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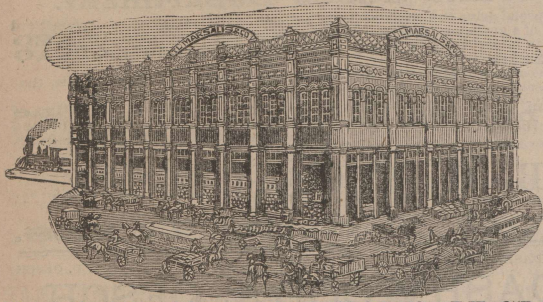
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A SURE CURE.

The awful effect of early vice, which brings organic weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all its awful life before the inevitable CONSUMPTION, etc., etc., etc., is a disease of the heart, timidity, trembling, nervous discharges, so much to be feared, lack of ideas, sadness of spirits, ugly imaginations, dislike to social life and brooding melancholy.

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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

Consolidated with the Texas Wool Grower, September 13, 1884.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1885.

VOL. 6.

NO. 16.

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2000 acres in Clay county, a splendid ranch under fence, plenty water and timber. Possession will be given at any time.
23,000 acres in one body in Crosby county. A fine farm or ranch tract. TERMS EASY.
For further particulars write C. W. ISRAEL & Co., Henrietta, Texas.
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WAGONS, PLOWS,

Barb and Plain Fence Wire.

Engines, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe and
Pipe Fittings.

106, 108 and 110, THROCKMORTON ST. FT. WORTH

TIPS AND TAILS.

Capt. S. E. Elgin, of Waco, is here.
Maj. G. W. Littlefield is still in our midst.

The land board have this week finished all business.

The farmers report cotton greatly in need of rain.

Mr. J. M. (Dook) Day is back again. His visits home of late are short and sweet.

J. B. Pumphrey and J. M. Kuykendall have leased from the old veterans 18,000 acres of land, and from the state 75,000 acres at six cents per acre, in Greer county, Texas.

J. W. Taylor and Lish Stevens have leased from the old veterans 45,000 acres, and from the state 67,000 acres at six cents per acre, in Greer county, Texas.

The Day Land & Cattle company have leased from the state 203,000 acres of land in Greer county, Texas, at six cents per acre and own 14,000 acres. Wire has been ordered to fence all the above tract and work will commence as soon as the wire arrives.

Land matters are becoming quite complicated to the "Free Grass" men and they are slowly but surely beginning to comprehend that "Free Grass" is a thing of the past. Oh sad past!

Mr. W. B. Blocker, a well-known and successful stock raiser, who resides a few miles from this city, is on his way to Colorado with a herd of cattle. The JOURNAL wishes him a safe arrival.

E. W. Alberty of the Willowdale farm, Kansas, says he had a half-blood Holstein calf that weighed 400 pounds at four months old, having grown 100 pounds in the last month, which is 53 ounces per day, or over two ounces per hour. How is that for a calf story?

Of the 168 cars of beaves received at Jersey City, August 5th, there were 21 cars of export steers, the 147 cars remain for sale. Only six cars of Texas and Cherokee cattle, which found ready sale at from \$4.81 to \$5.25 per 100 pounds.

Uvalde county rejoices in an increased circulation of \$70,000, the money paid by Gen. R. M. Gano & Son, for 4,800 head of stock cattle purchased from Messrs. Heard, Fenly & Rutledge, and shipped in 90 cars, divided into six trains, to Marathon, Presidio county.

With 30,000,000 acres of school and university lands, Texas & Pacific railroad reservation, principally and other railroad lands for lease or sale, in the State of Texas, the statement of Kansas and other officials leasing the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation, that Texas is overstocked with cattle, has a strangely untruthful sound in the ears of Texans.

Mr. J. R. Blocker, a well-known stockman of Texas, returned here this week from Denver. He says that he had no trouble in crossing the Colorado state quarantine line with his cattle, and that he thinks the rest of the herds that were on the trail are all safely through by this time. Mr. Blocker will leave again in a few days.

Those nearest the scene of Indian troubles, feel that the end is not reached, as indicated by the letter of Governor Martin of Kansas to President Cleveland, requesting that the troops shall not only not be withdrawn, but desires the establishment of a third military post on the Cimarron river, near 100th meridian; he also desires the Indians disarmed as a precautionary measure against future outbreaks. This is a wise request, one meeting the hearty approval of every Texan.

FROM VICTORIA.

About the Drive and Stoppage.—
The Views of Scroggins.

VICTORIA, TEX., August 9, 1885.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

I see an extract from the Denver Tribune in the JOURNAL of the 1st, a statement of facts relative to the stopping of Texas cattle in the Nation. Last month I was in Colorado at the time myself and was pretty well posted in this matter. The trouble never grew out of the Territory nor Colorado, but was hatched and cradled in that wicked city of Dodge, and was gotten up by a few men who were never known to have one dollar in Texas cattle. Just after the Dallas convention Mr. Martin Culver, formerly of Texas, was employed by the cattlemen of the Neutral Strip and Dodge City association to plot Texas cattle through said Neutral Strip, in which capacity he did his part well, leading the first four Texas herds safely through, giving entire satisfaction all along the line. At the end of the first month he was notified that his services were no longer needed and he could come home. Seventeen men from Dodge and the surrounding country were sent out to stop Texas cattle by Kansas laws.

These men backed up by Major Towers and others caused all the trouble that has come up. None of these, so far as I learned, has one cent of interest in the nation. It is to be regretted that the brunt falls on such men as York, Parker & Co., Word & Bugbee, and many other good men in the reservations; these men never raised their voice in this matter of Texas cattle going through their enclosures. On the contrary they did all in their power to assist trail men in getting through. If the expense had fallen on the getters-up of the row the Texas men would have said Amen.

I am glad to see the neutral strip was not included in the exodus. Now if Governor Ireland would pry a little into that Panhandle lease matter, I am satisfied he would find things as bad, if not worse, than Indian country leases. Hope he may stir things up. Look out ye Panhandle men, you may come in the same category.

SCROGGINS.

WILL LAMBERT,
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Makers of all styles of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SPRING WAGONS, SINGLE & DOUBLE HARNESS & SADDLERY.

No. 1. Team Harness \$25

We employ no agents, and if you order you are not satisfied, we pay all expenses.

No. 2. Buggy (see cut) is just the same as others sold at \$180. Top Buckets at \$90, fine one usually sold for \$125 to \$160.

No. 3. Double Harness \$40

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No. 6. Single Harness \$15

No. 7. Single Harness \$10

No. 8. Single Harness \$8

No. 9. Single Harness \$6

No. 10. Single Harness \$4

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No. 12. Two-seated Buggy \$100

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Of their immense stock in order to make room for heavy
Fall and Winter Importations

Fall and Winter Importation Now En Route

NOTE FOLLOWING PRICES

White Goods Department.
A special drive this week of **150** pieces of Indian Linen, full one wide, of a gossamer lightness; an extra fine quality that readily brings **25** cents in larger cities. **Our Price this Week, 15 cents.**
The balance of Egyptian Dimities, in white, cream and delicate tints, will have sold all season at **50** cents, will go this week at **35** cents.
Fifty-seven pieces, balance of our own importation of Egyptian

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Fort Worth, Texas

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DASHWOOD & OESCH.
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Best In The World

55 grains; 40 cal.; 60 grains; 45 cal., 70 and 95 grains. The strongest shooting rifle made. Perfect accuracy guaranteed, and the only absolutely safe rifle made. All sizes, all weights, prices reduced.

BALLARD Gallery, Sporting and Target Rifles, world renowned. The standard for all rifle shooting, hunting, and target shooting galleries. All calibers, from .22 to .50.

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RANGE PAPER ARCHITECTS
OF THE NORTHWEST.
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Has furnished plans and specifications supervised the erection of buildings for the following gentlemen - John H. Brown, C. C. Rumrill, Ike Cloud, Wm. Bourlange, G. Haisell, S. B. Burnett, Dan Wagoner.

Send for sample to S. A. Marney, Miles City, Montana Territory.

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Manhood Restore

Rescued Free—A plot of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, J. Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every remedy has discovered a simple means of relief, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferer. Address: J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

FEED if Foote's Powders are used in time.
FOOT'S Powders will cure all kinds of **BOG POLLS**.
FOOT'S Powders will prevent **GAPES** in **PIGS**.
FOOT'S Powders will increase the quantity of **MILK** and cream twenty per cent., and make the **BREASTS** firm and sweet.
FOOT'S Powders will cure or prevent almost every **DISEASE** to which **Horses** and **Cattle** are subject.
FOOT'S Powders will give **SATISFACTION**.
 Sold everywhere.

**DAVID E. FOOTE, Proprietor,
 BALTIMORE, MD.**



Kills Lice,
Ticks and all
Parasites that
infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to
Tobacco, Sul-
fur, etc., etc.

CHEAPEST AND BEST
IN THE MARKET.

**CARBOLIC
SHEEP DIP**

205 Houston St., Fort Worth, Tex.

Largest stock of Guns, Fishing Tackle,
Sporting Goods in Texas.

Tile Dip prevents staining and greatly improves the quality of the wood. From one to two gallons of the Dip per gallon of water will be sufficient to dip one hundred feet of wood. The cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and these owners will find that they are amply repaid by the long life of their floors.

Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also, how to have a large quantity of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable extender of the life of your kitchen floors.

CURTIS SCAB.

DR. PRICE

For 15 years at 37 Court Place, now at
332 Market Street, Louisville
Br. Third and Fourth,
A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and

Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

NEW ZEALAND

SHEEP

Registered in U.S. Patent Office, June 19, 1883.

and other insects on sheep, if used as directed. It is safe, does not sicken the sheep, cures even the most inveterate scab, and is the best for the wool; the cost not exceeding 1 1/4 cents for two dippings, having reduced the price to suit the times, and is now on hand. For circulars or other information, address

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western Texas, San Antonio, Texas.

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BOONVILLE, MISSOURI.

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should subscribe for the Texas
Live Stock Journal.

school for boys. Spanish, French and German taught. Refer to Jesse Hiltson, Weatherford, C. G. Graham, Gainesville; Wm. Hall, Kansas City. For catalogue address T. A. JOHNSON, Principal.

DALLAS

BRANCH OFFICE
TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL,
Office 707 Main Street,
P. H. Shevlin Manager,
DALLAS, TEX., AUG. 14, 1915.

Sheep Shipments.

On last Monday at Chicago, Messrs. Doran Bros. & Co., of Dallas, sold 1039 Texas sheep, averaging 83 pounds, at \$3.50 per hundred. The gross receipts being \$290 cents per head, and the possible expenses of transportation and sale being about 95 cents, this consignment netting closely on \$2.00 per head, will compare favorably with the best sales of Texas sheep by the train load. During the present season the range of net receipts on Texas sheep has been from nothing to \$2.50 per head. Mr. S. R. Kags, of Florence, also sold four car loads at Chicago last Monday, which averaged 91 pounds on the market, sold at \$3.75 per hundred, and netted about \$2.45 per head. Thus it seems that fat sheep have a market value which will bear comparison with grass cattle.

DALLAS DOTS

J. G. Johns went west Monday morning.

Col. W. E. Hughes returned from his trip to Galveston on Tuesday morning.

J. G. Bradley, of Sherman, has been in the city, and registered at the Grand Windsor.

O'Brien Moore, of the *Galveston News*, was in Dallas during the week, after taking in the Fort Worth reunion.

Rumor hath it that the question of the removal of the Gould headquarters is now definitely and absolutely settled, and that Dallas is to be the point.

W. H. Newman, traffic manager of the Missouri Pacific Railway company, accompanied by Mrs. Newman, came up from Galveston on Tuesday morning, and remained in Dallas a day or two.

Col. John N. Simpson, after taking in the Galveston beach and learning to swim on the Gulf, is once more among us. We are glad to know it. There are too many interested in the Colonel to permit of his going to a watering place without disquietude.

The hotels in Dallas for the past week have had an unprecedented registration. The Windsor, St. George and St. James, as well as the Hotel Regal, have been crowded. The commercial traveler has sniffed the boom from afar, and the way he is spreading himself over the state is astonishing.

The *Dallas Herald* and the banks are having it red-hot, the former claiming too great an interest in being charged, while the latter deny the soft impeachment. Oh, if some of the once "cattle kings," now, alas, the communities, were to "rise in meeting!" What a tale they could unfold of the Dutchman's one per cent!

Mr. Joseph Baruch, who for years past has been floor-walker and credit man for Messrs. Sanger & Pro., has we regret to learn, resigned his position and gone to Charlotte, N. C., and associated himself in business with the firm of Witkowsky & Baruch, the latter being a brother of Mr. Joseph Baruch. Dallas loses a fine citizen and thorough business man in Mr. Baruch, and the *SPRING JOURNAL* joins his many friends in regret at his loss, and wishes him abundant success in his new field. He is an eminently worthy gentleman, and success is bound to be his.

Geological Description of Tarrant County.

BY PROF. W. F. CUMMINS.

I am sure a geological description of Tarrant county will not be without interest to the many readers of the *TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL*. I have had occasion, during the past four years, to pass through the country in several directions, while making geological explorations in Northern Texas, and have made a pretty thorough examination of the country. It will be impossible to give a thorough description of the county in a newspaper article for the reason that it would require too much space and would be too long to be read. Therefore a brief reference to the scientific side of the question, will be all I shall attempt, and will pass on to the economical facts collected during my explorations in the county. The crust of the earth has been divided by the geologists into seven ages, beginning to number at the bottom. These ages are divided into periods and the periods are divided into epochs. These several divisions and sub-divisions have no reference to time, for geology has no years, but are simply sub-divisions of the strata making up the crust of the earth. They are named from some fact of structure or the locality where the rocks of the series were first found and described. There are three of these ages represented by the formations in Tarrant county, namely five, six and seven, or the Reptilian, Mammothian and Quaternary. Number five, the Reptilian age, is divided into three periods; only the highest or upper number is found in this country, that of the cretaceous. The cretaceous formation embraces all that part of the country west of the "Lower Cross Timbers" except the river valleys, and the gravel beds found on some of the more elevated country along the rivers. The strata of this formation are composed of different colored limestones and clay beds, and at the bottom of the series, there is a bed of loess sand and gravel, which lies immediately upon the upper coal measures. This bed of sand and gravel comes to the surface of the ground along the eastern edge of the "Upper Cross Timbers," and is the source of the artesian water obtained at Fort Worth. The usual cretaceous fossils, are found in these strata in great abundance and in a fine state of preservation; among others may be mentioned *Gryphaea plicifera*, *Exogyra texana*, *Lima waconensis*, *Holaster simplex*, *Ostraea carolinensis*.

Exogyra arietinata and several species of *Ammonites*; some of these ammonites are very large measuring as much as three feet in diameter.

The country in the "Lower Cross Timbers" belongs to age number six, called by the geologists, the Mammothian age, named from the large size of some of the animals of that class, whose remains are found fossil in the strata of that series of rocks. When the Gulf of Mexico had receded as far southeastward as Limestone county and the strip of country running from the northeast to the southwest and known as the black waxy lands, was dry land, there was an arm of the sea or Gulf extending across the country and occupying the place where the Lower Cross Timbers now are, and the deposits then made forms what is now the rocks of age number six. I have not yet determined to what epoch of the Tertiary period these rocks and clays belong.

At a much later geological period, there came an immense overflow of water from the northwest which overflowed all the country and as it receded made our present river channels and deposited the beds of gravel found at greater height than the present flood plains of the rivers. These beds of gravel and some of the clay beds, as well as the river bottoms belong to the seventh age, the Quaternary age of the geologists. With these statements, the geologists who may read this article, can get an idea of the geological formation of the country.

In noticing the economical geology of the country the first thing I will mention is the

SOILS.

There are 4 different kinds of soils in the county. Black waxy, black sandy, redish sandy loam, and a soil not so dark or sticky as the black waxy, good waxy lands. These soils are all very productive and produce fine crops of corn, cotton, wheat, oats and other small grains. The sandy lands are principally confined to the timbered part of the county, embraced within the Lower Cross Timbers, a belt of country ten to twelve miles wide extending along the entire eastern border of the county. The black lands contain a large amount of lime and vegetable matter and are very fertile, but are not so agreeable to cultivate as lands containing more sand. I have seen no stone suitable for building purposes, except it be for inside walls or where the walls can be protected from atmospheric influences. There is a sandstone near the eastern edge of the "Lower Cross Timbers" which does very well for building purposes, but I think it is in limited quantities.

The timber is confined to the belt of timber before mentioned in the eastern part of the county, and along the rivers and creek bottoms. The timber in the "Cross Timbers" is principally post-oak, black-jack and black-hickory, it is short and scrubby as compared with such kinds of timber in other parts of the state. The timber along the creeks and rivers is principally pecan, bur-oak, water-oak, elm and hackberry. These trees are of good size and compare favorably with such timber in other parts of the state. There is an abundance of water in the county. The West Fork and Clear Fork of the Trinity river run through the western and northwestern parts of the county, and form a junction near the center of the county a mile west of the city of Fort Worth and from their confluence run in an eastern direction and known as the West Fork. These with the lateral streams from either side furnish abundance of water. Wells can be obtained almost anywhere at a depth of fifteen to twenty feet. Artesian water has been found abundant at less than two hundred feet, and the same stratum of water can be penetrated anywhere in the county at less than five hundred feet. The lower beds of the cretaceous formation are sand and gravel and are the surface formation in Wise and Montague counties. There the water collects and as the strata dips to the southeast, whenever that stratum of sand is penetrated the water will come to the surface and will be comparatively pure. The water will be warm according to the depth at which the water is found, as the heat increases at the rate of one degree for every fifty-one feet in depth.

There are no ores or minerals of any economical value in the county. There are some iron ores and some lignite coal in the "Lower Cross Timbers" but not in sufficient quantities to be of any value, and no money need be expended in developing these deposits. In the Cross Timbers there are some wells and springs of fine mineral waters, containing iron and salts of different kinds and combinations, which would be valuable as health resorts, if properly developed and advertised. Such are some of the geological facts, found in the county which might be written-up at greater length if space would permit.

A Lucky Man.

"A lucky man is rarer than a white crow," says Juvenal, and we think he knew. However, we have heard of thousands of lucky ones and we propose to let their secret out. They were people broken down in health, suffering with liver, blood and skin diseases, scrofula, dropsy, and consumption, and were lucky enough to hear of and wise enough to use Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the sovereign blood purifier, tonic and alterative of the age.

Notice.

All persons are warned not to buy of T. Miller any stock, produce or other property belonging to my farm, known as the Heath survey, in Tarrant county, without my written consent.

GEO. N. FLETCHER.

CÆSAR.

History of a Warlike Politician who Died Before Susan B. Anthony was Born.

[Bill Nye in New York Mercury.]

Caius Julius Cæsar was born 100 years before Christ, and was one of the most remarkable men that ever lived. He was remarkable as a scholar and a statesman, and also the odd manner in which he spelled his name. In 83 B. C. Cæsar divorced his then wife, if you will allow me that expression, on the ground that she had utterly failed to support him. Her name was Cassia. He then married Cornelia, the daughter of Cinna. Sulla, then in the height of his power, commanded Cæsar to divorce Cornelia or be proscribed. Cæsar then told Sulla to shoot his dye stuff. "Go ahead and fly-up the creek," said Cæsar one day. "Crack your whip. You can proscribe for me if you want to but you can't compel me to take your old proscription."

Sulla once said to a friend, referring to Cæsar, "In that young man there are many Mariuses." Probably that was the reason Sulla proscribed for him. Whether the Marius was a species of microbe or not, I do not know. I can not remember so far back.

Soon after this Cæsar went to Asia Minor as a Roman soldier. While on his way to study oration with Appollonius Molo, he was captured by pirates. He used to threaten, while in captivity, that when he got his liberty he would put the pirates to death. The pirates used to laugh at this a good deal, and regarded Cæsar as a rising young humorist of Rome; but when the required ransom was paid, the historian says, Cæsar manned several warlike barges and put for the pirates' lair, and, having captured them, he crucified them all. Cæsar made a specialty of crucified pirates, and for many years after that any one who had pirates that they wanted crucified would always bring them to Cæsar.

In the year 68 B. C. Cæsar was made questor, and in 65 B. C. he was made a tribune, but he had a robust constitution and he pulled through all right, never repining or complaining, and steadily refusing to allow any one to prescribe for him. He often said that a Roman prescription filled out by a Roman druggist was worse than a case of malignant Roman botis.

At the time of the Catiline conspiracy Cæsar was in the senate. A majority of the senate favored putting the conspirators to death, but Cæsar opposed it in a speech two hours long, in which he worked in a great many Latin quotations. He was then accused of complicity with the conspirators by Cato.

In 62 B. C. Cæsar, who had barely escaped the conspiracy trial with his life, was made prætor, and the following year prætor, but he had been vaccinated and so escaped. In 60 B. C. he formed with Pompey and Crassus the first triumvirate, a kind of blind pool for passing any kind of a bill they thought would be a good thing.

Cæsar then went into the war business, and it was a cold day when he did not sound from one to five tocsins, and with a loud whoop go on the war path. Every little while he would fire the culverin, and then you would see him roll up his pantaloons with great sang froid and wade in blood. He did not care whose blood it was, so that it wasn't his own and so that it was warm.

Cæsar's daughter, Julia, who became the wife of Pompey by request, afterward died, and a coolness sprang up between Pompey and his father-in-law, for Pompey was a leader of the aristocracy, while Cæsar ate pie with his knife in order to conciliate the common people.

Cæsar soon found himself at the head of a small army and Pompey at the head of another. He was ordered to disband his forces, which he agreed to do, provided that Pompey would do the same; but the latter refused, and on the banks of the Rubicon, with 5000 infantry and 300 cavalry, he considered the perilous situation of going to war against his son-in-law. After thinking it over for a long time he finally exclaimed: "The die is cast." His language was at once telegraphed to the New York papers and has been used with more or less success every since.

He then crossed the Rubicon and marched on rapidly to Rome, where he made it red hot for Pompey. Pompey soon took his troops and went over to Greece, where it was cooler, and where Cæsar could not follow him without getting his feet wet. Soon afterward, however, the two enemies met on the plains of Pharsalia. Pompey had 52,000 troops, but Cæsar succeeded in putting the kibosh on Pompey, who went to Egypt, claiming that he and Cæsar never could get along together, and as Cæsar would not go to Egypt, he would go there himself. Pompey was afterward assassinated by parties who are still at large. It is thought that they are concealed somewhere in Canada.

When Cæsar had cleaned out a large army, he would make a report to the senate, something like this:

To the President of the Senate—Sir: Veni, vidi, vici. Yours truly, CÆSAR.

He was afterward made imperator or emperor for life or during good behavior, with a large salary. This office he held with marked success until the day of March, 44 B. C., when he was assassinated by a committee of influential citizens, who waited on him for that purpose.

Cæsar's great coolness in a crisis is here most noticeable, for while surrounded by assassins, and his system

full of large irregular holes, seeing Brutus, whom he had been led to believe solid, he exclaimed, "Et tu Brutus!" and expired. In the excitement naturally incident to an assassination in which Cæsar had been chosen to act as the corpse, his great sang froid in addressing Brutus in perfectly correct Latin shows that he well deserved the tribute paid him by an eminent historian, whose name at this moment has escaped my memory, in which he stated that "Cæsar was no slouch."

CATTLEMEN AND INDIANS.

Preparing to Obey the Order—Getting Ready to Round-Up.

Special Dispatch to the Globe Democrat. Ft. Reno, I. T., August 6.—The cattlemen seem to realize the fact that there is no foolishness about their vacating the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation. A telegram was received here this morning, from C. E. Torey, of Frey & Sons, Boston, instructing his superintendent to round-up everything on the range at once. Mr. Torey, and in fact all the prominent cattlemen are expected here within ten days.

Mr. F. B. York, of St. Louis, General Manager of the Washita Cattle Company, located in the southeast part of the reservation with 15,000 head, has sent word to round-up at once.

A superintendent of one of the leading firms was interviewed. He said: "It will take most of the companies from two to eight days to round-up. They are all short of men for such work by about 50 per cent. After the cattle are rounded-up it will take a terrible lot of men to drive them. Why there is Torey's herd of 8,000 head will take 100 extra men. The cattle will all have to be driven out to the Texas trail and then to Dodge City, Kan. They will only be able to make from six to ten miles a day. There are a large number quarantined against in Kansas. Lewis & Maybry, of Kansas City, have 24,000 that have not been out of Texas more than two months. Word & Bugbee have 10,000 in the predicament. The Standard Cattle Company, since sold to John Lytle, of Texas, has a lot of through (Texas) cattle. We won't have any trouble getting men, but we will have trouble in getting horses. The herds will be driven up the trail in bunches of 2000 to 3000 for steers, nearly all of which are steers. The cows and calves will be in lots of half that size. The cost of moving will be for 100 miles about \$1 per head, and in 200 miles the cost of moving and shrinkage may amount to \$2 per head.

SENDING CATTLE TO MARKET. "People generally suppose there are about 300,000 head of cattle on this reservation, but 175,000 will be a fair estimate. "The companies will market as soon as possible all of their beef cattle, which is not an unusual thing as that is always done this month or the next. There will be about 40,000, which is the average number sent to market per annum, distributed as follows:

Muscatine Cattle Company, about 2,000
Word & Bugbee, 8,000
Washita Cattle Company, 2,000
Webb, 3,000
Laughter & Evans, 3,000
Cheyenne and Arapahoe Cattle Co., 8,000
John Lytle, 8,000
Torey & Sons, 8,000
Murray & Forbes, 2,000

"This is not going to glut the market, as they will be the regular shipments, divided between Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis. People who expect to get cheap cattle will get fooled. "The majority of those left will be 1 and 2-year-olds, a great many of them well graded up, and if necessary will find ready sale as feeders. It may be that a large number of these cattle will get to market at about the same time, but the rush will not last more than a week.

"These will not be time enough to get the stock to the northern ranges. I don't know where they will be taken, but think they will go west into New Mexico, as the climate and everything will be more favorable. "I know of seven herds of beef cattle that have been started to market this last week. We have to handle the beef cattle much more carefully than others."

TROUBLE WITH INDIANS. In speaking of the future prospects for trouble with the Indians, he said: "There is no doubt in the world that the Indians have been killing very many cattle. I know of one herd of 8,000 that has had 300 killed by them. Others have had as high as 10 per cent. of the entire herd killed. They will go out on the range and stay there. When beef is wanted they kill from the lease herds. These families don't draw their beef from the government, but give their ration tickets to friends who eat the beef. I have seen as many as twenty-five skulls around one camp to fifteen tepes.

"Stagnant Calf and those fellows with him have been holding up every herd that passed on the Texas trail, sometimes as many as twenty-five horses and \$50 in money, before they could go through the reservation. "The Cheyennes and Arapahoes are a strictly beef-eating people, and can eat their week's rations in four days, and then deplete on outside cattle. "Now that the cattle will be taken off and the Cheyennes are said to want their leaves annulled, the Indians will be very short this winter of opportunities to get cattle. In that event they will begin to deplete on the adjacent country, which will be Southern Kansas. You will hear very much more grumbling at the first weekly issue of rations, after the cattle begin to move, than there has been."

ROUND-UPS.

R. J. Head, general manager of the Prairie Cattle company, has been in Dodge City this week, superintending the shipment of 1200 head of cattle to Cheyenne. These cattle were wintered on the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation.—*Dodge Cow Boy*.

One of the largest cattle sales recorded in the Panhandle was effected on the 1st instant. The T. Anchor Cattle Company disposed of their cattle and stock to an English syndicate. 24,250 head of cattle, several hundred horses, with all the improvements, etc., were sold at fair Panhandle prices. Major Ewing, of Kansas City, who is a large shareholder, negotiated the trade. He will assume the management of the ranch, with Mr. Sam Dyer as assistant.—[Clarendon News.

An installment of about twenty cowboys from the trail herds arrived here last Thursday morning. Their herds were left in Dallam county, in the extreme northwestern corner of Texas. This county is owned by the capitol syndicate of Texas and now has about 25,000 head of cattle, owned by the syndicate. These cattle were of the obstructing herds. They entered the Y L pasture on the 18th of July and reached Dallam county on the first of August. The distance is about 210 miles. The cowboys were discharged when they reached Dallam county. They took the cars at Trinidad, 120 miles distant. The herds were organized in the neighborhood of the Nueces river, Southern Texas. The boys were four months on the drive.—*Dodge Cow Boy*.

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WE have obtained satisfactory results from the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES in our own family, and recommend them to you as the best and most reliable remedy for all skin diseases. The demand for them grows as their merits become known. MACMILLAN & CO., Druggists, Philadelphia, Pa.

Your CUTICURA REMEDIES sell well, especially the CUTICURA SOAP. I sell more CUTICURA than any other three kinds of skin medicines I carry, and the CUTICURA SOAP sells to my best class customers. My lady customers will buy no other.

H. E. SAMUEL, Druggist, Danville, Ky.

Our opinions on the subject of the CUTICURA REMEDIES are formed from the experience of our customers, to detail which would be to write a volume. They sell more readily than any other blood remedies.

REARBY'S PHARMACY, 735 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Your CUTICURA SOAP can't be beat. We have been handling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for several years, and would not be without them under any consideration.

DR. C. P. JUDSON & BRO., AVONDALE, TEX.

I have found your CUTICURA REMEDIES to excel any like preparations.

A. G. MILLER, Druggist, Philadelphia, Pa.

CUTICURA is a great skin cure. CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, are sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 60c; SOAP, 50c; RESOLVENT, 50c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

FULL OF ACRES AND PAINS which no human skill seems able to alleviate, is the condition of thousands who as yet know nothing of the relief, recent, elegant and wonderful, and to be had in the CUTICURA. No case of pain or trouble, or strain, or cough or cold, or muscular weakness, but yield to the speedy, powerful, and never-failing pain-alleviating properties. At druggists, 25c. five for \$1.00, mail 4 free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

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COALTAR ROOFING PAINT

WAREHOUSES at Texas Storage Company, East Dallas.

SYDNEY SMITH, Manager S. W. Department, Dallas, Texas.

Attention Stockmen and Farmers!

We have in stock a complete line of heavy machinery consisting of: Walker A. Wood's iron frame enclosed G. Mowers; new Warrior Mowers. Dains' Improved Hay Harvester and Ricker.

Star Sulky Hay Rakes. Whitman Continuous Hay Presses. Adjustable Wire Hay Ties. Catalogues and prices furnished on application.

Call on or address, W. A. Huffman Implement Company, Fort Worth, Texas.

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The Leading Dry Goods House in the State.

Are now offering some wonderful attractions in the way of low prices.

OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Is especially attractive this week. We are now placing our orders with the mills for our fall supply of carpets. Our stock on hand is still complete and will be kept so until the season closes. Yet there are many things that must be closed at once. We propose to do it with such prices as the following:

Extra Super Ingrain Carpets at 50c a yard.
Three-ply Carpets at 65c a yard.
Body Brussels Carpets, at \$1 a yard.
Velvet Rugs, 22 inches by 4 feet, at \$1.50; were \$2.50.
Velvet Rugs, 2 by 4 1/2 feet, at \$2.50; were \$3.50.
Velvet Rugs, 28 inches by 5 feet at \$3, were \$4.50.

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REDUCED IN THE SAME PROPORTION.

We have many other lines of goods in this department that are equally as low. We will be pleased to show and price them, and at once convince the people that the only place to buy floor covering is

SANGER BROS., DALLAS, TEXAS.

The Texas and Pacific Railway Company.

Farmers, Cattle Raisers, Wool Growers and Capitalists, 4,000,000 ACRES OF FINE Agricultural and Grazing Lands.

Very Low Prices and on Long Credit Terms.

For advertising matter or any information regarding lands of the Texas and Pacific Railway, write to W. H. A. B. A. M., 1 and commissioner, 40 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

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CELEBRATED HARDMAN PIANOS,

The Best Piano in the State. Unequaled in Tone, Workmanship and Durability.

Also Agents for NEW ENGLAND PIANOS and ORGANS, PELOUBET STANDARD ORGANS. Come and see our goods or send for Catalogue

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THE SOUTHWEST LAND CO.,

Has for sale bargains in Lands in the best farming and grazing districts of the state, in tracts of 640 to 200,000 acres. Make a specialty of fitting up ranches for investors. The company represents lands in all of the western and northwestern counties, and ranchmen desiring to secure lands in or adjoining their pastures will facilitate their business by placing their orders in the hands of

C. H. COOPER, Secretary and General Manager, 707 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

T. BILLINGTON,

FURNITURE,

FINE GOODS A SPECIALTY, 639 and 641 Elm Street, DALLAS, TEXAS.

B. & E. F. HOLBROOK,

Southwestern Agents for

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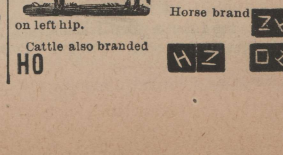
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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The country trade and the stockmen are invited to inspect our stock and learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Wm. Brown and Ben Bell are both well known grocers of long established reputation with the trade.



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MAIN OFFICE

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

Fort Worth, Texas, Aug. 15, 1885.

The subscription price of the

Texas Live Stock Journal is \$2

per annum. Address all sub-

scriptions to Fort Worth, Texas.

Attention Cattlemen.

A meeting of the Colorado and Bra-

zos Cattle Raisers' association is here-

by called to meet at Abilene on Mon-

day August 17, 1885, at 9 o'clock a. m.

The object of this meeting is to arrange

the fall round-ups and to transact such

other business as may come before the

convention. A full attendance of the

association is earnestly requested.

July 27, 1885, W. F. LEWIS,

President.

A LITTLE Indian blood comes handy

just now.

SEVERAL fine tracts of land in Tex-

as, and in Mexico, are offered by ad-

vertisements in these columns.

It now appears that further action

on the leases, other than the Cheyenne

and Arapahoe country, will await the

action of congress.

THERE is no portion of the grazing

area of the United States that will not

be prospectively over during the winter

months. "Cheap grass, free grass" is

the cry of the old timer.

A NEW Mexico paper announces

that the case of Israel King vs. Dan

Kyle, for trespass of cattle, has been

carried over to next term of court. It

seems that there is a herd law in New

Mexico.

MEN who have owned large tracts of

land, and paid taxes year after year

with very poor prospects of finding

purchasers, are now beginning to re-

alize that land is a property that like

good wine, improves in keeping.

It is generally conceded that the

movement of cattle from Texas to

northern ranges next year on the trails

will meet with no difficulty this side

of Colorado, and none in Colorado on

the public lands. Texas will not be

"set down on" so closely hereafter.

THE Las Vegas Grower says "The

man with only a water hole must go."

The above style of credit for items

taken from live stock journals has re-

cently been patented in Wyoming and

New Mexico. In justice to the craft

the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

adopts the system.

THE amount of public land illegally

fenced in Colorado, as recently pub-

lished, lays bare an amount of unad-

ulterated check on the part of ranch-

men that is refreshing to contemplate.

The people who were claiming as their

ranges the lands of Uncle Samuel did

deny passage to a few Texas and New

Mexican cattle, and they will receive

their deserts.

THE Leases.

The president will give time to get

off the leases but not time to remain.

His proclamations seem to mean what

is said. A telegram from Washing-

ton says:

"The application of the cattle owners

for an extension of time was re-

fused, because it was believed that to

grant it would render them careless

about moving off the reservation. It

was feared that if the extension were

allowed the cattlemen would flatter

themselves that they could procure

another, and the president deemed it

best to show them that he was terribly

in earnest. Under the circumstance

named, however, they will be given

more time, that is determined upon.

But if the cattle owners neglect to ob-

serve the president's order, if at the

expiration of the forty days, they have

not made preparations to move, cav-

alry will be instantly ordered in to

clear them out. The orders have been

issued to increase the permanent gar-

risson at Fort Reno to four companies

of cavalry and three of infantry, and

cavalry will be placed at other points

ready for expelling cattlemen if it be-

comes necessary. It is not probable

that the leases upon any other reser-

vation will be disturbed very soon,

though it is the policy of the Interior

Department to ultimately abolish all

these leases. It is not impossible that

the lease of the Cherokee strip may be

permitted to stand, as the secretary

holds that these Indians are intelli-

gent and competent to determine for

themselves what is for their interest.

It is held at the Interior Department,

however, that all the leases are illegal.

Trouble Ahead.

It is not only possible but probable that the next few months will show much diversity of opinion in regard to the oft mooted question of free range or herd law, or as it will be put, the protection of lessees and owners in exclusive use of their lands.

By accidental compromise the result of a compound of ignorance and prejudice the legislators enacted a bill, which is to undergo an attempt at enforcement after two years neglect, and to result (we think) in the utter annihilation of a session's labors. The legislators made an attempt to protect the public grass, without any attempt to protect individual landed interest, and to day the state stands in the attitude of saying in substance, "The public lands are sacred, make use of them at your peril, but on lands purchased from and taxed by the state and owned by individuals you can do as you please."

So long as the land enclosure act remained a dead letter and purchases of land were made and leases were obtained to satisfy ranchmen who desired to fence, just so long did this menace to the peace and stability of the range interests remain inoperative. But let the grass commissioners do their whole duty and force the leasing of all the public lands used by stockmen and there arises a just cry on the part of the lessees for protection against others using lands that they (the lessees or owners) have bought or leased and paid for, and the result will be a strong appeal for a law requiring every man to range his stock upon his own lands—and for damages in case of trespass.

We all know what this means. It means antagonism and bitterness between neighbors. It will force people to incur expenses that their means nor business will not justify and harass all concerned in western ranching, be they poor or rich, free grassers or land purchasers.

The original policy of the state that settled the lands from the Gulf to the western edges of Central Texas was good enough. The development of the state was general and regular. There was neither conflict of interest or trouble between one class and the other, and until the children's grass became a weapon of politicians there were no gigantic land monopolists who largely overreached themselves in purchase of low priced lands for fear of being crowded out by others of the same kind. Men who did not anticipate the overturning of the state policy were caught in such shape as required quick sales, a move, or to remain under the prospect of a lease that is liable to be declared null and void at any time.

So long then as the Land Enclosure Act was not enforced, so long was it unnecessary to test the legality of the law, but now that it is to be enforced in all the worst features, it becomes necessary to contest it. If not, the workings of the law will necessarily cause the enactment of a herd law three years before its time, and at a time not one in ten of the farmers, nesters, or stockmen are prepared to adjust themselves to it.

This is no idle question, nor is it premature to talk it over; there is no telling what will be started when the legislature meets again.

Churning.

During the past week Henry Strong, owner of the recently patented Baldridge Churn, held public churnings at Fort Worth, obtaining several testimonials to the efficiency and superiority of the churn. On each occasion he churned sweet whole milk as fresh as could be obtained, and in time ranging from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 minutes, produced excellent granulated butter, churning each time one gallon of milk; the quantity of butter made each churning ranges from 8 1/2 to 10 ounces. Capt. E. F. Ikard, and several other prominent stockmen, ordered churns. Mr. Strong went to his home at Wichita Falls.

FORT WORTH

And General Range Notes.

J. P. Addington of Gainesville, was in town to-day.

Mr. J. D. Jeffries, manager for Pace & Stovall arrived in town on a visit.

Polk, Bentley & French have 100 mares and 110 mules on hand for sale, pastured near the city.

Mr. A. T. Armstrong, of Enon this county, decided to invest in the JOURNAL, he came to the office and made the sign.

Mr. J. W. Took is fencing a choice tract of Tarrant county land, and will use it as a feeding farm and to pasture mules.

Gen. George B. McClellan arrived in town, and went to Hardeman, where he is interested in copper mining.

Jerome Harris returned from an extended tour in the South and gives good reports of the condition of all the ranges.

Monroe Phillips, who died at the Monmouth House, Spring Lake, N. J., is said to have been a very large real estate owner in Texas.

Mr. T. M. Coleman has been in town a couple of days, and has recently made arrangements to pasture stock in one of the western counties.

Mr. D. B. Gardner, manager of the Pitchfork Cattle company has returned to the Fort, after several months hard work on the range.

Mr. J. S. Myers of Jack county, was in town on Friday, and made a trip to Dallas. He says fat cattle are all that are selling in Jack.

The sale of cattle by Mr. Erath, to D. Boaz, representing the Western Land & Live Stock company was made by John S. Andrews & Co.

Mr. T. P. Lenoir is offering horses, mares and mules. Capt. J. H. Polk, of Polk, Bentley & French, of Fort

Worth, also, has mares and mules in pasture near this city. Parties wanting superior stock, of either class should come or correspond.

John S. Andrews & Co. are buying 2,000 head of yearling steers and heifers, for Capt. J. D. Reed. They bought 500 head of yearlings from Jones & Hackett.

Captain J. C. Richardson shipped out two car loads of cattle for Capt. J. D. Reed, three for Volney Hall and one for Stein. They went to Strahorn of Chicago as usual.

The state through the land board, in leasing a large tract of land in Greer county, asserts once more the right to all land south of the true fork of the Red River.

When Will Bentley was last heard from he was faring badly in the climate of Tennessee, suffering with a slight attack of typhoid fever. He was improving.

George Brown, of Brown Bros. & Co., Young county, was in town and took the Fort Worth & Denver train. He sold his beef some time since to Harrell & East, at \$23.00 around.

L. B. Collins and W. W. Tuttle paid a Sabbath visit to the JOURNAL office, read the sign, and responded. They pulled out for Harrell, where heavy shipments to R. Strahorn & Co., of Chicago, are to be made.

E. H. Keller, of Fort Worth, is consulting with the JOURNAL office for John Dawson, which are guaranteed to stand rain or drought. The wheels are of Bois D'arc, and the ties will not require setting in ten years. Mr. Keller is giving his personal attention to the construction of these wagons.

Messrs Hall Bros. & Co., Live Stock Commission Merchants, of Union Stock Yards, Chicago, write that they attribute much of the business they receive from Texas to their card in the JOURNAL, which has led by active and progressive stockmen in every range section of the United States.

Mr. Tuck Boaz says that Jim Milwee, who has for some time acted as trail manager for Reed & Hutton, has accepted the position as superintendent of the Western Land & Live Stock company. He becomes a stockholder and director of the company. Mr. Milwee is in every way competent to care for the important interests confided to him.

The Western Land and Live Stock company purchased of W. M. Erath, of Waco, 1500 head of stock cattle, including his heaves, at \$14.50 per head, delivered at the ranch in Lubbock county; also his stock of horses at \$30.00 per head and \$40.00 for saddle horses. The stock were ranging in Coleman county. Mr. Erath was in town to close the trade with Mr. Boaz.

Messrs. Walter Morgan & Son, of Irving, Kansas, have a few fine car loads of high grade Hereford calves, both bulls and heifers, for sale. They are all well marked, from imported sire and grade dams. Messrs. Morgan & Co. were in the Hereford business twenty years since, when the grand race of Whiteface cattle had few friends.

Mr. J. C. Loving, secretary of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association, and manager of the Loving Cattle company of Jack county, came to town during the week on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Loving. While here Mr. J. C. Loving informed the JOURNAL man that the company had delivered to W. S. Ikard at Henrietta 225 head of steers, and was under contract to deliver all fat and matured heaves at \$25.00 per head. Mr. Loving reports fat cattle, good grass, plenty of water and good range generally.

The first annual meeting of the Railway Employees Stock company was held in Baird, Texas, August 1st, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year. August Horn, of Baird, Texas, president; S. W. Ashmead, of Big Springs, Texas, vice-president; D. C. Eversly, of Big Springs, Texas, secretary; G. W. Deats, of Big Springs, Texas, treasurer; O. T. Moore, of Rising Star, Texas, general manager. The company was organized under regular charter from the state, November 1st, 1884.

Mr. A. Staacke, of San Antonio, dealer in automobiles, spring wagons, carriages, sleds, etc., has opened up everything in the line of buggies, tents, wagon material, etc., has opened up an extensive establishment at 502 and 504 Houston street, and by a card in the JOURNAL solicits the stockmen and stock farmers' trade, inviting visitors to town to call and examine a splendid line of goods. Mr. Staacke is a gentleman of superior business ability, as shown in his selection of Fort Worth for his business.

Mr. J. S. Devereux, lately on trail for Reed & Brunton, returned to his former home at the Fort during the week. He left the herd at Coolidge, Kansas. Mr. Devereux predicts the growth of a city where Jesse Pressnell and Maj. Childress bought the crossing of the Arkansas river near Coolidge, and where Martin Cuyler is now collecting toll of trail herds to the expenses incurred in leasing and purchasing land to secure permanency so the trail. The town ought to be called "Sheel," in recognition of what the neutral strippers tried to give Texas trailmen in the season of 1885.

G. M. Farris, representing a large manufacturing institution of St. Louis, passed through the city yesterday on route home, from a trip to the Panhandle. He examined one of the Goodnight and Adair properties with a view of purchasing. The property was priced at \$2.00 per acre for the pasture land, and \$22 per head for the cattle counted out. The property is a bargain at these figures, and the only reason it is offered so cheap is that the widow of Mr. Adair, recently deceased, desires to close out her interests in America. The total amount of the transaction will be about \$800,000.

Ranch For Sale at a Great Bargain.

Two thousand five hundred and sixty acres, all under best class wire fence, plenty of stock and drinking water, good ranch house, corral and movable fence of about 40 panels, 100 head of improved stock, 150 head of graded stock cattle and 1,600 fine sheep, all about three miles from Albany, Shackelford county, Texas. This is one of the best and most convenient ranches in the county, and is for sale on account of ill health of the owner. Address at once, WEBB & WEBB, Land and Live Stock Agents, Albany, Texas.

For Sale.

A choice lot of tract, 17,712 acres in Dawson county, good agricultural and ranch lands, water 22 feet below surface. Price \$12.50 per acre. Terms 10 per cent down, twenty years time on balance at 7 per cent. Address D. BOAZ, Fort Worth, Texas.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

Latest from Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City.

CHICAGO MARKET.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1885. (Special Telegram to the Journal.) C. E. Odem had on the market from Baird 199 cattle, \$20 lbs and sold at \$3.85; also 61 cattle 866 lbs \$3.89; R. Strahorn & Co. sold for Harrell & East 290 head \$18 lbs at \$3.85; for Harris 57 head 750 lbs at \$3.65; for East car 783 lbs cows at \$3.25; W. W. McIlhenny & Co. sold for Worsham Cattle company 193 head 865 lbs at \$3.75; 32 head 755 lbs at \$3.60; 31 head 890 lbs at \$3.80. Texas cattle in light supply to-day, market 10 to 15c higher being fully as high as on Monday.

Col. B. B. Groen claims that all of the cattle in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations have been placed and that not one hoof has been or will be sold on account of the enforced removal. The beef market will receive no shock whatever by the order. Lew Hastings of Gregory, Cooley & Co. says the demand for Texas cattle exceeds the supply. There will be no trouble to find a good market for all good cattle. Buyers who expected to cut up a fabulous beef crop at fancy prices realize the folly of their calculations. The outlook for Texas beef interests are very encouraging, and all that is necessary to obtain good money is to put good cattle on the market.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, East St. Louis, Ill., Aug. 14. (Special Telegram to the Journal.) Offerings of Texas and Indian cattle very small to day, some 60 car loads, and quality not of the best. Prices were firmer and ranged from \$3.10 to 4.00 per hundred. The last named figures was for a fat drove of 990 pound Texas steers. Cows brought from \$2.90 to \$3.30, and Indians brought the same prices as Texas. Had the supply proved larger the prices would have declined. Native steers slow. Texas hogs scarce. Texas sheep dull and unchanged.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 14, 1885. (Special Telegram to the Journal.) The receipts of cattle have been moderate since Monday, 7923 on Tuesday, 1636 yesterday, and 1941 to-day. Yesterday the market was stronger, particularly the grass Texas, which constituted the bulk of the supply on

J. H. POLK. W. F. BENTLEY. M. M. FRENCH.

POLK, BENTLEY & FRENCH,

Office with J. P. Smith, 511 Main Street,

LAND AND LIVE STOCK,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Will negotiate for the purchase and sale of Cattle, Horses, Sheep,

Angora Goats and High Grade Bulls.

We invite the attention of all investors to our list of Ranch Lands

and City Property.

DAVID BOAZ. S. A. HATCHER.

BOAZ & HATCHER,

—DEALERS IN—

LAND AND LIVE STOCK,

508 Main Street, Opposite Postoffice.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Money to loan. Choice business houses and lots for sale, that will pay from 15 to 30 per cent per annum. Will buy, sell or contract for any amount of cattle, on short notice. Headquarters for bargains in cattle.

"The Live Stock Industry of this Continent is One Common Interest."

The Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Constructed in 1865.

LARGEST LIVE STOCK MARKET IN THE WORLD

CAPACITY FOR LIVE STOCK:

20,000 Cattle; 150,000 Hogs; 10,000 Sheep; 1,500 Horses

The entire system of all the railways in the West center here, making the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in

SAN ANTONIO.

BRANCH OFFICE,
TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL,
205 MAIN PLAZA, NEXT TO CENTRAL HOTEL,
LOUIS KELLER, Manager,
San Antonio, Aug. 14, 1885.

Will it Affect Us?

When President Cleveland issued his forty-day order to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe cattlemen to vacate, there were found few Texans who did not in greater or lesser degree feel sympathy for the stockmen who had to move; nor is that sympathy in anywise lessened now, but there seems to be good reason to think that to some extent it is thrown away. In their memorials those stockmen have repeatedly placed their aggregate cattle at about \$300,000 head in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands. Well informed authorities just from that section state that less than 200,000 animals are there, and some estimate as low as 150,000. The percentage of deaths there last winter was greater than the public has ever before learned. The great decrease of range cattle in Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming last winter was kept from the public for obvious reasons, but increased pasture thereby furnished, now gives the cattlemen ample room for their stock from the Indian lands. It will be found that the great bulk of those cattle will be moved to other ranges, and but few comparatively be thrown on the market.

Future buyers will make the most of the argument that the clearing out of the Cheyenne cattle will depress the Texas market, and just in proportion as such an assertion can be substantiated, will the prices on Texas stock be affected. There is no reason to jump at the conclusion that Texas prices will ever be lower than during last spring, if indeed they fall so low. Texas continues to be the top rail of the fence.

Our Security.

The degree of security which Texas cattlemen feel in the possession of their range lands is in great contrast to the sensations of stockmen of other states and territories. The daily press is being burdened with information touching immense land frauds in New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas and elsewhere, and certainly indicates an unsettled and unsubstantial condition of land affairs in the sections concerned. With the acquisition by purchase, or legal lease of Texas range lands, comes a desire to improve those lands and the cattle on them—all making toward material benefit to the state at large. True, the state now possesses grass commissioners who will seek to confine stockmen to lands for which they pay; yet it is believed that were it possible to minutely watch every section of state lands, the commissioners would find very few stockmen ranging on lands not under their legal control. There is no similarity in this to the Cheyenne matters. If cattle are on the unleased state lands, such cattle have simply wandered a little way from the land of their owners.

As an investment there is nothing to-day that commends itself more highly than Texas lands. They are steadily increasing in value, and as the man with the hoe comes and makes them too valuable for the grazing of common cattle, such lands will continue to appreciate and the wealth of Texas grow to more than immense proportions. Such an investment is permanently secure whether made by stockman or farmer.

San Antonio Markets.

No trade in ranch cattle has occurred during the past week. The fall business will not open until the latter part of September. Authorities are divided in their opinions as to the demand for Texas stock this fall, but whatever the demand it is confidently believed that prices will hold up well to what they have been for three months past, that is on a basis of \$8.50 to \$9.50 for ores. It is doubted if a herd can now be put up for anything like \$8.50 per head. Northwest of this county recent sales of yearlings have been made in small numbers at \$9.50 and \$10.

The horse market is quiet with fair supply and common saddle ponies are quoted at \$25 to \$35 of good size. Mares, American breeds at \$20 to \$22.50; Spanish mares \$12 to \$18 according to size.

But little is doing in wools and very little of the spring clip remains on the market here. One sale made this week to I. Efron & Co. is reported—some eighty sacks 12 months wool at 14. This was good wool, though slightly stained by dipping. A few bags of lambs wool have arrived from the Gersfords flock and sold to Louis Bergstrom, p. t. The fall clip will begin actively to arrive one month hence. Boston advices indicate no demand for Texas wools except coarse and holders are asking an advance. New York reports no coarse Texas wools on that market. The indications on the wool market seem favorable to sheepmen as recent sales are 10 to 20c better than last season. Hides are nominal and little or no stock offering. Buyers are indifferent as is usual at this time of year. Eastern advices give some encouragement. There is a fair stock in second hands here. The local goat skin trade shows more strength and better prices are being paid.

OUR WOOL SACK.

Henry Berg has gone east. Charles Nash is still fishing. C. Palmer, with I. Efron & Co. is on a trip to New York. Louis Bergstrom is in New York, and will be back in three weeks.

It's a girl. Arrived last Sunday at Leon Springs. Calls Henry Fink "papa!"

Efron has bought his first bale of cotton for this season, and says Texas cotton will show well up in staple this year.

HORNS AND HOOPS.

W. S. Carothers passed through the city yesterday.

Guy Borden is with us again looking for good beef cattle.

W. L. Crawford of Austin, came up from the lower country where he had been working cattle.

Col. Jim Ellison is here from San Marcos, and is carrying his coat around with him.

It is not true that Dr. A. E. Carothers dressed only in his quito bar netting this warm weather.

Austin people have to come to San Antonio to cool off. The thermometer is far below 150 in the Alamo city.

Hardcastle & Mitford will receive their cattle on the 20th inst. at Uvalde. Louis Oge is putting up 1000 of them.

"Uncle Jim" Lucy of Austin had to return to that hilly place this week, but hopes soon to come back to us and health.

W. H. Fountaine of Pleasanton, visited the JOURNAL branch office this week and took a hasty trip to Fort Worth last Thursday.

Archie Clark is "enjoying" a sick spell, but the united good wishes of his many friends are bringing him through and he is sitting up.

St. Pancost & A. Pancost & Son is East and was present at Gen. Grant's funeral. Mr. Pancost is buying the winter stock of gentlemen's goods for his firm.

Leon & H. Blum of Galveston, have bought 35,000 acres Presidio county land at \$1.25 per acre. This is a good pointer as to improved prices to western lands.

So Brother Ben Butler is to become a ranchero in New Mexico! Well, he will find it pays almost as well as politics. Do you want some fat Texas young steers, General?

One of the stockmen who recently delivered on contract a herd of cattle in Dallam county, to Col. B. H. Campbell, representing the Capitol Syndicate, says he never had dealings with a more pleasant gentleman than is Col. Campbell. As the good colonel was a pretty close buyer last spring, the boys didn't know just what to expect, but he is number one every way.

Meyer Half, the well-known senior of H. Half & Bro., and the 250 pound "Bro." of the firm, Sol. Half, have both returned to the Alamo City hale hearty. M. Half is just from Colorado.

They do say that Inspector John Campbell tried his hand at driving a bunch of cattle and hogs together recently—but he had a circus to attend to and you can't hire him to try it again.

Dr. Ned Carothers is up from his father's ranch, and will assist Dr. Graham Watts in some complicated surgical operations next week up at Fredericksburg.

Jno. O. Dawes is still at Eureka Springs and doing splendidly. He will fight it out on that line if it takes all summer. We congratulate him. In the meantime Tom sweats in the office.

The JOURNAL's branch office was illuminated by the presence this week of Dr. A. H. Bailey, V. S. from Missouri recently. The doctor proposes locating in San Antonio, and will have occasion to make the acquaintance of our Texas stockmen.

George W. Littlefield of Austin is here, and it is said he is after some yearlings and twos. He offered to buy some of the Cheyenne cattle but was politely told that the party to whom he applied was well prepared to winter his portion of the Cheyenne cattle and would not sell.

Dr. A. E. Carothers, of San Antonio, is desirous of receiving bids to supply him with 50,000 or 60,000 pounds of Cheyenne and Arapahoe fence wire with which to fence in some more Texas land. Dr. Carothers would not object to accepting wire from Bent county, Colorado—if it be not too much bent.

Geo. W. West, of Sweet Home, was in the Alamo city for a day this week. He had a herd, one of the first there, stopped by that noble posse from Kansas at Camp Supply, and George can interest you for two hours with what he saw and heard on that trip. It would get the JOURNAL in a suit for damages if it repeated it all.

We find recorded on the Live Stock Association visitors' register the following distinguished and distinguished visitors: Dr. Mary Walker, Washington; Dr. C. R. B. Hayes, Ohio; Col. John A. Turner, Alamo; Miss S. B. Anthony, America; James Lucy, Austin; Dr. Dewitt Talmage, Brooklyn; Don Camillo Sams, Roma.

Meyer Half relates as personal experience some things which occurred in regard to his herd, which those Colorado people tried to turn back, which experiences were simply confirmatory of all the harshest surmises ever indulged in by the Texas press touching the motives of the cattlemen criticised. What Mr. Half relates is of great interest.

One of the four establishments which were decorated with mourning last Saturday in honor of General Grant's funeral, was the office of the Southern Texas Live Stock Association in San Antonio. The sentiment thereby conveyed to the outer world was very appropriate, this association being representative in its character and containing in its membership many who were either on the side of the blue or the gray. It was a noticeable fact that not a scrap of black was displayed at the postoffice. But there will be some mourning there when Major Ramsay is made postmaster.

Through the courtesy of that good fellow Jim Hickman, proprietor of the cattlemen's (and everybody's) first-class hotel, "Southern," the JOURNAL man was permitted to register one day recently and was escorted to dinner. Immediately the leading ladies including the Galveston News announced that the JOURNAL man had just arrived from New Zealand, and being a millionaire intended remaining permanently in San Antonio.

The rumor was correct, except that the JOURNAL man is from the Kingdom of Siam—was in fact one of the original Siamese twins. The general atmosphere about all JOURNAL attaches suggested the idea of millionaires.

FROM SWEETWATER.

The Nolan and Fisher Counties Stock Association Meeting.

SWEETWATER, Aug. 10, 1885. At precisely 1 o'clock Mr. A. P. Moore, the president, called the meeting to order and instructed the secretary, Colonel A. W. Hilliard, to read the minutes of the former meeting. The association then went into a committee of the whole and took in consideration the advisability of establishing lines this winter. Views, pro and con, were had upon the subject, and it was adopted unanimously that there be established this winter line camps.

Colonel Hilliard moved that a committee of five be appointed to select time and place for round ups. Defeated.

Mr. Moore said that there was no need for a committee—that they could fix matters at once, without any committee.

Mr. Fenton moved that work begin September 1st; outfits to meet August 31st at T2 ranch, near the mouth of Sweetwater. Carried.

A motion was made by Mr. West that the Clear Fork work begin September 5th; outfits to meet September 4th at the HEART ranch. Carried.

Mr. Moore introduced resolutions to the effect that the association, in order to aid the county officers, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the arrest and conviction of parties engaged in the theft of cattle belonging to this association. Furthermore, that another reward be offered, distinct from above reward, of one hundred dollars, for arrest and conviction of parties engaged in branding, blotching or disfiguring cattle not their own.

Colonel Hilliard spoke strongly in favor of above resolutions, and said that every stockman should use his greatest effort to break up the habit of mavericking other peoples' cattle.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Nominations for superintendents of work being in order, Mr. Geo. Gardner put forward the name of Mr. N. H. Scott for the Sweetwater district, and he was elected, when Mr. Hanna arose and said, Mr. President, as the mouthpiece, I am requested to, by my friends south of the divide, they wish me to say for them that although they have nothing against Mr. Scott, (and I can say myself that I never heard anything against Mr. Scott), and that he has always done his duty towards them, they wish right here, Mr. Chairman, to say that they will be ready to meet Mr. Scott at the divide, for instance, at the A K K ranch, with a boss of their own. They are under the impression that it is to their best interests to do so. Times are so hard now, Mr. President, and they do not feel themselves able to meet the demand on them made by the association.

Colonel Moore asked Mr. Hanna who would the gentlemen south of the divide be likely to appoint. A conference was held among those gentlemen and they replied that in ten days they would be able to notify the president who they wished to act as their representative and superintendent.

Resolutions were passed to the effect that the several outfits would meet on the evening of 17th instant to burn fire guards along the line of the railroad.

Mr. Bunton stated that immense damage had been done the range by the dropping of fire along the railroad by the locomotives—that it was to the interest of every stockman that they take immediate action.

Amid loud applause the president declared the meeting adjourned "sine quine," to meet subject to call.

WHAT THE LAZY MAN HEARD AND SAW. Colonel Moore looked venerable as presiding officer.

Mr. Gardner, where do you want to send your wagon?

Mr. Hanna, sheep don't have calves. Mr. West has a calf's tooth in his vest pocket for good luck.

J. H. Gray visited his best girl. She gave him a cantelope.

Mr. Scott got there with both papers and the Divide people stuck by him.

Captain Tom Patterson, manager of the XOX, says what he means and means what he says.

Mr. Fenton has been very unsuccessful in hunting horses in Bitter Creek Canyon. Try again, Colonel Fenton.

Virgil Bloomfield is as proud as a peacock. There is a bran new boy at home, and everybody is happy.

Geo. Medley, J. Q. Hanna, Tom Denis, J. W. Davis, Ben Franklin Jones, Riley Trent, Gus Vickers, T2 Smith, and a host of others took the "Lazy Man" up by brute force and set up the beer. You are "doozies," gentlemen.

A grand (open for all ages) race took place after the meeting; entries free. But let me say right here that Major Hinkle left first and he has not been back to claim the stakes.

Yours lazily, SELPH.

On Commission.

The wide awake firm of Hines, Clark & Co. are prepared to handle any kind of live stock and parties desiring to buy or sell cannot do better than writing this firm at San Antonio. These gentlemen have far-reaching connections as to enable them to promptly and satisfactorily buy or sell on commission.

ANOTHER GUN.

Proclamation of President Cleveland Against Fencing the Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The following proclamation by the president was issued to-day:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, public policy demands that the public domain shall be reserved for the occupancy of actual settlers in good faith, and that our people who seek homes upon such domain shall in no wise be prevented by any wrongful interference from the safe and free entry thereon, to which they are entitled, and

WHEREAS, to secure and maintain this beneficial policy, a statute was passed by the congress of the United States on the 25th day of February, in the year 1885, which declared to be unlawful any enclosure of public lands in any state, or territory, to any of which land, included within the said enclosure, the person, party, association, or corporation making, or controlling, such enclosure has no claim, or color of title, made or acquired in good faith, or an asserted right thereto, by, or under claim made in good faith with a view to entry thereon at the proper land office.

The statute also prohibited any person, by force, threats, intimidation, or by any fencing enclosure, or other unlawful means, from peaceably entering upon, or establishing settlement or residence, on any tract of public land subject to settlement or entry, under the public land laws of the United States, and from preventing or obstructing free passage and transit over, or through, the public lands; and

WHEREAS, it is, by the 5th section of the said act, provided as follows: "That the president is hereby authorized to remove and destroy any unlawful enclosure on any of said lands, and employ civil or military force as may be necessary for the purpose."

And WHEREAS, it has been brought to my knowledge that unlawful enclosures, and such as are prohibited by the terms of the aforesaid statute, exist upon the public domain, and that actual legal settlement thereon is prevented and obstructed by such enclosures, and by force, threats and intimidations.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby order and direct that any and every unlawful enclosure of the public lands maintained by any person, association or corporation be immediately removed; and I do hereby forbid any person, association or corporation from preventing or obstructing by means of such enclosures, or by force, threats or intimidations, any person entitled thereto from peaceably entering upon and establishing a settlement or residence on any part of such public land which is subject to entry and settlement under the laws of the United States. And I command and require each and every officer of the United States, upon whom the duty is legally devolved to cause this order to be obeyed, and all the provisions of the act of congress herein mentioned to be faithfully enforced.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 7th day of August, 1885, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundredth and tenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President: T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

A. Pancoast & Son.

San Antonio, Texas, for fine clothing, hats and furnishings goods.

Wanted—Cattle.

With my present extensive connection I am enabled to keep fully posted as to the move in cattle, horses, sheep and lands in this section, and will be at the service of those wishing entry to buy, sell or contract.

ANSON A. MAHER, Land, Live Stock & Money Broker, San Antonio.

On the Wing.

Although the well known F. F. Collins has had to go on a trip to recuperate his health, still his worthy assistants, headed by his brother J. C. Collins, keep the immense "Eclipse" wind-mill moving right along. The Eclipse has succeeded so admirably in establishing in many good points, that any stockman who needs a wind engine, would look no further after examining the Eclipse. Write Collins at San Antonio for an illustrated catalogue.

CHICAGO MARKET LETTER.

Good Lively Trade in Texas Cattle —The President's 40 Day Order Likely to Increase the Demand for Squaw Wives.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, Aug. 10, 1885.

The Texas cattle market to-day was a lively one. Prices this week opened 25c higher than last and 30c to 40c higher than ten days ago. Among the Texas cattle sold to-day were the following:

No.	Av. Pr.	No.	Av. Pr.
31 bulls.....	12 25	48.....	7 50
32.....	8 25	49.....	7 50
33.....	7 50	50.....	7 50
34.....	7 50	51.....	7 50
35.....	7 50	52.....	7 50
36.....	7 50	53.....	7 50
37.....	7 50	54.....	7 50
38.....	7 50	55.....	7 50
39.....	7 50	56.....	7 50
40.....	7 50	57.....	7 50
41.....	7 50	58.....	7 50
42.....	7 50	59.....	7 50
43.....	7 50	60.....	7 50
44.....	7 50	61.....	7 50
45.....	7 50	62.....	7 50
46.....	7 50	63.....	7 50
47.....	7 50	64.....	7 50
48.....	7 50	65.....	7 50
49.....	7 50	66.....	7 50
50.....	7 50	67.....	7 50
51.....	7 50	68.....	7 50
52.....	7 50	69.....	7 50
53.....	7 50	70.....	7 50
54.....	7 50	71.....	7 50
55.....	7 50	72.....	7 50
56.....	7 50	73.....	7 50
57.....	7 50	74.....	7 50
58.....	7 50	75.....	7 50
59.....	7 50	76.....	7 50
60.....	7 50	77.....	7 50
61.....	7 50	78.....	7 50
62.....	7 50	79.....	7 50
63.....	7 50	80.....	7 50
64.....	7 50	81.....	7 50
65.....	7 50	82.....	7 50
66.....	7 50	83.....	7 50
67.....	7 50	84.....	7 50
68.....	7 50	85.....	7 50
69.....	7 50	86.....	7 50
70.....	7 50	87.....	7 50
71.....	7 50	88.....	7 50
72.....	7 50	89.....	7 50
73.....	7 50	90.....	7 50
74.....	7 50	91.....	7 50
75.....	7 50	92.....	7 50
76.....	7 50	93.....	7 50
77.....	7 50	94.....	7 50
78.....	7 50	95.....	7 50
79.....	7 50	96.....	7 50
80.....	7 50	97.....	7 50
81.....	7 50	98.....	7 50
82.....	7 50	99.....	7 50
83.....	7 50	100.....	7 50

No fault has been found with the range cattle market lately. Those who have had cattle on sale have generally been well pleased. Cattle from the Indian reservations about which there has been so much talk have been coming with some freedom and they have been needed. The slowness of

the cattle in getting fat this season has kept buyers on the "ragged edge" a good deal. With 400 to 500 fewer Texas cattle per day than last year we are running short. That this shortage will be more than made up in the next fifty days is very probable, but it is liable to be made up at the expense of prices. Still it is not very likely that there will be any serious glut in September and October. Every year during those months we receive heavy shipments from all parts of the range country. If we receive any material increase over last year we shall have an enlarged demand to partially if not wholly meet it.

Concerning the president's 40 day order there has ceased to be as much excitement as there was a while ago. There seems to be only one thing to do, and that is for the cattlemen to vacate. And while cattlemen generally think the order hasty and arbitrary there seems to be a growing opinion that places will be found for the cattle. It is generally believed that if the cattlemen comply as nearly as possible with the order and are moving out as fast as they reasonably can at the expiration of the 40 days that all will be well. As the grass has been paid for several months in advance there will be considerable loss in that way to owners, but they can begin to move now as well as any time unless the president would give them time to mature all their bees.

It is undoubtedly better for the whole country that the grass should be converted into beef instead of smoke, but it is generally believed that the grass in the Territory will always be utilized. There will doubtless be a large invasion of white men who will want to marry squaws in order to get a legal foothold. A "squaw man" may have nothing to start with, but can handle unlimited capital of outside parties who could only operate through him. A. C. HALLIWELL

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LIVER

INVIGORATOR

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Attorneys at Law,

Texas Wool Grower.
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W. A. GARNER, - - - - - Manager.
P. H. HALE, - - - - - Secretary and Treasurer.
Subscription \$2.00 per Annum.

THERE is a good time to buy when everybody wishes to sell, but the best time to buy is on a rising market. The sheep market is low, but it is rising.

SINCE removal into our new building the JOURNAL has met many more friends and subscribers than customary. This was the purpose of our new arrangements.

A NUMBER of sheepraisers did not breed their ewes last fall and disposed of their flocks as muttons. It would be good to carefully cull the herds of all inferior sheep before the tupping season arrives.

WHEN the wool tariff of 1867 was established, the woolgrowers did guarantee to the country that the industry would increase until the United States would furnish all the wool required for home consumption. With the tariff changed the wool growers can only promise that the deficiency in the home supply shall increase, until by a scarcity of the product wool growing shall again be profitable.

Fraud in Wool.

It may be supposed that the fraudulent entry of wool under low rates of duty only affects the wool grower, whereas the manufacturers who are not in the ring are equally hurt. It strikes them much as the broom trade was when one broom peddler said to another: "How is it that you can undersell me, when I steal the material and make the brooms?" "Why," remarked the other "It's very easy to account for it, I steal the brooms." So it is with the manufacturers. It doesn't improve trade for one to have any advantage over another, and when the importer is not a manufacturer he generally divides the swag with a ready cash buyer. Unearthing the frauds will help wool values.

The Wool Trade.

The wool market shows no new feature, except that a decline generally expected about August 1st, did not take place. Sales keep up at about the prices ruling during the past two months, and the volume of sales is not decreasing. The general tone of the market is active.

As indicating a favorable prospect for the wool trade the following favorable report of the clothing and woolen goods market is taken from the Boston Advertiser.

The clothing trade is in good condition. Travelers have now started out West, and reports from there are good. The July trade was considerably larger than a year ago. Stocks of goods carried over a year ago were so small that the mills will have large orders, although manufacturers are inclined to move cautiously. A year ago such orders were small.

A great trade has already been done in spring worsteds. The entire product of one mill was practically sold in one day. We refer to the Riverside mills, whose orders were such that goods had to be apportioned out to those who had ordered in the different cities. We are informed that but for that New York would have taken all the goods they could make, to the exclusion of the rest of the country. An advance of about 5 per cent in the prices has been paid. Some other mill making choice worsteds have also sold their product ahead, which shows a great improvement over a year ago. The leading styles in demand are cork screws and wide diagonals, more particularly the latter. New casimere have not generally yet been shown and will not be much before the middle of the month. It is possible that more casimere will be woven, and more interest in chevrets is expected, but as yet this is not noticeable.

Clothing manufacturers report a good New England trade, and some lines of their fall goods have already been sold out.

In woolen goods the market remains the same as last reported. Some mills have still orders for dark goods to be filled, and this is particularly the case in soft wool dress goods. In fancy casimere and suitings the amount of new business is light and the largest activity is in making deliveries. This applies also to worsteds. In Kentucky jeans and doeskins there was a larger trade at first hands attracted by the prevailing low prices. The distribution of ladies' clothes has been most active, and many buyers have been in the New York market. In blankets and flannels there has been a steady distribution, and in hosiery and underwear a fair amount of new business has been secured.

WEEKLY CLIP.

Captain D. F. White, of Colorado City, furnished 83 head of muttons for the reunion.

Lately a shepherd was arrested in Wilbarger county for carrying a pistol. He should carry a gun. There is no law against carrying a mountain howitzer.

There being so many sheep presentable to local butchers it is difficult to obtain any reliable figures on mutton.

Later, however, a good demand is looked for, while at present all the city markets are overstocked.

Mr. J. P. King, one of Wilbarger's successful sheepmen and farmer, started Tuesday on a visit to his old home in Va. With his own labor he cultivated 50 acres of land this season. His yield per acre will be: corn, 40 bushels; oats, 50 bushels; millet, 2 tons.—Vernon Guard.

Maddox Bros. & Anderson, of Austin, had a well equipped sheep ranch in Menard county, well stocked and surrounded by the closest wire fence in the country. It was recently sold to the Rancho Paseto Land and Cattle Company for \$115,000. The transaction was recorded on the 5th instant.

Captain D. F. White came in from Colorado City, and went on to Hamilton county to start 3,000 sheep for the west. Captain White has in all 14,500 head of sheep on the range and has made several shipments of muttons this year. He says that with double deck transportation no business in Texas will beat sheep raising.

Mr. W. H. Reed, who is now with Wagoner Bros. & Co., of Chicago Union Stock Yards, takes great interest in the shipment of sheep, which is saying more than can be said of many a commission agent. Mr. Reed managed to get himself snubbed for asking the railroad for double deck transportation.

Messrs. Thos. W. Scollard, J. C. Crowder, Gruender & Trube and Mr. Slayden, of the Waco mills, Messrs. Wood & Holloway, of the Southern Produce Company, are reported as in Boston, Mass., on business. These gentlemen are largely interested in the Texas wool clip, and are probably in Boston with a view to make arrangements to cover their overdrafts. It is not likely there is any money due them.

J. K. Fagan, a retired sheepman from Bent county, will shortly make Trinidad his permanent residence. We like to welcome such men as Mr. Fagan, they add something substantial to our community. Mr. Fagan has been one of the most successful sheepmen and has accumulated such a competency that he is warranted in saying by to enjoy the income from it. Perhaps some of our fair readers will not be offended if we hint that Mr. F. is a bachelor.—Trinidad News.

Mr. Henry White, whose range is on the Corumpa, N. M., has just pocketed \$2,500 for his wool clip, 16,000 pounds. Henry started six years ago with 600 Mexican ewes; subsequently he purchased 300 more, and sold 400 large fat wethers, making one hundred more sold than bought since the original purchase. His herd now numbers 4,000 sheep and lambs of a grade so desirable that his wool found ready purchasers at over fifteen cents per pound; in fact, there was quite a scramble among the buyers as to who should get the clip. Not a bad showing. The above figures speak for themselves, and are solid facts.—Trinidad News.

THE SHEEP BUSINESS.

Wool Prospects Improving But Double Decks Necessary.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

There is undoubtedly a wool prospect opening up for the sheep raisers in Texas as elsewhere and elsewhere as in Texas. The road has been rough and rugged for many moons, but in the distance I see something approaching a road that looks to be more level, and lacking only one good feature to make the road compare better with the other rough roads in the country people have to travel over in search of the necessities, comforts and luxuries of life.

Our lot has not been a very pleasant one, but such who still remain in the sheep business of the grand array of three years since, have seen our friends drop out one by one until the industry has almost changed hands and has become a shadow of itself.

When I first purchased sheep I was not aware that there was a political question involved. I was unfortunate enough to find it out afterwards by selling my wool year after year at lower prices. I have learned more, that the policy of the general run of politicians as regards the sheep interest amounts to considerable less than a friendly feeling of indifference, or something worse, and while I support in every way the means taken to retain our tariff matter and if possible to restore it to the basis of 1867, I have a greater opinion of the lasting benefit to our business if we can obtain what you have often worked for in "double deck transportation for sheep."

I believe firmly that sheepraisers should make a decided and earnest effort once more to gain this necessity to our welfare, and that without it we may as well conclude to escape from a business that is handicapped beyond all possibility of certain remuneration by a railroad system which has done much to bring people here, and after bringing them has done as much or more to prevent our prosperity than any other influence.

I wish you would do something more to bring this "double deck" subject up again and if some plan of action can be outlined that requires a little money I will sell a few muttons to our local butcher for what they will bring, and contribute to the cause.

MUTTON SHEEP.

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You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc. mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Decline of man or woman, prematurely induced by excesses or bad practices, speedily and radically cured. Book (illustrated), 10 cents in stamps. Consultation free. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

FRAUDS IN THE WOOL TRADE.

Ex-Consul Packard's Charges Against a Philadelphia Firm—Honesty at a Discount—The Government Cheated by Means of False Invoices.

New York Herald.

Mr. S. B. Packard, ex-consul of the United States at Liverpool, who arrived in this city on Sunday, on the steamer Aurania, and is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, tells a queer story of the manner in which the government has been swindled out of thousands of dollars by certain well-known wool importers of Philadelphia within the past few years. That wool has been shamefully undervalued is an open secret in mercantile circles. A few days ago the Herald threw considerable light on the subject and aroused the ire of not a few Philadelphia carpet manufacturers. Now Mr. Packard comes forward, and by the aid of official and other documents shows how easy it is for unscrupulous merchants to systematically swindle the government and shield themselves from prosecution when a too zealous official attempts to get them punished for their crimes.

"It was in 1882," said Mr. Packard, seating himself before a pile of official papers which he consulted occasionally, "that my attention was drawn to the fact that wool was being imported from Scotland to Philadelphia at rates below those fixed by laws. Liverpool merchants constantly complained to me that wool was being undervalued at other ports, and that their business was being hampered in consequence. In July of that year 1,052 bales of unwashed white Scotch Highland wool, otherwise known as 'black-faced white unwashed wool,' were shipped by a Scotch wool broker to an importing firm in Philadelphia. The market value of this wool was 63d a pound. It was fraudulently invoiced, however, at 54d, 53d and 52d a pound. The value of the lot was \$3,305. Now the invoice showed that the actual market value of the wool and the shipping charges, which are very light; but instead of doing so, it put a low duty price on the goods and added fictitious charges, so that the total of the invoice might represent the proper value of the wool."

"WAYS THAT ARE DARK." "When the wool reached Philadelphia the appraiser, as is reported to Special Agent Hinds of that city, added 355 pounds to the invoice, which made the wool subject to high duty. Four days later, however, he withdrew that advance. On September 18 he fixed the duty at four cents a pound, which is a rate unknown to the law, and in November he returned the wool to low duty. So you see the importer got his wool at low duty in spite of all we could do. Instead of paying six cents a pound he only paid three, an immense difference, I can tell you, on a large stock of goods."

"Meanwhile, the collector at Philadelphia appointed a committee of three gentlemen to examine this wool and to decide as to the correctness of the invoice. Their decision was that the invoice was correct. But this committee had no legal standing, and its decision was of no value. The three gentlemen who composed it knew nothing about wool. The only committee recognized by law is that which makes a reappraisement." "Mr. Hinds, the special agent of the treasury at Philadelphia, made inquiries about the value of wool at Boston, and among several well-known firms, and was assured on all hands that it was undervalued. The appraiser and wool examiner at Boston said that the wool could not be worth less than seven pence a pound."

HOW THE TRICK IS DONE. "Let me go back a moment and tell you how this transaction was commenced. The Scotch wool broker sent a man to the Philadelphia importer for the purpose of getting an order from him. The importer said he would buy some wool if he could get it at three cents a pound, the highest duty at that time being six cents a pound. That wool was shipped on an invoice which showed a gross price of over twelve cents a pound, but a portion of this sum was set apart as commission and charges, and the price was thus reduced below twelve cents a pound. It was naturally claimed that these charges were fictitious, and really belonged to the value of the wool. When the Philadelphia appraiser fixed the duty at four cents a pound the collector refused to acquiesce and the appraiser finally placed the wool at low duty."

"Was no attempt made to prosecute the firm of importers?" "Oh, yes. District Attorney John K. Valentine, of Philadelphia, said that he was determined to prosecute them, but after a good deal of correspondence, in which H. B. James, chief of the customs division, took a prominent part, Assistant Secretary French directed that no proceedings should be taken."

"This large importing firm in Philadelphia, of which I speak, entered a good deal of its wool in New York. Besides this firm there were other importers who carried on the same game. The Philadelphia people, however, had the pull of the business. Their shippers would swear to anything."

FRAUDS OF LONG STANDING.

"Has the evil been checked in any way?"

"My dear sir, that Philadelphia firm has been getting wool for the past three years on its own terms. Even while the investigation was going on it was getting fresh invoices, and no one attempted to stop them. Ever since wool has been above six pence a pound these frauds have been

going on. And not in the case of wool only, but in the case of many other commodities. See what trickery there is with camel's hair! And with mohair. Why, the duty on mohair is ten cents a pound, yet it is often passed as common hair, which is free of duty, or as East India wool. Again, take the case of cashmere. A consignment of it was sent here in May, 1883, as East India carpet wool. The treasury department sent samples of it to Boston, and the Boston appraiser said that it ought to pay a duty of ten cents a pound. Special Agent Hinds and several others maintained that it was cashmere, yet in spite of these facts, the treasury department, on September 14, 1883, decided that it was carpet wool and need only pay five cents a pound."

"I tell you, there is fraud all around and the only way for the government to escape being cheated right and left is to have such men as Col. Tichnor at its back and to support them through thick and thin, no matter who may oppose them. One thing is certain, the Liverpool merchants are very much annoyed at the shipments of wool that have been made of late years from Leith, Glasgow and Edinburgh to this country. Their business is interrupted and they are placed at a disadvantage in the trade. Again, the honest importers in this country cannot possibly do a thriving business if they have to pay five cents a pound on wool and their neighbors only two and a half cents. The most important point, however, for the government to consider is the fact that it is annually losing large sums of money by this systematic undervaluation of goods and other commodities. I have calculated how much the government loses in this way every year, and I assure you it is a pretty large sum."

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

General Sheep and Wool Market. Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

UNION STOCK YARDS, ILL., August 8, 1885. The receipts of sheep the past week were 14,682 against 9,175 the week previous, and 11,372 during the corresponding week last year.

The general sheep market is rather quiet, but about steady. There is a good demand for fat sheep and lambs, and they are selling at very fair prices. Mr. Brennan, of Morrison, Wis., was at market with stock. He had 2 cars of lambs, numbering 209 head, on which the yardage charges were \$22.64, while a car of hogs, worth much more, only costs about one-fourth of that amount. He thinks this very unjust discrimination against the sheep. But few Texas sheep have gone to market lately. They have been selling about as follows:

Month	Received	Shipped	Price
July, 1885	30,000	9,435	1.50@1.75
July, 1884	42,000	5,047	1.50@1.50
July, 1883	32,500	9,055	2.50@3.00
July, 1882	31,250	7,616	2.00@2.50
July, 1881	26,007	9,439	1.75@1.50

Following is a statement of the receipts and shipments, and extreme range of prices for sheep in Chicago during July for five years past:

Month	Received	Shipped	Price
July, 1885	30,000	9,435	1.50@1.75
July, 1884	42,000	5,047	1.50@1.50
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July, 1882	31,250	7,616	2.00@2.50
July, 1881	26,007	9,439	1.75@1.50

A few days since some 152 pound muttons sold at \$4.25, and on the same day some 86 pound muttons sold at \$4.00. This is one of the every day illustrations that it is quality more than quantity that counts.

Some thin 67 and 70 pound Nebraska sheep sold at \$2.30@2.40 and some 96 and 98 pound muttons from that state sold at \$4.00.

The local wool market is lightly supplied and firm. The following are the quotations furnished by W. A. Allen & Co.

TEXAS.	Bright	Short or
12 mos.	Light	Dirty
Fine heavy to light	14-21	11-17
(Backs 10-12)	20-21	7-9
Medium	17-19	14-17
4 Blood	15-17	12-14
4 Bones	15-17	12-14
Kempy	15-17	12-14
Eachy and heavy 8 to 12c.		

NEW MEXICO. Choices Improved, Medium and Fine, 16-19 Partly

Coarse, 14-17

Kempy, Burry and Poor, 12-15

I am glad to see Mr. Stephen Powers, the veteran authority on matters pertaining to fleeces and fleeces, expounding the old theory that "wooly" mutton is caused by poor dressing, by the butcher allowing the carcass to come in contact with the wool. Mutton that has a woolly taste is from sheep that are very inferior, aged, unfed, ill-fed or otherwise unsuitable for the butcher. Wool coming in contact with mutton that is worthy the name has no bad effect upon it. A. C. H.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Wool Trade—Improvements in the Sheep Market—From \$1.85 to \$3.15 per hundred.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, August 10, 1885.

"We are getting on an average almost one hundred thousand pounds of wool per day, yet we call the offerings small and say that trade is hampered for want of a sufficient supply. We have plenty of buyers on hand, and they are willing to operate, but our sellers are not generally in favor of disposing of their stock, consequently business is somewhat slack. Of course some commission salesmen receive consignments which are ordered sold upon arrival. Well, this is done promptly, no matter if the wool is not of the best. Speculators at this and other points have laid in a fine supply and are awaiting larger advances. That they will get them is almost certain from the fact that values have

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POWDER
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already advanced, and the outlook for the immediate future is quite flattering to say the least. Choice wools of all descriptions are scarce. A couple of buyers from Philadelphia mills have returned to the market after an absence of several weeks. They found out that they have not been missed in the least. One New England concern has bought from two house's about 150,000 lbs Missouri and Illinois combing and clothing 100 blood grade. These also have been some good sized sales of fine brand and burry wools. In fact the demand for burry wools is quite large and far in excess of the supply. Rhode Island manufacturers are the principal buyers.

The sheep market has improved and prices have advanced from 40¢@50¢ per 100 lbs on fair to fancy muttons. Offerings were comparatively light at all points, and to this fact may be attributed the advance. Common and medium sheep dull throughout and no higher. If Texas flockmasters have no thick fat sheep they better hold back what they have got, as to ship to market, is only to invite loss. The experiment has been tried very often and always failed. But few Texas sheep were offered and were mostly of common and brought from \$1.50@2.75 per 100 lbs in extremes. Texas sheep may be quoted at from \$1.55@3.15 per 100 lbs in extremes; natives \$1.75@2.40@60 per lbs.

The wool market the past week was active to the extent of the supply. The demand was very large which could not be met. Prices firm. Texas—choice 12 months medium 20¢@20½, do 6 to 8 months 16¢@18¢, light bright 12 months fine 20¢@21¢, do 6 to 8 months 15¢@17¢; short and sandy Western 10¢@13¢, carpet stock 10¢@14¢; slightly sandy and burry 2¢@5¢ less, and hard burry at 3¢ for short to 12¢ for long. Dealers pay 10¢ for old and 10¢ for new sacks; tare, 3½ lbs.

RATTLER.

IMPORTANT CALL.

To the Wool Growers of the United States.

It is now apparent that a determined effort to revise the tariff laws of the United States will be made at the next session of congress. It is understood that the object of those who will make this effort is a large reduction of revenue, with an abandonment of the principle of protection, but with such incidental protection as can be given to those industries and pursuits that obtain the attention and favor of congress.

The theory that all raw material should be on the free list now urged by some who in disguise are for free trade, and the neglect to adequately protect producers of wool, which has attended all past economic legislation, affords reason for profound apprehension by those who represent this important agricultural pursuit.

In order to keep such persons informed as to matters affecting their interests, and to enable them hereafter to act harmoniously among themselves and unitedly with other industries that agree with their views, I desire to obtain the names and post-office address of each officer of all state and county wool growing associations, and also the names and post-office address of wool growers in each state, who desire information on this subject. The object being to distribute from time to time among such persons information calculated to keep wool growers informed as to the progress of all efforts affecting their interests. The aid of all officers of state and county associations, and all other friends of the cause, is respectfully and earnestly solicited in procuring the desired names. Letters conveying such names may be addressed to the undersigned, care of Edward Young, No. 119, Maryland Avenue, N. E. Washington, D. C. Yours truly, C. DELANO, President National Wool Growers Association.

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ALWAYS THE SAME. ALWAYS RELIABLE.

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