. Walker of Smithfield, Tarrant county, sold a lot of ewes at $1.45 per head. He also sold a lot of muttons at 2½ cents to Dallas butchers and has 250 choice muttons still on feed.

San Angelo Standard:—S. A. Ingham of Taylor county, through Davidson Bros., sold 1000 ewes to Marshal Von Schauer, Monday, for $1500. Mr. Schauer will place them on his new ranch, purchased last week from W. E. Murphey.

W. A. Pettus of Goliad county sold about 750 2-year-old and 250 1-year-old heifers to W. C. Gardiner of Arizona to be delivered at Pettus station, on the San Antonio & Aransas Pass railroad, by the 20th of December, at $7 and $10 per head.

W. W. Jones of Bee county sold his 26,000-acre pasture, five miles north of Beeville, to Chas. Glenn of Waco for $4.50 per acre. Mr. Glenn will open a stock farm, devoting his attention to fine mules and other high grade stock.

Las Animas (Col.) Leader:—A Denver gentleman named Shinglehaitz, connected with the Wendling Cattle company, is said to have made a bargain for 3,000 Texas steers, mostly two-year-olds, for $10 round. This is considerably the best bargain of the year.

Captain Sam Hatcher of Fort Worth sold to the Ellis county Land and Cattle company 138 steers, 850 pounds average, and for Messrs. Bud and Jno. Daggett 260 steers, 823 pounds average, all at 2 cents. The steers go on corn and cotton seed.

Messrs. Jesse Carpenter of Decatur and H. C. Clark of Dallas recently purchased the W cross brand of cattle, located in Knox county, consisting of 3500 stock cattle and 50 head of cow-ponies, all for the sum total of $38,000, the former buying ¼ and the latter ¾ of the stock.

A GOOD LAND PURCHASE.—A. F. Truitt of Fort Worth and J. G. Truitt, cashier of the La Grange National Bank, La Grange, Ga., purchased of C. H. Earnest of Colorado City the Taylor county school lands, 17,712 acres. The lands are situated in Dawson county, and are a magnificent property.

Messrs. Jno. S. Andrews & Co. of Fort Worth sold 22 horses and mares to Mr. Wm Baldwin of Tennessee for $650; also two of the Maupin saddle colts to Job J. Smith of Grandview for $150, and two Hereford grade bulls to Mr. Hendricks of Hamilton county for $140.

A. S. Nicholson sold to Jot J. Smyth of Grandview, for C. B. Daggett, 130 head, for Tandy Bros. 120 head, for Bill Neal 75 head, for Liverman Bros. 50 head and for himself 30 head, 405 in all, price paid 2@2½ cents per pound. Mr. Smyth is one of the feeders favoring Fort Worth as a market. He is putting up a long string of good cattle.

New Era, Marfa, Texas:—Humphris & Co. sold on the 14th inst. 1700 culled ewes at $1.25 per head to Fremoire & Co., to be delivered on January 1 at Humphris & Co.'s ranch. They are very fat, and are to be driven to the mines at the Sierra Mojado to be slaughtered.—Thos. G. Hendricks recently sold 1600 head of sheep to B. C. Hendricks for the sum of $2,400.—Bishop & Gillette have recently sold 800 head of stock cattle, located in this and Erath counties, for $10,000.

Messrs. Mabry & Crawford of the Phœnix Land and Cattle company were in town going to Austin to settle up matters in connection with their sale to Ike T. Pryor and Messrs. Reeter, Thompson & Montgomery. It will be remembered that the cattle of the Phœnix company were sold at $50 per head for calves all other cattle being thrown in. The calf tally is now complete and the number 3,218 is supposed to represent 12,872 head of cattle. The calf crop was short and man who know the stock estimate the whole number at 16,000, which is as much as saying that the advantage in the count was in favor of the purchasers.

Saddles Cheaper Than Ever.

A stockman called at Tackabery's saddle and harness house, Weatherford street, Fort Worth, and before purchasing a saddle, said "Now that you obtained the premium at Dallas for the best saddle, I presume you have put up the price." "No" says W. J. Tackabery, "we have put down the price and we can sell the best saddles cheaper than ever. We buy goods in large quantities and for cash, we employ the best workmen in the state, we turn out a very large amount of work. We sell saddles and harness so that we can sell again. Prices are lower now than ever before. We make small profits but keep turning the money over. Saddles cost half the money they did in 1882, and the stock is better." The Tackabery saddle is ordered by mail from every state in the Union, and from all the territories. The Texas saddle is the best in the world and the Tackabery is the best Texas saddle. Address W. J. Tackabery, manager, Fort Worth, and ask for prices and photos of saddles. All goods guaranteed.

Pure Ingredients.

The widespread popularity of Silver Loaf baking powder is due to the strength and purity of the ingredients that enter into its composition, and repeated chemical tests place it side by side with the most popular brands in the market and show it the peer of any powder yet offered the public. The manufacturer asks only a trial with other brands, and is willing to abide the result.

A Nice Lot of Devons.

At Polks' Stock Yards, Fort Worth, there can be found a nice lot of Devon cattle—yearling bulls, sixteen in number. Everyone of these bulls is recorded in the Devon Register, and they are a very neat uniform lot. The Devon is a very hardy animal, will graze close and is a good rustler in summer and winter. Stockmen should visit the yards and see this stock.

A FINE Florida Tonic!

—o—

Mr. FOSTER S. CHAPMAN,

One of the landmarks of the Georgia Drug trade, now of Orlando, Florida, writes:

"I can hardly select a single case of the many to whom I have sold Guinn's Pioneer Blood Renewer, but what have been satisfied; and I find it the best remedy for all Skin Diseases I have ever sold, and a Fine Florida Tonic.

"FOSTER S. CHAPMAN,"
"Orlando, Fla."

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A SUPERB FLESH PRODUCER AND TONIC!

Guinn's Pioneer Blood Renewer

Cures all Blood and Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Old Sores. A perfect Spring Medicine. If not in your market, it will be forwarded on receipt of price. Small bottles, $1.00; large, $1.75. Essay on Blood and Skin disease mailed free.

MACON MEDICINE CO., Macon, Ga.



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For the cure of Scrofula, Syphilis, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, Malaria, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood, Skin or Scalp.

ROSADALIS Cures Scrofula.
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ROSADALIS is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is an excellent BLOOD PURIFIER.

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A TRUE TEST.



"Repeated chemical tests" have placed first one brand of baking powders then another at the head of the list, but the most satisfactory test of all is that of the practical housewife who uses Silver Loaf and never fails to make light and wholesome bread. She cannot be imposed upon, and the powder peddler who attempts to palm off something else on her as a better grade of goods will have reason to believe that he has missed his calling

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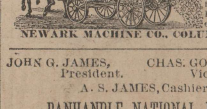
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The popular saddle and harness manufacturer of Fort Worth, Texas. Mail orders a specialty. Received the first and only premium for Best Make of Texas Stock Saddle at the great Dallas State Fair.

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Manure Pulverizer & Spreaders
SOLD THE FIRST YEAR.



It is the only Spreader that can be attached to Farm Wagons. It spreads Fertilizers, Lime and Ashes perfectly. Send for Circular and Price Lists. Mailed Free. Address

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Paid Up Capital, - - - - $100,000.00
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A conservative banking business done in all its branches. Accounts, collections and correspondence solicited. Special attention to all Panhandle business. Nearest bank to Mobeetie, Clarendon, Vernon, Margaret, Seymour, Archer, and all Panhandle points.

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LANDS AND LOANS.

Money to lend on good farms and fenced ranches, or a term of years, at reasonable rates. Good property in city or country bought, sold or exchanged for property in other states. Buyers found for a limited amount of Panhandle lands if offered cheap.

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714 Congress Avenue, Austin, Texas.

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SOMMERVILLE & CHASE,

Loan Agents and Ranch Brokers.

We will loan money in any sum desired on first-class real estate security, from three to five years time. We also buy vendors' lein notes.

508 MAIN STREET, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Notice

Is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the February term, 1887, of our commissioners' court for the sale and for the lease of the Menard county school lands; said lands being situated in Crockett county, Texas, the commissioners' court reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

A. B. WYATT.
December 6, 1886. County Judge,
Menardville, Texas.

Mortgage Loans

We arrange Loans for a term of years on

GOOD PASTURES AND FARMS.

For further information apply to

Shattuck & Hoffman,

NEW ORLEANS,

Or to S. KERR, 21 Soledad Street., Up-Stairs,
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709 Main Street.
DALLAS - - - TEXAS.

THOROUGH BRED,



Trotting Bred and Percheron Horses (acclimated) also Pure Bred Duroc Jersey Hogs and Plymouth Rock Chickens for sale

BRELSFORD & SONS,
Eastland, Texas.

SHORTHORNS & HAMBLETONIANS



Fifteen Hambletonian stallion colts from New York mares, sired by Dictator Jr. He by Dictator sire Jay-Eye-See and Phallas. These colts are one to three years old and raised in Parker county.



Thirty high grade yearling and two-year-old Shorthorn bulls, Texas raised from Registered sires and selected dams. Prices reasonable.

J. B. BOWNE,
Weatherford, Tex.

CATTLE RANCH FOR SALE.



About 70,000 acres solid, in southern part of Panhandle, north of the quarantine line. Fine grass and protection, well watered, all under first-class fence. About 5000 head well graded (mostly she) cattle, with horses and good ranch out-fit. Apply to

LITTLEJOHN & MARTIN,
205 Main St., Ft, Worth.

Pedigreed Stallions For Sale.



LAMAR.

Sired by Almont Bellfounder, he by Almont sire of Westmont, record 2:01¾, and twenty-five others in 2:30 and under; dam, Dolly, by Black Morgan Almont Bellfounder. Lamar is five years old.

ODD FELLOW.

Sired by Buckthorn 2197, he by Hero of Thorndale, by Thorndale, 2:22, by Alexander Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; dam, Mary P., by Henry Mambrino. Odd Fellow is three years old.

TOM HAL.

Sired by Messenger; dam, Belle Gilson, by old Tom Hal. Tom Hal is four years old.

These stallions are well broke to drive, and all show fast gaits. They have been in this state over one year.

THOMAS WITTEN,

Livery and Sale stable, corner Third and Throckmorton streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

Bulls and Heifers.



I have for sale, at prices to suit the times, one car of sixteen-months grade Hereford bulls. Some nice heifers of the same kind. Address

P. J. McKINNEY,
Centralia, Mo.

CATTLEMEN,

Who desire to invest money where it will pay a larger dividend than any cattle ranch in America, with every dollar secured by real estate, should address

ILLINOIS COAL, LAND and CATTLE CO.,
Lebanon, Illinois.

BONHAM LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE:

30 head of good work mules,
23 l ead of good yearling mules.
3 head of good work horses.
4 head of fine mares.
1 fine jack.
1 full-blood Durham bull, 6 years old.
6 half-blood Durham bulls, 1 year old.
2 seven-eighths-blood Durham bulls, 1 year old.
2 beef cows.

S. B. HOWARD,
Bonham, Fannin County, Texas.

STOCK BREEDERS.

ROCK BLUFF STOCK FARM

F. D. MARSHALL, Proprietor,
DENISON, TEXAS.

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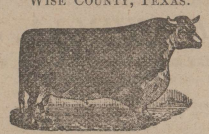
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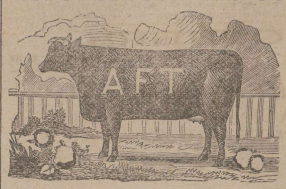
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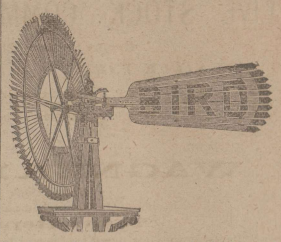
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1880.

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SEPTEMBER 13, 1884.

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TO STOCKMEN GENERALLY.

It is a well-known fact that the pastures which have been so recently built in Texas, contain cattle belonging to everybody.

Certain large blocks of land, containing in many cases half a county, are fenced, and all the stock that happened to be on the ground are also inclosed. Since these pastures were built, there has not been displayed much of a disposition to have the pastures rounded up when the general work is done. Unless these inclosures can be worked when the general work is done there is no possibility for the average cowman to get his own out of these pastures.

It would require a regiment of men to attend all the little private hunts, set at various times and never advertised.

There must be stock for everybody in these pastures, and hence everyone ought to be anxious to have thorough work done in them as well as upon the open range.

This can only be accomplished by having the pastures worked when the general work is ordered, and let them be as thoroughly worked as the outside, with all embargoes brushed away.

Give every man a chance to cut out his cattle and get what rightfully belongs to him.

Let no man owning an inclosure say to his neighbor on the outside. You cannot come on to my ground and get your cattle. On the contrary, show an earnest desire to have the sunlight shine in, and do away with any possible cloud resting upon your premises. Let there be the largest latitude shown stockmen generally, for getting what is legitimately theirs. Our stock meetings can afford to take this matter in hand, and deal generously and honestly for all classes of stock owners.

For this purpose associations are formed, and we hope the spring meeting held at Colorado will so economize the labor as to order the pastures worked at the same time and with the same forces that are employed on the general work.

A LIVE STOCK POOL.

Mr. E. M. McGillin of Cleveland, Ohio, has sent the STOCK JOURNAL a circular detailing a plan of his invention for the advantage of the cattle interests. The circular is too long for us to publish, but a synopsis of it can be given that will enable the Texas stockmen to understand its design.

Mr. McGillin says he is the president of two cattle companies, that own over 40,000 head of cattle. It will be readily understood, therefore, that he is personally interested in the scheme for upholding the cattle business. His plan is, concisely stated, the formation of a giant pool that shall include and control every cattle breeder in the United States, organized and operated as a monopoly, upon the same principle as the Western Union Telegraph company, the Standard Oil company, and other monopolies that are the outgrowth of the consolidation of smaller competing companies. A few of the details may be described in the author's own words:

"There are in the United States at least twenty million cattle known as range cattle; the cattle owned on farms are double as many more. I believe in having every farmer in the United States join with us. Let the Cattle Growers' association of the United States be formed, with a capital of one hundred millions, in one million shares of $100 each. Let each cattleman take one share for every twenty head of cattle he owns, payable in five equal annual payments, commencing with July 1, 1887, secured by first mortgage on his cattle, with six per cent. interest, such payment to be taken out of his beef sales; this would leave one-fifth to be paid every year. The advance in the price of cattle would be double the amount paid for stock, and he would have the best paying stock in America for nothing. The company should be formed on the most solid foundation; directors should be practical, rich, energetic, influential cattlemen of unquestionable honor. On these cattle mortgages any amount of money, as wanted, can be raised, up to the entire amount. The entire cattle interest of America should be arranged as in the U. S. statistics. The company should know every beef steer available in every county in this country. Stockyards, slaughter-houses, refrigerators, etc., should be built at necessary points. The question of range rights, and the number of cattle each man should keep on each range, will be settled; the best class of cattle for certain sections will be furnished. In fact, everything from the time the calf is dropped until it is in the consumers' basket, will be regulated by the company. The company should own or control every butcher's shop in the United States, no matter how insignificant. The company should only sell stock to actual cattle owners, and then only according to the number of cattle he owns. Suppose a man has twenty thousand head and only reports ten thousand head, the company only enter ten thousand head on their books, and in case of a dull market or over-production, he is only permitted to ship on a basis of ten thousand cattle. Supposing he only has ten thousand and reports twenty thousand his ten thousand is ample security for our mortgage on twenty thousand. In a few words, my plan is to pool the entire cattle interests of America. Let each owner give a mortgage of $5 for each animal he owns, and leave it to this pool to decide how, when and where his cattle shall be shipped and sold. Let no cattle be shipped or sold at any price, or any terms except to this company. Remember, the great railroads, with hundreds of millions of capital, cannot get along without pooling issues. How can we?"

The first question to be asked is, Will it work? There are many objections to be seen that will prevent the consolidation of the entire cattle-growing interests of the country, and we do not think the plan a practicable one in its present form, but it may lead thinking men to the formation of some plan that will give relief to the burdened stock growers.

THE WEST ST. LOUIS YARDS.

Mr. T. T. D. Andrews of the firm of Jno. S. Andrews & Co. returned from an extended stay at St. Louis. While there he thoroughly investigated the subject of the proposed new yards, and his report in substance is that by July 1st, 1887, the new yards will be inviting the consignment of live stock, and be able to give good assurance to stockmen of a strong and permanent market.

In the first place we learn that the stock subscription list is filling rapidly and that sufficient stock is subscribed to safely count on the balance. St. Louis and New York capitalists who are interested in stock raising have put up very large amounts and Colorado and New Mexico stockmen have taken considerable stock. The company is incorporated, lands purchased, railroads have signified a willingness to facilitate matters both in connection with the Western haul and transportation to the seaboard. The consequence is that the utmost confidence is placed in the movement and it can be considered as accomplished.

Stockmen who are desirous of identifying themselves with these yards can address T. T. D. Andrews, Fort Worth, Tex., or E. L. Marston, 404 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and either gentleman will give the necessary information. We understand that the projectors desire to identify the stock interests with the yards as closely as possible, that the stockmen knowing the inside management may know also that their interests are carefully studied in every particular. The projectors will not issue a general call for stockmen to take stock in the enterprise but announce that the books are open for stockmen's subscriptions. If they desire to become stockholders in the yards the opportunity is offered. It is an offer that should not be lightly passed over.

What the projectors do earnestly ask is that the stockmen and shippers will give the yards good encouragement by shipments of stock when the yards are prepared for business.

It is understood that by the date of opening the yards the packing plant in the vicinity of St. Louis will be largely increased and that the local demand of St. Louis will be increased by cutting off outside importations of dressed beef. The local butchers favor the new enterprise as it saves the transportation of cattle back to St. Louis after sale at the National yards, and they are anxious for the change that saves time and money for them.

The success of this enterprise being largely dependent on the Eastern railroads, the statement that the managers of roads running East from St. Louis to the seaboard have promised to assist the enterprise is of itself a guarantee that the advantage held by St. Louis in the matter of freights from the South and Western ranges shall not be counterbalanced by an East line pool. Texas stockmen want the yards established and every facility and advantage centered there, so that the sale of stock will not be entirely dependent on one market's quotations.

A SNARE AND DELUSION.

Some months ago the STOCK JOURNAL called the attention of the railroads to the importance of quicker transportation to the markets of the North, and shortly on the heels of it came a circular letter notifying the public that when train-loads of stock could be made up at any point along the S. A. & A. P. or the M. P. railroads, they would be put through on express schedule. This was highly gratifying to those interested, and the STOCK JOURNAL took pleasure in giving gratuitous publicity to the same. But, like the double-deck business, it has been found to be a snare and delusion. The latter was more glaring than the former, because the former put up the charge on double decks to cover the increased number of sheep or hogs, while there has really been no attempt to keep the promise to put on express stock trains.

Mr. G. W. Fulton, Jr., superintendent of the Coleman-Fulton Pasture company, informs the STOCK JOURNAL man that he has shipped some 125 carloads of beeves to St. Louis and Chicago since the publication of said circular letter, and always by train-loads, and that but upon one occasion only have they gone through on express time, and that was when he met in this city the operating officials of the road and reminded them of their promises, which secured the delivery of that train-load in St. Louis in four days from its loading in his pasture at Mesquital, on the S. A. & A. P. in San Patricio county; but on every other occasion the time has been from six to eight days.

This is a matter of greater importance to stockmen than at first thought appears on its face. Stock will shrink from the time they leave the pasture till they are sold at the stock yards, when they are sold by weight, and every pound lost takes that much from the price of the animal. Therefore quick railroad time is quite an item to the shipper, and if possible the date of delivery should be required of the railroad company on its transportation contract.

THE POOL EXTORTION.

Chicago is evidently beginning to take some steps to counteract the movement in favor of the St. Louis stock yards. The excessive rate on live stock and dressed meat east is not any fault of Chicago, as the same rates prevail from St. Louis, under the pool arrangement; yet the Chicago live stock exchange is taking a lively interest in getting the pool rates cut down, as the following resolutions will show:

Whereas, The pool of railroads running east from Chicago put in effect on March 1, 1886, a new tariff of freight rates on live stock and dressed meats; and

Whereas, By the new tariff of March 1, 1886, the rates of freight were advanced: On live cattle 10c per 100 lbs, equal to $20 per car; on dressed beef 21½c per 100 lbs, equal to $43 per car; on live sheep 20c per 100 lbs, equal to $40 per

courage her grand farm and stock interests. No other state in the Union is so largely and vitally interested in live stock production. She possesses a boundless grazing area, covered with native nutritious grasses, beneath which is a rich productive soil, while overhead is a genial clime, all of which give to Texas advantages incomparably superior to any of her sister states for profitable growing of live stock.

Shall it longer be said that her statesmen and law-makers sit idly by with unopened lips and folded arms, and see her wealth-producing factors made foot-balls and playthings of by other less favored but more enterprising states?

Texas requires and should have speedily legal protection and fostering care to develop and unfold her agricultural and live stock interests. Should she not blush at the thought that now, while the entire grazing area of the state is in imminent danger from the dreaded contagious plague, so destructive to cattle, known as contagious pleuro-pneumonia, she is powerless to raise a hand to arrest it? To Federal aid alone has she been indebted for the prevention of this disease entering her borders. The whole country is awake to the necessity of state and national action to wipe out this disease. Will you not arouse your part of the state to the necessity of prompt and effective legislation looking to the creation and support of a state agricultural and live stock board, with ample power to advance the farming and live stock interests of the state?

The Twentieth legislature soon assembles and the full weight of public opinion should be brought to baar upon the members to inaugurate this long-delayed but most-important measure.

The sheepman is provided with a law against scab; the horse grower has a law to extirpate glanders and farcy; but six millions of cattle are without legal protection from kine diseases, either exotic or native.

Respectfully,

S. P. CUNNINGHAM.

THINGS TO CONSIDER.

The intending investor in real estate in a city is concerned with the state of permanent improvements and the natural advantages of the town where he is called upon to make investments. Railroads bring foreign trade, and a thickly settled surrounding country build up a local trade, both of which are necessary for the support of business in any city; but more than these is needed to inspire the stranger with confidence to put his capital in real estate. He must see that the citizens of such a place have confidence in the town, and he can judge of this only by the character of the public improvements upon which they have lavished their money.

In this view Fort Worth makes a splendid showing. In the single item of street improvements, the people of this city can point to better streets than those of any other city in the state. Eleven miles of graded and macadamized streets are within the corporate limits of the city—and all the other cities in the state, combined, cannot show as much. The value of a comprehensive system of macadamized thoroughfares can be best appreciated by people who understand the character of Texas soil, and know what a street is in its unimproved condition.

Several miles of sewers, reaching all the primcital streets, give a thorough system of underdrainage. The importance of such improvements cannot be rated too high by men who put a proper value on these sanative conditions that guard one's health against the ills that are incident to every incident to every large city. Fort Worth is situated so as to have the best effects of natural drainage, and this, supplemented by a scientifically constructed system of sewage, and a supply of unequaled drinking water, makes it the healthiest city in Texas, as the local mortnary reports will attest.

Three street railway companies, with lines covering every principal street and entending to the remotest prts of the city, afford easy and convenient communication between the business portion of the town and the suburbs. By this cheap and popular convenience the suburban dweller is brought within a few minutes' ride of his place of business, and a house lying a mile from the center of the town is rented almost as readily as one of twice its cost adjoining land is more valuable. We cannot say, as was said of our macadamized streets, that we have more than all the other cities of the state, but we can say that there are more miles of street railway in Fort Worth than in any other single city of Texas.

All these things are worthy of consideration. The wise business man puts his money in a town where the people have confidence enough in themselves to lay out money in public improvements and permanent investments. Whoever reads this paper, and finds among the list of properties offered for sale by Huffman, Sellers & Co., on pages 21 to 28, any bargain that strikes aim as being a good one, will find it decidedly to his advantage to drop a letter to this firm for particulars. They do the largest real estate business in the city, and if a bargain is to be had in lots or lands, it is usually to be had through them.

THE SHEEP INTEREST.

A time rolls on the value of sheep becomes more and more apparent. In common with other classes of stock, sheep have sold low enough to justify giving them away, but for all this there is growing up a strong confidence in the sheep trade, and the improved prices paid for wool during the last three months bridged over a period of dullness and disaster in the stock business such as only happens once in several years.

In the drouthy district of Texas the sheep is the only animal that has paid for its feed. The hogs are neglected because there is no corn; cattle and horses are at the mercy of providence and depend upon the winter proving to be a mild one, while the sheep are improving on short green grazing, which in many instances they alone have been able to obtain.

During the past month all reports from sheep raisers have been favorable. There were few who could obtain much feed for their flocks, but all seem to have rustled together something to tide over the storms of winter, and they still hold it in reserve. It is a safe calculation now that the average flocks in Texas will pass through the winter all right.

The mutton market is very low now and some sales have resulted very badly for owners, for the reason that the sheep were light and thin. Shipments should not be made now, but the sheep owners should take the very best care of wethers to fatten for early spring markets. The Texas sheep raisers ought to be able to market muttons in April, May and June. The last spring prices for sheep were very high and the run from Nebraska was nothing more than gathering in a golden harvest. Texas sheep raisers were out in the cold until the middle of summer, when prices dwindled away to nothing

A repetition of such affairs may be expected. Unless Texas sheep raisers strive to keep their wethers in strong fix for early fattening, they must expect to receive low prices. A month makes a great difference in the price of mutton, and prices reach the highest point at the time of greatest scarcity, and the time of greatest scarcity is at spring-time in the body of Texas, one month earlier than at any section north of the Kansas line; and the natural advantages here can be so husbanded by good management that the highest prices can be obtained. Texas sheep raisers must carefully study the markets and get ready to ship out their muttons, otherwise fat muttons. all fattening together late in the season, will go for a song.

NEED OF A QUARANTINE LAW.

Some time ago, when it was first known that pleuro-pneumonia had broken out among the cattle in Chicago, the STOCK JOURNAL pointed out the helplessness of Texas to guard her immense cattle interests against the importation of the plague to this state. Gov. Ireland held that he was powerless to quarantine against Northern importations, and his admissions were, indeed, an advertisement of the insufficiency of our stock laws. Later, the scare at Dallas over what was thought to be pleuro-pneumonia breaking out among a herd of cattle brought from Indiana showed again how easy it was for the scourge to be introduced among our herds. The effect of these alarms will probably be the speedy enactment of an effective quarantine law when the legislature meets. That such action is needed not only to keep diseased stock out of our state, but also to give to our cattle a bill of health to enter other states, is shown by the following report of the proceedings of a stockmen's meeting, held at Tucson, Arizona:

"There followed a warm discussion as to the advisability of establishing a quarantine against the state of Texas, all Texas cattle to be held on the Arizona line three months, on the ground that the governor of Texas had no authority to establish a quarantine against states infected with pleuro-pneumonia. The fear was expressed that diseased cattle would be shipped to Texas from infected states and thence re-shipped to Arizona. Mr. Cameron expressed the opinion that the Texas legislature, which convenes early in January, would give the governor ample quarantine power to exclude all contagious diseases. He recently returned from Texas, where many prominent cattlemen assured him that Texas would co-operate with the range cattle country in any movement to crush out contagious bovine diseases. Mr. Cameron was convinced that the entire Texas delegation in congress would favor an appropriation of one million dollars or more if necessary to exterminate pleuro-pneumonia."

The states and territories to the north and west of us have promptly made the most of every opportunity to harass Texas stockmen. Here is an excuse for a quarantine against Texas, and if our legislature fails to provide protection against pleuro-pneumonia our herds will soon be hemmed in and utterly at the mercy of any man who wants to send his diseased cattle to the state.

THE STATE MEETING.

Stockmen who do not generally attend the meetings of the state association had better do so this time, for several good and sufficient reasons.

This state must have a quarantine law to prevent the introduction of live stock afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia and other diseases. Stockmen who don't want their business destroyed by quarantines instituted by other states and territories had best see that restrictions are placed upon importations, so that none but healthy cattle can come in. Once at Austin and once at Dallas we have had pleuro-pneumonia scares. The next time we may not be so lucky as to escape with a false alarm. The governor should be authorized to act, when action is necessary, upon the representation of the state association.

At the next meeting of the state association a reorganization should be effected, making it the representative of all the district and county associations. At present the state association is composed of a membership of independent representatives, not directly representing the whole interest. It is a mere shell and not a solid body. The association, to be useful, must be solidified by making it in fact what it is in name.

The state live stock association can always influence a public measure in which the live stock interests are involved and interested. The state land laws would not be in such a chaotic and unsatisfactory shape if the live stock owners, big and little, in convention had spoken their minds and had a mind to agree upon a decided policy.

Again, the usual talk about a herd law always comes up and no one can say whether stockmen favor such a measure or not. The association strongly representing the interests of the great West, should say whether they want it or are opposed to it.

The meeting takes place at Dallas on January 11, 1887. Stockmen should attend it. You require to have your views on record and ought to be present.

Stockmen must expect their interests to be neglected if they don't look after their interests themselves.

Stockmen must expect Texas to become the refuge for all the diseased cattle of other states if means are not taken by them to keep diseased cattle out.

Stockmen must expect the other states to quarantine against Texas if Texas will not take precautions to keep her clean herds free from disease.

Stockmen must expect the legislature to enact laws that do not suit them unless their associations say something that will show what will suit them.

Attend the state meeting at Dallas and do something to protect, solidify and strengthen your interests, otherwise you may expect that when impor-



COL. R. D. HUNTER.



CAPT. A. G. EVANS.

If progressiveness, energy and business ability merit the favorable consideration of a publication devoted to the live stock industry of this country, then the firm which constitutes the subject of this notice is entitled to that distinction. The well-known live stock commission house of Hunter, Evans & Co., has established a reputation throughout the United States as one of the strongest, most ably conducted and effectively successful factors known to thelive stock trade. So thoroughly representative has this house become, that in point of integrity' superior business methods, financial standing and general acquaintance with the requirements of the business in which it is engaged, it enjoys a position second to none, while the volume of business transacted annually extends into the millions, and is accorded the same careful and faithful attention to both principals and employes that has marked the history of the house since its establishment, fifteen year ago. Hunter, Evans & Co. now have a house in each of the three principal live stock market centers of the United States, viz: St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago; and are thus enabled to offer to their patrons the same degree of excellent service in any one of the markets named.

A member of the firm has charge of each house and attends personally to sales, correspondence and the general conduct of the business, and being practical men of long experience and extended knowledge, naturally have associated with them the very best talent that could be embraced in a large and efficient corps of faithful assistants. Their great and constantly increasing business will not admit of personal attention to details by members of the firm, but in the employment of men to render such service, this house has selected only those who, by education and experience, are especially fitted for the purpose of rendering to their patrons the most profitable and satisfactory results attendant upon the business with which the firm is entrusted. Being foremost in all that pertains to the advancement of the live stock trade, this enterprising firm does not lose sight of even the slightest detail looking to the safe, economical and prompt consideration of its customer's interest, and no more effectually are these principles employed than in the methodical financial policy; the system of cipher telegrams and regularly published market reports; the expeditious manner of making remittances, and the general ability to please which are practiced in its daily transactions.

We present with this sketch the portraits of Col. R. D. Hunter and Capt. A. G. Evans, founders of the firm of Hunter, Evans & Co., and to each of whom belongs the credit of establishing and maintaining one of the largest and most favorably known business houses in the West. Both are past fifty years of age, but are remarkably well preserved, and neither has lost any of the business energy which has characterized their prosperous career. The firm of Hunter, Evans & Co. has fairly earned the position it has attained in the commercial world, and is eminently worthy of the esteem and confidence of the entire live stock community.

We commend these gentlemen to our readers and the trade generally, as honest, deserving, pains-taking, energetic and experienced live stock commission merchants, who have exerted every influence to place the producer, the merchant and the consumer on an equal footing, by keeping pace with the times and advancing the interests of each to the extent of an intelligent and upright conduct of the live stock commission business.

We invite attention to the card of this firm, published in another part of this paper, and for further particulars, respectfully refer to their address, which is Hunter, Evans & Co., live stock commission merchants, St. Louis, Kansas City or Chicago.

Railroad Charges on Cattle and Beef.

Chicago Tribune.

It is now nearly ten months since the establishment of a large advance in rates of transportation for cattle and sheep, alive or dead, from Chicago to the seaboard. The tariff was advanced 10 cents per 100 pounds on cattle, 21½ cents on dressed beef, and about twice as much on sheep, the carcass of the latter being charged 45 cents, or nearly half a cent per pound more than was accepted for the service previous to March 1. It was difficult to discover a better reason for the change than a determination on the part of the carriers to "get even" with some party or parties who had incurred their displeasure. The rates were already too high as compared with those exacted for the carrying of grain and other merchandise. Yet the cattle interest is now paying out at the rate of half a million dollars per year in the shape of extra extortion, though the property is selling at lower prices than before the change went into effect.

There was a great deal of talk last February about the proposed change. The dressed beef men were up in arms in regard to it; several articles appeared in the papers, and even some pamphlets were issued designed to show up the enormity of the increased charge which the railroad men had announced their intention to impose. But the agitation was suddenly dropped, and it was hard to say why. The only reasonable supposition in regard to it is that the parties engaged in shipping concluded to stand the shave for the present, and trust to the passage of the Cullom bill to afford the desired relief from the extortion. During the whole of that time they have been quietly paying at the rate of about a dollar and a quarter per head more than the railroad officials themselves thought it necessary to exact through the cold weather of last winter, and it is no wonder if they are growing tired of the delay. There is such a thing as the horse starving while the grass is growing on which it is hoped he will feed, and the live stock interests have been badly impoverished by the long wait for much desired justice.

This is only one instance of the very unfair operation of the pooling plan which has recently been perfected as an engine of exquisite oppression, and eulogized by its operators as the only plan under which they can act fairly between man and man, protecting the interests of all shippers alike. That is substantially the language used by representative men among them in recent interviews about their ideas on the Cullom bill. What a monstrous wrong! What a palpable sham! How ridiculous it would be if not so monstrously wrong! And what a satire upon the freedom of American institutions is furnished by this attitude of the commercial interests of a great republic, ridden by such a monstrous monopoly, till almost strangled like Sindbad by the Old Man of the Sea!

The pool managers have alienated from themselves all sympathy by their conduct in the recent past, but far less by the unnecessary magnitude of the charges imposed than by the fact that the impost has been used as a cover for making odious discriminations in favor of individuals and places which would not have been possible if no more than a fair and reasonable compensation were asked from any one for the service of carrying his property from one site to another. The passage of the Cullom bill will not work injustice to them; but even if it should do so a little punishment would be far less than the measure which their long-standing abuse of a public trust has so richly merited.

Saddle Premium at the Dallas State Fair.

Of course, Fort Worth walked off with the premium at the Dallas State Fair for the best stock saddle. The establishment of R. F. Tackabery, saddler of Fort Worth, is represented in every cow camp in Texas, and the trade mark, "Durham Bull," stamped on the saddle is a guarantee of excellence in workmanship, comfort to the rider, and durability of the goods. Mr. W. J. Tackabery, manager, extends a Christmas greeting to the stockmen of Texas, inviting them to call and examine the recent improvements in the great Tackabery saddle.

THE COLD WATER DIP.

(THYMO-CRESOL,)

Non-poisonous, safe in coldest weather Sure cure for scab, ticks, foot-rot, lice, maggots, screw-worm, and all skin troubles. Wonderfully stimulates growth of wool.

☞ Having found this dip undoubtedly the best we have ceased selling any other. Beware of spurious imitations. For prices, testimonials, and full particulars, address

T. W. LAWFORD & CO.,

P. O. Box 584, Baltimore, Md.

CITY HOTEL, - CHICAGO.

Cor. State and 16th Sts.

SPECIAL RATE TO STOCKMEN, $1.50 PER DAY. Nearest hotel outside the yards. Table and Rooms first-class. State st., Archer av., or L. S. & M. S. Dummy pass the house to all parts of city and depots.

W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

SURE CURE For Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, etc., the effects of Youthful Indiscretions. Positively a Permanent Cure in from Two to Seven Weeks. Address Dr. BOHANNAN, No. 525 BIDDLE STREET, SAINT LOUIS, MO. ESTABLISHED IN 1870.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The second article on the Evolution of the Trotter, written by John Duncan for the Southern Bivouac, will appear in January. The first article appeared in December and attracted much attention, not only from breeders and others interested in the horse, but from scientific investigators. Mr. Duncan arranges his facts clearly and intelligibly, and the theories which he advances are entitled to careful attention. The third article will also be devoted to the trotter, and subsequent articles to the thoroughbred. Stockmen will read these articles with unusual interest. The Southern Bivouac is published at Louiville, Ky., and is the leading literary magazine of the South.

The reading world is beginning to take a deep interest in cowboy life, if we may judge from the magazine articles devoted to that subject. One of the best and most graphic delineations of cowboy life is written by Major Wm. T. Hornaday and published in the December Cosmopolitan of New York. The illustrations are good, and, together with the text, will suffice to give "tenderfeet" a true notion of the semi-civilized life of our American Bedouins of the plains.

Rand, McNally & Co. of Chicago publish a valuable little book treating of the best way to act in case of accidents or poisoning. Such a book contains instructions that may be the means of saving life, in cases where a physician or surgeon cannot be had promptly, and is certainly worth the price, 25 cents.

Messrs. Thos. Goggan & Bro. of Galveston have published "The Texas Cowboy." This is not a yellow-back dime novel, as one will infer from its title, but a musical composition that every Texas cowboy who loves music will find pleasure in. The price is 40 cents.

The January Century is up to to its usual standard of excellence—and to say this exhausts commendation. The graphic biography of Lincoln, the war sketches, the shorter stories and continued novels are of the highest literary excellence, while the illustrations are not to be excelled. An interesting feature of the January number is the first chapters of Geo. W. Cable's new novel, "Caranoro," a story of the Louisiana Acadians. Temple, the artist, recently visited Louisiana to obtain materials for illustrating the work.

An important journalistic enterprise, which will strengthen the bonds of sympathy and knowledge as well as promote the commercial and social intercourse between the North and South, is the extended tours through the Gulf States which have been undertaken by Messrs. Harper & Brothers' representatives for the purpose of gathering descriptive and pictorial material for Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly. The first published result will appear in Harper's Magazine for January, in Charles Dudley Warner's article on "New Orleans," abundantly illustrated by William Hamilton Gibson and other artists. The charming Crescent City, with its strange contrasts of bustling activity and languid ease—the capital of King Cotton, of creoles, and of carnivals—provides a ascinating subject for the Northern writer and artist. The article is exceedingly interesting as a fresh and accurate study of the luxuriant metropolis of the South, and will tend to dispel the common misconception of that section. Among the twenty-one illustrations are five full pages, one of them, "A Creole Belle," being the frontispiece of the number. The series of Southern articles, which is to be one of the distinguishing features of Harper's for 1887, will be continued by the same author and artist with a treatment of "The Acadian Land" in the February number.

Complimentary Notice.

The greatest consolation to one growing old, is the improved surroundings which come with age, experience and wisdom.

We are reminded of this fact by the appearance of the new Seed Annual of D. M. Ferry & Co., the celebrated seedsmen of Detroit, Mich. They enjoy the enviable reputation of being the widest and best known firm, in any business in the United States. Millions of people, gardening both for profit and pleasure, have found ever increasing satisfaction and delight in using their seeds.

Every one desiring seeds of the highest type and best quality, should secure their Annual. It is sent free on application.

THE Co'orado Cattle-Growers' association pass resolutions against the Miller bill for a live-stock commission, and commend the bureau of animal industry, with suggestions that its powers be enlarged and its efficiency thereby increased.

THE fact that has been demonstrated to the cotton planters, that a Texas $50 mule will raise as much cotton as a $150 Missouri or Kentucky mule, is having an important influence on the mule raising industry in the states interested, with corresponding appreciation and depression.

THE St. Louis Stock Yards company has been incorporated with the following directors chosen: F. G. Niedringhaus, E. L. Marston, M. Rumsey and T. Lawson of Missouri; H. K. Thurber and W. Buchanan of New York City; H. H. Metcalf of Denver, Colorado, secretary of the Colorado Cattle Growers' association; J. D. Warner of Las Vegas, New Mexico, secretary of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' association, and T. T. D. Andrews of Fort Worth.

AN ATTEMPT will be made in congress to do away with the bureau of animal industry and substitute some other scheme in place of it, the end in view being the same. The Texas stock interests will not favor any radical change, as Texas stockmen have good and substantial reasons for believing that the bureau is doing good work. There may be ways of increasing the efficiency of the bureau, and if this is done it will be far better than doing away with an institution now recognized to be vastly better than we had at first supposed.

THE Texas Land and Cattle company, a Scotch corporation, which has bought what is known as the Laureles' ranch in Nueces county, formerly owned by Capt. M. Kenedy, and the Horse-Shoe ranch in Hemphill county, has moved its headquarters from Kansas City to San Antonio. Mr. Anderson is the book-keeper and Mr. Tod is the superintendent. The Laureles ranch contains 276,690 acres, and the Horse-Shoe ranch 332,928 acres. The Glass Mountain ranch in the Indian Territory, formerly leased by this company, has been renounced. The annual report for the year 1886 has not yet been published, but that of 1885 gives the total number of horses, mules and cattle owned by that company as 106,322.

COMMENTING on a late article in the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, in which it was held that the Cleveland Bay was probably the best general purpose breeding horse for Texas, the Turf, Field and Farm says:

"On some of the Texas ranches Percheron stallions are being used on native mares. The size is rapidly increased by this cross, but a good deal of unevenness is manifest in each crop of colts. The LIVE STOCK JOURNAL suggests that the Cleveland Bay stallion would furnish a better medium for grading up Texas stock. This is doubtless true; but size is not obtained as quickly with the Cleveland Bay as with the Percheron. The docility of the Percheron is another recommendation. Native range mares are inclined to be wild, but colts out of them by heavy French stallions are as easily approached as colts dropped on a farm in Kentucky, Ohio or New York."

A GOOD argument in favor of the anti-pooling clause of the interstate commerce bill is to be found in this correspondence. The Standard Oil company demanded and received of the Cleveland & Marietta railroad the following terms:

"The Standard Oil company threatens to store and afterwards pipe all oils under its control unless you make the following arrangement, viz.: You shall make a uniform rate of 35 cents per barrel to all persons except the Standard Oil company; you shall charge them 10 cents per barrel for their oil, and also pay them 25 cents per barrel out of the amounts collected from other shippers."

The manager of the road allowed the Standard Oil company a rate more than 60 per cent. below the ordinary charge and also paid it 70 per cent. of the amount collected from other shippers. What does the public think of this?

The following letter was written to the Louisville & Nashville road by their local agent at Louisville, Ky.:

"LOUISVILLE, KY.—J. M. Culp, G. F. A., L. & N. Railroad Co.—Dear Sir: Wilkinson & Co., Nashville, received car of oil Monday, 13th inst., seventy barrels, which, we suspect, shipped through on usual fifth class rate—in fact we might say we know it did—paying only $41.50 freight from here; charges, $57.40. Please turn on another screw. Yours truly,

CHESS CARLEY CO."

The railroad official complied with the demand, "turned on another screw" and on the next shipment made to Wilkinson & Co. the rate was $63.

These facts are taken from the Chicago papers. They show more forcibly than anything we can say the need of federal legislation to prevent railroad discrimination. Every man who ships a load of cattle is at the mercy of such corporations, and relief is demanded.

NEGOTIATIONS are said to be pending for the merging of the rival fair associations at Dallas in one. The Texas State fair has, it is said, made overtures to the Dallas State fair, and the result is expected to be a concentration of all interests upon the latter. Such an accomplishment is much to be hoped for. One fair at Dallas can do more good and give better satisfaction than two.

Largest stock of tin plate, metals, sheet iron, iron roofing and siding in Western Texas, Piper & Schulthess, San Antonio, Texas. We sell at factory prices, only freight added.

A large attendance from Fort Worth will appear at the state meeting to be held on the 11th of January, at Dallas, and much interest is manifested in the subjects to be acted upon there.

It Will Pay You

To visit Swartz's cottage gallery and see the finest photographs made in the Southwest. Main street, corner Fifth, Fort Worth, Texas.

BLOODED STOCK

FOR SALE.

Jno. S. Andrews & Co.

Have on hand and for sale, at prices to suit the times,

One car-load of Extra Grade Hereford Bulls.

Seven Hambletonian Stallions, from 15 months up. Pedigrees furnished on application.

One magnificent Denmark saddle stallion.

Two extra draft stallions.

Two Draft Stallion Colts.

A lot of good Grade Jerseys, Texas raised.

One car-load of Grade Hereford Heifers.

One hundred Texas-raised Hereford-Shorthorn grades.

Also a fine lot of Big Mules.

Call and see the stock.

Jno. S. Andrews & Co.

FORT WORTH.

1476 acres, heavily timbered, well watered tract.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

2300 acres, near the town of Hico on the Texas Central railroad; two-thirds prairie, balance timber; over one-half good cultivatable land; well watered. $2.50 per acre, $2,000 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 10 per cent.

HARRIS COUNTY.

11 acres in the corporate limits of the city of Houston.

6 lots, or ¾-acre of northeast part of west 1-3 of lot 26 in the city of Houston.

Lots 1, 2 and 3 block 456, and residence, in the city of Houston.

Lots 6, 7, 8, 9 and part of 11 and 12, block 191, in the city of Houston.

200 acres, black sandy soil, well watered, some timber.

HUNT COUNTY.

225 acres, soil, creek bottom and prairie, well timbered.

220 acres, black sandy soil, no timber, 2 miles from Roberts station.

Part of lot No. 6, block 1, and storehouse in the town of Kingston.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

Half of 256 acres out of the T. J. Mills survey, black sandy soil, considerable elm and cottonwood on the creek, which runs through the tract; good house and about 100 acres in cultivation.

Part of lots 7 and 8, block 2, with store-house, and lots 1 and 2, block 3, with dwelling in the town of Grandview.

Lots 2 and 3, block 37, and lots 12 and 13, block 38, in the town of Alvarado.

South half of block No. and dwelling in the town of Cleburne, known as Melton residence.

JASPER COUNTY.

160 acres, light sandy soil, timbered with fine, heavy long leaf pine and some white oak; good spring near survey.

822 acres, sandy loam, timbered with oak, hickory, ash, vine, etc.; plenty running water.

183 acres, sandy loam; pine timber and some hard woods.

160 acres, sandy soil, pine timber, clear running freestone creek.

609 acres, sandy and black land with oak, gum and pine timber; 200 acres has been in cultivation.

JACK COUNTY.

843 1-3 acres, black sandy soil, black jack and post oak timber, well watered and entire tract inclosed with stone fence.

640 acres, light sandy soil, black jack and post oak timber, fine spring on tract.

JONES COUNTY.

800 acres, on Elm creek, a tributary of Brazos river, 7 miles southeast of Anson; 750 acres of good cultivatable land, plenty of timber for fire wood; good water; 75 acres has been broken for cultivation. $2.75 per acre, $600 cash, balance 1, 2, 3 and 4 years at 10 per cent.

650 acres, dark chocolate colored stiff land and productive, plenty of mesquite.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Lots 1, 2 and 3, block 8, and lots 1 and 12, block 31, in the town of Edna.

411 acres, black sandy soil, plenty of water, well timbered, fronting on the Navidad river.

KING COUNTY.

390 acres, H. & G. N. R. R. Co. survey.

640 acres, soil sandy loam, Big Wichita river running through the tract.

KIMBLE COUNTY.

640 acres, Brooks & Burleson survey.

640 acres, Brooks & Burleson survey.

Both of the above tracts are black waxy soil, with scattering cedar and live oak timber.

KAUFMAN COUNTY.

200 acres, upland and light mulatto soil and well timbered, Texas Trunk railroad within half mile of the survey.

182 acres, rich black sandy and bottom soil, well on place, 15 acres fenced and in cultivation, good house.

252 acres, dark sandy and post oak soil, post oak, hickory and black jack timber, good cabin, 25 acres fenced and cultivated.

240 acres, soil dark mulatto, mixed with sand, mostly covered with post oak of good quality.

1531 acres, high rolling prairie, soil light mulatto, 3 miles from Kaufman on the T. C. railroad.

320 acres, bottom land, deep rich soil, heavily timbered with oak, ash, elm, etc., 12 miles from Rice station on the H. T. C. railroad.

KENDALL COUNTY.

1280 acres, a good grazing tract with some farm land in a settlement of thrifty German farmers and sheepmen.

KINNEY COUNTY.

Lots 6 and 7, block No. 12, and lots 1 to 5, block No. 28 in the town of Del Rio, G. H. & S. A. Ry. addition.

LEON COUNTY.

320 acres, sandy soil, hilly and timbered with post oak and hickory.

70 acres, sandy soil, hilly and well watered by Kennard's creek, timbered with post oak, black jack and red oak. Adjoins the above tract.

LEE COUNTY.

264 acres, sandy, post oak soil, some timber.

75 acres, sandy, post oak soil.

214 acres, splendid Yequa bottom, well timbered with oak, elm, hackberry and ash.

356 acres, Yequa bottom, well watered and timbered with elm, ash, oak.

LAMPASAS COUNTY.

147 acres, an excellent prairie land.

4497 acres, fine mesquite farming land, well timbered and watered by Elliot and Antelope creeks and the Colorado river.

Lots 5 and west half 4, block 18, and dwelling in the town of Lampasas.

Lots 1, 2 and 3, block 33, dwelling and stable, Barnes' addition, in the town of Lampasas.

Lots 9 and part 10, 11 and 12, block 32, and dwelling, Barnes' addition, in the town of Lampasas.

Lot 1, block 8, in the town of Kempner, and 2 storehouses formerly occupied by Slaughter & Co.

LAMAR COUNTY.

676 acres, gray sandy soil, walnut, cedar, white oak and pin oak timber; good water.

285 acres, black land, well watered and timbered, partially fenced, a good farm, 3 miles from Honey Grove.

LA SALLE COUNTY.

640 acres, Alexander Crain H. & B. survey.

320 acres, Alexander Crain H. & B. survey.

160 acres, Adams, Beaty & Moulton survey.

100 acres out of the John Dowling survey.

320 acres, bottom land, loamy soil, mesquite and ash timber; well watered by Frio river.

LIMESTONE COUNTY.

20 acres, good soil and well timbered, post oak, elm and mesquite.

29 acres, mostly prairie.

118 acres, gray and black sandy soil, houses, stables, etc., and fenced.

132 acres, black sandy soil, good house, well, stock pen and fence.

50 acres, good farming land, post oak and elm timber.

LAVACA COUNTY.

76 acres, sandy, post oak soil, 18 miles from Schulenberg.

32 acres, sandy, post oak soil, 18 miles from Schulenberg.

411 acres, black sandy soil, plenty of water and well timbered, fronting on the Navidad river.

LIBERTY COUNTY.

200 acres, good prairie or pasture land.

492 acres, good soil, well watered and timbered, 5 miles from H. E. & W. T. railroad.

540 acres, alluvial sandy soil and well watered; timbered with pine.

1634 acres in Liberty and Montgomery counties, sandy soil, well timbered, post oak, live oak, elm, etc., 15 miles from H. & G. N. railroad.

LIVE OAK COUNTY.

1151 acres, good grazing land, well watered by the Atascosa creek.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1435 acres, sandy soil, well watered and timbered, post oak, black jack, live oak, elm, etc. H. & G. N. railroad within 15 miles of the tract. H., E. & W. T. railroad runs through it

150 acres, good sandy loam, post oak, elm and ash timber; 40 acres cleared, 6 miles from Montgomery station; good water.

120 acres, sandy soil, pine, red and post oak timber; good water.

826 acres, black sandy loam, well watered, pine, white and post oak timber.

1669½ acres, good sandy loam, well watered and timbered, white and post oak, pine, hickory and walnut.

MASON COUNTY.

320 acres, good grazing land, 40 acres tillable; post oak, black jack and live oak timber.

320 acres, good soil; post and live oak and mesquite timber.

MENARD COUNTY.

640 acres, good grazing land, black soil.

640 acres, good grazing land, black soil.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

3 640-acre tracts, S. P. R. R. Co. survey.

500 acres, S. P. R. R. Co. survey.

Lots 16 and 17, block 41, in the town of Colorado, and rock store house.

MARION COUNTY.

40 acres out of the J. A. McKinney survey.

160 acres, red and gray upland; plenty of pine, hickory and oak timber, stables, cribs and tenant houses, and partly fenced.

MONTAGUE COUNTY.

1220 acres, good grazing land, 10 miles from Bowie, on the Fort Worth & Denver railroad.

Part of lots 1 and 2, block 8, in the town of Montague.

MCCULLOCH COUNTY.

80 acres out of the Wm. Homeyer survey.

80 acres, black loamy soil, mesquite grass, good grazing land.

640 acres, loose prairie soil, mesquite and some live oak timber.

640 acres, loose prairie soil, excellent grazing land. Brady creek runs through this survey.

Lots 1 and 2, block 49, in the town of Brady City. Residence and necessary outhouses.

MCLENNAN COUNTY.

72½x165 feet of lot 21, fronting on Austin street, and 2-story frame dwelling and outhouses, in the city of Waco.

101¼ acres, black prairie, spring branch running through tract, cedar rail fence, good house, crib stable, etc.

NACOGDOCHES COUNTY.

38 acres, well watered and timbered with black jack, hickory and post oak.

239 acres, sandy soil, well watered and timbered with black jack, hickory and post oak.

280 acres, sandy soil, well watered and timbered with black jack, hickory and post oak.

[The above three tracts lie together, and form one body of 557 acres.]

584 acres, gray sandy soil, well watered and timbered with pine.

1 lot and store house on Front street, in the town of Douglas.

NAVARRO COUNTY.

554 acres, sandy and black waxy soil, well timbered and watered.

ORANGE COUNTY.

840 acres, sandy loam soil, 500 acres well timbered, pine, pin oak, white and post oak, gum, magnolia, hickory and dogwood.

PARKER COUNTY.

92 acres, well watered, well timbered, second bottom, fine farming land.

178 acres, all good for cultivation; some timber.

PALO PINTO COUNTY.

2628 acres, fine range, well watered and timbered, post oak, black jack, hickory, pin oak, cottonwood, elm and mesquite; adjoins station of Sparta on T. & P. railroad.

RED RIVER COUNTY.

1623 acres, sandy soil, post oak, hickory and pine timber, 18 miles north of T. & P. railroad.

1980 acres, rich bottom and sandy soils, well watered by Sulphur river and timbered with post oak, hickory and black jack.

RANDALL COUNTY.

640 acres Adam, Beaty & Moulton survey.

2 640-acre tracts, J. H. Gibson survey.

5 640-acre tracts, Seale & Morris survey.

All splendid grazing land, on or near permanent water.

ROCKWALL COUNTY.

206 acres, black waxy soil, timbered with oak, ash, elm and bois d'arc; 9 miles from T. & P. R. R.

48 acres, same as 206 acres of J. O. Heath.

RUNNELS COUNTY.

640 acres, dark loamy soil, good loamy land.

2 640-acre tracts, dark chocolate soil with scattering mesquite timber.

640 acres, dark soil, mesquite timber.

640 acres, dark chocolate soil, mesquite timber.

640 acres, dark chocolate loam, some mesquite timber.

640 acres, one-third valley land, balance good prairie, mesquite, water, elm and hackberry.

640 acres, dark loam, good prairie soil, mesquite timber.

688 acres, good soil, portion rock and ridgy, well watered, mesquite timber.

ROBERTSON COUNTY.

200 acres, sandy soil, post oak, black jack and hickory timber, 1½ miles from I. & G. N. R. R.

150 acres, black sandy upland, 50 acres cultivated and fenced, good house. Balance well timbered with post oak and black jack.

SAN SABA COUNTY.

4328 acres, in San Saba valley; black soil, fronts on San Saba river; mesquite, live oak, post oak, pecan, elm, hackberry and cedar timber.

SAN JACINTO COUNTY.

500 acres, light sandy soil, well watered and timbered, white oak, ash and hickory, 30 acres fenced; log house, cribs, stables, etc.; 9 miles from Bremond.

340 acres, pine land, well watered, 5 miles from I. & G. N. R. R.

SHELBY COUNTY.

171 acres, light sandy loam, pin oak, dogwood and gum timber, 20 miles from Nacogdoches, living stream freestone water.

TARRANT COUNTY.

753 acres, 300 acres improved and in cultivation, balance well timbered; houses, barns, gin and mill on the place.

200x230 feet in M. T. & Co's addition to the town of Fort Worth; unimproved.

Lot 11, block D 6, in Daggett's addition to the town of Fort Worth.

THROCKMORTON COUNTY.

554 acres, dark soil, some nice valley land, well watered, hackberry, elm and mesquite.

TYLER COUNTY.

80 acres, black land, well watered and has been in cultivation.

105 acres, sandy soil, good well, 80 acres pine.

143 acres, upland and pine land, 2 miles from Mt. Hope.

[The above tracts are called Nowlin place.]

552 acres, hummock and pine land, 15 miles from Hollister.

200 acres, hummock, timbered with pine, white oak, beech and magnolia, 7 miles from Chester.

200 acres, piney woods, well timbered, 1st class pine.

50 acres, hummock, and well timbered.

100 acres, bottom land, well timbered, 25 acres fenced and cultivated, with

CATTLE IN THE NORTHWEST.

Texas Ranchmen as Well Off as Those Anywhere Else.

DALLAS, TEXAS, Dec. 2.

Cattle trading at this market has almost totally disappeared the past week. The only offerings have been fat butcher stuff sufficient to supply local demands. The extremely low prices have forced growers and drovers to conclude to offer little stock, and the excellent feeding facilities on oat and wheat fields and good grass pastures, together with the pleasant, open weather, have been strong inducements for them to retire for a season and give prices an opportunity to stiffen. There will probably be little demand for cattle before spring, as all points along railroad lines in Texas report cattle blockades, and this state of things naturally suggests overproduction and unprofitable prices.

Texas is not alone in this depressed condition of affairs. The JOURNAL correspondent last night met John W. Buster, manager of the Continental Cattle company, composed of Dallas and St. Louis capitalists, and probably as large a cattle corporation as there is in the Southwest. Mr. Buster has just arrived from Montana and Dakota, having left Miles City on November 18. He reports a very gloomy outlook in the Northwest, and rangemen feeling very much depressed. Since he left Miles City the most severe storm of the season has occurred and cattle are suffering terribly. He has been endeavoring since reaching Texas to hear from the Northwest by wire, but the prostration of telegraph lines has prevented him from succeeding. Mr. Buster says Montana and Dakota are still watchful of pleuro-pneumonia, but the disease has been nearly exterminated in that section. Large numbers of cattle afflicted with the terrible malady were sent in from Chicago during the latter part of the summer and early fall, and almost created a panic among ranchers and rangemen. The territorial authorities acted promptly, however, and killed every animal afflicted or suspected of being afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia, aggregating several thousand head, and stamped out the disease. Montana and Dakota he represents as being still strongly prejudiced against Texas cattle, with the same kind of prejudice that exists everywhere when the range is becoming overstocked and the business menaced. In such conditions, no matter what the locality, when cattle are coming in all efforts are employed to keep them out. The range in Montana and Dakota, Mr. Buster says, is greatly overstocked and there is now nowhere sufficient subsistence for the herds. Grasshoppers devastated the entire range region the season before last, entailing great loss, and the past season drouth swept the country almost clean, leaving a veritable famine for cattle in its wake. Mr. Buster says rangemen in Texas need not feel downhearted when they contemplate how blue matters are in the Northwest and the terrible hard winter that is anticipated.

"What do you think of the Chicago beef syndicate, its effects on the cattle interests of Texas, and the beneficial results to those interests that Texas rangemen expect from the establishment of the projected new stock yards at St. Louis?" was asked Mr. Buster.

"Well, of course, my judgment is that the St. Louis stock yards scheme, it carried out successfully, is bound to be of much benefit to Texas stockmen. The multiplying of stock yards at points nearer to the range, and the competition thus increased, would naturally have a tendency to help the business. But some of my ideas on the depression of the cattle trade are not indorsed or shared by the great body of rangemen. They view matters differently from what I do. I find scarcely anyone agreeing with me on the cause of the low price of cattle. I think it is simply due to overproduction. If this is the case, then the establishment of a few more stock yards at different places can furnish but little relief, if production is not decreased. During the past 10 years a great many men have gone into the cattle business, carried away with the idea that fabulous fortunes would certainly follow very quickly. The result has been that all kinds of meat-producing live stock have been shoved on to the markets in immense quantities, and low prices—and in many instances crashes and disasters to the weaker rangemen financially—have been the natural sequence. But my observation leads me to believe that the tendency of the business is now the other way, and has gradually been so for the past two or three seasons, and in one or two more, with the present ratio of men going out of the business kept up, things will be greatly improved. I don't go much on the prevailing complaints of exorbitant railroad freight charges, pools and the alleged conspiracy of the Big Four at Chicago. It's a clear case of overproduction, to my mind, and this and all other matters connected with the trade will regulate themselves in a very short time, when sufficient light has been thrown on the situation, and perhaps it would not be amiss for the coming meetings at Dallas, Denver and Fort Worth to give the subject of overproduction careful consideration."

Cattlemen Incorporating.

Las Vegas Stock Grower.

Reference was made in the Stock Grower a short time ago to the fact that some important changes were being made in the management of range cattle properties in Socorro county. We are able to announce this week that the changes have been effected, and that the gentlemen who have been operating their affairs hitherto under partnership relations have now incorporated their business, which will be known hereafter as the Horse Springs Cattle company and the J. D. Reed Cattle company, respectively.

The first mentioned corporation is composed of D. C. Kyle, George Smith, W. B. Slaughter and G. L. Brooks. It is a close corporation, and only the aforementioned persons are stockholders. The herds and ranches forming the basis of the company's property comprise the old Horse Springs cattle, which were purchased by George Smith in 1881, and the D. C. Kyle cattle, that were brought into the territory from Texas at a latter date, the consolidation of their individual interests having been made in 1883. The herd now consists of 6,500 head of cattle, including this year's branding, 100 horses and fifteen patented ranch locations, controlling a large area of excellent grazing. The officers are George Smith, president; W. B. Slaughter, vice-president and treasurer; G. L. Brooks, secretary, and D. C. Kyle, manager. The directors of the company are George Smith, D. C. Kyle and W. B. Slaughter; the principal place of business is Socorro.

The J. D. Reed Cattle company is composed of J. D. Reed of Fort Worth, Texas, and W. C. Bruton and G. L. Brooks of Socorro, who are also the directors. The officers are James D. Reed, president and treasurer; W. C. Bruton, vice-president and manager, and G. L. Brooks, secretary. The principal place of business is Socorro. This company is also a close corporation. The range is one of the largest and finest in Socorro county and complete in all its appointments and very favorably located, the headquarters ranch being but eight miles from Magdalena. This company has 5,000 head of cattle and 200 head of horses. The calf brand this year is something over 1,300 head, but will be considerably more next season, as a large number of heifers purchased and put on the range this fall will come into bearing next season. This herd was originally founded and the ranch established by Joe Fowler, but since its purchase in the fall of 1883 by Reed & Bruton, a number of purchases of cattle from Texas have been added.

J. F. Camp is putting up wind mills on his ranch in Williamson county, where he has been boring wells, and reports striking water in 14 feet on one of the highest ridges of the pasture. He puts up cypress tanks, and does away with filthy ponds containing stagnant disease-breeding water.

SOME IDEAS ON LAND.

A Prominent Real Estate Man on the State Land Policy.

Dallas Correspondent of the Texas Live Stock Journal.

The JOURNAL correspondent to-day interviewed Mr. J. S. Daugherty on land and cattle matters. He said a big boom had set in for nester settler lands in the upper tier of counties of the Panhandle. Wolf creek flows Eastward through Lipscomb county. The line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad from Kiowa, Kansas, to El Paso, Texas, projected diagonally across the Panhandle from the Northwest to the Southwest corners, is graded to that stream. The great tide of immigration that has long been pouring into Southwestern Kansas has been diverted to this new line of road and the country adjacent and tributary thereto. The majority of calls are for lands in Lipscomb, Ochiltree, Hemphill, Roberts, Hutchison, Moore and Hartley counties. There is also heavy demand by the better fixed element of prospectors for black lands of central Texas, as it has been demonstrated that they can be relied upon for good crops almost every year by ordinary farming efforts. These cover about all the inquiries for agricultural lands.

On the subject of cattle lands Mr. Daugherty said:

"There is a very general growing disposition among the owners of large and medium sized bodies of wild lands all over West and Northwest Texas in the grazing districts to lease state school lands that alternate with their own, the idea being to fence both in and water them thoroughly by means of windmill wells or tanks, thus making them desirable ranges or pastures, which stockmen would find it beneficial to sub-lease. By this system the owners of lands and adjoining leases would make a good return on their investments, as the stockmen would gladly sub-lease at good figures. If the present law is amended so as to allow the state school lands to be thus leased and sub-leased for a fixed term of years—say for 5 years and upwards—there is no question that this will be done on a very extensive scale, furnishing a large revenue to the school fund, the lessees making a fair return on their investments for leases, fencing and watering, and cattlemen paying willingly fifteen to twenty cents per acre annual rental for abundance of grass and water, and keep their money in the cattle business permanently. Most of the cattlemen are in a "tight" and cannot afford the expense of putting the comparatively dry ranges in watered condition. They are in debt, cattle are low and they need relief. The parties who are promoting this new idea of leasing, fencing and watering state school lands can make the improvements at comparatively low cost, while if the individual stockmen should attempt it under the present lease system they would have to make an aggregate annual outlay of at least 30 cents an acre, which they are unable to afford in their present cramped circumstances. The plan, however, is eminently feasible under this proposed division of investments, and every acre of the school lands would be made remunerative to the state school fund at nearly the average rates now asked by the state land board. This matter will be presented to the legislature at its coming session about as I have outlined it, and its advocates and promoters hope for its success."

C. L. ("Uncle Kit") Carter of Palo Pinto, looking hale and hearty under his almost four-score of years, arrived recently and took in the situation cheerfully at Dallas. He reports cattle in fairly good order in his section, though a little thin, and the grass scarce, but weed fodder abundant. He does not apprehend a very severe winter for stock. Among other things of interest, he said:

"I think the new St. Louis stock yard scheme will help Texas. It will have a tendency to break up the concentration of the business at one or two points, and will give cattle raisers the benefit of competition."

THE GOOSE-BONE.

The Weather it Forecasts for the Coming Winter.

New York Tribune: "You may depend upon it," said a Rockland county farmer to a Tribune reporter last week, "we will have an open winter and a good wheat year; the goose-bone says so." The goose-bone is accepted by many Rockland county people as better authority than Wiggins or than their Hackensack neighbor De Voe. In many farm houses it will soon be found hanging in the hall, and upon its predictions some men place the fullest reliance.

The real prophetic bone, is is claimed, can only be obtained from a goose that was hatched out in the spring, and the goose must not be killed until the Indian summer has passed away. A bone taken from a goose hatched in May last year has a row of dots around the keel of it indicating the temperature; and the darker the spots the colder the weather. It is claimed that the marks dividing the bone indicate the three winter months, December beginning at the front. Those who have read this year's bone carefully say it indicates more regular weather than that of last year, and not so severe. There will not be many days during which running water will freeze. The coldest weather will occur during the first half of January, and in that time there will be several days of freezing. It will be the severest part of the whole season. Near the point of the bone the discoloration is a little heavy, thus showing that the first day of winter will give proof of the season's change. This will be followed by rising temperature and falling weather for Christmas.

January will be ushered in with cold, and the cold will strengthen as the days lengthen, the coldest day of winter being about Jan. 8. The severe weather will be brief, followed by rising temperature and heavy thaws, and the last half of the month will see many rains and snows. During February there will not be any very cold weather, but it will be a rather disagreeable month, with snows and rains. A few cold days will be all that February will contribute to winter. An early and decided thaw is among the promises of the bone. The February thaw will overflow the mountain streams, and disastrous floods may be looked for.

A Hybrid Animal.

Prairie Farmer.

Subscriber, Alton, Ill: I have a mare mule that comes in heat occasionally. If she could bear a colt by a stallion mule, would the progeny be able to continue the species, and could such offspring be considered a thoroughbred? Is there any such thing as a pure bred mule? According to my understanding of Darwin, the colored race of mankind is a cross between a white man and a female gorilla. Now, if the mule is a mongrel, I can't see why the colored race of mankind are not mongrels also. Please explain through the Prairie Farmer.

Your inquiry creates the impression that you must have read Darwin in the manner in which it is said the devil reads the Bible. The mule is without question a mongrel, but the colored race is not. It has been maintained through so many generations that any standard authority would class it as thoroughbred; i. e., it has an ancestry or pedigree, albeit not recorded. Whereas, the mule being unable to procreate or perpetuate its own artificial sort, is a fraud upon creation. Hence, there is no such a thing as a thoroughbred mule. Among animals, the limits of hybridity are narrow, since the hybrid is totally unable to continue its race with one of its own kind. In rare cases it may be fertile with one of its parent species, of which there is said to have been examples in the mare mule; but the progeny will of course be nearer in character to the pure blood from which it originated.

Cattle and sheep are still being shipped from one range to another, and where this is done only a kind providence can save them.

Sir Richard 2nd, etc. The average loss as figured out by his own experience is placed by Mr. McCampbell at 25 per cent., perhaps more in some instances. In some importations the loss has been six out of ten. The importations do not seem to thrive the first year, but do develop well later, after the acclimation is thorough. In reply to a question on the subject of acclimation fever, Judge McCampbell writes: "I am at a loss even for a theory as to the causes of splenic or Texas fever. We have sometimes felt that we had a clew, but after a little investigation we find something that seems to contradict the most plausible theory. I am convinced in my own mind that if we can get them here without being exposed to any contagion, and then keep them in a stable or dry lot, isolated from the range cattle and with good water and good food, they will be free from the disease while such isolation exists. I think with proper care it can be cured."

ROADSTERS AND TROTTERS IN TEXAS.

When announcing the purpose to prepare a series of articles entitled "Blooded Stock in Texas," one of the first letters received on the subject called attention to the omission of roadsters and trotters from the class list of stock to be mentioned in the series, the writer saying: "The roadster or trotter is preeminently the most valuable blood that can be used in breeding up and improving the horse stock of the state." Without questioning whether the roadster or the draft horse, or such a horse as the Cleveland bay, is the best to cross on Texas stock, we may mention that the good already done is largely due to early importations of superior trotting stallions and that the extent and high character of the stock imported is not generally appreciated within the state or out of it.

THE ENCINAL RANCH COMPANY

of La Salle county, with postoffice address at Encinal, is owned by Dr. H. Spohn and Judge J. V. Spohn of Encinal and Dr. A. E. Spohn of Corpus Christi. J. V Spohn, manager of the ranch, accounts for their costly and superior importations as follows: "Having been for many years interested in breeding horses in Canada, I came to Texas in the fall of 1879 and it did not take me long to be fully convinced that here in Texas was the best place in North America to breed horses, and that the best blood to use for that purpose was the trotter or roadster." Accordingly faith was shown by practice, and two standard trotting stallions and two standard mares were imported as a nucleus. Now, seven years later, there are 80 brood mares upon the ranch, principally Texas bred but by superior Northern stallions. They vary from 14½ to 16¼ hands, and there are more over 15 hands than under. Many of them are by standard bred stallions and will produce standards when bred to a standard. The owners of Encinal ranch have every evidence to prove their produce will compare favorably with the produce of any breeding establishment in the world, using stock of like character, and they attribute the marked degree of success they have obtained to the first and only choice of trotting blood.

Leonard Drake, 1314, bred by Messrs. Dewey & Stewart of Owasso, Michigan, is a black stallion 15¾ hands high inbred Hambletorian, sired by Jo Gaylin (half brother to Jerome Eddy 2.16½), 1st dam Minnie Drake, whose sire was Louis Napoleon, brother to St. Julian 2.11¾, and sire of Jerome Eddy. This stallion is a beauty in appearance and of large and powerful frame, creditably upholding his illustrious birth. He is the individual property of Judge J. V. Spohn, and is doing service on the ranch.

The young colts of Highland Scott 1321, sired by Winfield Scott, 1st dam Highland Lou, are on the ranch. This great gray stallion, 16¼ hands, and weighing 1300 pounds, was lost by death in 1883. He was the perfection of the model prescribed as the best cross for Texas mares, viz., a fine large powerful horse with good trotting action.

At Encinal ranch the management is controlled by the desire to keep and breed healthy stock. With abundant range of mesquite and other grasses, a firm turf underfoot and a climate unexcelled for man or beast, the diet of grass within the limit of a wire fence, and with the sky overhead, are sufficient to combine the speed of the swiftest with the most enduring stock on earth. The Encinal ranch is putting out a nice crop of young stallions and will be a large factor in the improvement of horse stock in Texas.

Annual Report of the San Antonio Wool Market.

Taking it altogether this has been a very satisfactory season for the wool-growing industry of Southwest Texas. The prices have been a great improvement on those of the past three years, and have materially advanced the interests of the industry. The spring market was highly satisfactory for all parties, being slow to open, but moving steadily off without any exciting fluctuations, leaving a fair profit to the speculator as well as the grower. The fall season has not been so satisfactory. Less than the usual number of buyers were on hand, and the wool opened early with a decidedly feverish feeling, prices advancing rapidly, until of a sudden a backset took place, and prices slowly but steadily declined ftom 3 to 4 cents per pound, and the stock moved slowly until the end of the year finds fully 400,000 pounds yet in store unsold with uncertain prospects ahead, but with the holders firm for an advance on present prices. The total shipment of wool from this city for the year ending November, 1886, was 8,587,225 pounds. This, with the 400,000 pounds yet in store, brings the aggregate number of pounds of wool handled in this market to 8,987,225. This is probably by fully a million pounds the largest wool season on record here, and by next spring, if the S. A. & A. P. railroad's northwestern extension reaches Kerrville, it will probably increased by fully 1,500,000 pounds coming from Coleman, Concho, Tom Green and other Northwestern counties.

Don't Waste Time.

With poorly manufactured or impure baking powder. Buy a package of Silver Loaf and give it a fair trail. If you do this you will never regret it. How many disastrous failures in making bread cause troublous vexation in the household! This can all be obviated by a trial of Silver Loaf. J. H. Brown guarantees its purity, strength and efficiency.

Valuable Ranch for Sale on Easy Terms.

4800 acre ranch, permanent running water, all enclosed with good fence. Apply to Brenenan & Bargstrom, attorneys, 32 Soledad street—San Antonio.

Christmas Greeting.

W. J. Tackabery, manager of the saddlery establishment of R. F. Tackabery, Weatherford st., Fort Worth, extends a Christmas greeting to friends and patrons who have so largely purchased saddlery and harness during the past year. Mr. Tackabery left a saddle at the great Dallas State Fair, and returning to the fair after the awards were made, found a blue ribbon tied to the horn of it. The blue ribbon was awarded for the best saddle. The possessors of Tackabery saddles find their judgment approved by a committee especially selected to designate the best saddle. The Tackabery saddle is known and appreciated from Maine to California, and from Canada to Central America.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. J. H. Payne, Oculist, Terrell, Texas. The local indorsement which this gentleman has earned will have more weight than any word of commendation from us. Those who are afflicted with diseases of the eye would act wisely if they consult Dr. Payne.

Evidence of Merit.

The best evidence of the merit of any article offered for sale to the people is its popularity—that is, the readiness with which it sells. If a baking powder, for instance, fails to give entire satisfaction in any particular, the cook never fails to complain and it becomes unsalable. Nobody has ever complained about Silver Leaf Baking Powder because it is of full strength, absolutely pure chemically, and makes the most wholesome bread of any powder on the market. The guarantee of J. H. Brown is in itself sufficient to make it go like hot cakes.

STAR WIND-MILLS

—AND—

Water Works Supplies.

Wind Mills, Derricks, Tanks, Pumps, Hose, Pipe Fittings, Fountains, Feed Grinders, Etc.

TUBULAR WELL TOOLS, WELL CASING TUBING AND SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

To the cattlemen we wish to say that we are now making

A Special Outfit for Ranches

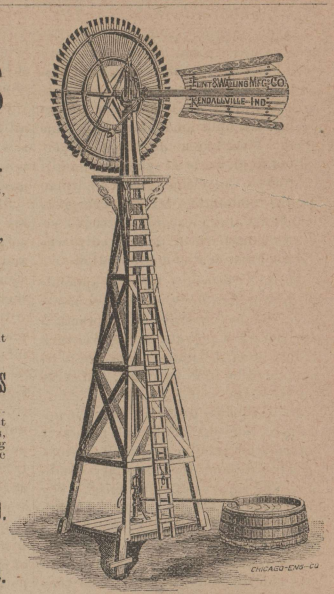
to supply water to large herds, and having furnished many of the largest ranches in Texas with safe water works, and their duplicating and increasing their orders demonstrates that we have just what they need.

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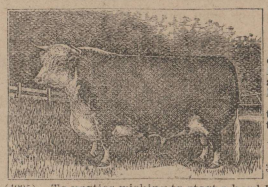
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as is carried in the west. We want the trade of the stockmen and will give as low prices and as good goods as can be had in any city east or west.

M. B. WRIGHT.

Kansas City, - - Missouri.

MOUNT PLEASANT STOCK FARM.



FIRST PRIZE HEREFORD HERD at the GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, 1885.

This herd is one of the oldest and largest in the country, comprising 300 head of the choicest Herefords from all the best strains in England and America. The herd is headed by Famous First Prize and Sweepstakes Bulls.

FORTUNE, (2080), the most celebrated bull of the breed, by the famous Sir Richard 2d. (970)—the smoothest, blockiest family of the breed.

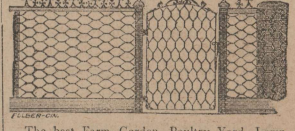
SIR EVELYN, (9650), one of the best sons of Lord Wilton (4057).

GROVE 4TH. (13733), an illustrious son of Grove 3rd. (2490).

DEWSBURY 2D, (18877), by the celebrated Dolly (4295). To parties wishing to start a herd I will give very low prices. Cattle constantly on exhibition at my sale stable, 1,604 and 1,606 Bell St., Kansas City, Mo. Send for catalogue.

J. S. HAWES, Colony, Anderson Co., Kan.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address,

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New style CORN SHELLER. The Fan cleans the Corn as it comes out. THE QUESTION IS ASKED why we sell our Shellers so cheap. ANSWER: We build them in winter after our CLOVER HULLER trade is over. All are warranted to do good work or no sale. NEWARK MACHINE CO., Columbus, O.

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A FALSE ALARM.

Fuller Investigation Discredits the Idea of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Special Texas Live Stock Journal.

DALLAS, Dec. 17.—Drs. Paaren and Hopkins arrived late last night. They to-day made a critical examination of the imported Jerseys, about which pleuro-pneumonia alarm has existed the past two weeks, and they are both positive that there is no pleuro-pneumonia about it. They pronounce the sickness consumption, or as they scientifically call it, biliary tuberculosis, accompanied by indications of splenic or acclimation fever. Drs. Paaren and Hopkins are to lecture to-morrow (Saturday) at 3 p. m. at the Merchants' exchange on pleuro-pneumonia.

DALLAS, TEX., Dec. 17, 1886.

Regular Correspondence TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

The alarm occasioned last week over the reported outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia has to a great degree abated. Ten deaths have occurred among the imported Jerseys from Indiana, and quite a number are still sick, as are also native animals in scattered herds. While as a matter of fact there is general doubt as to the real character of the disease, there are very few persons now committed outright to its being pleuro-pneumonia. Dr. Souter, the Scotch veterinary surgeon, who at first was positive that it was that dread scourge, has found it necessary to revise his statements and admit that while the malady has some of the symptoms of pleuro-pneumonia, there are others, and the most pronounced phases of the sickness, which are radically different from pleuro-pneumonia, and which baffle his skill to determine the exact nature of the sickness. Messrs. Betterton and Arbuckle still adhere strongly to their original positions, that it is simply pneumonia, aggravated by a change of climate, water and other different conditions from what the Jerseys were accustomed to in Indiana. State Agent S. P. Cunningham of the national bureau of animal industry, while not subscribing to the pleuro-pneumonia theory, considered the situation sufficiently serious, and the sickness sufficiently dangerous to quarantine the infected animals, report the case to the authorities at Washington and ask that an expert be sent to Dallas to investigate. This was the result of Agent Cunningham's visit on Saturday. He returned on Wednesday, having received wire instructions from Dr. Salmon, chief of the national bureau of animal industry at Washington, to come to Dallas and meet Dr. Paaren, state veterinarian of Illinois, who is also connected with the national bureau. Dr. Paaren is to make a thorough investigation and an official report to Dr. Salmon. Should he decide that the disease is pleuro-pneumonia it is highly probable all Jerseys imported from Indiana will be killed and paid for to their present owners, the Federal government paying one-half their value and the Texas cattlemen the other half, the latter trusting to the legislature to make provision for reimbursement from the state.

On Tuesday last Col. J. N. Simpson, in the name of the stockmen of Texas, invited, by wire, Dr. James Hopkins of Wyoming Territory, a veterinary surgeon of large experience and undoubted skill, to come at once to Dallas and give the cattle interests the benefit of his judgment in the premises. Dr. Hopkins departed for Dallas on Tuesday evening from a point in Nebraska and is due here to-day. From the fact that thousands of animals infected with pleuro-pneumonia were sent into Montana, Dakota and Wyoming the past season from Chicago, and that nearly all of them were killed by official decree, and veterinarians of that section received large stores of knowledge from practice and investigation into the disease, the special visit of Dr. Hopkins is one of more than ordinary importance, and his diagnosis of the cases near this city and his judgment as to what the disease is will have great weight and go far to determine future action, should his views coincide with those of Dr. Paaren; the latter, of course, ranking as the official authority.

One of the incidental phases of the pleuro scare is the discussion it has aroused among cattlemen and others as to the proper course to be pursued hereafter in Texas on that and kindred subjects. All are agreed, as far as the JOURNAL correspondent has been able to learn, that a sound and strict state quarantine law for live stock, particularly cattle, should be enacted at the coming session of the legislature. Some persons take the high ground that the authorities, as a proper precautionary measure, should have power to quarantine all Northern and Northwestern cattle at will, as this is virtually what is done by those sections against Texas cattle. It is evident from the drift of public sentiment on the issue that quarantine legislation will be strongly pressed at Austin during the coming session.

By the time the legislature assembles the secretary of state will have been furnished with copies of all the cattle and quarantine laws and regulations of every state and territory having such statutes, to be furnished the Texas legislature for their information on the subjects now attracting such a large share of public attention. It is also know that a very important feature of the coming message of Gov. Ireland will be a recommendation to the legislature touching live stock interests, and embracing the question of quarantine regulations, particularly for cattle. Gov. Ireland has held very pronounced views in favor of strong protective legislation for Texas cattle interests and the present emergency at Dallas will enable him to more clearly present and emphasize them.

The resident fraternity of cattlemen are moving actively in the matter of the annual state meeting to be held here, beginning on January 15, and several informal gatherings of leaders in the live stock industry have discussed things during the week, the meetings being held at the office of Col. J. N. Simpson. The most important of these occurred on Tuesday last. It was agreed by all in attendance that the present is the most critical period ever experienced by the cattlemen of Texas, and that all who can possibly attend the January meeting should do so. It was decided to extend invitations to the working members of the Central Texas Cattle association, the Pecos association, the Northwest Texas association and all other cattle associations in the state, to meet with the Texas Live Stock association for the purpose of agreeing upon a line of policy to be pursued by Texas in the International Range association, which will meet in Denver in February, and also to consider state matters of importance to the fraternity. It was agreed that business would be facilitated by having the proceedings of each day begin with an address or essay by some person competent to handle the matter, upon one of the following subjects: Contagious pleuro-pneumonia, its cause and prevention; the lease law; splenic fever, its causes, prevention and treatment; quarantine laws; an outlet for Texas beef; the best types of beef breeds—the address or essay to be followed by an interchange of ideas on the subject treated until noon, and the afternoon session to be devoted to other business. It is believed that the arrangement will conduce more than any other to the thorough sifting of these matters, and lead to clearer and more correct conclusions. In order to arouse thought the gentlemen decided that it would be well to offer a handsome premium for the best essay on each of the subjects mentioned, so that the convention may get illumination from outside talent. An effort will be made, and no doubt will meet with success, to have the railroads give reduced rates to cattlemen from January 14 to the 20th. Col. Lane, Hon. Ike Pryor, Mr. George Littlefield and Hon. John Hancock, all of Austin, were spoken of as desirable and suitable men to address the convention.

In connection with the local pleuro-pneumonia scare, Dr. Salmon, chief of the national bureau of animal industry at Washington, has written to Mr. James Arbuckle, saying in substance that he had recently visited Indiana and found the state perfectly free from pleuro-pneumonia, and giving it as his opinion that no contagious disease exists among the cattle of that state He further volunteered the statement that the Jerseys recently imported to Texas from Indiana were not afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia, nor had they been exposed to the disease.

A NEW PROCESS

For Preparing and Preserving Beef for Shipment.

From the Gazette.

WACO TEX., Dec, 8.—A very important and novel enterprise is the Waco Dressed Beef company, chartered at Austin yesterday. The Waco incorporators are Messrs. S. W. Slayden, W. W. Seley, C. W. White, A. Wheeler, E. Rotan, J. A. Solomon and O. Bailey. Mr. George P. Holgate represents the outside capitalists, a Philadelphia syndicate. The capital stock is $100,000, a majority of which has been taken and will be held by the Waco parties. The charter was received by mail this morning, and as the stock has all been subscribed and part of the plant here, the work of putting the enterprise on foot will commence at once. A site has been purchased in East Waco, where the buildings will be erected. The process used is that covered by the Holgate patents, controlled by the American Beef company of Philadelphia. It is entirely new and novel, in that it dispenses with ice, either at the slaughtering works or in the cars in which the dressed meats are transported to market. The process, briefly described, is as follows: The carcases are placed in an immense tank, from which every particle of air is exhausted. Then what is known to chemists as anhydrous gas is injected very expeditiously and simply into each carcass. This is all. The meat is preserved and may be immediately taken from the tank. It will keep for months in the open air, no matter what the temperature. The gas does not discolor, nor does it in any way affect the taste of the meat. While in Philadelphia a year ago last November Mr. S. W. Slayden saw a full and elaborate test of the process. A beef was slaughtered, the carcass put in the tank, the gas injected and the carcass removed. Then it hung in the open air in Philadelphia for forty-five days, after which it was shipped to St. Louis, where the National Cattle convention was in session and inspected by that body. It was fresh, sound and sweet. A piece of the same carcass was then shipped to Fort Worth to Stein, where it remained for months. In June of the present year, nearly seven months after it had been slaughtered, Mr. Slayden had a piece cut from that carcass, hanging at Stein's place in Fort Worth, brought it home to Waco and had it cooked for his table. It was pure and sweet. The test determined the Wacoites to take stock in the enterprise. The works will have a capacity for slaughtering, dressing and shipping 160 beeves per day. The tank is an immense affair, weighing 48,000 lbs. It will hold eight carcases at a time, and the charging process occupies only a few minutes. As to cost of operating, it will have a great advantage over other enterprises in the same line, because ice will not be needed. The meats can be shipped in any kind of car, only requiring to be hung up. Meats preserved by this process have been shipped to England and then back again, the same piece of meat making the voyage several times, to demonstrate the practicability of that mode of transportation. Mr. Holgate is now in the city and will give his personal attention to getting the works under way. Early in the new year the slaughter of beeves, pork and muttons will commence.

Henry Greathouse sues the State National Bank for $4000 actual and $5000 exemplary damages occasioned by the defendants levying an attachment on his cattle, claiming them to be the property of Odom & Collins.

THE ANGORA CLIP.

Fall Shearing and Its Results.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9, 1886.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Agreeable to your request it gives me pleasure to write you regarding the fall clip of domestic mohair and the probable market for its sale.

We have been keeping a book of record showing the total grading of our receipts and a comparative statement of condition, values and sales. These show for the fall clip now coming in:

First—A decided improvement in the grade and quality, which have improved very steadily.

Second—A much shorter staple, and clips yield a large proportion of fine luster hair, but so short in staple as to be unfit for combing purposes.

Third—A marked improvement in condition is seen, showing that more care and attention is being given to the stock.

Fourth—That values increased from June, 1883, to January, 1886, when there was a marked decline until June, at which time there was a sudden and still greater decline. At this time English manufacturers were heavily stocked and there was no demand in their market for Turkey and Cape mohair. This caused the drop, and our American manufacturers sent large orders abroad and refused to receive consignments or buy domestic mohair. They cared nothing for an American industry in which they claimed to have a great interest, but they simply wanted to get cheap raw stock. We did not join in this movement at any time and did all we could to sustain our home market. It is a curious feature that while English manufacturers were heavily stocked and their markets declining they sent to Turkey and the Cape and tried to raise a boom there. The English market felt the effects of this about October, but it soon passed over and trade there is reported as being very quiet and prices weak.

Good average combing will bring only 34 cents and fair average will not command more than 30 cents. For choice fine 36 cents is full value.

Carding stock is slow sale at from 15 up to 25 cents for very clean bright staple.

We believe that we can force prices above this point after the new year, but see no reason or possibility of their going lower. Values are now lower than they have been in some years. The same uncertainty of the wool market is seen in mohair. Manufacturers can afford to buy but will not until they see how new goods will sell.

Regarding the fall clip, would say we have always been opposed to it for principle sake, but some mohair which has been received this fall is so choice that we are prepared to modify our opinions.

We trust this information will be of interest to your many readers.

Very truly yours,

WM. MACNAUGHTAN'S SONS.

A Huge Cattle Ranch.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 1.—A syndicate of St. Louis capitalists has been formed for the purpose of establishing an immense cattle ranch in Mexico. The land to be purchased has already been selected, and final arrangements are being perfected for the inauguration of the enterprise. The ranch will comprise 1,250,000 acres in what is known as the free zone in the state of Chihuahua, and will cost the syndicate more than $500,000. It is well watered and convenient to railroads. An effort will be made to raise a better class of cattle than is ordinarily produced in the Southwest, and blooded stock will be crossed with native.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by W. H. Summers and estrayed before John Harvey, J. P., Bosque county, one large bay horse, about 15½ hands high, about 15 years old, branded M on right and half circle ↄ on left shoulder; also, one white or gray horse, about 16 hands high, about 12 years old, branded C O X over T C on left shoulder, lame in left hind leg; appraised at $45.

etc., are good or bad. Again, we solicit all who may read this paper to write us what they want and if it is in our line we will cheerfully impart any information that we may have on the subject.

PASTURES.

1. 2000 acres inclosed with good fence, plenty of timber and water, 8 miles from city of Fort Worth. $7 per acre.

2. 23 1-3 acres, south of Missouri Pacific infirmary, between the railroads. $150.

3. 5000 acres on T. & P. railroad, 12 miles from town. Fenced with cedar posts and wire, permanent springs, finely watered, two-thirds fine tillable land, splendid grass. $7.50 per acre.

4. 10,000 acres pasture land, near No. 3. Good wire fence and cedar posts, plenty of water. $7.50 per acre.

5. 2000 acres near the above (i. e. near T. & P. railroad and by land No. 4.) House, stables, 500 acres in one inclosure, near house, 80 acres in cultivation, tank and springs, good land for cutting hay. $8.50 per acre.

6. 68¼ acres, 3 miles from Fort Worth northeast, all inclosed, 12 acres in good timber. $30 per acre.

7. 4500 acres, 3½ miles from town, 3500 acres in variety of grasses, 400 to 500 acres in cultivation, all under good 3-wire fence, 150 acres in timber, 5 separate pastures, water in each, 3 residences, 2 tenant houses, 1 barn, 2 stables and all necessary out-buildings, 2000 acres can be cultivated, very healthful, good neighborhood. $50,000 for the place.

8. 915 acres, 3 miles from Calef station, Fort Worth & Denver railroad in Tarrant county, all good land, 850 acres inclosed with wire and boisd'arc posts, artesian well, pump and windmill, good water tank, 2-room house. $12 per acre, one-third down.

9. 560 acres, 2½ miles from Palestine, 400 acres in cultivation, 160 acres in timber. $2 per acre.

10. 120 acres on Rock creek, 11 miles southwest of Fort Worth. Will trade for city property. $10 per acre, cash.

11. 20,000 acres, near Round Point, Chambers county, water and timber, 7000 acres under wire and board fence. $1.50 to $3 per acre. 5000 acres on Elm and Mud Bayou, inclosed with wire fence. $1.50 per acre.

12. 1537 acres in Denton county, northeast of and adjoining Capt. Abner's farm, 1920 acres under one fence and 383 acres are owned by another party. The 1537 acres are fenced on 3 sides, fence is of 4 wires and on boisd'arc posts. $10 per acre, $3,337 cash, balance 4 years at 9 per cent. Would take live stock for some of it and cash for balance.

13. 1700 acres southeast corner Tarrant county, about 120 acres in timber, fine grass, lasting water, 4-wire fence with boisd'arc posts, 3 small farms on the place, artesian springs, well water at the farms. $10 per acre.

14. 3000 acres in Wise county, 17 miles west of Decatur, all fenced. House of 2 rooms, 20 acres in cultivation, mesquite grass and sufficient timber. $3.75 per acre. Good terms.

15. 1544 acres, located on Buck creek in northeast corner Erath county, 10 miles south of Sparta depot on T. & P. railroad. It contains about 400 acres of rich valley land, of which 50 acres are inclosed and in cultivation and has on it a double log cabin, well of good water and spring, about half timber land and balance prairie. Good neighborhood and a desirable place for first-class stock farm. $4,500; $1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser at 10 per cent.

16. 2080 acres in Erath county, on Big Sandy creek, 12 miles southeast of Gordon, 1700 acres under fence, 120 acres in cultivation, all located in a rich valley. House with 3 rooms, outbuildings and lots, $13,000. $3,000 cash, balance in 5 payments. Also 65 horses and 75 high grade cattle will be sold.

17. 700 acres in Mitchell county, half valley land, half upland, 6 miles west west of Colorado City, fenced with 5 wires. House of 4 rooms, cellar, sheds, etc., well and tank, everything new, 20 acres in cultivation. $3 per acre, or $2,600 for place with all live stock, furniture and everything.

18. 4500 acres in Ellis county, artesian water, 300 acres in cultivation, fine never-failing springs, three-quarters of the tract is No. 1 land, 3 miles from Midlothian. $9 per acre.

19. 25,000 acres and 3000 cattle, 50 miles south of Colorado City, 30 miles north of San Angelo. 4000 acres additional of leased school land, 3 houses, 36 miles of fence, 3 miles of river through the place, 2 windmills and wells, on North Concho. $3 per acre.

20. 640 acres, 2½ miles from Keller, which is 11 miles from Fort Worth, boisd'arc posts 21 feet apart and 3 galvanized wires, creek and spring. $10 per acre.

21. 11 acres under fence, joins Bob Maddox's pasture, also joins the Portwood & Burgess tracts, south of Missouri Pacific infirmary. $100 per acre.

22. 360 acres, all fenced and cultivatable land with tank, 9 miles from Fort Worth, 2 miles from Crowley, on G., C. & S. F. railroad. $12 per acre, half cash, balance at 12 per cent.

23. 38 or 40 acres, all the land in the south 1-3 of the east ¼ of J. N. Ellis' survey of 640 acres, between the Ft. W. & N. O. and the G., C. & S. F. railroads, except 8¾ acres. $6,000.

24. 760 acres, 12 miles south of Fort Worth on the Cleburne road, all tillable and prairie of the first quality, water on the tract, inclosed by other parties' fences. $6 per acre.

25. 3000 acres of fine pine lands in Colquitt county, Georgia, near Moulton, county seat. Price from $3 to $10 per acre. Will trade the above property for lands, cattle, horses or sheep in Texas.

26. 185,000 acres in Texas, well watered, with good protection for stock $1.50 per acre on easy terms and small interest.

27. 156,000 acres in a solid body, well watered and an extra good stock ranch. $1.50 per acre; terms easy.

28. 51,820 acres in a solid body on the plains, 43 miles west of Colorado City, Texas; good rich land. The T. & P. railroad passes through this land; well adapted for small grain, fruit trees and vegetables. It can be had for $1.50 per acre.

29. 44,800 acres solid body rich tillable land, good grass and nearly in a square, in Hockly county, Texas. $1.50 per acre; half cash, half in 1, 2 and 3 years, with 8 per cent. interest.

30. 33,500 acres in a solid body, nearly in a square, near Chihuahua, Mexico, river and three running creeks on the land, 40 feet water fall, plenty of good pine timber, good rich land and fine grass and protection. 50 cents per acre; title perfect.

31. 36,300 acres good level land on the plains. $1.50 per acre.

32. 24,000 acres in a solid body, well watered, 13 miles fenced, 9 miles Colorado river front, one lake and two good springs of lasting and good water, good protection for stock and good grass land, at $3 per acre; one-half cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent. interest.

33. 42,000 acres under good cedar fence, plenty of good running water, timber, grass and protection, ranch houses, pens and other improvements. $2.50 per acre; one-half cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, 10 per cent. interest.

34. 17,712 acres, solid body, at $1.75 per acre.

35. 17,712 acres, solid body, well watered, at $2.50 per acre.

36. 17,712 acres, solid body, at $2 per acre.

37. 42 sections, 26,880 acres, $1.10 per acre; good grass land, in Crockett county, Texas.

38. We have for sale tracts of 40, 80, 160, 320, 640 and 1280 acres from 1 to 4 miles of Colorado City, from $2 to $8 per acre; terms easy.

39. 9 sections, 5760 acres in Garza and Lynn counties, good grass lands. $1.50 per acre.

40. 17,712 acres, well watered, good rich land, in a solid body. $1.85 per acre; one-fourth cash, balance in 18 years, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum.

41. 3200 acres, on the Colorado river, 10 miles north of the city; an extra good ranch. $2.25 per acre, on reasonable terms.

42. 1280 acres good, rich, level land, immediately adjoining Colorado City, 1 mile from center of city. This tract has two good springs, the head waters of Lone Wolf creek on it, and is a good, safe investment at $25 per acre and can be bought for $8 per acre, one-fourth cash, balance in 4½ years, with 10 per cent. interest.

43. 1920 acres of good land, 20 miles southwest of Colorado at $2 per acre.

44. 1280 acres of good, tillable land, 4 miles northwest of Colorado, at $2 per acre, one-half cash, balance in 17 years, 8 per cent. interest. This tract is an extra good bargain and cheap at $5 per acre.

45. 10-acre lots in sight of the city of Colorado, for $100 each.

46. 86 sections of land, situated in Mitchell, Nolan, Scurry and Tom Green counties, at prices ranging from $1.50 to $3.50 per acre. Terms one-half cash, balance in 18 years, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, with privilege of paying entire amount at any time.

47. 68 sections of land, situated in Garza, Lynn, Terry, Floyd and other counties of the Panhandle. Price from $1 50 to $2.50 per acre.

TEXAS LAND MEASURE.

All lands in Texas are measured by varas and not by yards and rods. A vara is 2⅔ inches less than a yard, being 33⅓ inches. An acre of land contains 4646 square varas. One labor of land contains 178 acres; 8 1-3 labors 1476 acres, and 25 labors a league. A league and labor contain 4605 acres. To find the number of acres in a tract of land divide the number of square varas by 5646, the number of square varas in one acre.

PROPERTY IN OTHER STATES.

We have a great number of farms on our books situated in other states, some for sale and others for exchange, all of which we cheerfully give place in our advertisements, and will gladly take any others that may be offered.

WILD LAND.

1. 160 acres in Polk county, out of Calvin Gage survey.

2. 13,846 acres in Falls county out of S. C. Robertson 3 league survey, (grant) near Marlin.

3. 320 acres in Tyler county, part of Harmon Frazer league.

4. 209 acres in Burleson county, David Clark H. R. league.

5. Undivided 1-6 interest in 2014 acres in Montgomery county, out of Wm. Wells' league.

6. 320 acres in McLennan county, near Waco, out of T. Donnelly grant. $10 per acre

7. 200 acres in Lee county out of the Peterson survey.

8. 320 acres in Jack county, from the Texas L. & Em. Co's survey of 3330 acres. $2 per acre.

9. 320 acres in Jack county, Samuel Chairs abstract 930, certificate 4143. $2 per acre.

10. 143 acres in Jack county, abstract No. 942, certificate 437. $2 per acre.

11. 122 1-5 acres in Jack county, abstract 355, patent 587, vol. 43. $2 per acre.

12. 100 acres in Walker county, near Waverly.

13. 1476 acres in Milam county, out of Albert M. Tandy survey. $3.

14. 640 acres in Hartly county, Alfred Bynum survey, southeastern part of county. $2 per acre.

15. 368 acres in Henderson county, M. M. Ferguson survey, 15 miles from county seat, 11 miles from Malacoff (on Texas & St. Louis railroad,) 3 miles from projection of Texas Trunk Line railroad, on Trinity river, has a spring and creek made by that spring, heavy timber, no underbrush, good range for cattle, sheep and hogs, rich land. Will furnish abstract. $1.25 per acre.

16. 3 sections in Hale county, sections (alternate) Nos. 1, 3 and 5, block D. 6, in northeastern part of Hale county, good land, mesquite grass. $1 per acre.

17. 640 acres in Val Verde county, 18 miles northeast of Del Rio, on Southern Pacific railroad, title O. K. $1.25 per acre.

18. 160 acres in Parker county, 2½ miles from Milsap, running water, stone quarry. $6 per acre.

19. 640 acres in Jones county, 7 miles from county seat, 25 miles north of Abilene, 25 miles west of Albany. Will exchange for city property; only one payment has been made to the state. $1,100.

20. 9 sections of land in Nolan county, sections 2, 12, 16, 18 and 24 in block Y at $1.75 per acre, except for section 18 and for it $3. No. 18 is finely watered as is also No. 24. Also sections 214, 240 and 244 at $1.75 per acre. 95 cents per acre is to be paid to the state in 16 years, balance to owner in cash.

21. 640 acres, 8 miles from Coleman City, Mitchell county. $600 due state, owner wants $2 per acre besides, half down in cash, balance in 1 year at 12 per cent.

22. 640 acres in Nolan county, near Sweetwater, well improved.

23. 368 acres in Henderson county, 3 miles south of Old Buffalo, on Trinity river, about 18 miles east of Corsicana, large open timber, first-class land, fine never-failing springs. $5 per acre. Has vendor's lien note for $310, Oct. 23, 1887, which will be taken up or purchaser can have. Will trade for Fort Worth city property.

24. 200 acres, south of and adjoining city, fine residence property. $150 to $200 per acre.

25. 320 acres, 16 miles southwest of San Marcos, Kendall county valley land. $5 per acre.

26. 156,652 2-10 acres of land in Bailey county. The following description of this tract of 156,652 2-10 acres in Bailey county has been carefully compiled and is believed by us to be substantially correct: The tract lies just east of the 103d meridian, on the 34th degree of latitude, and being about 3700 feet above tide water is free from all malarial influences. About 35,000 acres covered with scrub oak, hackberry and wild china, and having nice valleys interspersed, constitute excellent winter protection for stock. The hills have a thick growth of sedge, or blue-stem grass, which is the best of our grasses for winter, while the other and greater portion of the valleys have the different varieties of mesquite grass. The soil of the greater portion of the tract is all dark, sandy loam, of great depth, good grass is found everywhere. There are numerous surface lakes on the tract, which contain water the greater portion of the year. On the northwest end of Cayote lake are several springs of good fresh water which supply small lakes separate from the main lake. Water may be had by digging anywhere on the tract at a moderate depth. Plenty of stone in the bluffs south of Las Salados suitable for all building purposes.

RENTS. RENTS. RENTS.

We would also call attention to the fact that we give prompt attention to the collection of rents for both residents and non-residents. We have at this time full charge of the renting of all the property of some of the largest owners of real estate in our section, and are soliciting more. Any reference required will be cheerfully given tha can be had in our city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following tracts of land lie in various parts of Texas. Prices and terms will be given on application to Huffman, Sellers & Co.

ANGELINA COUNTY.

25 acres fronting Angelina river, opposite Worden's ferry; valuable as a bridge or ferry landing.

50 acres of the J. L. Dupre survey.

and Peter Smith street; $1,350 cash, or $1,500 on twelve months time.

40. Lot 50x150, house with 6 rooms on West Belknap street; first house east of First Ward school house; $2,000.

41. Lot 200x300, corner Hemphill and West Daggett streets, two houses; one 7 rooms, one 2 rooms, waterworks, barn, corn-crib, orchard; $6,000; good terms.

42. Lot 112x200, Lamar and Sixth street, faces east; large house with outbuildings, graded street on three sides, 424 feet curbstone; $9,000 cash, or will trade for good land.

43. Lot 100x100, on Monroe street near the brick Baptist church, 2 houses; one 5 rooms; one 4 rooms; $3,500.

44. Lot 50x58, house, 3 rooms, on Second, between Burnett and Florence streets; $1,100.

45. Lot 50x110, West Fifth and Macon streets, brick house with 5 rooms; has stable, buggy house and servants room; also water connection. $3,000.

46. Lot 100x190, corner Wheeler and Daggett avenue on College street-car line, house, 6 rooms, also bath room, poultry house and cow house, water in yard and house, 30 bearing fruit trees, garden, variety of shrubbery; $2,750 half cash, balance on time.

47. Lot 50x100, corner Grove and Sixth streets, 2-story house with 5 rooms, water-works, sewerage, waterclosets; everything said to be new; $1,550.

48. Lot 50x95, West Belknap and Burnett streets, No. 601, one 2-story house with 6 rooms and 1 lattice room, 2 rooms up-stairs; $2,400; $1,500 cash, balance on time.

49. Lot 62x80, No. 515 West Broadway, one 5-room house, painted and papered; in rear of Doray's grocery, between two street-car lines; $1,000, $250 cash and balance in equal monthly payments to suit, not less than $25 per month, with 12 per cent. interest As many payments may be taken up at one time as purchaser may desire.

Block 36, Jennings' addition, or entire lot 147x62 feet; $1,400.

50. Lot 50x100, house with 5 rooms, No. 607 South Calhoun street, between Hattie and Annie streets; $1,100.

51. Lot 200x60, block 118, 60 feet front on Pecan street, faces west; 200 feet deep Has a factory now that rents for $300 a year; $1,200, $300 cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years with 10 per cent. interest.

52. Lot 50x100, Rusk and Eighth streets, house with 4 rooms, well-made, new fence; $3,000.

53. Lot 50x100, East Bluff street, new 4-room house faces south; one block north of Mr. Strong's; $1,250, half down.

54. Lot 58x110, one 2-room house, corner Jennings avenue and Hattie street, faces northwest; $950 cash.

55. Lot 100x100, house with 3 rooms corner Seventh and Florence streets; $1,600, half cash, balance 6 and 12 months at 12 per cent. interest.

56. Lot 120x96, Royal avanue, east of W. A. Huffman's residence, house of 4 rooms; also has stable 14x18; alley back of place; $2,300, half cash, balance 1 year at 10 per cent.

57. Lot 50x100, on Lipscomb avenue, house of two 14 feet square rooms, partly unfinished, faces east and is one block immediately south of city limits; $375, $180 cash, balance by installments of $10 per month.

58. Lot 75x100, No. 823 Lamar street, house, 8 rooms; 4 rooms, kitchen and wash room below and 2 rooms on 2d-floor, water in house, sewer connections; $3,700, $1,500 cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 10 per cent.

59. Old compress block, platform, etc., $12,500; on good terms.

60. Near J. P. Alford's, house and lot 50x100; $1,200, or same house and 50x200, $1,400.

51. Lot 50x120, No. 3 Cochran street near Hemphill avenue, house of 5 rooms, also shed for horse; $1,000.

62. Lot 50x100, No. 309 on East Fifth, between Calhoun and Jones streets, house of 5 rooms, 2 closets and 1 large hall; fronts south, has water connections; $3,000, half cash, half on time at 12 per cent.

63. Lot 50x100, Belknap street and back of Col. Wynnes, one new house; $1,050.

64 Lot 100x200, No. 321 Adams street, house of 5 rooms, also stable and wood house, water in yard; $2,650.

65. Lots 50x100 and 48x100, No. 312 North Burnett street, house of 5 rooms, with basement 16x18, shrubbery in yard, house faces west; $850. One lot 48x100, house of 2 rooms, faces west; $350, or both for $1,100.

66. Lot 100x142, No. 322 South Calhoun street, house of 7 rooms, fronts south and east, fruit and shrubbery in yard; also water-works; $2,300. Will exchange taking $1,200 worth of land or stock.

67. Lot 100x100, corner Jennings avenue and Ireland street, house of 6 rooms, well improved; $2,500, half cash, half in 1 year at 12 per cent.

68. Lot 25x100, East Weatherford street, one block from square, business house 25x90 feet; $1,500, half cash, half in 1 year at 10 per cent.

69. Lot 100x100, corner Weatherford and Throckmorton streets, 2 good store houses; $8,500.

70. Business house on Houston, between Eighth and Ninth street, lot leased for 3 years from 1886 at $8 per month; house $600.

71. Lot 168x200, No. 208 Daggett avenue, corner of extension of Houston street, 200 feet on Dagget avenue west, 168 feet on alley. House of 6 rooms, lathed and plastered, cistern, fruit trees bearing for past 5 years, wood house, wash house, water connection; house built in 1878; offered in spring 1884 at $8,000; price $7,000.

72. Shamrock saloon, foot of Houston street, faces south and west; $10,000.

73. Lot 200x450, Daggett avenue and Hill street or Summit avenue, fine house of 11 rooms, fronts east; $12,000, one-third cash, balance on time.

74. Lot 100x180, good house, well improved place; $2,400.

75. Lot 50x100, on Fourth street, two blocks east of Main, joins Presbyterian church, house of 7 rooms, good outbuildings; $5,500, half cash, balance on time.

76. About 4 acres, Samuels avenue and south of Pavillion, house of 6 rooms, cistern, well, barn, stable, buggy house, streets on three sides, last house on the right on the Pavillion road; $5,250.

77. Lot 100x100, on Second and Grove street, 2 buildings, 1 house, 4 rooms, good stable; $2,500, half cash, balance on time at 12 per cent.

78. 4 lots 50x115 each, at Wichita Falls, house, 2 rooms, well finished, well of water, cellars to house. In southeast part of town near business portion; $600.

79. 6 Lots, College avenue, house, 4 rooms; $1,600.

80. Lot 50x100, corner Second and Throckmorton, brick building, 3 stories. Rented until September 1887 for $225 per month; $18,000, one-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years at 12 per cent.

81. Lot 50x150, Jennings avenue, east side of street, and second house from reservation, house, 4 rooms; $1,600.

82. Lot 50x100, No. 615 Lipscomb street, house, 2 rooms, alley 25 feet; $900.

83. Lot 200x200, in Mansfield, house, 8 rooms used as hotel, no opposition, cistern, well of good water, good garden. Price low.

84. Lot 25x100, Houston street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, house 24x40, fourth store from Sixth street; $4,000.

85. Lot 80x250, East Bluff, No. 319, house, 4 rooms, hall through middle, cellar, fine orchard; $2,650.

86. Lot 100x200, lower end of East Weatherford street, house, 7 rooms, fruit trees; $5,500, half cash, balance on time at 12 per cent.

87. Lot 100x110, Burnett street, corner Second, house, 5 rooms, stables, etc., $5,000; quarter cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years at — per cent.

88. 2 lots, 25x100 each, 2 lots, 25x100 each, on east side of Main street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, 2 good store houses; also on west side Rusk street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, 2 houses, (in all 50x200 feet); $10,000.

89. 4½ acres, northeast, corner west half of Ellis' survey on College avenue, house, 5 rooms, stables, etc., $3,500.

90. Lot 100x100, corner Florence and Seventh streets, brick house, 5 rooms, water connections, west half block A, $1,350; installment plan.

91. Lot 90x200, West Weatherford street, house, 6 rooms, kitchen, outhouses and water connection; $4,500.

92. 2 lots, 50x100 each, corner First and Lamar streets, northwest corner blok, 1 house, 5 rooms, 1 house, 4 rooms; $2,000 and $1,500.

93. Lot 100x100, southeast corner Fifth and Florence streets, 2 houses, 5 rooms each, $4,300; $1,000 cash, balance on time. Will sell half of above (inside lot) for $1,800.

94. Lot 100x140, No. 1213 East First street, house, 7 rooms, water connection, yard finely improved; $2,650.

95. Lot 100x200, house, 5 rooms, on Bluff street near Tuck Boaz's, fine improvements; $4,000.

96. Lot 100x200, with privilege of 50 feet more, No. 212 Jennings avenue, house, 6 rooms, kitchen and hall, stable, buggy house and wood shed, 100 fruit trees, shrubbery, water-works, $3,500; half cash, balance in 1 year at 12 per cent.

97. Lot 25x100, northeast corner Rusk street and Daggett avenue, house, 5 rooms; $1,800.

98. Lot 25x100, fifth lot from southeast corner of Twelfth and Houston streets, house; $1,700.

99. Lots next to oil mill, 3 houses; $4,000.

100. Lot 200x210, block 6, Tucker's addition, house, 8 rooms, well improved, 2 cisterns, 1 cellar, stable and out-buildings, also fruit trees; $6,500.

101. Lot 75x100, No. 1008 Taylor street, house, 8 rooms, well improved, water connections, etc., $5,200.

102. Lot 25x100, Lot 15, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, house, 3 rooms; $2,000.

103. Lot 75x90, Pecan and Fifth streets, house, 5 rooms, orchard and water-works; $1,900.

104. Lot 100x200, South half of block 112 Main street with all improvements. Rents for $200 per month; $25,000.

105. Lot 100x100, block H 1, lot 3, house, 8 rooms, faces south and west, cistern, water-works, trees in yard and on sidewalk; $4,000.

106. Lots 30x100 and 25x100, 30x100 fronting Main and corner Third, 25x100 fronting Third near Main, K. of P. property. Rents for $300 per month; splendid brick stores.

107. Lot 25x100, on First, between Lamar and Burnett, house, 4 rooms and basement for coal; $1,800.

108. Lot 100x100, corner Taylor and Texas streeets, house, 7 rooms, shade trees; $4,500; $1,500 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 10 per cent.

109. Lot 40x90, house, 3 rooms, on Thirteenth street, between Jennings avenue and Throckmorton street, third house on right going west; $700.

110. Lot 100x200, corner Harding and Peach streets, 2 new 3-room houses and 1 old house, each new house on a lot 50x100; $1,000 each; half cash, balance by installments.

111. Lot 50x162½, on T. & P. R. R. reservation and west of C. D. Brown's residence, house, 6 rooms; $1,500; $500 cash, balance to suit.

112. Lot 50x100, corner Pecan and Third streets, house, 6 rooms, water connection; $3,750.

113. Lot 300x236, Jennings avenue and Granger street, 6 houses; $6,000 with houses, $5,000 without.

114. Lot 100x100, Hattie and Galveston avenue, northwest corner block 20, Tucker's addition, house, 4 rooms, water-works, shade and fruit trees, street-car line; $1,200; ⅓ cash, balance at 12 per cent.

115. Lot 200x200, Bluff and Peach streets, house, 5 rooms, porch each side and in front, water-works; $5,000; $3,200 cash, balance at 12 per cent.

116. Lot 115x200, Jennings avenue, 1 corner lot has 5-room house; other has 4-room house, and 2 inside lots has 3-room house, each; $5,000.

117. 2 lots, 100x100 each, corner lot, with good house $1,200; next lot $1,000.

118. Lot 50x100, No. 323 St. Louis avenue, Tucker's Hill, house, 4 rooms water-works and shade trees; $2,500; half cash, balance at 12 per cent.

119. Lot 50x100, West Weatherford and Burnett, factory and stable; price $1,700.

120. 4 lots making 2 acres. In Aurora, Wise county, 4 houses, 2 houses with 5 rooms each; 1 house with 3 rooms and 1 house with 2 rooms; it all rents for $29 per month; 2 wells, 2 barns, smoke house and orchard; 2,000. Will exchange for Fort Worth property.

121. Lot 25x100, in Glen Rose, Somerwell county, store house 25x50 feet; frame house 14x25 feet, near public square; $1,000.

122. Lot 90x100, No. 932 West Weatherford street, house, 3 rooms, shade trees, water-works; $1,500 cash.

123. 2 lots, 50x75 and 50x100, Calhoun street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, 2 houses, Nos. 708 and 712, block 110, southeast corner block; $2,500 for both. (Lot 50x75 is $1,000.)

124. Lot 100x156, third house north of oil mill, faces east; $4,000.

125. Lot 100x100, northwest corner of block 8, Tucker's addition, house, 3 rooms, 2 porches and stable. Jennings avenue and Peter Smith street, near 2 street-car lines; $1,800, half cash, balance 6 months at 12 per cent.

126. Lot 75x100, on Peter Smith street, between Hemphill and Jennings avenue, house, 3 rooms; $1,250.

127. Lot 60x120, Hampton and Bluff streets, house, 4 rooms, near Dr. Wilhams' residence; rents for $15 per month; $1,050; $400 cash, balance on time.

128. The building immediately north of Boaz's feed store on Main street, leased for 2½ years at $25 per month; $600.

129. Lot 100x200, on East Belknap street, best house in city; $10,000.

130. Lot 50x100, 2 new houses, 3 rooms, corner Hattie and Crawford streets, street-car line running by the door; $1,400.

131. Lot 95 by several hundred feet, Lindell Hotel, Bluff and Houston streets, 25 to 30 rooms entirely furnished; $5,500.

132. Steam mill and gin at Alvord on Fort Worth & Denver railroad; $5,000.

133. Lot 75x100, corner First and Throckmorton streets, with all improvements and half interest wall of the cracker factory; $6,500.

134. Lot 72x200, on Florence, between Thirteenth and Texas, south of the Marshall property, 2 houses with 3 and 5 rooms, face east, 10 foot alley on north; $1,800.

135. Lot 105x200, corner Thirteenth and Florence, 2 houses, 3 rooms, each; $2,100.

136. Nos. 406 and 408 Houston street, 2 rock store houses, rent for $225 per month; $19,000.

137. Lot 50x115, in Ennis, Ellis county, Texas, in block 39, lots 1 and 2, Wilson Hotel; $2,500. Due vendors lien note $550 and borrowed cash $450 —$1,000, leaving $1,500. Will exchange for city property.

138. Lot 48x115, business house in Ennis, 3 vendors lien notes $100 each, due November 1, '86, November 1, '87 and November 1888; price $800; deducting $300 leaves $500.

139. Lot 25x100, Crump and Seventeenth streets, faces north and east, house, 2 rooms, house 25x18 feet, cistern on next lot is owned by this place, cistern holds from 400 to 500 barrels water; $550.

140. Lot 60x150, Second street, corner Florence, fine house, 10 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, water connection; $4,000; cash and time at 12 per cent.

141. Lot 50x100, on Fourth and Third streets, house, 3 rooms, east of Harding, faces north; $800; installment plan.

142. Lot 50x100. Broadway and Hemphill, house, 4 rooms, southeast corner block 4; $1,150; $200 cash, balance by installments $25 per month.

143. Lot 25x72, No. 1618 Main street, brick house, 2 stories, 25x60 feet; $5,300; $2,750 cash, balance can pay mortgage.

144. Lot 80x100, Seventh and Florence, 6-room brick house, 4 rooms upstairs, 2 down stairs, stable and garden, garden underdrained; also frame, 2 rooms; $1,500.

UNITED RANGEMEN.

Important Action Relating to the Range Stock Interests of the Territory.

Santa Fe New Mexican.

From a prominent stockman now visiting Santa Fe it is learned that several important matters bearing directly upon the Western range stock interests are under careful consideration by the stock raisers of New Mexico at present. Chief among these is the establishment of independent stock yards where a market may be had that is not entirely under the control of those whose interests are wholly opposed to the interests of range breeders. It has been virtually decided that the best thing to be done now is to work for an increase in the number of market places, thus creating competition for the cattle raiser's shipments. For instance, instead of there being practically but two markets, Chicago and St. Louis, as now, the idea is to create a demand, say at Omaha, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis and Fort Worth. This plan carried out, and with the aid of several refrigerating institutions scattered here and there at accessible points in the range region, the cattlemen will no longer be at the mercy of close corporations and fine manipulation of the market against them.

It is learned to-day also that Col. R. G. Head, president of the National Range association, has been tendered the presidency of the new stock yards which it is proposed by the cattlemen to establish at St. Louis. Col. Head has accepted, conditionally, the condition being that the management of the new yards must be in the hands of the Western range owners.

In this connection it is also interesting to know that Secretary Warner, of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' association, has issued an address to the cattlemen of the territory commending the establishment of cattlemen's stock yards at St. Louis, in connection with packing-houses and refrigerating plants, "to be under the control of the cattle raisers and operated for the purpose of bringing the producer and consumer of beef together without the intervention of middlemen, who are taking away half the value of the beef product from the producer, without cheapening it to the consumer."

Letters and petitions have been received at the secretary's office from over 350 prominent New Mexico cattle owners, pledging their support to the cattlemen's stock yards.

Advices have been received from various points in Western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona which indicate a general waking up to the importance of united action as the only means of protecting the range cattle industry from the Chicago dressed beef syndicate, which is fast driving it to destruction. The International Range association is universally looked upon as the means through which results for good can be accomplished, and indications point to an attendance at the Denver meeting of the Range association much greater than that of last year.

How to Spay Heifers.

That spaying is the most profitable and effective way to relieve or prevent an overstocked range is now universally admitted, but still many do not practice it, some because they have not been driven to it, and others have not the ready money to pay for the work, and have not learned how to do it themselves. The expense, $1 per head, where hired, is no small item these hard times, when it comes to spaying several thousand.

There are few cowmen who cannot castrate a bull calf, and yet those who have learned and practiced spaying assert that it is almost as simple as castration. A slight knowledge of the anatomy of the animal is required in order to find and distinguish the ovaries, and the killing and dissecting of a heifer calf would not be a bad idea in order to procure practical information thereon. Within the past year there has been paid out more than $20,000 in veterinary surgeon fees in Southwestern Texas alone, and still thousands of heifers have gone unspayed on account of scarcity of money or want of knowledge as to the manner of performing the operation. But many ranchmen are acquiring this accomplishment and profiting thereby.

Wm. Votaw of Dimmitt county has been practicing spaying on his ranch for a number of years past and has largely profited thereby in the sale of beeves at top prices; and recently Dr. Carothers of La Salle county spayed a large number of female stock. He invited many of his neighbors to be present, and instructed them and their ranch hands in the operation, which proved very successful. His manner of spaying is in the belly just behind the navel, while in upright position, which is recommended by all veterinary books for grown animals. Mr. Votaw, who usually selects spring calves in the fall, in pleasant weather, spays in the side, throwing the calf down and tying its feet together like a sheep or hog.

The American Live Stock Cyclopedia has the following instruction: "Lay the heifer on her left side with the legs stretched back. Clip off the hair from the angle between the point of the hip and last rib; make an incision, running up and down, large enough to admit the hand; pass the hand into the abdominal cavity and find the womb; follow up a horn of the womb until the ovary is reached, pull the ovary out and either cut or twist it off—preferably the latter, to avoid bleeding. If cut off, the artery should be twisted to arrest the hemorrhage. The parts are put back and the other ovary is brought up and operated on similarly. This one may be more difficult to bring out, but gentle traction will accomplish it. Great care should be taken to keep everything as clean as possible, as hair or other foreign particles introduced into the belly might cause fatal peritonitis. Stitch up the walls of the belly first, then the skin, with "catgut" (silk will do almost as well, or shoemaker's thread). The ranch hands, superintended by a careful man, can perform this operation at the same time and as well as castrating the bull calves, and thousands of dollars can be saved, which now are as large as cart-wheels to the majority of ranchcros.

The Farmers' Future.

Austin Statesman.

KYLE, Dec. 13.—Your correspondent interviewed Wm. Eule and other leading farmers to ascertain their opinions of raising jute as a till plant. All are enthusiastic over the result of their trials with the plant. No doubt no less than 500 acres will be planted this coming season in this neighborhood. Jute is a plant which will stand all the disadvantages of a bad season which would ruin a cotton crop. Repeated trials have shown that a net profit of $40 per acre can be earned by raising jute, especially when planted in rich cotton land. Jute should be planted in April or May and is ripe to be cut by July. Hence the farmer will receive the money for his product, which is considered his hardest time, in place of waiting until September for funds. No farmer should fail to give his attention to the raising of jute.

From the same source your correspondent learns that half of the acreage which has been planted in cotton last season, will be replaced with grain, oats, etc. We learn a good many will give their attention to jute.

Affairs in Jack County.

VINEYARD, TEX., Dec. 1, 1886.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

It is getting uncomfortably dry here at present. Our grass is very short but good, as it is all of late growth and has cured in good condition. Cattle of all grades are fat in this immediate section, and I think will winter well, for the "salvation weed" is getting a good growth before the winter sets in.

There seems to be some activity in trade here in the way of cattle. Beeves, both cows and steers, are prety well all picked up at reasonably fair prices, taking everything in consideration, and there is some inquiry for young steers. Twos past bring $10 and $12 per head; yearlings $7 to $8. No calves sold yet that I have heard of.

Times are very dull up here but I think we will get through and live. People are very much elated over the prospect of the two railroads to Jacksboro, but I think if we could get one it would be a salvation to the people, for it would give work to hundreds of idle men who are willing to work but cannot get anything to do to support themselves and families.

I was through the eastern and central portion of Colorado and I found money scarce and times very dull. Stock is very cheap in Kansas. On talking with a prominent stockman he informed me that young steers were cheaper than they had been for years, and he said feed was cheap, too, corn being worth only 25c per bu. on the road. W. C. ROGERS.

The Cultivation of Corn.

PERRY'S LANDING, TEX., Nov. 25, 1886.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

In your issue of Nov. 13th you have an article on planting corn by using a lister plow and then drilling in the seed. If you run the furrow 6 inches deep with the lister and then put the corn in with a drill you get your corn 10 inches deep, and you get it in so deep that you will never see it again. You say no previous plowing is needed. Now if you open the ground with a lister 6 inches, and put the corn in with a drill 2 inches deep, when you break out the middles you will have the corn covered from 10 to 12 inches deep, and every one knows corn covered that deep will never see the sun rise. Your advice is all wrong, excepting to plant the corn on the flat, or level, as I term it.

I will give you my plan that I have tried two years, and the two dryest years I have seen since I have been in this state. I break my land up deep, say 6 inches, early, then when it is warm enough I plow again about 4 inches and run an Acme or Disc harrow over the ground once or twice, mark off my land in checks with a bull-tongue plow and cover the corn with my foot as I drop it by hand, then harrow as soon as it comes up and harrow again with a Thomas smoothing harrow or a V-shaped harrow, and harrow again in two weeks. After that I use a 5-tooth expanding cultivator, running each way as often as necessary to keep grass and weeds down until the corn is tall enough to shade the land. This year I beat all the old planters making corn, and we had a long drouth. I use no hoe in corn. In regard to corn roots, they are not deep, perhaps not more than 3 inches from top of ground, but run sometimes nearly across the row. S. J. CLUTE.

Transfers of Thoroughbred Stock.

AMERICAN BERKSHIRE RECORD.

Beauty's Earl III, 16,178, Geo. W. Penney, Newark, Ohio, to B. Nebel, Butler, Penn.; Noble 16,179, Geo. W. Penny, to David Devoll, Caldwell, Ohio; Emperor V, 11,673, W. H. Corning, Clevcland, Ohio, to Geo. W. Penney; Rettie 16,144, A. M. Callahan, Topeka, Kan., to Nevins & Davis, Fort Meade, Fla.; Palmleaf 16,185, and Purlean 16,186, Jas. H. Jones, Oliveria, N. Y., to Silas Lagose, Dallas, Texas; Dictator 15,491, M. B. Keagy, Wellington, Kan., to John Mundlein, Poncho Springs, Col.; Fancy's Hopeful 16,201, and Lady Wellington 16,203, M. B. Keagy to J. K. Moore, Wellington, Kan.; Prince Humfrey 10,751, W. C. Garth, Trenton, Ky., to W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky.; Splendid 16,235, G. W. Clark, Woodstock, Ohio, to H. Henderson, Harwood, Ohio.

PHIL M. SPRINGER, Secretary, Springfield, Ill.

San Angelo Enterprise:—Philip C. Lee has just returned from Colorado City where he sold 130 head of four-year-old beef steers to a Mr. Pierce, of Waxahachie, at $21 per head. Mr. Lee also informs us that Wm. Evans sold to the same party, 27 head of threes and fours at $17.50, and Mr. Page of Spring creek, 79 head of threes at $16. All these cattle were bought for feeders.

What Mr. Case Will Do With Glenview.

St. Paul Globe.

"J. I. Case, the purchaser of the Glenview farm, is in the city and has arranged a plan by which he will stock the place and operate it on a grand scale. When Mr. Case came to the city to attend the celebrated sale he had no intention of buying the farm. When he saw the place, however, and heard the figures that were being bid, he was not long in making up his mind. It was then his idea to hold it as a speculation. On a further view of the land and its adaptability to stock raising, he has finally concluded to operate it. He purchased it for about $74,000 and has since received a number of bids on the place, but has refused to sell at a cent lower than $100,000. He thinks that it is cheap at these figures, and that it is well worth $150,000 to any one desiring to operate the place.

"He came to the city yesterday and is stopping at the Gault house. He has visited the farm and made a thorough inspection of all details. This morning he was in consultation with Mr. Sim Meddis of Meddis & Southwick, the agents who sold the farm, and through his attorney is closing the sale.

"His plan is to have the farm fitted up in the very best order, and some improvements made for stock raising next spring. He will remove the stock he purchased at the sale to his place at Racine, Wis., for the winter. His object in this is a piece of economy. His feed and facilities for wintering stock are all at that place. Next spring, however, he will remove the Glenview farm with his best stables. He will bring Phallas, which is the greatest stud horse in the world; and Brown, a celebrated young stallion, and several others, together with a number of brood mares. He will engage actively in the breeding of fine trotters, and will make Glenview his headquarters and winter residence. The track will also be enlarged and prepared for the training of the stock of the farm."

Crossing Mutton and Wool Breeds.

Farmers' Magazine.

It is not often those who use Merinos are willing to cross them with other breeds, but the experience of a writer in the Sheep Breeder is very encouraging in that respect, and we give an extract from his article. He says:

"I like the cross of the Shropshire ram on the Merino dam the best. You get a longer staple and more lofty style than when you cross the Merino ram on the Shropshire dam. The character of fleece sympathizes with the male in characteristics, but in the main combines the good qualities of both breeds.

"The cross-breed is a hardier sheep than either breed that produces them. The half-bloods mature as early as the Shropshire—making equally as heavy sheep running on the same range.

"Rams two years old will weigh 200 pounds without grain or pampering, and will shear 16 to 18 pounds unwashed wool, that will not shrink to exceed 65 per cent.

"My flock averages about 13 pounds a year, but are shorn twice.

"I have made a second cross on the half-blood ewes with Shropshire rams. You get a sheep whose outward appearance is Shropshire, if anything, rather better in symmetry of form. Hornless, height, face and legs wholely Shropshire, but the fleece has more crimp than the full-blood Shropshire, weighing more but not so hardy as the half-blood."

He finds the cross-bred sheep hardier, and almost equal in weight to the sire, rams at two years weighing two hundred pounds without grain, while they shear 16 to 18 pounds of wool, the flock averaging 13 lbs. Then, with a second cross, the sheep are hornless, possess many other advantages, but are not as hardy as the first cross. Now, the results mentioned are in accordance with the claims often made in these columns, and we have no doubt that when the farmers turn their attention to the importance of heavier and better mutton, by crossing on the small sheep, it will be found of great advantage.

CHICAGO MARKET LETTER.

A Stronger Market With Better Feeling.

U. S. YARDS,
CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 27, '86.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

There were 90 cars of Texas cattle received at Chicago to-day. This is a large run for the season, with the mercury 18 degrees below the cipher. The sales were at $2.20 for cows to $3.25 for steers. One year ago to-day we received 500 Texas cattle, which sold at $1.65 for bulls, $2.40 to $2 55 for cows and $2.70 to 3.10 for steers.

Sales of Texas cattle to-day included the following: McKinney & Cowden, 113 steers, 965 lbs, $3.25; same, 132 steers, 965 lbs, $3.15; same, 16 steers, 876 lbs. $2.90; same, 47 steers, 943 lbs, $2.90; Cowden Bros. sold 46 steers, 883 lbs, at $2.90; Nave-McCord Cattle Co., 244 steers, 883 lbs, $2.90; 134 same, 886 lbs, $2.90; Jumbo Cattle Co., 20 steers, 907 lbs, $2.90; Nave-McCord Co., 87 cows, 762 lbs, $2.20; Dave Thomson, Kansas City, 48 Texans, 827 lbs, $2.80.

The market for Texas cattle has lately improved and present prices are about 10 to 20 cts. higher than last week, and Christmas week is never a very good one.

Poultry raising has for a year or so been comparatively remunerative, and since cattle have been so low a good many people have gone into the business. Even Col. John Gillette, the renowned Illinois Shorthorn breeder, had a good crop of fine turkeys to send to market lately.

That is quite a stale chestnut your St. Louis scribe gets off weekly—yes, very "weakly"—I mean that joke of his about Chicago always being a little worse off than St. Louis, no matter how bad that is.

By the way, before those new West St. Louis yards are ready for stock there will undoubtedly have been a marked reaction in prices of cattle. Then the smart alecks will no doubt say "I told you so." But new yards or not, all of the signs fail if prices are not considerably higher before they are lower again.

The general cattle market is getting stronger.

Hogs are selling at the highest point of the season.

Sheep are doing well at $2.50@4.50 for inferior to good fat muttons. Very few Texans coming and they are salable at $2@3.25.

The opposition to the Cullom interstate commerce bill is hot and strong. That bill is clearly in the interest of producers everywhere and should receive the heartiest support of the cattlemen all over the Western country. Write to your senators and congressmen and urge them to give it a favorable consideration.

A. C. HALLIWELL.

ST. LOUIS MARKET LETTER.

Sales of Texans—Common Quality—Low Prices.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.,
Dec. 28, 1886.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

There is absolutely nothing new to state, the market since my last varying but little, and continues slow and unchanged. The run of Texas cattle quite fair, all things considered, but the quality, as usual, very common. Prices ranged from $2.40 to $3.10 for thin to decent steers, and from $1.90 to $2.35 for cows. Bulls $1.35 to $2 per 100 pounds, according to quality. It is needless for me to say that these prices are not remunerative, for all Texas cattlemen are aware of this fact.

Christmas has come and gone, and the market this year was not as much disturbed by this great holiday as in the past.

Commission salesmen look for an improvement in the cattle trade the coming year, and some are getting ready to back their assertion with something substantial.

The weather up here has been very mild to date, and indications point to an open winter.

This is about all I can say in this letter. Wishing you, Mr. Editor, and your thousands of readers, a Happy New Year and many more, I subscribe myself.

Sales to-day were as follows:

No.	Grade.	Av.	Pr.
44	Texas steers	715	$2.90
46	same	879	2.80
40	same	845	2.80
46	same	809	2.65
45	same	764	2.60
71	same	762	2.60
19	Texas bulls	1010	1.65
124	Texas cows	709	2.00

Owners of the above do not want their names published. RATTLER.

DALLAS STOCK NEWS.

Condition of the Market—Excellent Reports From the West.

DALLAS, Dec. 31.

Dallas is becoming popular and famous as a winter resort for race horses. It is safe to estimate that there are quartered in this city and on three or four brood farms in the county at least two hundred animals which have made a showing on the turf or are preparing to go in the race circuits. At the Dallas state fair and exposition grounds alone there are now upwards of 50 fast horses, the stables of Adams, Lilly, Abbot, Jacobs and King having winter quarters there. When the April meeting draws near it is expected that fully 300 thoroughbreds will be on the ground. All the horses at Dallas are in excellent condition, their owners reporting that they do better here than in the North.

The past week the local market has perceptibly strengthened, owning to arrivals having decreased. Prices ruled a fraction better on the average than during any week of the fall and winter. There were several large consignments from the West of big fat grass cattle, in as fine condition as any corn-fed that has been on the market this season. J. B. Wilson brought in two cars of steers and cows from Pecos which he sold to local butchers at prices ranging from 2¼ to 2¾ cts.; average weight of cows 935, steers 1050. W. C. Rogers sold one car of cows and steers at 1¾ to 2 cts. D. L. Dodge of Eastland has two cars of cows and steers on the market.

The demand for fine grade porkers has held up strong throughout the holidays. R. J. Sanderson sold to L. Lenway thirteen head at 4¼c, average weight 280. There were many smaller sales at figures equally good.

George Langsdale shipped one car of hogs to Texarkana.

Peterman & Nussbaumer shipped three cars of corn-fed beeves to New Orleans.

During the two weeks of holiday trade there have been sold at Carter & Son's yards 500 head of beeves, 400 head of hogs and 150 muttons, nearly all being for local consuption.

Tom Blewett sold one car of heavy draft mules at prices ranging from $100 to $125 apiece. There is buoyant demand and ready sale for theis kind of animals.

The market is fully supplied for every character of butcher stuff for immediate demands.

MARKET SUMMARY.

CATTLE—Fat steers 2¼; choice Christmas cattle 3¼c; cows 1¼ to 2c. Calves in prime condition $8 to $10.

HOGS—Good fat 4 to 4¼c; stock hogs 2½ to 3¼c.

SHEEP—Extra demand over. Good fat muttons have been bringing 3¼c. Market ruling dull past three days.

PERSONAL.

Among the stockmen who have registered at the office of Godley & Flood the past two weeks are: D. Boaz, Fort Worth; Aaron Moore, Three Creeks, Arkansas; F. R. Blunt, Colorado City; J. S. Powell, Fort Worth; J. H. Green, Fort Worth; Alex Cockrell, Dallas county; W. S. Hayes, Philadelphia; T. W. Abney, Denton; C. W. Merchant, Abilene; B Gatewood, Colorado City; W. W. Tuttle, Socorro, New Mexico; J. T. Somerville, Marlin.

Mr. Tuttle reports cattle in prime order in New Mexico and the outlook favoring better prices in the spring.

Berry Gatewood has upwards of 5000 magnificent steers in the Northwest which he is carrying through on good grass.

Mr. Sommerville reports cattle in better condition in Falls county than for several years past, and says parties who two years ago took stock from there to the Panhandle are bringing some back.

Mr. Merchant reports the beef blockade in the west very much relieved in the past ten days and ample stock cars at the disposal of the Texas & Pacific for all present necessities.

Mr. John Flood of Godley & Flood is now in Arizona, delivering a bunch of stock cattle that they have recently sold. He will run by Socorro for a few days and thence to Dallas in time for the cattlemen's convention.

TO CATTLEMEN.

Annual Meeting of the International Range Association.

To the Members of the International Range Association, State, Territorial and Local Range Cattle Associations and Owners of Range Cattle generally throughout the United States, Mexico and British Columbia:

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the International Range association will be held in the city of Denver, Colo., on the second Tuesday (eighth) of February, A. D. 1887, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

The basis of representation at the coming meeting will be that fixed in section 3 of the constitution, which reads as follows, viz.:

Section III—"Membership in the association shall be associations and societies, which are now or may be hereafter organized for the objects above named, and that include range, cattle or horses. Each of such bodies may become a member upon the consent of this association thereto by application and payment of fees, shall hold one membership, and shall pay the entrance fee, annual dues and such assessments as may be made from time to time by the executive committee hereof, pursuant to the by-laws.

The representation in the International Range association at its annual meetings, and at all called meetings thereof, shall be by delegates duly appointed and accredited upon the basis following, that is to say: Each association or society, or combination of associations being a member thereof, controlling collectively not less than ten thousand head of neat cattle or horses, or both, shall be entitled to one delegate for each additional twenty-five thousand head thus controlled. Provided, that no state or territory shall be entitled to more than one-fourth of the entire vote of this association at any regular or special meeting, and that in every case taxation for the support of this association shall be in proportion to the vote to which each state or territory is entitled.

The speediest appointment possible of delegates under the above section to attend the meeting, consistent with the wise and judicious selection of the same, is earnestly enjoined upon all associations who desire representation in the meeting, as is also recommended the discussion by local organizations of all questions of import to the plains cattle industry in general, to the end that delegates may come into the convention with carefully prepared measures and thoughtfully conceived plans, approved by their local associations at home and intended to promote the welfare of this great commercial enterprise.

While the section of the constitution above quoted provides for the presence of but duly accredited delegates, representing regularly formed and existing state, territorial and local associations, having membership herein, we earnestly hope that the attendance upon the meeting will not be restricted to such delegates alone, as the questions and measures which will be under discussion will be live issues, directly affecting the investments of every owner of range cattle.

The introduction by delegates, for purposes of debate and discussion, of topics covering matters of sectional or local interest only, we trust, will be carefully avoided as far as this may be possible, in order that the limited time of the assemblage, drawn from remote distances, may be entirely devoted to the consideration of vital questions and measures affecting the interests of all, upon the disposition of which depends in a large measure the future prosperity or adversity of this vast food-supplying industry in which the millions of people of all stations and conditions are directly interested.

The condition of the plains cattle industry at this moment, hampered and weighed down as we know it to be by unnatural yokes of oppression in the nature of unjust discriminations and the successful operation against it of the schemes and intrigues of powerful combinations, as well as the possibility of still greater and more appalling calamaties from the threatened invasion of our ranges by bovine diseases of a malignancy and fatality terrible to contemplate, made possible through the absence of governmental protection, imperatively demands of its dependents their immediate thoughtful consideration and the employment of their combined intelligence in the preparation of measures for its present relief and future protection.

The state of affairs herein hinted at cannot be viewed with indifference by any cattlemen in the land; and it is to be hoped that every individual who has a dollar at stake in this vast enterprise has awakened to an appreciation of the insecurity of his investments so long as the present condition of things remain unchanged.

In view, therefore, of these facts and the near approach of the date of the annual meeting, all associations entitled to membership in this association are earnestly requested to name delegates at an early date to represent their respective interests in the coming deliberations.

The preparation of papers and essays upon topics of general interest to range stockmen, to be read before the convention, is cordially solicited.

Proxies approved as genuine will be admitted. H. G. HEAD, President.
S. C. LEARY, Secretary.

No Herd Law.

Inter-Republics.

The Inter-Republics records as its opinion that the stockmen of Texas do not favor the enactment of a general or local option herd law. Also that they prefer to have the school lands, both dry and watered sections, to be put on the market for sale. Should the legislature decide to continue the lease experiment, they demand an absolute tenure to the lessee for at least six years.

A Pasture Movement.

The pasture owners of Dickens, Crosby, Lubbock, Garza, Borden and Scurry counties are respectfully invited to meet together in Colorado City, Texas, on Tuesday, February 15, 1887, for the purpose of consultation and the consideration of important interests. Respectfully,

W. C. YOUNG,
President Llano Cattle company.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

145. Lot 42x96, Seventh and Florence, 3 rooms, $600; installments.

146. Lot 42x96, Seventh and Florence, house, 3 rooms; $600,

147. Lot 22½x96, Seventh and Florence, house, 4 rooms; $300.

148. Lot 100x100, northeast corner East Bluff and Elm streets, house, 6 rooms, kitchen and servants room, water connection; $4,000.

149. Nearly 2 acres, at Lampasas Springs, one large college building, occupied by the public school, with nearly 2 acres of ground. Will trade for Fort Worth property or sell on good terms; $3,500.

150. 2 Lots, 60x140 each, in Ballinger, No. 11, block 33, with house 36x24, box house, weather-board front; $650. Also Lot 1 in block 55; $100.

151. Lot 50x100, No. 305 Florence street, north of Belknap street, house, 3 rooms, 2 closets, faces east, shade and fruit trees; $850.

152. Lot 75x125. Seventh street, between Huffman and Bluff streets, 2 houses; $1,300; good terms.

153. Lot 100x100, Lots 8 and 9 Glendale, sub-division, 1 house, 3 rooms and hall, all new, on Lipscomb and Broiles streets, $1,250; $200 cash; $200 due August 10, '87 at 12 per cent.; $200 due August 10, '88 at 12 per cent; $10 per month from 25th September till $300 is paid, balance to suit purchaser.

154. Lot 50 feet on Houston street, 200 on Fifth street, 75 on Throckmorton; three business houses on Houston street and three dwelling houses on Fifth and Throckmorton; $15,500 cash.

155. 3 lots, improved, on Main street in block N, near J. H. Brown's grocery, rents for $140 per month; $10,000, half cash, balance 12 months at 10 per cent.

156. Lot 100x100, house, 6 rooms, corner East Bluff and Elm streets; $4,000.

157. Lot 50x125, Royal avenue, house, 4 rooms: $1,500.

OUR PAY.

We buy, sell and exchange property for a legitimate commission only, and make special contracts on large amounts. Where property is left with us either for sale or exchange we will consider it on the market at the rate specified until notified to the contrary.

OURS IS A RAILROAD CENTER.

A single glance at our railroad map on another will convince you that Fort Worth is the railroad center of the Southwest; there it will be seen that we have three trunk lines of railway. 1st, the T. & P. stretching from east to west across the continent; 2d, the Missouri Pacific, extending from the Gulf of Mexico in direct line northeast to St. Louis, Chicago and the great cities of the North; 3d, the G., C. & S. F., which with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe extension runs almost an air line from Galveston to Denver City, Colorado, giving us direct connection with the great Huntington system of railways. Besides the great lines mentioned it will be seen that through the Fort Worth & New Orleans we have direct communication over a second route to Houston, Galveston and New Orleans. The Fort Worth & Denver City railroad runs from here northwest through one of the finest grazing sections on this hemisphere, while the Fort Worth & Rio Grande to Brownwood going towards the Southwest taps a region of alternate timber and prairie land, finely adapted to either stock raising or agriculture, and also opens to direct communication with the north and east, the alluvial valleys of the Brazos. Verily ours is a city of railroads.

LOTS AND BLOCKS.

1. College Hill Addition—Lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, block 6, 50x100 each; inside lots $350; corner lots $400, or $1,400 for the four.

2. Block 8, 250x320, including a 20 foot alley; $4,500, or half of block E $2,000, half of block W $2,500.

3. Block 3, lot 1 and 2, 150x150; $1,500.

4. Block 2, lots 5 and 6, 150x150; $2,000.

5. Block 10, lot 4, 100x150; $800.

6. Lot on Samuels avenue, 100x200, fronts east, near Dick King's; $1,200.

7. Lot 60x120, on West Fifth street, Fake's old warehouse stands on it, is back of George Loving's; $1,100.

8. Lot 100x190, on Florence street, stable and plank fence; $950.

9. Block 8, Sandidge's addition, 212 x216; $2,750.

10. W. P. Pattillo's addition, blocks 4 and 5 and E half of 3, except a strip on N line.

11. Fairlawn addition, South side, lots, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, in block A; 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13 and 14 in block D; due south from Paddock's home place; 200 each.

12. 200x200, corner Henderson street and Daggett avenue, Jennings' addition; 3,000.

13. 200x200, South Main street, south half of block B, Rosedale addition, streets on three sides; $1,500.

14. 200x400, block C, Rosedale addition, streets on four sides; $2,800.

15. Block 61, 100 feet on West First, 110 feet on Burnett; $2,500.

16. Lots 15 and 16, block 108, faces east on Main street, corner Sixth street; $8,000.

17. 100x200, part of lot 4, block 23, Jennings' South addition, fence, 50 fruit trees; $2,000.

18. 25x140, corner Houston and Tenth streets; $5,000, half cash, balance on time at 10 per cent.

19. 25x100, on Rusk street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, faces west; 800.

20. 100x156, in block 2, corner St. Louis and Daggett avenues, faces northeast, 20 foot alley on south and west.

21. 100x100, corner Weatherford and Nichols streets; $2,000.

22. 100x473, fronts Jennings avenue and Hemphill street; $3,000.

23. 100x100, South side, block 20, Tucker's addition, corner Galveston avenue and Hattie street, faces south and west; 550.

24. 100x100, corner Main and Annie streets; $1,500.

25. 60x100, Hemphill street, in J. P. Alford's block; $500.

26. 200x334, north of Missouri Pacific infirmary and east of terminus of street-car line, inclosed with board railing fence; $1,800.

27. 175x233, near reservation and northeast of No. 26, also inclosed with board railing fence; $1,200.

28. 332x362, immediately west of Convent street, on three sides, (north, east and south, and the Bluff on west), block 29 in Jennings' west addition; $5,000.

29. 2 lots, 25x100 each, Main, between Seventh and Eighth streets; $4,250.

30. 2 lots, 25x100 each, Houston street, and between Seventh and Eighth; $4,000.

31. 3 10-acre lots, 1½ miles from Fort Worth, timber cut off, fine fruit land; $50 per acre.

32. 25x100, next to car stable on Main street, small frame house; $2,500.

33. 50x100, block 11, College Hill addition, Hemphill street, middle lot; 325, half cash, balance 1 year at 12 per cent.

34. blocks 8 and 9, Evans' addition; $2,200 cash.

35. 50x100 each, corner lots, block 5, lots 10 and 11, block 2, lots 7, 8, 9 and 10, block 3, lots 8, 9, 10 and 11; corner lots, $400 each; inside lots (10 and 11, 8, 9 and 10, 8, 9, 10 and 11; 300 each.

36. 50x230, East Belknap street; $1,800; half cash, half time to suit.

37. 3 lots, 50x100 each, Hemphill street, east side, block No. 4, 400 per lot, or $1,100 for all; 6 lots 50x110 each, (corner lot 57x110) Hemphill and Terrell avenue, block No. 6, inside ots $400; corner lots $500; 6 lots for $2,200.

38. Lot 5, block C 1, next to store, 20-foot alley between, 44,000. Lot 1, block C 2, northeast corner Fifteenth and Main, $4,000. Lot 3, block C 5, No. 1211 Main street, $2,500; frame house. Lot 5, block C 4, No. 1307 Main street, $2,300; frame house. Lot 8, block B 2, No. 1500, corner Fourteenth and Main, $3,000; frame house. Lots 1 and 2, block B 3, Houston and Fourteenth, $6,000. Lots 3, 4 and 5, block B 3, each, $2,500. Lots 9 and 10, block B 3, Main and Thirteenth, 7,000. Lots 11, 12, 13 and 14, block B 3, Main, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, each, $3,000. Lots 15 and 16, block B 3, Main and Thirteenth, $7,000. Lots 13 and 14, block B 4, facing east, both, $4,000. Lot 15, block B 4, facing east, No. 1302 Main street, $2,300; frame house. Lots 1 and 2, block D 2, northeast Fifteenth and Rusk, $3,000. Lot 1, block E, northeast Fifteenth and Calhoun, $1,800; frame house. Lot 3, block K, third lot from corner Fifteenth and Calhoun, $1,200; frame house. Lots 7 and 8, block K, No. 1701, Fifteenth and Calhoun, $2,000; frame house. Lots 14 and 15, block D 5, on Calhoun, second and third lots from Eleventh, face east, each 500. Lot 7, block K, 1703 Calhoun street, $1,200. Lot 11, block D 5, Calhoun street, $500.

39. 200x200, block 32, lot 3, Peter Smith and Henderson streets; $2,500.

40. 100x100, block 34, lot 3, Peter Smith and Wheeler streets; $750.

41. 75x206, corners with the northwest corner of Jake Johnson's fenced block, near S. O. Moody's, faces south and east; 600.

42. 50x100, block 1, lots 3 and 4, Houston street, between Ninth and Tenth; $5,500.

43. 10 acres from the northwest or southwest corner of the Sanderson survey, southeast of city of Fort Worth; 400 per acre, half cash, balance to suit purchaser.

44. 10 acres west of Paddock's and just outside of the city; $1,000 per acre.

45. 6 acres on extension of East First street, for sale in lots; Laborers' addition; $300 per acre if all is taken.

46. 6 lots, 50x110, on Jennings avenue and Terrell avenue; $500 per lot. or $3,000 for all; corner lot 60x110.

47. ¼ block 8, Tucker's addition; 1,600.

48. 206x726, west of Terrell's residence and back of College; $6,500.

49. 200x200, east of Wm. Young's residence; $1,000, half cash, balance 1 year at 12 per cent.

50. Lots, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 15, 13 and 12 on Leuda street, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 on South side, east of railroad; $200, $250 and $300.

51. 100x146, south side of Broadway, between Jennings avenue and St. Louis avenue; 1,400.

52. 135x165, east of A. B. Smith's residence and on Broadway; $2,250.

53. 296½x156. (6 lots,) corner lot, 46½ front only, corner St. Louis avenue and Daggett avenue; $4,000.

54. Lots 6 and 7, 25x100 each, block West Daggett addition; $2,250.

55. Lots 8 and 9, 25x100 each, block West Daggett addition; $2,100.

56. 50x100, Main and Seventh street; $9,500, half cash, balance in 6 and 12 months.

57. 200x200, Henderson street, sooth of Miller's, faces east and south; $2,500

58. Block 2, lot 6, Grangers' addition, 60x120, corner lot, and faces east; 600.

59. 50x100, northwest corner Florence and Seventh; 750, half cash, balance 6 months at 12 per cent.

60. Lot on Pennsylvania avenue, 210 x106, lot 5, block; 2,700.

61. 2 lots, 207x165 each, south of Joe Terrell's residence; $2,000.

62. 100x146 and 186, on Boaz street, near the cemetery; $1,000, half cash, balance on time at 12 per cent.

63. Block 24, Tucker's addition, 200 x200; 3,500, half cash, balance 1 year at 12 per cent.

64. On Bradner avenue, 3 lots, 50x 100 each, facing on Bradner's avenue and all going back to a 12-foot alley, one lot has 100 feet on Broadway; 1,100.

65. 100x200, Broadway and Hemphill avenue; $2,100.

66. 100x180, on Lipscomb street, joins Vincent's residence; $1,300.

67. 50x100, on north of James Ellis street, No. 16; $300.

68. 100x150, lot 4, block 10, College Hill addition; $750.

99. 70x100, corner Galveston avenue and Tucker street, southeast front, fenced and set in grass and shrubbery; $1,500.

70. 1 lot, 82½ feet on Houston street and 107 feet on back line; $4,000.

71. 100x156, on Galveston avenue, fronting H. W. W's. place; $2,000.

72. 120 (average) x266, (i. e. 110 at one end and 130 at other), on Jennings avenue and reservation; $3,000.

73. 135x165, next to the stone pillared church on Broadway; $2,250.

74. 4 lots, 25x100 each, Houston and Ninth, face west; $10,000.

75. 7 lots, 50x100 each, Tucker's addition, inside lots $400 each, corner lots $450 each; all 7 lots $2,800.

76. 50x100, East Weatherford street; $630.

77. 8 lots, 100x190 each, between Henderson and Adams streets, on Pennsylvania avenue; $2,250 for corners, 1,800 for inside lots, 20-foot alley runs from north to south.

78. 5 acres, beginning at a point where the T. & P. railroad donation crosses the Jackson survey, thence south with the line of the Jackson survey to the northwest corner of J. C. Terrell's 5-acre tract, 165 varas, thence east with Terrell's boundary line 155 varas, thence north 155 varas to the said donation, thence west to the place of beginning; $4,000, half cash, balance at 12 per cent. This land has been laid off in lots.

79. 50x100, block 4, lot 6, Park's sub-division of Fields' addition, Welch's survey; $275

80. 2 lots, 25x100 each, on Main and Sixth streets, face north and east; $8,500.

81. 4 lots, 100x100 each, on South Main, 2 blocks from town limits, face west; $600 for corners, 500 for inside lots, or 2,200 for whole.

82. 2 lots on South Rusk, 100x100 each; 600 for corner, 500 for inside.

83. College Hill addition, lot 6 in block 10, 100x150, lot 4 in block 7, 100x 150; 800 each.

84. J. & T. White's dairy, northeast ¼ mile from Missouri Pacific infirmary, east of Huffman's pasture, 6 lots with dairy improvements, tank, house, 2 rooms, stock sheds, barn, etc., 300x200 feet, 48 head of cattle, 18 cows, i. e., about ¼ of inclosure, with all stock and improvements and the trade dairy has, for 3,000; $700 vendor's lien on the property.

85 25x95, northeast corner of block 96, Fifth street and corner Rusk; $2,000; 100x100 (same corner, $6,000.

86. Lots 11, 12, 13, 25 and 100, block 15, between Eighth and Ninth, west side Rusk street; $3,000, one-third cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 12 per cent.

87. 12 lots, block 10, facing May and Huffman streets; from $400 to $1,000.

TO PURCHASERS.

A reputation for honest dealing is the best capital that men in our business can possess. We are fully aware that real estate agents have been sometimes severely criticised, but they equal in integrity the men engaged in other lines of business and from the very nature of their vocation can give you most valuable information.

GIVE US A CHANCE.

It would require much more space than we can afford in this paper to give our entire list of property for sale. Examine our advertisements and if you are not suited write us exactly what you want and we will use every effort to meet your demand. The property in our list here given you will observe is numbered so if you should write about any of it, give number above each advertisement.

CORRESPOND WITH US.

Let us know by letter just what you want with price, and if we have no such property on our books we will try to find it for you.

A WORD OF ADVICE TO BUYERS.

We hope it will not be said that self-interest prompts us when we say that purchasers of real estate will find it to their interest to buy through some reliable real estate agency. We will give our reasons for saying this and they can go for what they are worth. 1st. Any man who devotes his entire time and labor to a pursuit must attain in time a skill and proficiency in that pursuit over men in other business, and particularly does this rule apply, we think, to a business in which a thorough knowledge of values and localities is the key to success. 2d. If there are good bargains in the neighborhood real estate agents are apt to have them on their books, because men anxious to sell are almost sure to consult them. 3d. In the very nature of their business they know generally whether there are any clouds on the title to property. 4th. Being human the agent of course tries to fix a price that will sell the property, and the seller being in humor to sell, it is simply a fact that when a buyer scans the agent's list there are brought to his view the best bargains to be had in that vicinity. The general reputation of a firm for honest dealing can be easily discovered. As to ourselves we will cheerfully furnish the best of references whenever they are asked.

FARMS.

1. 100 acres, half mile from Keller, Tarrant county, 15 miles from Fort Worth. 50 acres in cultivation. Box house, 2 rooms, stable and granary, 50 young peach trees, 2 wells, one never-failing tank. $15 per acre, $1,000 cash, balance 1 year at 10 per cent. Will exchange for lands in Comanche and Brown counties.

2. 1080 acres, 9 miles from Fort Worth, northwest. 150 acres in cultivation, balance in 2 inclosed pastures, on Fort Worth & Dido road; joins W. A. Huffman's pasture, half timber and half grass, borders on West Fork of Trinity. One good artesian well, fine and large peach orchard. 600 acres can be cultivated. $9.50 per acre; two-thirds cash, balance in 3 years at 6 per cent.

4. 80 acres, 3¼ miles from Fort Worth, northwest, half mile from Hodge; 40 acres in cultivation, 40 acres in pasture. House 18x36, well and 2 tanks, 100 peach trees. $25 per acre cash. Would sell 30 or 40 acres without improvements at same price.

5. 535 acres, 3½ miles east from Fort Worth, 150 in cultivation. Good house and out-houses, artesian well in yard; all under good fence. $20 per acre, balance 1 and years at 12 per cent.

6. 100 acres, 12 miles southeast from Fort Worth, 55 acres in cultivation, balance in timber, ordinary improvements, good spring. $12 per acre, half cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 10 per cent.

7. 49 9-10 acres, 1½ miles from Fort Worth, southwest, well improved. $5,250, half cash, balance 12 months at 10 per cent.; or one-quarter cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years at 12 per cent.

8. 160 acres, 100 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture, 3-room house, 2 wells, good water, all fenced. $3,500.

9. 160 acres, 16 miles east from Fort Worth, 20 acres in cultivation, 100 acres tillable land, 2 box houses, 1 well, several springs. $1,500 cash.

10. 428 acres, 15 miles east from Fort Worth, 300 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture, 8 houses, 4 wells and 3 branches. $15,000.

11. 123 acres, 8 miles from Fort Worth, east on T. & P. railroad, 1 mile from Hanley depot, 90 acres under fence, half grass, balance in timber, 2-room house, stable, barn and tank, 500 bearing pecan trees, 2000 small trees. $12.50 per acre, half cash.

12. 30 acres, 5 miles east from Fort Worth. Good house, stables and barn, good water and well fenced. $700.

13. 200 acres, 10 miles from Fort Worth, near Oak Grove, 80 acres in cultivation, well timbered, 1½-story house, 4 rooms, cook room and dining-room, tank and cistern. $2,000.

14. 560 acres, 2½ miles from Palestine, 400 acres have been cultivated, 160 acres in timber, fine fruit land. $2 per acre. Will exchange for city property.

15. 136 acres in Dallas county, 11 miles northwest from Dallas, 25 acres in cultivation, 15 acres in pasture, fenced with wire, balance in mesquite grass, 7-room house (4 rooms ready) artesian well flows 12 feet above surface. $10 per acre. Will exchange for city property.

16. 233 acres in Johnson county, 8 miles north of Cleburne and 2½ miles west from Joshua station, 100 acres in cultivation, 150 acres under fence, 3-room house, 2 tenant houses, good cistern, 3 large tanks, 2 cribs, buggy house. $3,000 cash. Will exchange for city property to $1,000 in Fort Worth; rest cash.

17. 500 acres in Ellis county, 4 miles south of Mansfield on Fort Worth & New Orleans railroad, 230 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture of mesquite grass, permanent water, 6-room house, 1 tenant house, barn and out-building, small peach orchard, improvements nearly new. $20 per acre, half cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 10 per cent.

18. 262 acres, 4 to 5 miles from city Fort Worth, divided into cultivated land, wood land and grass. Has house and outbuildings, sheds and pens, creek, spring, etc., fine artesian well 175 feet deep, $5,000.

19. 640 acres. S. P. William's survey, fenced with 3 wires (galvanized) and boisd'arc posts, mesquite grass, creek and spring, 2½ miles from Keller. Keller is 11 miles from Fort Worth. $10 per acre.

20. 75 acres, 2½ miles north of court house; joins the Ely Mitchell place; good improvements, 50 acres in cultivation, 25 acres in grass, 2 wells, 200 choice peach trees. $37 per acre, cash and time.

21. 680 acres in Tarrant county, 4 miles east of Fort Worth on South side Trinity river, 300 acres bottom land, 200 acres cultivated, balance in grass and timber, plenty of stock water and one good cistern. House of 6 rooms and out-buildings, orchard of 10 acres. $20 per acre, half cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years at 12 per cent.

22. 160 acres in Johnson county, 18 miles from Fort Worth, 2½ miles west of old Caddo Peak. First quality black waxy land, all under fence, 4 acres in cultivation, balance in first-class grass, never-failing tank, well, house of 3 rooms, barn, stable, peach orchard. $15; one-third cash, balance to suit.

23. 53 1-3 acres in Cross Timbers, 6 miles west of Mansfield, 40 acres in cultivation, good well, peach orchard. $8 per acre. Will exchange for city property.

24. 70 acres, 12 miles from Fort Worth, near Fowler's store, well improved. $1,500.

25. 450 acres, 10 miles south from Fort Worth on Dutch Creek, 50 acres cultivated, 320 acres fenced, 400 acres in good grass, 2 lasting springs, 1 well, house of 3 rooms, stables, lots, orchard. $7 per acre, $2,000 cash, balance on time.

26. 257 acres in Tarrant county, 12 miles northwest from Fort Worth, 3 miles west of Calef station, 100 acres in cultivation, balance timber and grass, principally bottom land. House of 3 rooms, barn, well and cistern, good stock water. $12 per acre.

27. 4 acres, 3 miles north of Fort Worth, house of 2 rooms, well fenced, land suitable for fruit and garden. $325.

28. 100 acres in Waller county, house of 2 rooms, improved land, 7 miles northeast of Hempstead; joins Fields' store and postoffice, part of Andrew Robinson survey, sometimes called Bass survey. $1,000, $100 cash, balance 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years at 8 per cent.

29. 60 acres, part of E. S. Harris' survey, old Buchanan place, 2½ miles southwest of court house, 2 houses, barn and cistern. $200 per acre.

30. 100 acres, 1½ miles southwest from court house in Fort Worth, 50 acres fine bottom land, all fenced. $50 per acre.

31. 300 acres in Cook county, 10 miles northwest of Gainesville on Gainesville & Maryville road, 110 acres in cultivation. House (cost $800), barn, stable, stock pens, 3 living springs, all under good fence.

32. 175 acres, west side of Denton & Decatur road, 4 miles north of city, 2-story, white, 6-room house, hall up and down stairs, stable and granary, orchard, artesian well and windmill; 70 acres in cultivation, 15 acres in timber land, 2½ miles from city, balance in grass. $40 per acre: $2,000 cash, balance 2 and 3 years at 12 per cent.

33. 35 acres, bottom land, 2½ miles from court house on New Weatherford road by second Iron bridge from city on south side West Fork, house of 3 rooms, orchard, grapes, timber, 25 acres in cultivation. $1,100.

34. 290 acres, 4 miles south of city, house, joins Rowe's farm, 180 acres in cultivation, 70 acres in wood, water. $25 per acre.

35. 160 acres, 8 miles south of city, improved land, sandy loam, timber, water. $12 per acre. Will exchange for city property.

36. 430 acres 3 miles east of Ft Worth, all inclosed, 200 acres in cultivation, all but 30 acres is rich bottom land, 3 average farm houses. $30 per acre, one-third cash, balance on time at 12 per cent.

37. 252 acres in Tarrant county, 9 miles southeast from Fort Worth on south side of Village creek, 100 acres in cultivation, most all bottom land, balance in timber, 2 houses of 3 rooms each, well of water, 1 mile from Kennedale on Ft. W. & N. O. railroad. $10.50 per acre.

38. 220 acres in Henderson county, 100 acres broken, about 60 acres in cultivation now, well fenced, 2 houses in good repair, fenced with new wire and rail. $10 per acre. Will exchange for city property.

39. 76¼ acres in Ellis county, 7 miles south of Ennis, improvements good, best black land, $400 due at 9 per cent. $20.

40. 80 acres, 3½ miles from Fort Worth, fenced on north side, all post oak timber title good, sandy land. $20, half cash, balance 12 months at 10 per cent.

41. 120 acres, 8 miles west from Fort Worth, all inclosed, 4 acres cleared and in cultivation, balance in good timber, mostly bottom land. $10 per acre, half cash, balance 1 to 5 years at 10 per cent.

42. 320 acres in Kendall county, 16 miles southwest of San Marcos, valley land, unimproved, fine prairie hay, clear title. $5 per acre.

43. 160 acres in Wilbarger county, 6 miles southeast from Harrold, 1 house, 14x18 feet; cellar 10x12 feet, stable, 20 acres fenced, well of good water. $300.

44. 300 acres land, all under fence, 75 acres in cultivation, 100 acres in timber, balance in grass, good never-failing water, good frame house of 6 rooms, 7 miles from Fort Worth on N. O. railroad. $20 per acre, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 10 per cent.

45. 160 acres 1 mile this side of Blue Mound, on Santa Fe railroad, first-class farming land. $15 per acre. Terms to suit purchaser.

46. 122 acres on Henrietta creek, 60 acres in cultivation, good house and out buildings, plenty of timber and water, 14 miles from Fort Worth, near second station on Santa Fe railroad. $20 per acre. Terms to suit purchaser.

47. 577 acres of land near Hurley's station, 14 miles north of Fort Worth on Santa Fe railroad, 1 new house, 3 rooms, all under fence, good rich farming land. $15 per acre. Terms to suit purchaser.

48. 125 acres of land out of the Thos. Mahan 320-acre survey, lying on the west side Grapevine town, 50 or 60 acres in cultivation, sandy soil, good orchard, spring, well, 1 dwelling of 4 rooms, good tenant house, about 75 acres in timber, 20 or 25 acres of which are in the edge of town and can be subdivided into acre building lots.

49. 400 acres of land situated 2 miles from Fort Worth, 75 acres in a good state of cultivation, good 2-story 7-room house, servants' room, out-house, smoke house, barn and cow stables, good artesian well and wind mill, tank water running in house, yard and horse lot, 100 bearing fruit trees (selected fruit), all inclosed with good fence. Telephone connection. $30 per acre, half cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 10 per cent.

50. 101¼ acres of land near city limits, 60 acres in cultivation, good improvements. $75 per acre. Part cash.

51. 200 acres of land near the city limits. $200 per acre.

52. 1500 acres, 6 miles from Fort Worth, 500 in cultivation, good water, fine improvements. $20 per acre. Terms easy.

53. 550 acres in Wise county, 330 in cultivation, good timber and water, all rich land, fine improvements, a first-class farm. $12.50 per acre. Terms reasonable.

54. 120 acres of timber land in Wise county, adjoining above property with a good steam corn mill and cotton gin. $5,500. Good terms.

55. 125 acres of land 3½ miles from Fort Worth, 80 acres in cultivation, good improvements, timber and water. $4,000. Terms easy.

56. 300 acres, 7 miles from Fort Worth, 75 acres in cultivation, balance in timber, house of 6 rooms, good water. $20 per acre, one-third cash, balance on time.

57. 140 acres, 9 miles from Fort Worth, 70 acres in cultivation, good improvements, plenty of wood and water. $20 per acre, half cash, balance on time.

58. 145 acres of land, 9 miles from Fort Worth, 70 acres in cultivation, good improvements, timber, water, orchard, etc. $20 per acre, half cash.

59. 208 acres of land, 8 miles from Fort Worth, 50 acres in cultivation, near railroad, good improvements, timber and water. A desirable farm. $2,800, part cash, balance on time.

60. 100 acres, 5¼ miles from Fort Worth, 65 acres in cultivation, good building and orchard, everlasting water. $25 per acre, part cash.

61. 290 acres of land in Monroe county, Mo., 2 good dwellings, 2 large barns and other improvements, fine orchards, etc. A desirable place. $40 per acre, or will trade for lands near Fort Worth, Texas.

62. 160 acres, 11 miles from Fort Worth, 80 acres fenced, balance rough pasture land, 2-story house, plenty of fine timber and water. $1,000.

WE ASK AS A FAVOR

That persons who may come into possession of this paper will kindly hand it to some friend or acquaintance who they may think will take interest in our list of property, if they do not themselves.

MAKE US AN OFFER.

We always endeavor to get the owner's bottom figures when we put his property on our books, but as men often change their minds and will, when an offer is made, take less than the advertised price or make some advantageous change in the terms of payment, we ask of you to make us an offer if anything in our list suits you and we will with pleasure submit it to the owner's consideration.

TO THOSE SEEKING HOMES.

We respectfully call the attention of all who are seeking homes to our large list of property. After years of experience in buying and selling real estate in Texas we feel no hesitancy in asserting that by consulting us you will save both time and money. We know where the best farming lands are to be found, we know the sections in which you will be able to find the most desirable ranch property. We know whether the lands in certain localities are high or low and whether social surroundings, such as schools, churches,

The San Antonio Horse Market.

The San Antonio horse market is now quieter than it has been for several years, owing principally to the scarcity of stock. There are fewer on sale here than there have been for several years, the entire number being confined to some 400 head, mainly medium mares, held at $14 to $20. Very few of the lowest grade mares or the best grade on hand. Mules are also disappearing. The scarcity of stock naturally stiffens the price, but the advance is not sufficient to attract much stock. The extent of last year's business, 61,365 head, which brought in about $1,227,300, is attracting some attention from the local papers, which begin to realize that San Antonio is becoming quite a horse market. The following are the corrected quotations of the past week:

Scrub and poor mares, 12 to 13½ hands.$ 9@$12
Scrub fair conditioned, 12 to 13½ hands13@ 15
Medium mares 13 to 14 hands.....14@ 20
Texas improved mares, 14 to 15 hands 20@ 2
American mares, 15 hands and up .....22@ 30
American carriage horses, 15½ to 16½..75@200
Saddle horses, good, 13½ to 14½ hands 18@ 26
Saddle horses, poor, 13½ to 14½ hands 13@ 18
Unbroke horses, 13½ to 14½ hands.....14@ 22
Mules, Mexican, 12 to 13½ hands.....25@ 40
Mules, improved, 13½ to 14 hands.....45@ 50

Feeding Prickly Pear.

In many of the drouth-stricken regions of the state the ranchmen are forced to resort to prickly pear for food for their stock. The word "forced" is used in the light that they employ it, and shows gross ignorance of this much-abused plant. In Southwestern Texas are to be found many a veteran and successful ranchman who could not be given a range without an abundance of prickly pear, as it is considered by them a better winter food than grass, but it needs preparation, and that is what breaks many a Texan all to pieces. To feed prickly pear it must be cut and roasted over a flame to burn off the thorns, which burn very readily, and then cattle will leave almost any food for it and do well on it. The STOCK JOURNAL has already spoken of Dr. A. E. Carothers' experiment in fattening beeves for the stall on prickly pear and cotton seed meal. The doctor says that so far it promises to prove an entire success, as his steers, 400 in number, have taken on flesh remarkably fast the four weeks that they have been on the feed. He promises a full report at the conclusion of the feeding and sale of the animals. There have been several pear burners patented, but none of them have been generally adopted by the rancheros of the Southwest, who stick to the old way of holding the leaves over a fire on the ground, suspended from a wooden forked stick, and then thrown to the stock.

A correspondent of the Caller, Corpus Christi, Texas, gives the result of his experience with sheep, as follows: "There is more money in sheep, with wool at 15 cents, than there is in cattle, with cow and calf at $25. I was not one of those sheep-raisers who was crazy to sacrifice or give away his flocks and go into cattle with a hurrah when the prices were away up, and I am proud to say it. I reduced my number of sheep to about 4,000, so that I could give them better attention and improve the grade, and I have never failed to receive a fair price for my wool—18 to 20 cents. The cattleman has to hunt buyers, drive his cattle to market, and worry about quarantine. I do not; the wool buyer hunts me. Twice a year my table is covered with letters and circulars, asking what I will take for my wool, and 'not to sell without consulting him.' Wool is cash. I have a good many fine cattle, but sheep are my main hold. Many sheepmen failed because they thought their flocks ought to take care of themselves. They were afraid of work and wanted something easy. They mistook their calling. That is it in a nutshell. Sheep, not too many, properly attended, are profitable."

"A letter from Chotpau to the Missoulian says, 'a blizzard is probably an ill wind that blows nobody any good. At any rate the above will apply to sheepmen and sheep herders. The last storm came without a moment's warning and raged for two days and two nights. Not a sheepman from Dupuy creek to Chotteau was prepared, and the result is that the sheep are scattered, and the last news is to the effect that at least four herders are missing. T. J. Demer's herd was scattered from Deep creek to Sun river, a distance of twenty-five miles; the herder was fortunate enough to find a deserted cabin in which to while away his time while the blizzard whistled. It is probable that E. Hamel's band were divided also. The other sheepmen who lost are O. G. Cooper, Wm. Black, Clark Bros. and Bynum Bros. The extent of the loss is not known, and can not be found out until further developments."

A change will be found in the firm of Winfree & White of Houston, now moved to Galveston and operating under the firm name of Z. T. Winfree & Co., and at the pens formerly used by A. L. Autrey. The change is made to reach a better market so that the firm can serve their patrons to greater advantage. They will be ready for consignments by January 15, 1887. Give them a continuance of your patronage, as they have been stockmen all their lives, worthy and in every way well qualified to sell your stock to the best advantage.

Three hundred and fifty-two Texas sheep, 77 pounds average, sold in Chicago at $2.90 per hundred. These sheep did not net over $1.40 per head. Unless Texas sheep raisers can do better than this the sheep had best remain until shearing time in the spring.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

The Blind Restored to Sight.

We, the undersigned, of Terrell, Kaufman county, Texas, having personally known Dr. J. H. Payne for some length of time as an expert Oculist, and having observed the extraordinary success which has resulted in his practice in Ophthalmic Diseases, it is with pleasure that we voluntarily and unhesitatingly commend him to the confidence of the people as a trustworthy and skilful Oculist, and his success in many seemingly intractable cases has been really marvelous.

We are cognizant of the fact that many patients have come to Dr. Payne for treatment who were objects of commiseration, who had been under treatment by some of the more distinguished oculists in North and East Texas without being benefited, but by the skill and energy of Dr. Payne they were restored to sight. These are irrefragible facts, and competent testimoney can be produced at any time if desired.

In the treatment of Granular-Conjunctivitis, Pannus, Flinn, Opacities of the Cornea, diseases of the Fibrous Tonic and Pterygium he is without a peer. And his method of treatment in Exophthalmia is really novel, without enucleation, an operation new and painless

We can conscientiously state that any one who is suffering with diseases of the eye will find Dr. Payne competent, faithful, careful and prompt.

We can not, without appearing panegyrical, say more for him than we have said. We could not, in justice to the reputation he has earned amongst the people here and abroad, say less:

Y D Harrington, M. D.
G W Gray, M. D.
Dr A H S Hardin,
W H Coket, [L. S.]
W H Phillip, M. D.
M B Pollard, M. D.
B M Childress.
J O Terrell, Senator 16th district
R M Power P M of Terrell district.
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We have in our barn for sale the winners of 70 premiums this fall, 44 of which are first, also 4 sweepstakes, 2 gold medals and 1 silver medal, including the Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs. Nine shipments received this season. The largest importers of pure bred Clydesdales in the world. All animals guaranteed. Resident purchasing partner in the old country. Send for Catalogue.
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Will sell for spring delivery any number of one and two-year-old steers or stock cattle. I have several fine ranches and a vast amount of wild lands for sale. I make a specialty of buying, selling and delivering cattle on short notice. Parties having stock or lands for sale will do well to place them with me. No sale no commission. Also for sale 150 high-grade native bulls. I have 20 years' experience in the stock business, and guarantee satisfaction.

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Importer, Breeder, Feeder AND Dealer
IN FINE HORSES AND JACKS, CATTLE AND HOGS.
I am well prepared to feed or pasture your stock at very reasonable rates. I can furnish anything that you may desire in the way of Stallions, Jacks, Jennets, Mules, Saddle, Harness or Work Horses, Milch Cows or Hogs. STOCK YARDS and BARN centrally located
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A PROPOSED QUARANTINE BILL.

At the coming session of the cattlemen's convention at Dallas, on the 11th inst., one of the chief topics of discussion will be the adoption of measures to prevent the importation of contagious diseases among cattle to this state. The STOCK JOURNAL is permitted to give a brief synopsis of a bill drafted by Col. Cunningham, chairman of the committee for that purpose, which will be presented at that convention, and which undoubtedly will elicit a great deal of consideration.

Section 1 provides for the appointment of a live-stock sanitary commission, to be composed of practical agriculturists engaged in the live-stock industries of the state. They are to be appointed by the governor, and serve for six years.

By section 4 a secretary is to be appointed, who shall collect all necessary information relative to the live stock in the state and their sanitary condition, and report to the commission any threatening disease, and publish monthly reports of stock movements into and out of the state.

The commissioners may establish and enforce such regulations as they think best to make effective a quarantine to exclude diseased animals from the state and to protect the health of those in the state. For this purpose they may employ a skilled veterinarian whenever they think necessary, to examine any infected or suspected cattle. Whenever any person discovers, suspects, or has reason to believe that any domestic animal included in the terms of this bill is affected with any disease, contagious or infectious, he shall so report to the commission. The secretary is to make a record of the fact, with all necessary particulars, and the commission or any member of it, shall examine the animals, and if there is threatened danger, a temporary quarantine shall be imposed to prevent the spread of the contagion; when a skilled veterinarian shall inspect the cattle, and upon his report to the commission such measures are to be adopted as shall be deemed best. No communication with suspected herds shall be permitted, nor shall cattle that have been in contact with them be allowed at large. The commissioners and the veterinarian in their employ are empowered to enter upon any premises to carry out the provisions of this act. When, in their opinion, it is best to do so, they may order the slaughter of diseased animals, and shall appraise the animals so sacrificed, to be paid for by the state as hereafter provided.

Upon the determination of the commission that quarantine is necessary, they shall so inform the governor, who shall issue his proclamation, ascertaining and establishing the limits and existence of such quarantine.

Animals condemned to slaughter shall be appraised at their value at the time of appraisement. The owners of such stock shall be given certificates showing the number, kind and value of such animals, and such certificates shall be honored by the state treasurer upon approval of the governor. But no indemnity shall be paid to the owners of animals brought to the state in a diseased condition; or from a state where infectious disease is known to exist; or where the importation was made in violation of the quarantine proclamation or the rules of the commission; or where the claimant came in possession of the animal knowing it to be diseased, or that it had been exposed to infection.

Proper penalties are prescribed for all who violate any of the provisions of this law or the regulations of the commission or the proclamation of the governor.

Sheriffs and other executive officers of the law are commanded to assist in carrying out the provisions of this law and execute the orders of the commissioners and persons serving under them.

Whenever the governor has good reason to believe that contagious or infectious disease exists in other states, he shall by proclamation quarantine against such infected localities, and no stock from such districts shall be admitted into this state, unless accompanied by a veterinarian's certificate of health, and after having passed a satisfactory investigation by the live-stock commission.

The commission is to act in concert with any commission appointed by act of congress having the object of extirpating contagious or infectious cattle diseases.

Nothing in the provisions of this act is to be construed so as to include sheep or horses.

These are the principal features of the proposed bill. The minor details are not published on the account of the great length of the bill, but they will be thoroughly and exhaustively discussed at the coming convention. The need of a law similar to that proposed is admitted by everybody, and it or one very much like it will certainly be enacted by the next legislature.

THERE has been a general error as to the date of the state cattlemen's convention at Dallas. Col. J. N. Simpson informs us that the correct date is January 11th, and not the 15th, as has been published.

THE estimated cotton yield for 1886 is 6,400,000 bales for the United States. The estimated yield for Texas is not far from 1,400,000 bales, or considerably more than one-fifth of the entire production of the country. And Texas is the state where according to reports, nobody made anything on account of drouth.

A BILL has been brought forward in congress to organize No Man's Land, as the Neutral Strip is generally called, and attach it to Kansas. Some sort of settled status is necessary for that territory, but there is nothing to be said in favor of attaching it to Kansas that cannot be said with stronger force in favor of Texas.

THE pleuro-pneumonia commission at Chicago appraised 505 head of infected distillery cows at $11,844, or about $23.44 a head. This is quite an advance on the appraisement of Texas beeves and cows by the Chicago dressed meat syndicate. Would it not be a good idea for our shippers to unload at the distilleries in Chicago and have their beeves killed by order of said commissioners, who once invaded Texas to let the world know what Texas fever was, and then could not find it out themselves?

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Mail Order Bureau.

This bureau is the medium through which we solicit your trade if a visit to our city cannot be made. We fill all orders carefully on the day received at the house, at ruling prices. We prepay express charges to any express office in Texas on all orders over $2. This offer applies to all goods except domestics, carpets, trunks, window shades, cornices, etc.

TO CATTLEMEN intending to visit Dallas for the convention on January 11th, we would say, combine profit with pleasure and bring along your memorandums for your family wants. You will meet us in the midst of our grand

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE,

when we are selling all strictly winter goods at great reductions from origina prices. Call on us, whether you wish to buy or not; we will be pleased to show you through our establishment.

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Real Estate Guide

Issued by

HUFFMAN, SELLERS & CO.,

1887.

TO BUYERS AND SELLERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Having observed in the course of our extended business the need of some medium through which real estate owners and parties wishing to buy, sell or exchange property may readily be brought together, we issue this, and if a few only of our customers and others seeking investments in Texas property are benefited thereby we will feel that it has fulfilled its mission.

We desire to present without exaggeration the peculiar advantages offered by our fast growing, busy city and the country surrounding it, to all persons seeking property, whether for homes or investment, and feel that we can say honestly that we have the best business point surrounded by one of the most fertile and productive farming districts in the state.

Property is handled by us only on commission; we promise to give the owner full benefit of the market, and the purchaser the owner's best terms. We request all parties sending us property to be disposed of in any way, whether by sale or exchange, to send us the most complete description possible, stating plain facts, and the price of such property, as in making trades we are compelled to give accurate descriptions and want to be able to close bargains at once.

We would also call the attention of our customer and the general public to the facts that we are prepared to effect loans both on real estate and good personal security.

Very respectfully,

HUFFMAN, SELLERS & Co.,
513 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

HOUSES AND LOTS.

1. Lot 100x200, with house of 5 rooms and hall; water privileges; on South Main street; first house north of Missouri Pacific infirmary. Will exchange for real estate in center of city; $3,000.

2. Lot 50x110, 5-room house, 3 porches; house part brick; stable, buggy-house and woodshed, servants rooms, water connections. Corner West Fifth and Macon, No. 701; $3,000; half cash, balance in twelve months.

3. Lot 100x100, 6-room house, well improved. Corner Jennings avenue and Ireland streets; $2,500; half cash, half one year, with 10 per cent. interest.

4. Lot 25x100, business house, 25x90 feet. East Weatherford street and between Rusk and Calhoun; faces north; $1,500, half cash, half in one year at 10 per cent interest.

5. Lot 100x100, 2 good store houses; corner Weatherford and Throckmorton streets; $8,500.

6. Lots A B C, 200x67½ and 70x115, Jennings avenue and Peter Smith street; graded street; very good house on lot B and small house on lot C; $3,500 will buy A B C; B $2,200; A B $2,600.

7. Lot 100x142, 2-story house, 7 rooms, No. 322 South Calhoun; southeast front, water-works in yard, 3 upstairs rooms; shade and fruit trees in yard; $2,300.

8. Lot 25x100, on Main street next to car stables, with improvements; $2,750.

9. Lot 50x140, frame house, 5 rooms, No. 218 Broadway; place well improved; $2,250.

10. 50x100, house with 5 rooms, buggy house, stable, crib, shade trees and artesian well. Corner Crump and Third streets; $1,500.

11. Three houses on 5 acres in Cleburne, Johnson county, Texas. One 7-room house, one 3-room house, one 1-room house; on west side South Main street. For sale in ¼, ½ or 1 acre lots, or all for $3,500.

12. Lot 100x142, corner Calhoun and Elizabeth streets, South side; house of 7 rooms; $2,000. Will trade for land near Fort Worth.

13. Lot 50x95, corner Belknap and Burnett streets, 2-story house; 7 rooms; up-stairs has 2 and below 5 rooms; $1,800.

14. Lot 100x200, Adams street, No. 402. House, 5 rooms and store room; each room has a closet; also a servant house, wood house, chicken house and stable, cistern, water connection in house and yard; yard sodded with Bermuda grass; east front; $3,500.

15. Lot 100x100, southwest corner Third and Rusk, house with 8 rooms, opposite corner from Opera House; $12,000, or 40x100 feet, including above 8-room house for $7,000.

16. Lot 50x100, Houston and Fifth streets, faces west; improvements and lots for sale. Will guarantee $100 per month for two years; $10,000.

17. Lot 200x200, 5-room house, with cistern and shade trees, well fenced, on half block 7, Jennings' South addition; $2,700.

18. 33 acres on Clear Fork river; corn and flour mills; brick building 30 x70, 2 stories high, iron roof; $5,000; $1,000 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 10 per cent. interest.

19. Lot 50x100, Ingle House, corner Third and Taylor streets, 50 feet on Taylor and 100 feet on Third; has 17 bed rooms, office, dining-room, kitchen, pantry and laundry, also waterworks, etc.; $6,000; terms reasonable.

20. Lot 60x100, 8-room house, southern front; servants rooms; 60 feet on Taylor street 105 feet deep; shrubbery and water-works; $4,500.

21. Lot 50x100, corner lot, good house; $1,400.

22. Lot 50x100, lot joins the above; good house; $1,400.

23. Lot 100x154, south of Polk stock yards, 2-room house; $400.

24. Lot 50x134, No. 920 East Thirteenth street, middle lot; 2-room house with out-houses; also $50 worth of ornamental trees and fruit trees; $625.

25. Lot 50x154, No. 701 Louisiana avenue, 3-room house, well, fruit trees and fence; $1,000.

26. Lot 50x200, on Taylor street-car line, on Hemphill street near Peter Smith street, well improved place, with 4-room house; $1,100.

27. 2 lots, each 45x125, block 15, lots 8 and 9, Harrold, Texas, one 3-room house; $300.

28. Lot 54x150, 1-room house, block 6, lot 15; cistern and barn; $1,750; $700 cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 12 per cent. interest.

29. Lot 100x110, on South side, 3 houses, between Main and Calhoun, No. 306 East Farmer street; $2,400.

30. Lot 35x100, on Florence street, corner lot, 2-room house; $300.

31. Lot 45x100, Florence street, 3-room house; $600; or $800 Nos. 30 and 31.

32. Lot 60x280, Elm street, between Sixth and Eighth streets, 2-room house; $250.

33. Lot 25x170, corner Seventh and Pecan streets, brick house with 8 rooms; $1,000; or $1,100 with $100 cash and balance by installments.

34. 100x100, Third and Taylor streets, two houses, 4 rooms in each house; $4,000, with $1,000 of it cash.

35. Lot 50x100, No. 509 South Calhoun street, 3 rooms, new house, $850; cash and time.

36. Lot 150x150, No. 608 corner Lipscomb and Pennsylvania av., one 3-room cottage, with stable, alley all around; $2,500; or 50x100 feet, including house; $1,350.

37. Lot 25x100, house, 4 rooms, No. 1404 Throckmorton street near railroad; $1,000.

38. Lot 75x100, one 3-room house on Peter Smith street, between Jennings avenue and Hemphill street; $1,250.

39. Lot 50x125, 5-room house, with water-works, corner Jennings avenue

320 acres on Sandy creek 16 S. 45 E. from Homer. Good long leaf pine tract as there is in East Texas. Abundant water in springs and wells, from 8 to 20 feet.

320 acres, valuable timber tract, mostly pine with some post oak and hickory. Also good dark sandy farm land. Good water by wells at light depths.

120 acres good farm tract, gray and red sandy soil, having both good well and creek water, and plenty of oak, pine and hickory timber.

270 acres dark sandy soil, 100 acres lately in cultivation. Abundant creek water, plenty of timber for farm use, white oak, etc.

2½ acres adjoining the town of Homer, about 175 yards from the public square, improved as a home, plenty of water in underground cistern.

Lot No. 3, in block 16, Homer.

Lots 1 to 4, in block 21, Homer.

Lots 2, 7 and 75, class 3, Homer.

428 acres on Shawnee creek, 15 miles east of Lufkin, heavily timbered with oak, hickory, pine, etc.

1 acre in town of Lufkin, unimproved.

Lot 10, block 4, Lufkin; unimproved.

63 acres, a nice little farm, near Homer.

80 acres, a nice farm.

Lots 43 to 48, class 3, Homer; good residence and necessary outbuildings.

ATASCOSA COUNTY.

Undivided one-third of 480 acres of the Jose Antonio Navarro four leagues grant.

AUSTIN COUNTY.

Undivided one-fourth of 2793 acres of the R. Von Roeder league. A good post oak tract. The only timber near a large prairie section; well watered and heavily timbered.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

65 acres north of Walnut creek.

1280 acres near Neches river. A well watered tract, with pine timber, sandy upland and bottom land.

1280 acres on the Neches river. A fine tract, said to be best timber in that section.

293 acres of the Jesse Gibson league.

BELL COUNTY.

129 acres on Salado creek at mouth of Smith branch, 2 miles from Salado, 8 miles from Belton on the Santa Fe; about 50 acres under fence, which 30 to 35 acres in cultivation, good black prairie valley. Abundant water, and timbers enough for firewood for farm. Tenant house 18x25.

638 acres pasture land and abundant water.

5-6-acre in Mountain Home or Holland. Frame house, 3 rooms and yard inclosed.

Lot 2 and part of 1 in block 15, with frame store house in Holland on M. P. railway, known as May & Rosson store.

Grain warehouse on railroad, rights of way at Holland.

Barbee store in Salado, 2-story store, cut stone front, 25x50 feet, well finished inside. Lot is 24x60 feet, out of Spring block.

Lots 8, 9 and 10 in block 5, Salado. Frame residence, 1½-story high, 28x16, with 1-story adjoining 16x18 and shed rooms entire length and front gallery entire length. Stables, orchard, garden, fine spring adjoining, fine shade trees.

Half of lot 9, block 19, Rogers; unimproved.

BURLESON COUNTY.

356 acres rich Yegua bottom land, good timber and plenty of water.

273 acres, 1 4-room box house, 1 1-room box house, 1 log house with box shed, well, cistern, large tank, crib and smoke house, 150 acres under fence, 120 acres in cultivation, post oak land.

BAYLOR COUNTY.

640 acres, good tract of grazing land, no water on top of the ground; scattering mesquite timber.

646 acres, red clay land, fair quality for grazing; scattering mesquite timber.

BROWN COUNTY.

Lot 1, block 2, Williams ranch, with 1-story frame store 18x60, with attached wareroom 7x60.

Lot 2, block 2, Williams ranch; unimproved.

Lot 3, block 2, Williams ranch, with pine box store house nicely ceiled and painted.

Lot 6, block 2, Williams ranch; unimproved.

213 acres gray rocky soil, pasture tract, post oak and live oak timber.

BRISCOE COUNTY.

14 sections alternates, Beaty, Seale & Forwood scrip. Surveys No. 51, block B 2; No. 5, block B 1; No. 39, block B 1; No. 43, block B 1; No. 47, block B 1; No. 49, block B 1; No. 77, block B 1; No. 79, block B 1; No. 3, block B 5; No. 5, block B 5; No. 7, block B 5; No. 9, block B 5; No. 11, block B 5; No. 13, block B 5.

2 sections, alternates, Arnold & Barrett scrip, being surveys Nos. 13 and 17; abstract Nos. 22 and 24.

25 acres, Arnold & Barrett survey; abstract No. 16.

BRAZOS COUNTY.

254 acres, stiff low land on west side of river, and stiff prairie on east side, elm, ash and hackberry timber.

103 acres, an excellent tract, about 3 miles from Bryan, good upland, post oak and black jack timber.

BASTROP COUNTY.

69 acres, light sandy post oak land, average post oak and Hickory timber, 1½ miles from line of Central railway.

640 acres, sandy post oak upland, 5 miles from Central road near Paige; well timbered.

650 acres, 7 miles from Elgin, 120 acres very good, dark sandy soil, somewhat broken, but mostly tillable; well water at light depth, abundant timber for farm use, and good deal suitable for railway ties.

400 acres, 50 acres very rich, dark, sandy, bottom land, balance gray sandy post oak soil, half level, half rolling; 65 acres have been in cultivation, a fine well of water. An excellent home place.

BURNET COUNTY.

521 acres, 7 miles east from Burnet near line of A. & N. W. railroad, 3 miles from Bertram. A ranch tract for horses or cattle.

COLORADO COUNTY.

960 acres, nearly 2 miles front on Bernard river, open sandy prairie land, splendid ranch tract. Timber enough on river for fire wood and winter protection.

79 acres, post oak tract, suitable for small farm.

241 acres, near the last named, also post oak land, suitable for small farms.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

83 1-3 acres, gray sandy and some red land, running creek water, good timber, red, white and post oak and hickory, some ash and walnut; 25 to 30 acres in cultivation.

Undivided ¼ 975 acres, heavily timbered tract near Rusk.

102 acres, gray sandy soil, black jack and red oak timber; log house; well water.

3 acres, small running branch, valuable as site for steam mill or gin.

Undivided ¼ of 141 acres, creek of good freestone water runs through; 30 acres fenced, 20 to 30 in cultivation, mill house and tenant house.

553 acres, good, light sandy upland, good well water at 25 feet, good red and post oak and hickory, some pine.

320 acres, excellent light sandy soil with clay foundation, everlasting spring and two wells, and Chambers creek through it. One 4-room house, cribs, etc., attached, one 2-room tenant house, cribs, etc., attached, 90 acres in cultivation, 8 miles from Troupe.

206 acres, 80 acres rich alluvial bottom land, remainder light sandy loam upland, with clay foundation, all good quality for agriculture; 100 acres under fence of which 80 is in fine cultivation, 20 in bottom and 60 upland. One 4 or 5-room tenant house, one 3-room tenant house, 2 wells, and Chambers creek through the place; substantial horse power gin press, etc.

567 acres, 200 acres under fence, 130 of which in fair state of cultivation, of which 20 to 30 is bottom, remainder upland. One large double log tenant house with shed rooms back, large open hall between and gallery in front, good double crib, stock sheds and well attached. Also 1 2-room house, small crib and cow-shed; well attached, Abundant timber for all farm purposes; Troupe.

CHAMBERS COUNTY.

1574 acres, stiff coast prairie land on Trinity bay, suitable for ranch purposes.

CONCHO COUNTY.

640 acres, chocolate alluvial soil; scattering mesquite timber.

COMANCHE COUNTY.

320 acres, soil a red gravely loam, good agricultural land; post oak and black jack timber.

CORYELL COUNTY.

294 acres, 150 acres tillable land, balance pasture. Small tenant house, 2 rooms, 50 acres in cultivation; abundant water in spring near at hand.

DIMMITT COUNTY.

640 acres on the Nueces river. About half of the survey along the river is black bottom land; the back end is sandy or gravely hills; elm, ash, hackberry and live oak grow to considerable size.

213 acres, Henry Kountz survey.

177 acres, Josefa Delgado survey.

DALLAS COUNTY.

160 acres, sandy loam, nearly all post oak timber, situated about 2½ miles north of Rylie station on Texas Trunk railroad.

124 acres, well timbered, 4 miles east of T. C. railroad, and about 6 miles northeast of Ferris, Ellis county.

West half of lot 5, block 47, old No. block 32, and 2-story brick building, corner Main and Austin streets, in the city of Dallas, diagonally across from the Windsor Hotel.

Southern half of lot 5, block 32, old No. block 5, in the city of Dallas, fronts on court house square.

DENTON COUNTY.

1½ acres in the city of Denton.

ENCINAL COUNTY.

3 640-acre tracts, Adams, Beaty & Moulton survey.

320 acres, Adams, Beaty & Moulton survey; 320 acres, Beaty, Feale & Forwood survey; 640 acres.

2 80-acre tracts, John C. Evans survey.

198 acres, Phillip Fritz survey.

2 160-acre tracts, Carl Lud Gibhard survey.

EASTLAND COUNTY.

160 acres, dark sandy soil, 120 acres timbered with post oak, balance prairie.

160 acres, dark and alluvial soil, all timbered with post oak and black jack.

640 acres, mostly black mesquite with small quantity of sand in it, timbered with scattering live oak and mesquite in southern part, but not enough to interfere with herding stock.

ERATH COUNTY.

South half block 100, in Stephensville, with house, stable and improvements.

ELLIS COUNTY.

70 acres, rich black and waxy soil, high rolling prairie, all fenced; about 20 acres in cultivation.

117½ acres, about 40 acres good farm land, balance fine pasture, few scattering trees, 30 acres in cultivation and tenant house.

28 8-10 acres, rich, black waxy land.

317 acres, sandy soil, half prairie, balance timbered.

28 acres, all timbered bottom land, watered by Chambers creek.

FORT BEND COUNTY.

404 acres, known as the "Mills place," under cultivation.

2-7 of O. L. 10, Randon's addition to the town of Richmond.

FANNIN COUNTY.

158 acres, black land, well watered, well improved and fenced, forming with 127 acres of M. Brinkley survey, Lamar county, a fine farm.

FRIO COUNTY.

640 acres, black sandy soil, mesquite and elm timber and some little live oak, 14 miles east from Eden on the I. & G. N. railroad.

FALLS COUNTY.

272 acres, rich Brazos bottom land, 2½ miles south of Marlin, 170 acres in fine state of cultivation, 5 tenant houses, cribs, stables, etc.

273½ acres, rich Brazos bottom land, 150 acres in cultivation with tenant houses, etc.

1-acre lot and house in the town of Marlin.

320 acres, mesquite and elm land.

132 acres, gray and black sandy, hummock and bottom land, freestone spring, 2 houses, cribs and stables, well timbered; 75 acres under cultivation.

GONZALES COUNTY.

2614 acres, sandy and dark waxy soil, timbered with post oak, pecan, live oak, elm and mulberry.

GRAYSON COUNTY.

160 acres, part of D. W. Meridith survey.

66¼ acres, part of R. Merritt survey; both tracts good grazing land and distant 11½ miles from Sherman.

Lots 1 to 8, block 2, and ¾ in block 5, in the town of Pilot Grove; all inclosed under one fence.

HOOD COUNTY.

520 acres, sandy post oak soil, well timbered.

610 acres, black prairie.

1 lot and house in the town of Thorp springs.

HILL COUNTY.

60 acres, sandy soil and timbered, 4 miles from Whitney.

248 acres, post oak land, 40 acres has been in cultivation.

Lots No. 4 and 5, block 1, in the town of Peoria.

HARDEMAN COUNTY.

200 acres, E. T. R. R. Co. grant.

160 acres, B. H. Epperson survey.

HALL COUNTY.

13,062 acres, in a solid body.

300 acres, W. J. Pointevent survey.

HENDERSON COUNTY.

100 acres, sandy soil, plenty of oak and black jack, with some hickory; running water on tract.

1476 acres, 200 acres rich bottom, balance upland, gray and dark sandy soil, about 300 acres heavy timber, post oak, red oak, white oak and black jack.

443 acres, black sandy and black sticky soil, well timbered with red and post oak mainly.

840 acres, white loamy good soil and well timbered with black jack, hickory, post and red oak.

Lot 65 in the town of Chandler on the St. Louis & Texas railroad.

320 acres, rich bottom land, well watered and timbered.

468 acres, sandy soil, some bottom land, plenty good water, well timbered.

HOUSTON COUNTY.

320 acres, sandy and black waxy soil, timber post oak, black jack and hickory.

177 acres, soil gray sandy, very good pine for lumber.

100 acres, good upland, oak timber plenty.

215 acres, sandy soil, some of it excellent land for cotton or corn; running water on the land.

41 acres with improvements. Adjoins the town of Crockett.

320 acres, sandy soil, black jack, pine, red oak and hickory timber.

225 acres, sandy soil, well timbered.

155 acres, sandy soil, well timbered.

225 acres, chocolate, sandy and gray stiff land with post oak and pin oak, hickory and black jack.

2000 acres, gray, black and rich sandy soil, watered by Elkhart creek, well timbered with post oak, pin oak, red oak, hickory and black jack.

320 acres, black sandy and post oak soil, well watered and timbered.

194 acres, has been in cultivation; black sandy soil, good well, freestone water.

80 acres, sandy soil, timbered with black jack, hickory and scattering oak.

HARDIN COUNTY.

640 acres, soil sandy, has some fine pine, hickory, ash, oak, etc.

640 acres, finely timbered pine, hickory, oak, etc.

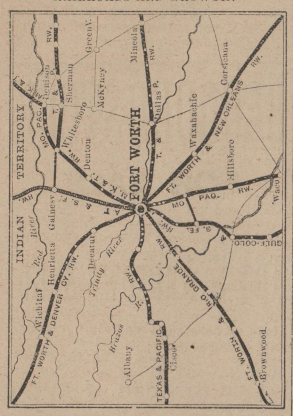
1156 acres, sandy soil, timbered with pine, oak, hickory, cypress, etc.

FORT WORTH AND TARRANT COUNTY.

Their Progress and Prosperity, and Their Advantages for Investments.

The STOCK JOURNAL appears to-day with a list of properties in the hands of the real estate firm of Huffman, Sellers & Co. for sale. This firm has a larger list of farms, city property, pastures and wild lands for sale than any other in the state; and as a great part of the city property lies in Fort Worth, it is deemed of especial interest to give a short sketch of the recent progress of this city and its prospects for the future, in order that intending purchasers may form some idea of the value of real estate here.

RAILROADS AND GROWTH.



Fort Worth may be said to date its existence from the year 1876, when the first railroad reached the town. Previous to that year there had existed a frontier village on the site of the present city, but there were not many above a thousand people here when the first railroad came. Business interests at once began to grow, and in a very short time Fort Worth was in all the excitement and bee-hive existence of a border railroad town. It soon became the center of trade for all the civilization west of it in Texas, and the gardens around the public square began to give way to rude wooden store-houses and dwellings. In 1880 the Missouri Pacific reached the city from the northern limits of the state. In 1881 the Santa Fe road from Galveston had connected the town with the coast, and the Fort Worth & Denver commenced its journey north. The population was then 7000. From that date Fort Worth became known as a railroad town and took her position among the more prominent cities of the state. To-day the following roads radiate from this point to all parts of the country: the Missouri, Kansas & Texas; the Transcontinental; the Texas & Pacific; the Fort Worth & New Orleans; the Missouri Pacific; the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, and the Fort Worth & Denver, all completed and running. In addition, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe is now finished to Gainesville, and is rapidly building to a connection with that great system in Kansas; the Fort Worth & Rio Grande is building to the Southwest, and contracts are let as far as Granbury; the Fort Worth & Western has a surveying corps in the field, locating a line to Albuquerque, and the Kansas Southern Railway Co. of Texas has chartered a road to extend from this city Northwest up through the Panhandle. Such a system of railroads cannot fail to build up a large city, as they have already made a city of 30,000 population out of a little village in ten years.

Tarrant county, of which Fort Worth is the capital, is in the Northern part of Texas, and comprises 900 square miles of territory and an area of 576,000 acres. The soil is black waxy, black loam, chocolate and gray sandy, divided as follows: 3½-mile strip running north and south on the eastern border, black waxy; 10-mile strip, timbered, gray sandy; 8 miles next adjoining timber, black loam, and balance, 6 miles strip on western border, chocolate. The total acreage in cultivation in 1885 was 192,000 acres, divided as follows:

Cotton, 40,000; corn, 64,000; oats, 42,000; wheat, 46,000.

The average yield per acre being:

Cotton, ½ bale; corn, 30 bushels; wheat, 20 bushels; oats, 40 bushels. There are 312,000 acres of pasture lands and 74,000 acres of wild lands. The county is well watered by twenty-six flowing streams, which give the county an aggregate water-way of about 180 miles. The average rainfall is about 36 inches. In 1876 the taxable wealth of the town was about $250,000, and in 1886 the city has a taxable wealth of $7,000,000. The county has grown in population from 10,000 in 1876 to 52,000 in 1886, and its taxable wealth in about the same proportion as that of the city.

The climate is delightful, July and August being the only months of the year when citizens feel like seeking some other clime, and during these two months the fresh southern breeze blows almost continuously. The high elevation and open country give the people full benefit of these "gulf breezes," and a case of sunstroke in Fort Worth rarely occurs. In the winter the weather is mild, and only when a norther comes whistling from its cold birthplace do the citizens experience any of the inconveniences of cold weather. Snow visits the county once or twice each season, but melts as it falls. The streams flow all winter, and are never choked up with ice.

OUR WATER.

The proudest boast of the citizens of Fort Worth is that they have the "best water in the world." This means a great deal, for the general reputation of Texas abroad is not good as regards its water. One hundred or more artesian wells, varying in depth from 250 to 450 feet, furnish an abundant supply of the purest soft water to be found anywhere, and the expenditure of a small sum of money will provide an unfailing supply anywhere in the city. In addition, the city has a splendid system of water works, with mains extending along every principal street, furnishing water at small cost to the people.

THE SCHOOLS.

The public school system of Fort Worth and Tarrant county is not excelled in the South. The city public school system is separate from the county schools, and they are maintained by a special tax. The school buildings are sufficient for all requirements at present, and as the increasing population demands more room, other buildings will be provided and the corps of teachers increased to meet all needs. There are also numerous private schools in the city and county, which are well conducted and in a prosperous condition. No child need grow up in ignorance anywhere in Tarrant county.

Whoever buys real estate in the city of Fort Worth or in the county of Tarrant, or generally in the state of Texas, will not make a mistake. Railroads are building all over the state, immigration is pouring in, new towns are springing up, and old towns increasing their trade and population, and everything betokens an era of prosperity now close at hand. Prices are cheap, but they will not always be so, and the man who would reap the profit of the coming advance must make his investments now.

Hogs and Sheep at the Fat Stock Show.

A careful study of the hogs exhibited at the late American Fat Stock show proved very conclusively that light jowled hogs are not necessarily narrow on the back nor light in ham, the judges on live hogs preferred, as a rule, other things being equal, those having the least jowl or throatiness; but when it came to awarding the carcass prizes, another set of judges gave the preference to the heavy jowled hogs.

Breeders are therefore still in doubt as to what is most certain to win a fat stock show. If all markets were alike the butchers would doubtless more nearly agree, and the awards would seem less like riddles than now. The practical breeder and feeder may however rest assured that a well hammed hog with good back and side and a medium jowl will find ready sale at a fair profit if rightly fed and fatted, since there is not the universal demand for jowl meat that there is for good hams and sides.

The sheep that showed the least percentage of offal as compared with live weight at the late American Fat Stock show, was a Southdown; and the winner of the carcass prize as one-year-old at the same show was also a Southdown.

PHIL THRIFTON,
Springfield, Ills.

Another Big Land Sale.

El Paso Inter-Republics.

The Mexico and Texas Land and Cattle company to-day closed a sale of the Los Varas ranch, located in Western Chihuahua, owned by Clay M. Mann of Colorado City, Texas. The purchasers of the ranch are Messrs. W. R. Hearst and J. G. Fallonsbee. The ranch contains 225,000 acres of land, and added to the other purchase made by these gentlemen gives Messrs. Hearst and Fallonsbee 650,000 acres of the finest grazing land in the state of Chihuahua, which contains some of the best grazing land in the world, carrying cattle an average of one animal to each six acres.

No doubt for the present this land will be used for stock-raising purposes altogether, but its suitability as agricultural lands must soon induce farming on a large scale. The richness of the land in about 450,000 acres of choice valley which can well be compared to the best part of the Mississippi valley, and the regularity and quantity of the rainfall, which, as in Illinois, comes between April and September, guarantee a crop of any produce that may be planted; alfalfa producing without irrigation two crops per year. The sale also includes 5,000 head of finely improved Texas cattle. Mr. Mann purchased this tract of the Mexico and Texas Land and Cattle company twenty months ago, and has in selling made a handsome profit on his investment. He has no intention of quitting Mexico, but will invest again in land, considering it a better investment than cattle.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

The Value of Carrots.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

At least some one variety of the root crops should be raised on every farm as a winter feed for the live stock, for if the cattle are fed judiciously and only given roots as an occasional feed, the results will be very satisfactory indeed, for in this way the roots will not only be valuable for the nourishment they contain in themselves, but they will act as an appetizer and greatly aid in digestion and thus the other food will be better assimilated.

To grow nice long carrots, it is very important that the land should be deeply cultivated so that the roots will have free access to grow down straight and long. If this is done and the ground is kept loose and mellow, there will be no danger of bushy roots by branching out in small lateral sprigs, which are quite disagreeable both in harvesting and feeding, the long solid roots being much more preferable.

To obtain the best results it is very essential that the land be level and perfectly free from stones and gravel, for if the soil is full of small stones the roots are liable to grow around the stones and of course when harvested they will be full of gravel, and in such cases would not be very profitable to feed to live stock.

If the soil is not naturally fertile it must be made so by a free use of fine manure. Be careful not to use very coarse rough manure, as the land should be kept very fine and well pulverized at all times, and especially when the plants are young and so very tender as they are at this age. Phosphates are quite valuable, and although a little more costly in the beginning they are much the more profitable in the end, as the difference in the results obtained will quickly show to the practical farmer.

Be sure to plant them thick enough, and if too thick they can be thinned out much easier and with less trouble than would be required to replant the vacant spaces, but what is even better than this is to carefully test your seed by taking a fair sample of it and thoroughly testing its germinating quality and if they all germinate quickly as they ought to they can then be planted just where they are wanted and it will thus save the trouble of thinning, and avoid this extra work.

It is too bad, that the custom is not more prevalent with farmers of testing all their seed before planting, for if this was done, they would know what to depend upon, and thus avoid much loss and vexation every year. The seed is altogether too important for the farmer to trust to the hands of others, and should be attended to by the farmer himself, especially the large field crops, upon which the farmer necessarily bases his success.

Carrots are especially valuable for young growing stock, and all animals intended for the butcher. When fed judiciously and in small quantities, it will greatly help in fattening quickly, and all experienced cattlemen know that the flesh that is produced the quickest is the most tender and juicy, which of course is the most desirable that can be obtained.

Carrots will pay fully as well as any of the farm crops, and considering the space and time necessary to its successful culture it is much cheaper than corn, and as an occasional feed for live stock during the winter, it is very beneficial indeed, and the culture of this crop should not be neglected by those who wish to reap the best results.

G. F. M.

Colorado Clipper:—D. P. Atwood this week bought Wm. Mooney's half interest in the T A T brand of cattle and horses, running in Howard county and New Mexico. Terms private but said to be very low.

Pure Ingredients.

The widespread popularity of Silver Loaf baking powder is due to the strength and purity of the ingredients that enter into its composition, and repeated chemical tests place it side by side with the most popular brands in the market and show it the peer of any powder yet offered the public. The manufacturer asks only a trial with other brands, and is willing to abide the result.

BLOODED STOCK IN TEXAS.

The Necessity for it—How Much we Have—A Few Examples.

"We need stock that we can afford to feed." This was the excuse given by a stockman for a liberal purchase of blooded bulls for his ranch. Certainly this is the key-note to the future prosperity of Texas stock raisers and it applies to every class of stock. It means a revolution of methods and a gradual change in the character of stock. That we have an abundance of grass is no good reason why it should feed a lot of scrubs, even if we could afford to raise scrubs and could make a profit by so doing. Although in the past there have been many reasons for running any stock obtainable on the open range, the day is gone by for the open range to offer any security for continued profits from any class of stock.

That the improvement in stock is generally appreciated is shown by the purchases of feeders. The quality and weights of Texas corn-fed and cotton-seed and hay-fed cattle is a strong indication of the infusion of gentle blood into the herds, and a close investigation of the record of cattle sold during the last few years will bear out the assertion that there is a marked improvement.

Reading the list of sales of Texas corn-fed cattle year after year was a very solemn business, as the paucity of numbers and smallness of the weights became apparent, and the sales of last spring were the first to show a strong improvement in quality. It is not much to say that Texas corn-fed steers reached market last spring weighing up to 1350 pounds, because only a few choice animals reached that weight; but one day at Chicago the returns announced five hundred Texas steers arriving one day, and averaging over one thousands pounds, while the remainder of the day's shipment came close up to it. These cattle were grass-fed only until matured and then were simply fattened.

Speaking to one of the shippers who had seen nearly all the cattle, his explanation of the weights obtained was largely eulogistic of the blood that was in them. They were partly of Shorthorn blood, some quarters and halves, and the best would have matched some good native steers but for the long cold run to market and the usual shrinkage.

There is hope for the cattle business from the fact that nearly all Panhandle, Western and Southwestern herds are graded. Indeed, the South began it and is no way behind. It is impossible to find a straight Spanish herd and even the Eastern dogies commonly show good specimens of graded animals. The breed is improving, and one or two good crops will produce the feed.

Speaking of feed, it may be remarked just now that but for cotton seed in liberal supply the winter feeding of cattle for the spring market of 1887 would be insignificant. Cotton seed is proving to be a wonderful good ration and is destined to combine with the corn and hay crops to find a market for all the Texas steers that hereafter fail to fatten fed for shipment, on grass.

What can the Shorthorn do for Texas? was the query asked of a breeder who had stock for sale. "If nothing else" the breeder said, "it will save time. Your thousand-pound steers are four years old. Take a Shorthorn calf and give it the feed the four-year-old Spanish steer has consumed, and it will weigh twelve hundred pounds at two years old. The steer will sell for more money, and you make two years interest on that money. "But," said the Texan, "the Shorthorn will not rustle." "No," said the breeder, "while you can make money feeding there is no economy in starving."

THE SHORTHORN IN TEXAS.

The Shorthorns came from every direction and nearly every one of the first importations became lost to the register, for the reason that females came but slowly, while bulls were imported in considerable numbers.

The importations of live stock to the Southern portion of the state were many, and it is near ten years ago since

JAMES H. DAVID

Now traveling live stock agent of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railroad, traveled with live stock by a slower conveyance. It was in 1877 that he brought some Shorthorn calves from Kentucky and carried them to Nueces county, loading them on wagons there and hauling them 150 miles without letting them touch the ground. This was repeated in 1878 and 1879, and in all he carried over 50 head of this class of stock into that section, selling to Geo. Reynolds, the Wrights, and nearly all the ranchmen about Collins, Banquette, San Diego and vicinity. Some of this stock are still alive, and the progeny are scattered far and wide. Generally speaking it has been a very [satisfactory investment, and the cause of continued efforts to improve in that part of the country, which is now far ahead of other counties. Especially now, that the steers are kept at home to be matured, the practicability of improved blood is clearly demonstrated. Everywhere the practice to reduce the stock and improve the same is gaining ground, and to those who have any doubts as to whether fine stock can stand this climate, reference is made to those above cited, which were hauled 150 miles in a wagon, and have now been in existence upwards of ten years.

The losses in these importations were not so great as in later importations of the same character.

IN CENTRAL TEXAS

One of the strongest importations was attended with considerable loss. The lot was strong in number and quality and came direct from Kentucky.

Mr. C. S. West of Richland, Navarro county, Texas, brought from Lexington, Kentucky, thirty pure-bred Shorthorn heifers and nine bulls, all calves 6 months of age. They arrived about December 1, 1882, and the result was the loss of nine bull calves and seventeen of the heifers. The bulls were turned in with the herd of Texas cattle. The herd of Mr. West now consists of 13 grown cows, 10 yearlings and 6 calves. Mr. West has suffered no further loss for three years. Besides the pure Shorthorns, Mr. West has a number of grades and is a successful feeder. He claims that a quarter-blood Shorthorn is fully one year better in three than the common cattle of his district, upon the same ranges and receiving the same treatment.

HEREFORDS IN TEXAS.

Mr. W. S. Ikard of Henrietta is one of the most successful ranchmen in the state and each year places upon the market a large number of beeves, besides driving steers to Northern ranges. The ranch firm is E. F. and W. S. Ikard, consisting of Capt. E. F. Ikard of Fort Worth and Mr. W. S. Ikard of Henrietta. Mr. W. S. Ikard was one of the first to appreciate the necessity of introducing the blood of the gentle breeds into his herd, and although he made several purchases of blooded bulls for ranch use, considered it advisable to establish a blooded stock farm to supply his own wants and as an investment to raise grade bulls for the Texas market.

Mr. Ikard commenced early and his importation in 1876 is found in the first volume of the Hereford herd book, consisting of Douglas 699, sired by Success 2nd, Prince 2nd 862, also by Success 2nd, Sir Arthur 4th 911, sired by Sir Arthur 2nd, Uncle Sam 934, Warren 942. All bulls and imported as calves. Of the above Mr. Ikard has now upon his stock farm Sir Arthur 4th and Prince 2nd. A son of the former, a grade bull yearling, obtained the premium at the Dallas State fair for best grade and weighed 1100 pounds. The two ten-year-old bulls are strong and vigorous, and continue to do valuable service for the owner, and in all the characteristics valued in Texas cattle are in no way behind. The second importation, consisting of bulls, Frank Hastings 12,826, and Lew Hastings 12,827, was made in 1884.

The third importation, two more bulls, Jno. Price 2nd 13,787, Tredegar 16,405, were received, and three heifers, Sarah Edwards 16,299, Eugenie Edwards 21,798 and April Bloom 21,839 and commenced the formation of a pure bred herd. In September last one of the females died and Mr. Ikard believes he could have saved her but for the extreme drouth and intense heat of summer. He believes that in the vicinity of his stock farm, pure water and good shade will generally permit the cattle to acclimate without serious loss. His experience justifies that opinion.

In 1884, at the time Mr. Ikard imported the two Hastings bulls, he purchased a car-load of grades also, and placed them upon his farm on Red river where there is an abundance of shade and clear sparkling water, and held them there during the winter, but in the spring some of these grades were sent to graze on one of the Ikard ranches in southwest part of Clay county, where shade was scarce and the water supply was furnished by tanks. In the summer these were taken sick and about half of them died, whereas, the Herefords kept on the Red river property were not sick and acclimated without loss.

Naturally enough, from importations dating back ten years Mr. Ikard is accumulating a fine collection of grade Herefords. He is now owner of about 250 head of grades, from half-breeds upwards, and his offerings on the market consists of two pure bred bulls, one grown seven-eighths blood bull, and seventy-five calves coming yearlings in the spring. The stock is on the property located on the forks of the Red and Big Wichita rivers, the tract being largely of fine farming land, the pastures set in the best native grasses and is specially adapted to the purpose of raising blooded stock.

Mr. Ikard's allegiance to the Hereford breed of cattle is strengthened by his experience. He regards the Hereford as an equal rustler with the Texas stock, and it will be a long time before he thinks of breeding off either the horns or white faces. This persistency of purpose is generally found amongst Hereford breeders. They aim at results, and finding the results are attained, continue to breed higher and higher. The owner of Hereford Stock Farm intends to give Hereford markings to all his Texas cattle at the same time as he increases the herd of Herd-book animals. Mr. Ikard resides at Henrietta and personally attends to his blooded stock interests. The farm is a few miles from the Fort Worth & Denver railroad.

Since writing the above we learn from Mr. Ikard that the heifer Eugenie Edwards had a bull calf, sired by the bull Frank Hastings, which is the first pure-bred Hereford dropped in Clay county and is appropriately called Clay.

When owners of Herefords are mentioned the name of Judge T. P. McCampbell of Rockport, Aransas county, is always included, especially since his recent large purchases. His first importation was in January and February, 1883, and purchases were made from the herds of Seabury & Sample of Lafayette, Ind., and from Fowler & VanNatta of Fowler, Indiana. Last winter a further purchase was made of the latter firm, making in all a total of one hundred head.

Judge McCampbell has now had three years of experience with Herefords, and with close attention to their merits, believes the Hereford meets the wants of the coast district more fully than any other stock tried, and places them first in thrift, weight and early maturity. In making out the list of his stock Mr. McCampbell says:

"I have at the head of my herd, Prince Tredegar No. 19652, a grandson on the sire's side of the world renowned Tredegar of England No. 2478; his dam Princess 1990 by Seventy-six No. 1093. He is accompanied with the following thoroughbreds: Bluebell No. 16605; Cowslip No. 5619; Mabel No. 16629; Flora No. 16636; Lady Eva No. 16624; Flossie No. 20336; Tulip No. 16637; Diadem No. 12115; Fancy No. 16643; Dolly No. 16624; Sybil No. 16642; Emerald No. 19440; Amelia No. 20325; Clarabelle No. 20335; Rosabelle No. 16604; Bella 3d, No. 14548 by Winstanley No. 4616; Cardigan No. 16641 by Anxiety 5th, out of a Sir Richard 2nd cow; Alpha No. 16618 by Anxiety 5th No. 2948, dam Pigeon by Tregrehan No. 6203, combining the blood of the two noted bulls Anxiety and Tregrehan; Harvey No. 16635 by Tregrehan No. 6203, dam Honey 4th No. 8344 by Winstanly No. 4616; Grover Cleveland No. 27097; Francis No. 27,096; Van Natta No. 27098; Prince No. 6739 by Claret No. 5819, English herd book; Albert No. 6739 by Claret No. 5819, English herd book; C. M. Culbertson No. 19653; Trump No. 19654 by Winter DeCote No. 2977."

Anyone familiar with the best strains of Hereford cattle will readily perceive that in the Southwestern district the Herefords are well represented. A large part of the young cows owned by Mr. McCampbell were sired by such well known bulls as Tregrehan and Anxiety 5th, and many are close blood relatives of Seventy-six, Success 2nd

tant questions arise your interests will not be considered.

FIGHTING THE RAILWAY BILL.

From the dispatches in the daily papers we gather this bit of information:

"The enemies of the inter-state commerce bill are beginning to arrive at Washington, and in a few days one of the most formidable lobbies seen about the capitol for a number of years will be here. Phil Armour of Chicago, who doubtless has been given cheaper rates for the transportation of his goods than any other man in the United States, has arrived with a number of able lieutenants. As the bill proposes to compel roads to make uniform rates to all shippers, Mr. Armour is of course interested in the defeat of the bill. Messrs. Green & Barclay of the Pennsylvania system are also on the ground. In a few days the Napoleon of Nashville, E. B. Stohiman of the Louisville & Nashville system, will arrive, accompanied by President M. H. Smith. Frank S. Bond of Cincinnati, George B. Blanchard of Chicago, Stevens Brooke of Cleveland, John C. Brown of St. Louis, Chauncy M. Depew and John King, Jr., of New York will also make Washington a temporary visiting place until the measure is either defeated or passed."

The Reagan bill regulating interstate commerce has been approved by the cattlemen's association, and this is the bill that Mr. Armour, representing the Chicago dressed meat-packers, and the paid lobbyists of the Eastern railroads, are uniting their forces to defeat.

As all stockmen understand that their interests and the interests of the railroads and dressed meat syndicate are not identical, they will perceive the necessity of some action to meet this hostile movement of their antagonists. The power of skillful lobbyists cannot be overrated. Perhaps the best way to whip the devil is to fight him with fire; and if stockmen want protection against pools and rebates and railway extortion they must do something to prevent the defeat of legislation that will regulate the evils they complain of.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE LEGISLATION.

The conference committee of the senate and house have agreed upon a compromise bill, combining the best features of both the Reagan and Cullom bills, and the prospect of its early passage is good.

The chief intent of both these bills is, as is known, to regulate interstate traffic and prevent discrimination and pooling by railroads and transportation companies. Mr. Reagan's bill passed the house by a large majority, but was cast out of the senate. Senator Cullom's bill met with little opposition in the senate, but was signally defeated in the house. The differences of the two were not so great as to prevent the supporters of one from finding something good in the other. The Reagan measure absolutely prohibited pooling, and provided for redress of grievances against railroads violating the law, before federal courts. The Cullom bill permitted pooling under certain restrictions, and established a commission to regulate the railroads. These differences seem trivial, yet the supporters of each bill were so irreconcilable that neither would agree with the other. While one was acceptable to the house, the senate would not have it; and the other, though well supported in the senate, was so objectionable to the house that there was no hope for a majority vote. In this condition of affairs the friends of interstate commerce regulation were in despair. Their pet measure was in danger of falling between two stools. The railroads and the monopolies that throve by virtue of having special freight rates enjoyed the situation and were in high glee. But the agreement of a conference committee on a compromise bill now gives promise that the two branches of congress will come to an agreement and enact a law that will preserve some of the best features of both bills.

In the conference bill reported, there is a prohibition of roads charging more for a short than for a long haul, where the shorter haul is included in the longer. A commission is appointed, to have control of affairs relating to the government of the roads, before whom claims for damages may be brought. Pooling is prohibited, absolutely. Any person having claims for damages against a railroad for violation of this law may elect to prosecute before the commission or before a federal circuit court, but not before both.

This bill will be a great relief from some of the oppressions complained of by cattlemen. While it is not all they ask for, it is as much as they have hoped for, and if passed they will not be dissatisfied for the present.

THE PROSPECT.

The first month of winter is gone, and there have been no disasters to cattle on account of northers. With the exception of a very small area, there is no part of the state where range cattle are wanting grass. In some counties there is scarcity of water, but this is not general. It may fairly be said that cattle are in better condition now than they were at the beginning of the year 1886, and promise to go through January and February without unusual losses. They are fewer in number than since 1883, and there is therefore greater range average for them than for three years past. The cattle now on the range are in good fix to survive the blasts of the norther. We hazard but little in predicting that the percentage of losses this winter will be smaller than during any winter since 1881.

The judgment of the most competent and experienced live stock dealers inclines them to the belief that the spring will open with a strong upward movement in prices, which will be well maintained throughout the summer. The effort now making to obtain better freight rates, and the opening of the St. Louis stock yards next summer, will both result to the profit and advantage of the cattleman. Cheaper transportation and increased competition among purchasers ought to mean several dollars a head to the shipper of beeves.

The prospect is good. All that is needed is "grit" and the means to go through the winter. The STOCK JOURNAL has more than once expressed strong faith in "a good time a-coming," and it has no reason to falter now.

They all Want Them.

Mr. Henry Shubert of Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory, sent an order to R. F. Tackabery, the enterprizing saddler of this city, for three $75 saddles of the Tackabery manufacture, yesterday.

R. B. GODLEY, Sec. and Treas. Shorthorn Cattle Co.

JOHN FLOOD, Vice-Pres. Shorthorn Cattle Co.

GODLEY & FLOOD,

Cattle, Land and Ranch

BROKERS.

Do an exclusive commission business for the purchase, sale and delivery of stock cattle and any class of steers.

Unsurpassed Facilities, Reasonable Charges.

Write to us when you want to buy or sell cattle or ranches in New Mexico, Arizona or Texas. Mr Flood, having practical experience of 25 years in the cattle business, will have charge of the live stock depar ment. References given when desired.

712 1-2 Main Street, Next to St. George Hotel, ***DALLAS, TEXAS.***

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James H. Martindale.

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POULTRY KEEPERS' GUIDE.

Price, 50 cts. (Stamps taken.)

This is a new Poultry Book, written and compiled by GEO. F. MARSTON, who is a well known authority on poultry topics. It tells all about how to manage poultry to obtain the best results, how to kill vermin, how to fatten quickly for market and the best plan for raising the chicks. It also tells how to raise capons, which is exceedingly profitable, also how to make Incubators and Brooders at a very small cost, that will do excellent work. *Every one interested in poultry should have this book.* Send 25 2 ct. stamps and it will be sent by mail post paid. Address the author,

GEO. F. MARSTON, Denver, Colo.

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SONGS 100 new and popular songs sent free to all who send 4 cents to pay postage. 100 pieces choice music 6 cts. Catalogue free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

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M. W. LUNHAM,

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good log house and outbuildings, 3½ miles from Woodville.

1026 acres, some fine bottom land and balance pine land, well timbered, on Neches river.

Lot 4, block 18, one-story frame house in the town of Woodville.

100 acres, sandy land, 5 miles from Hyatt.

Lot 29 and dwelling in the town of Woodville.

Lost 1, 2, 3, 4, 9 and 10 and improvements, block 2, in town of Colmesnil. Hotel, storehouse, barber shop, stable, etc.

320 acres, creek on land, hummock and well timbered.

868 acres, good pine land and well timbered.

1215 acres, light sandy soil, well watered and well timbered, with the best of pine and oak on the creeks.

380 acres out of the Alf Parker league.

TITUS COUNTY.

430 acres, gray sandy soil; timbered with post oak, red oak and hickory.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

563 acres, rich red loam, 20 miles south of Abilene.

640 acres, red loamy soil, some sand, scattering mesquite.

UVALDE COUNTY.

2957 acres, black soil, fronts on Leona river, 1½ miles from town of Uvalde, a fine pasture, well suited for cultivation in part.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

88 acres near Mission valley, known as the B. B. Throop place.

VAN ZANDT COUNTY.

144 acres, sandy mulatto soil, post oak, black jack and red oak timber, 2 miles north of the T. & P. railroad.

300 acres, sandy and black jack uplands, considerable post oak and black jack timber.

88 acres, gray sandy and fine upland, dark sandy, well watered and timbered with post oak and black jack.

200 acres, chiefly sandy post oak and black jack land. Finest timbered tract in that neighborhood.

65 acres, fine timbered tract.

468 acres, sandy and good bottom land, plenty of good water, black jack, blue jack and red oak timber.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

50 acres, sandy and black sandy soil and well watered; in cultivation; 2 tenant houses.

115 acres out of the Wm. Gates survey.

50 acres out of the Perry & Austin survey.

200 acres, known as the Lewis place, 70 acres fenced, 40 acres in cultivation. Light sandy upland, post oaks about 80; a creek bottom, splendid water, elm, ash, oaks and hackberry timber; dwelling and tenant houses.

20 acres out of the James Beardsley survey.

75 acres out of the E. Cooper survey.

22 acres out of the Moses Evans survey.

30 acres out of the Wm. Homeyer survey.

Half lot 14, block 87, in the town of Brenham.

2 lots in block 8, and 2-story brick store house in the town of Washington.

WICHITA COUNTY.

320 acres, B. B. B. & C. R. R. Co. survey.

100 acres, B. B. B. & C. R. R. Co. survey.

WALLER COUNTY.

3528 acres, dark sandy and prairie soil, fine pasture land, 2 miles from Waller station, H. & T. C. railroad.

475 acres, sandy, pecan and elm soils; 250 acres timbered with hackberry and elm, well watered, 200 acres in cultivation, 225 acres under fence, good well and 7 tenant houses.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY.

1012 acres out of the Edmund Parsons survey.

441 acres, black waxy and black sandy loam, scattering elm and mesquite, 8 miles from Taylor.

638 acres, 147 acres being in Williamson county, and 491 in Bell county.

WALKER COUNTY.

293 acres out of the E. Foster survey; abstract No. 196.

976 acres out of the Wm. S. Taylor survey, 282½ acres in Montgomery county, and 693½ acres in Walker county. Good sandy soil, lasting freestone springs, well timbered, white, post and red oak, pine, hickory, walnut, etc.

720 acres, black sandy and stiff land, well watered and timbered, pine, oak, ash and hickory, 7 miles from I. & G. N. railroad.

Half of 1000 acres out of the west end of the Lemuel Smith survey, abstract Nos. 500 and 493 Montgomery. Sandy soil, good pine timber and well watered, 12 miles from railroad.

Three-quarters of 668 acres out of the James Tinsley survey; abstract No. 548. Sandy soil, well watered, heavy growth of white oak, hickory, walnut, pecan, post, red and pin oak, 3 miles from railroad.

150 acres, being 126 acres out of the Chas. Clabough survey; sandy soil, well watered, heavy growth of white oak, hickory, walnut, pecan, post, red and pin oak.

WHARTON COUNTY.

300 acres, black loam, well watered and timbered, some cypress, balance oak, elm and ash.

300 acres, black loamy soil, fronts on San Bernard river, cypress, oak, ash and elm timber.

WISE COUNTY.

302 acres, sandy soil, well watered and timbered, 22 miles from Decatur.

301 acres, sandy upland, scattering post oak and black jack.

656 acres, fine pasture, some farming land, well watered and timbered.

320 acres, rocky prairie, good pasture.

270 acres, sandy upland, well timbered, principally post oak and black jack.

37 acres out of the James Keiss survey; abstract No. 488, black soil, 1 mile from Decatur, small frame house and 2 good springs.

Lots 10, 15, 20 and 23, block 3, Cotes 2d addition, and lots 3 and 4, block 4, Cotes 3d addition to the town of Decatur.

480 acres out of the Ed. Shannon survey; abstract No. 761, black, gray and rocky soil; scrubby, black jack and post oak.

268 acres out of the G. T. Brush survey; abstract No. 93, creek bottom and upland, dark sandy; about half of tract timbered with post oak, balance in cultivation, good tenant house, 5 miles from Rhome station on the Fort Worth & Denver railroad.

Blocks 48 and 49, Van Zandt county school land, known as the Kelly place, 320 acres, most all dark sandy soil, 90 acres timbered, post and red oak, elm and ash, 35 acres in cultivation and fenced, also good tenant house, 7 miles from Rhome.

Block 64, Van Zandt county school lands, containing 177 acres, 5 miles from Decatur. Black and light sandy bottom and upland, 50 acres good timber, 100 acres under fence, and tenant house.

165 acres out of the Andrew Robinson survey; abstract No. 706.

1280 acres, George I. Ramsdale survey; abstract No. —, high broken prairie, fine pasture.

1220 acres, being 976 acres in Wise and 244 in Montague, out of the Robt. F. Millard survey; abstract No. 540, mostly pasture, some good farming land, well watered and timbered.

40 acres out of the W. C. Halmark survey.

ZAVALLA COUNTY.

90 acres out of the Adams, Beaty & M. survey; abstract No. 25.

90 acres out of the Adams, Beaty & M. survey; abstract No. 50.

447 acres out of the Hernandez Giraldo survey; abstract No. 184.

281 acres out of the M. D. Sandifer survey; abstract No. 577.

1648 acres out of the M. Leal survey; abstract No. 509, light loose soil, well watered and timbered with live oak, pecan and mesquite; some rail fence on the tract.

IN CONCLUSION.

Permit us again to call your attention to the fact that it is impossible for us to advertise in our list all the various kinds of real property that we can aid you in buying or selling. If you should come to Fort Worth call at our office and we will receive you with the greatest hospitality. If you will write to us we will take pleasure in answering your letters and making efforts to suit you. No charge to persons wishing to purchase.

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Letters of Inquiry will be promptly and courteously answered. Correspond with us, if you want to buy any kind of City Property, Farms, Pastures or Wild Lands, and we can give you the best bargains to be had in Texas.

The Relative Position I occupy to this

IMMENSE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE

Amounting in the outset to

$175,000.00,

Is very much the same as the purchase at stray sale of a horse for $25.00 worth $100.00; the buyer can part with his bargain at half-price and make money.

REMEMBER THIS---I make it a rule not to carry over Winter Clothing and Underwear.

THEY MUST GO AT SOME PRICE.

Wm. H. TAYLOR,

Successor to TAYLOR & BARR.

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ASKING PROTECTION.

The Cattle Growers to the Two Houses of Congress.

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 29.—The executive committee of the Cattle Growers' association of the United States framed a communication to-day, to be forwarded to the senate and house of representatives. The communication calls attention to the letter by J. A. Cooper of Colorado, in which he pronounces against the commission feature of the bill introduced for the suppression of exotic diseases among the cattle of the United States. The communication says that in the great emergency now upon the cattle industry it is imperatively necessary that some person or persons be vested with extraordinary power. It goes on to say that the present bureau and departments are already overwhelmed with work to such an extent that it would be impossible for any of them to do as rapid or effective work as could be done by a commission of energetic and practical business men, whose sole efforts would be devoted to the one task. The committee believe that a commission vested with the necessary powers would clear this country of pleuro-pneumonia in twelve or eighteen months. The communication further says that the losses inflicted upon the cattle industry during the last two years by reason of embarrassing interstate and foreign quarantines amounts to a national calamity, and though quarantine constitutes the greatest existing obstacle to interstate and foreign commerce, the communication says the experience of other countries has proved that the only successful way to deal with pleuro-pneumonia is by prompt resort to heroic treatment, and the quicker way is the cheapest. The suppression of pleuro-pneumonia is not only demanded as a sanitary measure for the protection of our people, but it is a measure of political economy. The communication closes with a statement that the cattle industry represents an investment of two thousand millions of taxable property, and asks that protection be extended to it.

That Widow at Sikes'.

Yisterday avenin' I wint down to Sikes' to see O'Brien and the Widdy, phat's been stoppin' there. O'Brien wuz standin' furninst the first dure an' sez he to me sez he, "Oi'd loike to know phat the divel you're poking round here so fraquint fur?" "Hold, now, O'Brien," sez Oi, "you have no dacent tongue in your hid to be afther sphakin' to a gintleman loike he wuz a dog; Oi have as much roight to call on Widdy McCarty as any odther man, sez Oi." "Have yez?" sez O'Brien, laughing; "well, ye'll be lucky if yez ever see hur again." Wid one lick I laid O'Brien sphrawling on his back and thin Oi flew through all the rooms callin on the beautiful Widdy to come to me arums. All of a sudden widout any warning Oi thought the house wuz on top o' me and I thought it wuz meself that was did altogether. O'Brien had rekivered, and threw a red brickbat at me hid, an' sure its meself that knows it. Whin I cum to back loife, O'Brien was pouring wather on me from a sicond-hand soap pot and rubbing me ears with a horse's brush. O'Brien said he was sorry and so was Oi. O'Brien sez he to me, "I'll tell yez phat I'll do." "Phat will yez do?" sez oi. Sez he, "If ye'll buy me that siventeen dollar watch at Emerson's Oi'll show yez the Widdy." "Dun," sez Oi. Thin Oi bought the watch an O'Brien was as gud az his wurd an shure Oi found the Widdy an I wint back to Emerson's and got a diamond ring and a wash tub and some smallest sized clothing, and sure it meself that's a happy man, as the beautiful Widdy wul soon be a widdy no longer and it's a married man Oi'll be with foine prospects ahead. Shure I invoited all my kin to the weddin' including me Dear Uncle Emerson, who furnished us a beautiful second-hand clothes wringer and an illegant baby wagon and an 8-day clock that bates the City Hall. Emerson holds the bridge."

Annual Report of San Antonio Horse Market.

During the year ending Dec. 1, 1886, there has been the largest horse trade ever recorded in this market. For the past four or five years this trade in horses and mules has been steadily on the increase here, until it has reached immense proportions, placing this at the head of the list of horse and mule markets in the United States. The stock sold here is almost exclusively range stock, coming from the ranches of Southwest Texas and Northern Mexico, and is small, averaging hardly 14 hands in height, but it is hardy and improves largely under good care and change of climate. This fact accounts for the increasing demand from sections that need and use good driving and work animals. The prices for this stock vary, being cheap in fall and winter, and advancing in spring and summer, when the demand is greatest. Texas mules are also growing in favor, and the trade in this class of stock, especially where they are from improved jacks, promises to increase in coming years. Saddle horses, which a few years back were almost exclusively the only kind marketable here, are now quite neglected, owing to the fact that with fenced pastures and railroad facilities which stop cattle driving, no more need is felt for saddle horses, and the demand is greater for young unbroken geldings for shipment North for saddle and light carriage work.

The export by rail of horses and mules from this city during the past year reached 46,365 head; to which may be added 5000 head more driven out, and fully 15,000 sold by commission men here and shipped from stations south of this city, making a grand total of 61,365 horses handled and sold in the San Antonio market, an increase of fully 20,000, or 33 per cent. over the previous year.

The Sheep Prospect.

The sheep raisers of Texas have every reason to be thankful that so far the rigors of winter have left their bands untouched; and further, that during the past month the best located flocks have gained in flesh. Good management and unremitting attention will carry them through the winter with flying colors, to a good shearing and fair prices for wool.

There is very little to be said in the sheep business now, because nine-tenths of all who own sheep are thoroughly competent to do the very best under the circumstances with them. Instruction is unnecessary, and all that is necessary is encouragement.

There is plenty of encouragement for sheep raisers to base their faith upon, inasmuch as the sheep are in demand, the wool is in demand, and the increase in flocks will be required to supply the markets for several years to come without producing a surplus.

Keep your flocks in condition and keep the muttons fat for spring markets. When spring comes there will be a big demand for sheep, and a little early grass will enable the Texas shepherd to put a lot of good muttons on the market in the nick of time.

Early fat muttons is all that is necessary to put the sheep interest of Texas on the top of the list, with a long gap to fill for the next place. See if this is not so by the time June comes again.

These are Facts.

The oil, crayon and water-colored portraits painted by Swartz are not surpassed North or South. See samples at the cottage, Fort Worth, Texas.

The Star Windmill.

The Flint & Walling Manufacturing company, makers of the Star windmill, finding their business in this state sufficiently large to justify them in opening an office and store-house in Texas and to establish a permanent branch, selected Fort Worth as the location. Since the arrival of Mr. Charles E. Maynard, the enterprising manager of the Texas branch, the company have placed the Star mill on thirty-four of the best ranch properties in Texas, besides filling orders for large numbers of stock farms, business houses, dairy farms, gardens, nurseries and private residences. The Star mill can be examined in its working and all the pumps, tanks and attachments at the store-house on Main street, Fort Worth, where visitors are cordially invited, and an illustration of this favorite mill can be found on the ninth page of the monthly edition.

willing to force it on those not ready for it.—T. L. Myers, Hico.

No, I am impressed that this thing is all wrong to the core, as it would in either case force men to buy the speculators' land. Just think of it!—A. Y. Render, Norway Hill.

I am not in favor of a herd law in any shape.—N. H. Byrd, Byrd's Station.

I have lived in Texas 42 years, have raised a large family without the use of a herd law, and do not wish one.—L. H. Stephens, Mansfield.

I am in favor of fencing, giving poor people the use and benefit of outside or uninclosed land free, except school lands.—A. C. Jones, Houston.

Myself and others here favor something like the Terrell stock law bill, striped somewhat of the military features.—L. B. Haynie, Rice.

No, don't think the country is ready for such a radical change at present, as I think it would create quite a panic in stock business now, and it is in a fearful condition already.—W. P. H. McFaddin, Beaumont.

I am in favor of repealing the lease law. I am in favor of "free grass" for actual setlers, but not for non-resident syndicates.—T. J. Bridges.

For a general herd law. Do away with the lease law, open up the country for general settlement, as it used to be.—W. B. Glenn.

For a general herd law. During my two months visit to Kentucky in September and October last I made a trip through part of Indiana, where timber is most excellent and abundant, and thereabouts people oppose a herd law; but nevertheless it was carried and after two years all were agreed it was for the best; hence my opinion, from the experience of those who have tried it.—E. S. Graham, Graham.

Stock should not be hampered by a herd law. They thrive and do much better on open range.—D. H. Hightower, Eagle Springs.

To strictly agricultural countries herd laws may apply, and then only when land is fully occupied by owners. Land should be made to contribute to the country's wealth and until utilized by owners its fruits should be free to all citizens.—J. F. Evans, Sherman.

I am rigidly in favor of a general herd law.—J. M. Tyson, Rising Star.

No lease law; public domain free until occupied by actual settlers. Adopt United States land laws in place of present bungling system.—A. W. Hilliard, Pecos City.

A great many people in this neighborhood are in favor of a general herd law and will support the move to enact such a herd law.—J. S. Myers, Carrolton.

I cannot favor a law local at the option of the people. I fear a herd law would conflict with the best interest of Texas stockmen.—J. M. Conatser, Palo Pinto.

I don't favor the herd nor lease laws either. Unless men want to monopolize the country I think they ought to pay for the grass.—W. J. Scogin, Breckenridge.

To my ranch, either agricultural or local option law would work a hardship. My individual interest would say no herd laws, as I have to fence all cattle, also all fields against my own cattle. I verily believe the mass of the people need a herd law.—W. A. Barclay, Falls Co.

I think the time has not fully come yet for a herd law. It will do in some parts of the state, but not in the West. —Col. J. M. Kirby, Graham.

RICHMOND, TEX.—In answer to your inquiry in regard to a herd law, we are opposed to a general herd law or a local option herd law or a herd law in any form, because: 1. In this section of the country the range is to some extent still open, and to pass a herd law at the present depreciated values of stock would result in the owners of small stocks having to sell at any price, and thus would tend still further to depreciate prices on account of so many stock being thrown on the market. 2. The country is not prepared for such sudden legislation, revolutionizing as it does the customs and practices of the people. 3. We believe such legislation is not in the interests of the people as a whole, but falls under the "class" legislation hitherto so destructive of the rights of the people, and the result would be to suddenly enhance the value of land, thereby benefiting the land speculators, and enabling the large cattle owners, syndicates and corporations to "devour" the stocks that owners of would not be able to fence, which in Texas would amount to a large number. 4. We oppose it because the effort for the passage of such a law, according to our past observations, is made by the large pasture owners.—R. A. Miles, Luling; T. W. Jones, president, J. E. Dyer, secretary Live Stock association, Fort Bend county; Clem Bassett, Jno. M. Moore, C. S. Farmer, J. H. P. Davis, I. P. Jones, Mrs. M. M. Ryon, Mrs. Mollie Wheat, W. R. Goss, W. O. Bohannon, B. F. Hinson, D. W. Armstrong, Allen Armstrong, H. R. Farmer, W. B. Bates, Feris Pharr, J. E. Ryon, J. W. Harper, Mrs. Tillie Wheat, W. F. Collier, S. J. Winston, S. B. Pentecost, M. B. Dunlavy, members Live Stock association of Fort Bend county.

I am in favor of free grass and free water, as they were made free for all alike.—Thos. West, Caddo Peak.

I am oposed to a herd law, and will do all I can to prevent it.—E. B. Fowler, Santa Anna.

I have talked to quite a number of farmers in this part of the county, and they are all in favor of a general herd law.—F. M. Young, Tannahill.

We think it would be ruinous to small stockmen and stock farmers.—J. M. Davis, Bluffdale.

The general herd law of California worked like a charm. There it exempted a few counties from its operation till they were settled up and desired it, but that law stopped the wrangling and shedding of blood and brought peace and harmony.—Wm. M. Landrum, San Antonio.

I think all stockmen should own grass land who own cattle on the range. There ought to be a law for so many acres of grass for each head of cattle.—R. P. Edrington, Files.

A herd law would not be just, and if made could not be enforced without bloodshed.—Ben J. Estes, Gordon.

A herd law will injure all cattle owners of this country and throughout Western Texas; in fact water is not sufficiently distributed for it to be even practicable.—H. C. Bedford, Benjamin.

A herd law would ruin all Southeast Texas. Both stockman and farmer would be ruined. Any one in Southeast Texas who would advocate a herd law should have a guardian appointed. This is the true sentiment of the people.—Ed. Pruett, Clayton.

I do not favor a herd law. I favor free grass and water, when not inclosed.—H. R. Bean, Heidenheimer.

I am decidedly in favor of a herd law on these conditions: That the law be enacted at the session of the coming legislature to take effect five years after its passage. It will require that long for the people to get ready for such a law without serious injury to the stock business, at least in Northwestern Texas. Then we want a law allowing gates on all roads running through lands used expressly for grazing purposes; otherwise the law cannot be complied with in some localities. For example, there are five public roads running through the range of our county on which gates are not now allowed by law, which would make ten openings, each sixty feet wide, rendering it impossible to keep stock inside with all these roads open.—J. C. Loving, Jacksboro.

We believe the local option herd law would be the best if it could be carried in the farming districts. The most of renters do not favor a herd law.—Haley & Reiger.

No. All lands not inclosed to be held as public domain; free for the poor man as well as the rich.—S. B. Burnett, Fort Worth.

I think a general herd law would be a great help towards settling Texas.—Geo. D. Eagelston, Taylor.

I favor no herd law whatever.—John W. Campbell, Comanche.

I am not prepared to say, but would think it best for each county to act for itself. In that case our county would not be benefited either way—R. Collins, McKinney.

No. A general herd law is the only effectual remedy for overstocked range. It will fix the present speculative value of land and stock and set a material and substantial basis for property. It will eradicate fence cutting and cattle stealing in the West, and equalize the prosperity of the state.—Unsigned, Brady.

The law that allows the horses and cattle of A to graze on B's land if turned loose, but fines and imprisons B if one of his herders drives on A's land is unjust. There should be a general law making unfenced land free grass or else a general law making every one keep his stock at home.—Sam Wolcott, Encinal.

Free grass: no lease law; no sale of lands in large bodies to any person, corporations or syndicates.—E. H. Taber, Putnam.

I favor a law that will exterminate fence cutting.—J. M. McPherson, Pottsville.

All men who want to use their own grass should fence it, and under no other way.—Wm. Weaver, Hico.

We believe a general or local option herd law very damaging to farmers with a few head of stock and to small stock raisers, but very beneficial to large stock owners who own their land. Personally we favor a herd law, but in the interest of the masses we do oppose both a general and a local option herd law.—D. H. & J. W. Snyder, Georgetown.

The adoption of such measures in West and Northwest Texas would crush out the leading industry of this country.—J. N. Browning, Mobeetie.

I would be very much opposed to any species of herd law. Texas at the present time is not ripe for any such law, if she ever will be. The different lands have not been clearly enough defined on the ground to make the application of any such law practicable, and the endless disputes and litigations it would entail would work a very great hardship, alike on the large ranch owner, and the small farmer with ten or twenty cows. It would very greatly decrease the revenue the state derives from its school lands; these all being in alternate sections, no one could afford to lease them, if he were liable to be prosecuted as soon as one of his cows happened to stray over the boundary line. The people will find the present lease law, with some amendments and properly enforced, the best and safest land policy we can pursue. Everyone should pay a reasonable price for what he uses, and the lease law is a step in this direction. In my opinion the school lands should be leased at reasonable rates and for a certain term, the agricultural lands sold in small quantities to actual settlers, and the grazing lands put on the market in blocks of say five sections.—H. H. Campbell, superintendent Matador Land and Cattle company.

I favor a herd law, if you have it general or in large districts. Then you can pay for what you get, and get what you pay for. It will simplify the school children's interest; it will stop all inducements to cut wire fences; it will make it easier to stop contagious diseases; it is more in accordance with civilization and rights of ownership, let that be land, stock or growing crops. —J. S. Curtis, Midland.

I am not in favor of any kind of a herd law, for it will ruin Texas as a poor man's country.—G. W. Tarpley, Anson.

Piper & Schulthess are headquarters for all kinds of fence wire, 249 Market street, San Antonio, Texas.

A SUCCESSFUL DEALER.

A Texas Boy Makes a Fortune in Horse Trading.

San Antonio Times.

It is said that artists and poets are never made but born. This may be said with equal truth of horse traders. It takes a peculiar talent, that cannot be acquired. Many may attempt it, just as they attempt to write poetry or paint pictures, but few ever make any money at it. A horse man must be endowed with quick and acute perceptive powers, and must be an excellent judge of human nature. You never find a genuine horse man with a cowardly, hang-dog look. He is frank and open, mixed with penetrating shrewdness. He sees at a glance whether a horse has any blemishes, and instinctively feels any lies told him by his opposing trader.

Texas, and especially San Antonio, has more men of this stamp to the square inch than any other city in the country. Men have entered the market rich and come out poor, while others began with nothing and have accumulated a respectable fortune. Among the latter, and probably at the top of them all, we will put J. J. McCafferty. Mr. McCafferty is yet a young man, being 28 years old, but looks hardly 22; has blue eyes, brown hair, weighs about 150 pounds, and is about 5 feet 7 inches high. He has a frank, open countenance and engaging manners. He is a native of Texas, and now lives in Tarrant county, owning a fine ranch on Sycamore creek of 640 acres. When but 15 years of age he began horse trading on his own hook and bought and sold in the market. One of the first horses he bought here was from John E. Price, borrowing the money to pay for the same. He bought and sold as the opportunity offered, and drove cow ponies North for the trail men. After two years of trading he had accumulated enough to give him a two years' course in the famous Eastman business college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After graduating he again returned to San Antonio and went into the horse trade. In 1879 he shipped a car-load of horses North, being the pioneer in the trade that has now grown to 60,000 a year. He was then not yet 20 years old, but had the nerve to take the much-abused Texas horse even to New England. His elder brother, Charles McCafferty, joined him in the business, and it is safe to say that the McCafferty brothers are now the largest horse dealers in the United States. They have regular Eastern headquarters at Hartford, Conn., and are known in every horse market in every state east of the Rocky Mountains. Their trade is not now confined to Texas horses, but they deal largely in fine Northern carriage and saddle horses, in fact everything that wears a bit. They have handled 1085 head of horses within the last twelve months, the majority of which were of a high grade. But notwithstanding all this they have a strong love and abiding faith in the much-abused Texas horse and know how to get money out of them. And it would be gross ingratitude to forget the animal that has made them a fortune, as John can now figure a cool $100,000 made out of a trade begun on a scrub Texas pony. Charles remains here during the winter getting ready for a larger trade next spring than ever. They are the most rare examples in the Southwest of successful "horse jockies."

Saddles are often ordered by mail. R. F. Tackabery of Fort Worth sells many in this way by people at a distance sending for and receiving the card showing the newest styles, the different prices and workmanship. The reputation of the Tackabery saddle is well known, and every owner of a Tackabery saddle is an active worker in the cause. When stockmen learn that the Tackabery saddle was awarded the premium at Dallas—they will say, "I told you so." There is one saddle that stands in the front, the "Durham Bull." The trade mark on all Tackabery saddles will be found stamped on it.

car; on dressed sheep 45c per 100 lbs, equal to $90 per car; be it therefore

Resolved, That the action of the railroad companies in advancing the rates on live stock and dressed meats to such unreasonable figures is in direct opposition to the interests of all the cattle growers, farmers and feeders of the West, and is an extortion which should not longer be endured.

Resolved, That we emphatically protest against the said advances in rates of live stock and dressed meats, and we hereby respectfully ask the railroads forming the east-bound pool from Chicago that they reconsider the aforesaid tariff of March 1, 1886, and make rates that will not so unjustly discriminate against the cattle interests of the West.

Resolved, That this convention respectfully request the different live stock exchanges and all who are interested in the live stock industry to join us in this protest and use their utmost endeavors to secure a reduction in the present unreasonable rates. Be it further

Resolved, That in consideration of the unjust discrimination of rates, as set forth in the foregoing preamble, we would earnestly call the attention of our several state legislators, as well as our members of congress, to the fact that suitable legislation should be adopted to abate the oppression.

These resolutions are an echo of those adopted by the National Cattle Growers' association in November, and show that the cattle interests are not submitting to oppression without an effort to help themselves.

THE SHEEP TRADE.

A gentleman in Texas, whose experience during the past three years has been gained in the management of a ranch devoted to raising horses, cattle and sheep, gave it as his opinion that the sheep had served him better than either cattle or horses. He intended increasing the sheep on his ranch without increasing the other stock. Under circumstances existing previous to 1883 the sheep would have shown up still better in the comparison.

Formerly sheep had to be herded closely upon the land of the owner and a heavy land charge was always against them, except when free grazing could be had on public lands; and now that this charge appears in cattle accounts also, the regular annual statements of expenditures are so even that the wool, if bringing any reasonable price, will always turn the scale in favor of the sheep as an investment.

Sheep are not the proper stock to run on the make-or-break principle with large numbers. It is the poor man's friend, and may also be called the rich man's enemy. Where three to five hundred will thrive, a thousand may starve, and where a thousand may pay a handsome profit for time, care, attention and capital invested, double the number, overburdening the ranges, may simply be the means of loss.

Sheep are now recognized as an improving property. Let the shipping facilities once more be based upon reasonable charges and we will see a restoration of the sheep interest to something like a boom; and let us once more have a fattening range in Texas, and the sheep interest will thrive as it never throve before.

TEXAS FAIRS.

The succes of the Dallas State Fair has been such as to inspire the people of other towns throughout Texas to organize for similar fairs. Fort Worth, with the customary energy of her people, has entered upon the work of organizing a fair association for 1887, and so far the success attending the effort of the promoters of the enterprise has been all that could be wished. Nearly every citizen who has been approached has signified his willingness to take stock in a company to hold a Fort Worth fair and exposition, and there is a guarantee that $100,000 stock will be readily enough subscribed for that purpose. It is, therefore, an assured thing that Fort Worth is to have a fair next year that will be the equal of any in the state in all that goes to make one successful and attractive.

At Corsicana, also, the spirit of a fair association has broke out among the people. We quote from the dispatches to the daily papers the following particulars:

"CORSICANA, Nov. 30.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the leading financial and business men of the city and ounty was held to-night at the mayor's office for the purpose of organizing a fair association. The hall was full to overflowing. The meeting was presided over by Hon. Marion Martin, who, in a characteristic manner, set forth the objects, aims and benefits of a fair of first proportions. All who addressed the meeting were heartily in favor of the enterprise. When the paper was offered, a joint stock company was formed in a short time, with a capital of $100,000, with the following directors:

"Marion Martin, James Garrity, H. G. Damon, G. T. Jester, B. T. Barry, E. Cherry, A. S. Gill, L. B. Haynie, W. H. Parsley, G. W. Prewitt, H. L. Bachelor, Matt Finch. B. T. Barry was engaged to procure a charter.

"The company propose to erect permanent and substancial buildings on one of the several locations near the city. They propose to proceed to work at an early day, and have everything in readiness by the coming season."

The STOCK JOURNAL is glad to see such a spirit abroad among the people of the state. We need a fair in every large county in the state that can support one, and where there are several small counties they can unite and hold a district fair. It is not to be expected that fairs with capital stocks of $100,000 will be organized in many counties, but one-quarter of that amoun is sufficient to start a good fair and stimulate the farmers and stock-breeders of the state to do better things than they have been accustomed to.

NO TIME TO SELL.

The stockmen of Texas, be they little or big, old or young, who persist in trying to sell cattle at this time of year, unless for spring delivery, had better consider what they are about and quit such foolishness. They ought to know that the man who will accept the risk of wintering cattle will only do so for a large margin, and such a man will probably want to get a yearling for the price of the hide. No man can afford to move cattle at this time of year except he be obliged to, and no man will accept a legitimate investment on such terms. When summer is over and the winter is approaching, summer goods are stowed away and overcoats and blankets are in order. When winter comes the stock cattle trade ought to be over and the transactions confined to selling fat cows and steers, if any can be had.

No trade was ever upheld by continual sacrifices. No sales of cows, calves and yearlings can now be made except by sacrifices; and no sacrifice is too great for buyers to accept. In fact, there are no buyers and there ought to be no sellers until grass shows a sign of rising in the spring.

IRRIGATING VS. MANURING.

There are millions of acres of productive land in Texas that are supposed to be uncultivable because they lie beyond a fictitious "arid belt." The soil is excellent for producing all fruits and cereals of the temperate zone; but it is waste land for want of water.

The expenditure of a few hundred dollars will prepare a small farm, of say a quarter section, for irrigation. A dozen farmers, owning adjoining farms, could join their means and forces and at very small expense bore a few artesian wells and dig irrigating ditches to irrigate every acre of their land. An irrigated farm is the most valuable in the world. The owner of it is independent of drouths. Indeed, from a selfish view, a drouth is a godsend to him, for by destroying the crops of non-irrigated farms, it diminishes production and increases prices, while he, producing as much as in the best season, has abundance to sell at high prices. He doesn't care whether it rains or not. When his crops need water, he opens the sluices and gives them as much as they want, and then cuts off the supply.

The expense of getting ready for irrigation has been the great obstacle to its general adoption. On the worn-out soils of the older states thousands of tons of manures have been dumped, the cost of which is as great as irrigation in Texas; and all the manure in the world won't save the crop in a drouth. Artificial manures are strangers to the Texas farmers. They are not needed. If the farmers of the East would come to Texas and put the same capital in irrigation that they put in manures at home, they would be a great deal better off.

SPLENIC FEVER.

The Causes and Prevention of the Pest.

Under date of Nov. 4, Col. G. W. Fulton addressed a letter to Col. Cunningham on the subject of Texas fever and its causes. The general ground taken by Col. Fulton was that the drinking of impure water was the active cause of the fever. In response Col. Cunningham has written the following letter:

FORT WORTH, TEX., Dec. 2, 1886.

Col. G. W. Fulton, Sr., Rockport, Texas:

DEAR SIR:—You will pardon my delay in replying to your esteemed favor of Nov. 4, 1886, when informed that absence on official duties prevented its reception until ten days ago, and pressing home affairs have since engaged my time.

Your favor, plainly, earnestly and most ably shows the important relation of pure water in preventing the growth and spread of splenic fever germs.

After much time spent in the investigation of this disease, I am led to the conclusion that stagnant water, coming from tanks reeking with slime and the droppings from cattle, have for a long time been potent and material factors in extending (if they have not in reality been the primary cause) the ills Texas cattle are charged with communicating to foreign or imported cattle. I am not prepared, however, to give assent to the idea conveyed in your letter that use of pure water will at once destroy all splenic fever germs or germ centers, nor, per contra, that impure water is the sole cause of the fever.

Without going into details and placing before you the salient facts upon which the veterinary writers of note agree, as to the nature and habits of the germ from which this splenic fever is evolved, I shall confine this letter principally to that branch of the subject in which all Texas cattle growers are directly interested, to-wit: the best means for the stockmen of Texas to increase their traffic in cattle with other states. You are aware that it is freely charged by would-be purchasers and handlers of Texas cattle that the introduction of coast or Southern native Texas cattle into the herds raised north of certain lines of latitude, or more properly, certain altitudes, will infect the Northern cattle with the malady commonly termed "Texas cattle fever," but recognized by men skilled in animal diseases as splenic fever. Evidence sufficient has been adduced and facts produced to cause every candid mind to admit the charges in many cases to be too well founded—so well indeed that many states and most of the territories in which markets have been found for the excess of Texas store or growing cattle have enacted and enforced stringent laws against the introduction of Texas cattle from March until November of each year, thereby practically placing an embargo upon the traffic. That great hardship is thus inaugurated against the Texas producer the makers of the law admit; and neither can they truthfully show that any very large part of the range area in Texas is infected or will give off infection to the Northern cattle that come in contact with native Texas stock; yet they claim these laws were caused by Texas not furnishing proper data, showing the parts of her domain free from and the parts liable to cause disease, and until this state demonstrates to them where the infected region within her borders lies, they will continue to exclude all the country south of the 34th parallel of north latitude.

As an employe of the U. S. bureau of animal industry since July 1, 1885, I have been actively employed in collecting facts for the use of the chief of the bureau, Dr. D. E. Salmon, by the aid of which definite and reliable action my be taken to relieve very much of our state from the charge of being the hot-bed and propagating grounds of this splenic fever malady.

Such interest manifested by your articles in the Texas Stockman and Farmer and your favor of the 4th ult. to me, induces me to urge upon your part a continuance in your line of experiments and investigation of the water factor in the problem, and as new facts are brought to light, I earnestly trust that you will favor me with them, so that I may place them in the hands of Dr. Salmon, who will be happy to give them due attention.

Colonel, I fear unjust discrimination will continue to be enforced against Texas by outside parties until our state by direct legislation places herself in line with the other great live stock states of the country. Texas requires, without unnecessary delay, a state board of agriculture and live stock bureau, to foster, protect and en-

ROUND-UPS.

In many portions of Southwest Texas cattle are yet taking on flesh on the native grasses, without feed of any kind, although it is now the middle of December.

The Farmers' Alliance of Southwest Texas are talking of establishing a store in San Antonio.

Atascosa county is rapidly changing from a stock to a farming and stock farming county.

The Christmas cattle selling at Chicago went for a good cent per pound less than the Christmas cattle sold in 1885.

H. W. Cresswell has been elected president of the Panhandle Stock association and Robert Moody vice-president.

Diseased cattle are being killed at Chicago, where they are known to have had pleuro-pneumonia, or had been exposed to it.

L. J. Rose has sold his fruit farm of 1950 acres near Los Angeles, Cal., for $1,037,500. That is an average rate of $532 per acre.

Despite all reports of good range in Texas there are doubts expressed if losses would not be large should the winter be severe.

The weather coutinues dry and a repetition of last year's drouth is feared, but the grass is much better and more plentiful than it was then.

During the late cold snap streams about Mobeetie were frozen over with ice thick enough to bear freight wagons, but stock suffered very little.

R. B. Jarmon, a prominent ranchman of Kerr county, was killed by a Mexican whom Jarmon rode upon as he was in the act of killing one of Jarmon's hogs.

The first cold snap started cattle drifting freely in Greer county, but the short duration of the storm permitted the cattle to return to their accustomed ranges.

An extensive horse raiser and dealer says that the spring trade in saddle horses promises fair, as he has already had many inquiries for that class of equines.

Tascosa Pioneer:—The Frying Pan ranch, with a stock of cattle numbering between 18,000 and 20,000 will, from present indications, brand some 4,500 to 5,000 calves the present year.

The hog mentioned last week as to be raffled, weighed 727½ pounds, and was raised at Burnett's camp on Red river. It was part Berkshire, part Poland China and balance razor-back.

Rockport Transcript:—Mr. Geo. Barber shipped per steamer Aransas last week 30 head of fine fat porkers to the New Orleans market. This is the first stock shipment over our wharf under the new management.

Whitney Messenger:—Mr. J. A. Spaulding had a fine Clydesdales colt in town Monday only 7 months old that weighed 604 pounds. He gave $135 for him. He is a dandy and could not be bought now for double the amount.

The Eagle Pass Journal says that the duty on stock, grain, etc., in Mexico has been removed. That sleepy old country is beginning to wake up at the last that we are now living in the nineteenth century.

W. C. Gardiner shipped the 1000 head of 1 and 2-year-old heifers that he bought of W. A. Pettus to Navajo Springs, Arizona. They filled 37 cars and were loaded at Pettus station, S. A. & A. P. railroad, and transferred to the Southern Pacific in San Antonio.

The Southwestern Texas Live Stock association has made a formal application for membership in the International Range association, and will be represented at the annual meeting of the said association, to be held in Denver on February 8.

The late reports from the West indicate that the ranges are dry, the grass cured and stock doing very well. The farmers having in small grain desire rain, and in some sections water is not abundant for stock. Altogether we have progressed so far into the winter in fine shape.

A bill is in congress authorizing the construction of a pier and breakwater from Padre Island to reach 30 feet of water. The projectors are John Willett, Jot Gunter, Jams H. Britton, O. Hutchinson, W. H. Westfall, John M. Mathis and George W. Russ.

A dispatch from Throckmorton to the Gazette says that the stock of that county are in fine condition and the sheepmen say sheep are better than they have been for years, and should a mild winter ensue stock of all kinds will go through in fine condition.

The report of the last year's business of the Fort Worth & Denver railroad shows the following gratifying condition: Gross earnings are $423,179.81; operating expenses, $248,106.07; net earnings, $175,073.74; fixed charges, $165,000; surplus after payment of interest, $174,836.04.

A dispatch from Cuero to the Gazette says: "James Wilbush, a popular young stockman residing a few miles from town, had been shot and killed by a negro with whom he had a previous difficulty. Particulars regarding the killing are unobtainable at present. Officers have gone out to investigate."

The barbed wire dealers of San Antonio report a fair trade this fall, which is a fair indication of ranch improvements. Mexico is an important customer, proving that our Aztec cousins are beginning to catch the American idea of no free grass, but better stock for which better care is necessary.

The contracts let for next year's drive have not materialized to any great extent so far, and an opening such as we have not had for four years is being lost. One contract for three-year-old steers let for next June delivery in the Strip is on a basis of $2.15 per hundred lbs., the cattle to be weighed up.

A veteran ranchman remarked the other day that all wise men will hereafter run sheep and cattle together, in their proper proportion, to be determined by the kind of grass on the range, and if not too near the Rio Grande, horses will be profitable to include in the ranch stock.

Joe Baxter has a mare mule, two years old last spring, Texas bred, that measures 15 hands, and is broad and stocky in build. She is held at $150, which beats scrub fillies, and proves that good jacks are not a bad investment for Texas rancheros, nearly as good as $10 two-year-old steers.

N. M. Letts, whose summer residence is in Iowa and winter residence in San Antonio, and who has been a stock shipper to Chicago for over 30 years, says he believes that the spring prospect for beef is not so bad, and that Texas will be all right if it has any to market.

Texas is in need of a good warm rain and followed by mild weather, such as we had in the winter 1881-1882. We are following that programme, and want the whole of it. The performance finished with warm rains, early spring, fat stock in May and June and a good market.

The markets continue heavily supplied with cattle, and the expectation is that the supply will be very large until after the turn of the year. The National Stockman of Pittsburgh, Pa., one of our most conservative exchanges, predicts an upward movement in prices soon.

Reports from Dr. A. E. Carothers' experiment of fattening beeves on cotton seed meal and prickly pear are very flattering. The cattle have been on the feed three weeks and show a marked improvement. At the conclusion of the experiment a full report will be given of the result and its important bearings.

Capt. J. C. Richardson is going North to make annual settlement with his firm. Captain Richardson has been in the Texas cattle trade for many years and always had the respect and confidence of the stockmen. He is uniformly successful in shipping out a good string of beeves each year.

Mr. A. Vogt of Willow Point, a grape grower in Wise county, was in town He has fifteen acres in grapes and has used the crop of 1886 in making wine. There are other vineyards in Wise and Parker counties started about five years ago, and they are producing abundance of fruit.

San Angelo Standard:—A. W. Littlepage bought a one-half interest in the AW and triangle brand of cattle on the Pecos river in Pecos county, from Wm. Childress, for $4,500.—Col. Robbins returned from an extended visit to his Toyah ranch last Sunday. He reports having turned loose 1000 head of beeves, which he could not ship on account of lack of stock cars on the T. & P.

Wm. Votaw of Dimmitt county and S. V. W. Jones of Maverick county have started up the Eagle Pass refrigerator again, and will ship their meat to New Orleans. In this way they will market their beeves and muttons at good figures. When Votaw is left in disposing of his stock it will be a cold day and general bust-up for the rest of the rancheros of West Texas.

Mr. Jno. F. Evans of the Spade ranch in the Panhandle came down to Fort Worth from his Grayson county farm. His last visit to the Panhandle was for the purpose of ascertaining the winter prospect and he found cattle in fairly good condition and grass well cured. Mr. Evans believes the Panhandle stock will winter well, although the cattle might be in better fix now and the grass more abundant.

On Tuesday the live stock circles were startled by the announcement that Peacock Bros., ranching on the Conchos and with headquarters at Colorado City, had made an assignment to J. A. Walker in favor of their creditors. The particulars and circumstances are not known at this office. It is said, though, the assets more than cover the liabilities, in which case we hope they will resume when the pressure of the present is removed.

Artesian wells in Tarrant county and the vicinity of Fort Worth are so common as to cause very little remark. There are drilling forces working all the time and new holes are made every month. The range as to depth is from 140 to 400 feet, and in every case ample water supply is secured. A well just finished in the Trinity bottom furnished a strong flow at 140 and is one of the shallow wells. The whole cost of this perpetual water supply will not exceed two hundred dollars.

At the stables of R. E. Maddox, by the Mansion hotel, will be found a large hog raised on one of the Red river farms of Mr. S. B. Burnett. It is big as a beef steer and is to be raffled off shortly. In keeping with the prevailing guessing mania, takers of chances have the privilege of guessing at the weight for a fine hat. This hog is a very good advertisement for the country and if such hogs can be produced here there seems to be little excuse for pulling on Kansas for bacon.

Ed C. Lasater of Live Oak county has returned to his ranch after a six weeks visit east of the Mississippi. Mr. Lasater is a firm believer in prickly pear, and has successfully fed stock on pear and Spanish moss, keeping them in good condition, so as to ready fatten on the early spring grass, ready for the butcher. He is also a strong advocate of stock farming and will cultivate some 60 acres the coming season, 25 of which will be in cereals for winter pasturage.

W. F. BENTLEY DEAD—W. F. Bentley died at the residence of his brother H. L. Bentley, at Abilene, on Wednesday the 8th inst. For some time Mr. W. F. Bentley had been at the Indian agency at Anadarko, I. T., and being stricken with paralysis, the result of the wound he received accidentally about two years since, was removed to Abilene, and passed away soon after his arrival there. The many friends of "Buff" Bentley in Tom Green county, Fort Worth and elsewhere will be sorry to learn of the sad event.

Uvalde News:—Mr. G. T. Nunn, ex-secretary of the live stock association, says he has completed his pastures of about 8000 acres, divided in half by a cross fence. He says free grass is played out and he proposes to eat his own grass and drink his own water. He goes high on blood and doesn't propose to furnish it free to the whole country. He will keep everything he claims under his own wires where he can do as he pleases with it and lay hands on it when he wants it. He believes in giving cows plenty to eat and will consequently add about 100 per cent. to the rations in acres usually figured out for each cow.

Wm. Votaw, who has killed 82 head of his beeves and 50 head of mutton at the Eagle Pass refrigerator and sent them on to New Orleans, is awaiting a return of the sale of the meat to determine whether to continue the operation of the refrigerator or not. If the shipment pays a fair price for the beef and the labor it will be continued during the winter, Mr. Votaw buying beeves after his own are exhausted. The enterprise of Mr. Votaw cannot be too highly commended, and if other stockmen were equally alive to the situation and enterprising in seeking a remedy for the evils besetting the industry, all hands would be better off in this section of country.

Over the Whole Range Country.

Thos. Langhran of New Helena, Custer county, Nebraska, ordered this week four saddles from R. F. Tackabery, the Fort Worth saddle manufacturer, being duplicates of saddles shipped to that country sometime since. They show the value of the Tackabery saddles.

Silver Loaf.

Is properly named. Bread made with this baking powder is as light and nutritious as it is possible to be made. It never fails when the directions are followed, hence there is never a word of complaint heard against it. The inexperienced cook is able to make as good bread with it as the professional baker, simply because its ingredients are so compounded as to make failure impossible when the directions are followed; a trial is all that is necessary to make it indispensable to all well regulated households. J. H. Brown guarantees this.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's eye water. Druggists sell it at 25 cents.

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Hundreds of letters in our possession, copies of which may be had by return mail, repeat this story:—I have been a terrible sufferer for years from diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's.

Covered With Salt Rheum.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case of Salt Rheum in this country. My mother had it twenty years, and in fact died from it. I believe CUTICURA would have saved her life. My arms, breast and head were covered for three years, which nothing relieved or cured until I used the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally. J. W. ADAMS, Newark, O.

Head, Face and Body Raw.

I commenced to use your CUTICURA REMEDIES last July. My head and face and some parts of my body were almost raw. My head was covered with scabs and sores, and my suffering was fearful. I had tried everything I had heard of in the East and West. My case was considered a very bad one. I have now not a particle of Skin Humor about me, and my case is considered wonderful.
Mrs. S. E. WHIPPLE, Decatur, Mich.

A Fever Sore Cured.

I must extend to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cured by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES of an old sore, caused by a long spell of sickness or fever eight years ago. He was so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well—sound as a dollar. He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. CASON, merchant, of this place. JOHN V. MINOR, druggist, Gainsboro, Tenn.

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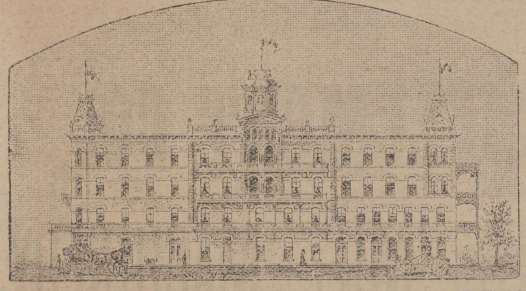
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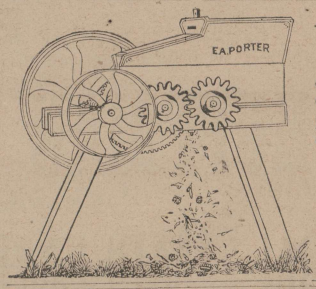
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