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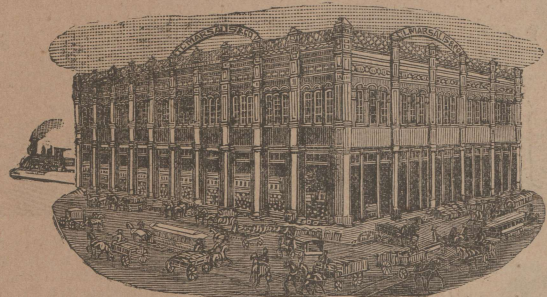
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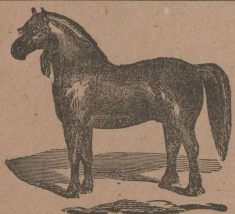
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COWS AND HORSES.

The Convention at St. Louis.

Second Annual Meeting of the
Cattle and Horse Growers' As-
sociation of the United States.

Special telegraphic report to the Journal.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 23.—The second annual convention of the National Cattle and Horse Growers' association met in the large music hall in the exposition building at noon to-day.

The convention was called to order by the president, Col. R. D. Hunter.

Large delegations are present from all the cattle raising states; those from Utah territory, Colorado and Texas being especially strong. Fully 600 delegates were on the floor. Mayor D. R. Francis delivered an address of welcome, in which he spoke of the wonderful growth of the cattle interests as instanced by the value of exports during the year ending 1, 1884, of cattle at \$18,000,000 and of beef products at \$28,000,000, and concluded by tendering the association

THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

Gen. J. H. Brislin, first vice-president responded fittingly to the welcome, and Gen. Curtis of New York, second vice-president, also responded upon behalf of the eastern wing of the association. Col. Hunter, president, delivered the annual address, in which he recommended the consideration of diseases of cattle, the improvement of breeds, transportation, and discrimination against shippers of live stock, the formation of an international government commission to consider the question of restrictions upon American beef in Europe, the necessity of substituting some mechanical appliance to designate cattle and thus do away with the hide-destroying brands, the formation of a special association of the horse growing association, the necessity of practical national legislation, through which alone existing local troubles can be settled, and finally the consolidation of the several national associations devoted to the

CATTLE INTEREST OF THE COUNTRY.

Prof. D. H. Moore of Colorado read an elaborate paper upon the cattle industry of the United States, highly descriptive and abounding with statistics of lands. Strong grounds were taken in favor of national quarantine laws, this point being warmly applauded. Touching the subject of illegal fencing of public lands, the speaker said this was as much condemned by the range men as it would be by Connecticut farmers. We only want what the law gives us, the right to occupy these lands until the settler comes, and now that we can come from our ranches in palace cars, it is plain that

THE DAYS OF RINGS

are numbered. As the Indian gave way to the pioneer, so must the cowboy go before the settler, and the rancher take the place of the ranger, until the 80,000,000 acres of land now roamed by cattle shall team with villages and model farms for the cultivation of refined cattle, cared for not by cowboys with revolvers but by cowboys with brains.

The chair was authorized to appoint a committee on credentials, and a recess was taken until 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention did not reconvene till 3:45, when the chair announced the following committee on resolutions:

General Curtis, New York.

B. B. Groom, Kentucky.

H. C. Hooker, Arizona.

Judge Taft, Ohio.

John N. Simpson, Texas.

Thomas F. Houston, Missouri.

John Stoller, Iowa.

William L. Ryerson, New Mexico.

H. M. Munday, Republic of Mexico.

Joseph Van Meter, Virginia.

James M. Ballentine, Idaho.

J. H. Jackson, Nevada.

A. C. Cleveland, Nevada.

(There was a little breeze occasioned by a motion to increase the committee to sixteen in order to give the Indian territory representation, General Pleasant Porter being suggested as a representative of that territory. This led to an effort to enlarge the committee to one from each state and territory, which was defeated, and then General Porter was added to the committee.)

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The executive committee of the association made a report of its efforts toward perfecting the national organization during the year, accompanying it with divers recommendations. The report states that since its organization, one year ago, the association has grown rapidly, the membership now, including nearly 1,000 persons, with 31 local associations, 41 state and territorial vice-presidents and 480 members of state and territorial executive committees, making a total of 1552 actively interested bona fide representatives, with a further representation of 45,000,000 cattle, 10,000,000 horses and 2,000,000,000 capital. The National Cattle and Horse Growers' association is recognized as the most powerful, wealthy, and influential organization of the kind

IN THE WORLD.

The report warmly recommends the establishment of the national bureau of animal industry in connection with the agricultural department and says that the bureau is right in some things and wrong in others cannot be denied, but, declining to take issue on either side, it begs to suggest that the province of this association lies in a moderate, conservative and united

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effort to cultivate proper recognition and encouragement of the things that are right in the policy of the bureau, and to correct as far as possible the wrong administration of its affairs. A united and immediate appeal to the national government is recommended for the enactment of such laws as will enable the cattlemen to prevent the introduction of disease, and quickly and efficiently to eradicate it should it develop. The report suggests an enlargement of the powers of the bureau of animal industry even to the point of empowering its agent to buy and destroy infected cattle and not confine its efforts to quarantine.

The committee on credentials reported 888 delegates entitled to seats, among whom are 41 local associations, each entitled to three votes.

The chair announced as the committee to meet with the rival national associations to endeavor to form a coalition: John L. Rount of Colorado, M. W. Dunham of Illinois, ex Senator Dorsey of New Mexico, John N. Simpson of Texas, and H. A. Mason of Nevada. To this committee R. D. Hunter, president of the association, was added. The convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock Tuesday.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 24.—The convention of the National Cattle and Horse Growers' association assembled again this morning and was called to order by ex-Gov. Rount of Colorado, who presides by the request of President Hunter, by the thinking of the big silver cow-bell on the president's desk.

A proposition to refer all resolutions to a committee on resolutions without debate was defeated.

Hon. Eliza B. Washburne spoke briefly about the Chicago Live Stock exchange, and its position relative to national legislation on the subject of contagious diseases. He suggested the appointment of a national committee to foster proper national legislation to protect the cattle industry in all its branches. He then gave way to Mr. Irus Coy, of Chicago, who had prepared an elaborate paper on the subject. Speaking for the exchange, Mr. Coy expressed decided opposition

TO THE ANIMAL INDUSTRY BILL

as now in operation as calculated to create a panic in the cattle industry instead of lasting benefits, inasmuch as the industry is practically at the mercy of the veterinarians who have given the sensational reports of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, when nothing more dangerous than lung fever as the result of over-driving is in sight. The speaker cited several instances of far-reaching and most disastrous panics created by the stupidity of the so-called government experts. He asserted that there has never been west of the Allegheny mountains a case of that form of pleuro pneumonia which ravages Europe and Australia. Has any one heard of a new case of pleuro pneumonia since congress adjourned? significantly asked the speaker. Mr. Coy

PROPOSED NO REMEDY

other than a recommendation for active measures such as the destruction, at government expense, of diseased cattle should any develop. He was particularly severe upon the sensational reports set on foot by interested veterinarians and discredited by the press, the result being the onerous restrictions upon the importation of American beef by foreign countries.

COL. S. P. CUNNINGHAM

of Texas read a paper on Texas, its importance as a cattle growing state and its relations with the North and West. The burden of the address was that without harmonious action of the owners of the maturing grounds of the North-west on all questions of quarantine and trail, Texas will be obliged to depend upon her own resources by using the Panhandle for maturing grounds and the further development of the refrigerator beef interest for direct export.

T. J. MCINNIS.

of the St. Louis Live Stock exchange read a paper entitled "The commission merchant and his relations to the live stock industry."

The committee on resolutions, whose report is expected to furnish topics for discussion by the convention, not being ready to report, the reading of Mr. McInnis's paper closed the session for to-day, and the convention adjourned till to-morrow.

THE THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 25.—The National Cattle and Horse Growers' association assembled this morning with General Brislin in the chair. The committee on resolutions submitted a report which is an elaboration of the report sent in these dispatches last night.

The first resolution was adopted without debate; but the second, about pleuro-pneumonia and the measures for its extirpation, provoked an animated and prolonged discussion, and it, as well as a resolution about Spanish fever, was laid over until to-morrow. In fact, the whole report went over. The convention then adjourned, and the delegates marched in a body to the Union depot, where they

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

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tion of government director of the Thoroughbred stud book of France, complimented the association upon its advancement and urged strongly that they make it imperative that no animals be permitted registry in the Percheron Stud Book of America not previously recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France.

the Societe Hippique Percheronne of France, full of kindly feeling and good wishes for the success of the American breeders, closing as follows: "Now the Societe Hippique Percheronne of France wishing to testify to its

sister society of America all the good will we bear toward it, and the reciprocal good feeling which should exist between these two societies, and in order to encourage and reward the efforts of the importers and breeders; re-

given us at our concours of last year, our society decides to offer the sum of five thousand francs to be awarded in prizes at your concours to be held in 1886. Allow me, Mr. President, to conclude with a hearty cheer for the

Mr. J. H. Sanders presented the society the books, plates and copyrights heretofore published in the interest of the association.

"We, the undersigned, breeders of Percheron horses, recognizing the importance of a trustworthy record that

shall be accepted as final authority in all questions of pedigree, and desiring to secure the co-operation and assistance of those who feel a genuine interest in having been organized, to be incorporated in due and legal form do

thereby used in forming an association for the preservation of such records, with a capital stock of five thousand dollars, in five hundred shares of ten dollars each, payable in such amounts and at such times as the executive committee may require, and no ad-

The constitution states the object of the association to be the collection, revision, preservation and publication of the history and pedigrees of pure

The following officers were elected to serve two years: President, Senator T. W. Palmer, Detroit, Mich.; Vice-President, Mr. Rufus B. Kellogg,

Green Bay, Wis.; Treasurer, J. F. Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.; Secretary, Col. S. D. Thompson, Wayne, Ill.; Directors, T. Slattery, Onarga, Ill., Hon. Geo. E. Case, St. Peter, Minn., Geo. W. Stubblefield, Bloom-

ington, Ill., M. W. Duhamel, Wayne,
Ill., T. Snider, German Mills, Ont.,
Dr. Ezra Stetson, Neponset, Ill., J. H.
Bowman, Waverly, Ia., Hon. M. E.
Post, Cheyenne, Wyo., Col. W. C.
Lemart, Bucyrus, O.

tion of Percherons under the auspices of the association in 1886, and that \$5,000 be offered in prizes; the exhibition to be held at such time and place as shall be deemed best for the interests of the association; and the secre-

After addresses by Senator Palmer,

J. Colman and others, the members repaired to the Ladies' Ordinary, where a sumptuous banquet was partaken of by about two hundred representative Percheron breeders.

the tempting menu, the following toasts were responded to: Welcome by the president, Senator T. W. Palmer; "The Department of Agriculture," Hon. Norman J. Colman; The Percheron Society of America," Hon.

B. Gruben; "The Illinois State Board of Agriculture," Hon. Jno. Landrigan; "Importers and Breeders of Percheron Horses," Mr. M. W. Dunham; "The Clydesdale, Shire and Suffolk Societies," Col. Chas. F. Mills; "The Societe Hippique Percheronne

of France," Col. S. D. Thompson; "The Live Stock Press," Hon. J. H. Sanders; "The Percheron Horse," Mr. Orange Judd; "The Facilities of Bills of Exchange," Importers necessarily," Mr. Lyman J. Gage; "The Agri-

Prominent men were present from all parts of the Union, representatives of nearly all the agricultural states

The utmost good feeling prevailed and the enthusiasm manifested by the large attendance, together with the avidity with which the stock was sub-

scribed, promises well for the future of this association.

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Without success, and at last our principal druggist, Mr. John P. Finlay (to whom I shall ever feel grateful), spoke to me about Cuticura, and I consented to give them a trial with the result that I am perfectly cured. There is now no sore about me. I think I can show the largest surface where my sufferings sprang from of any one in the state. The Cuticura Remedies are the best blood and skin cures manufactured. I refer to druggist John P. Finlay and Dr. D. C. Montgomery, both of this

place, and to Mr. Smith, of Lake Lee, Miss.
ALEXANDER BEACH,
GREENVILLE, MISS.
Mr. Beach used the Cuticura Remedies, at our request, with results as above stated.
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I have tried for eleven years to have my wife cured of a terrible skin disease. The Cuticura Remedies (Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally) have done in six weeks what I have tried for eleven years to have done. You shall have the particulars as soon as I can give them to you, and as we are so well known in this part of

will cure all who use them. CHAS. H. WHITE,
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It is brim full of valuable Household
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COLLINS BROS. DRUG CO.,
Not 425 N 21st St., St. Louis, Mo.

Feeding Cattle for Profit.
J. S. Burns, Clinton, Pa., in National Stock-
man.

In the consideration of the present
subject the first impression is likely to be
that it pertains to the ripening of
cattle for the butcher's block. But a
little reflection soon brings to light the
fact that "Feeding Cattle for Profit"
embraces more than this; and in or-
der to ascertain the true profits in the
case they must be considered from an
earlier date.

In order to have cattle feeding a
financial success, there are many
things to be taken into consideration,
and the feeder's judgment must be
brought into active service. We must
take into consideration our climate,
our facilities for marketing, the cost or
value of rough and sold feed, and en-
gineer accordingly. And in so doing
we find at once that no rule or system
of feeding can be laid down which will
be practicable with feeders or farmers
of all localities; for a system that
would be practicable and profitable for a
Western farmer would not be so for
his Eastern friends.

And so it is in selecting or raising
our feeding cattle. I care not how ex-
cellent a breed of cattle may be, it can-
not fill the requirements of every
place to the fullest extent. There are
localities where some one type of cattle
will be more profitable than another.
In the grand meadows of the Western
states, and the rich bottoms of the
great Eastern rivers, the Shorthorn
will perhaps supplant every other
breed for profitable feeding. There
are, however, many hill districts
where the pasture is not so luxuriant
where lighter and more active cattle
may be more profitable.

But without attempting to discuss
the adaptability of the different breeds
to different localities, I have no hesi-
tation in saying that the most impor-
tant element of profit and success in
cattle feeding is to have the right kind
of animal to feed. These are the
machines, as it were, by which the
raw materials are worked up, and
every person knows how much better
it is to have a perfect machine to work
with than a mere makeshift. There
are animals that are able to eat and
digest only enough to sustain life,
while they slowly grow to maturity in
about six years, and then they are of
very inferior value for beef. On the
other hand, there are those which can
be made when two and a half or three
years of age to reach a greater weight
and more valuable product than the
former. The feed consumed during
the short life of the best cattle is not
more than half that eaten by the poor
stock. The saving made, then, by
feeding the best, amounts to 50 per
cent. of hay and feed and three years
of time and labor. This is the plain
and simple reason why the improved
breeds of cattle are held to be more
valuable than the common stock or so-
called scrubs.

Early maturity is a chief point in
breeding animals for market, and the
chief thing to calculate for is to have
stock that will make the most weight
in the shortest time, and on the least
food. These animals need not neces-
sarily be thoroughbreds, for many
grades and crosses have proved more
valuable for feeders than thorough-
breds, and they are more nearly with-
in the reach of every farmer. For my
own part, could I have my choice,
based on my conclusion on past experi-
ence, I would choose a cross between
the Shorthorn and Devon for a profit-
able feeder. This cross gives them a
size and neatness that is hard to excel,
and they are susceptible of being fat-
tened at any age.

As to raising calves for feeding pur-
poses, I prefer a fall calf, as being more
profitable. The wintering is the ex-
pensive part of cattle feeding; and as
the calf must be fed on milk for four
or six months, it costs no more to
winter than summer a calf of this age,
and it can be brought through winter
in good condition, and when spring
comes we have a steer ready to go on
grass and grow right along; and by
the time he is a year old he is able to
go through winter and, comparatively,
take care of himself, and can be fat-
tened and sold at three years old with-
out much loss. I might say, while a
spring calf must be fed milk through
the summer season, and derive little
or no advantage from pasture, and he
has to go into winter just at the age
that he most needs warmth and pas-
ture, and we have one continuous
feeding for a year before he can take
care of himself.

Here the question may be raised
whether it is more profitable to raise
stockers or to sell the calves and buy
steers. Upon this question there is
some difference of opinion. I think it
depends on locality and circumstances,
to a certain extent. But my own
experience has been in favor of
raising all the calves, and if this
does not supply our wants for feeding,
then buy. My own raising generally
proves more satisfactory when we
want to fatten them. We try to have
them quiet and easily handled. A
docile, contented animal is always a
good feeder, as little of its feed is spent
in nervous excitement, or accompany-
ing restless action. And knowing
their breeding, I better know what to
expect of them. And, further, if a
man can make money raising and
selling stockers to be fattened by another,
at a profit, after they have passed
through perhaps two or three hands,
each having his profit, the figures
would surely be in favor of the man
who would raise his own stockers,
when his profits would include those
of the breeder, feeder and middleman.
And, besides all this, we find the
farmers who, as nearly as possible,
have everything within themselves
are the men who make the money.

If the farm raising is not sufficient

to supply the feeding capacity, and
buying is resorted to, as intimated
above, I would strongly recommend
buying the best that can be had. A
cent a pound is a small consideration
between a smooth, square steer and a
narrow, flat-ribbed one. The good
one will make twice the gain while
fattening, and you are always sure of
your cent or more per pound difference
when ready for market.

The farmer who raises his own stock-
ers will have his yearlings to look af-
ter. And the aim should be to have
them in good condition before cold
weather, remembering that an animal
beginning the winter well is as good
as half through it already. During
my first experience in keeping cattle
I fed out all our straw first, and by the
time it was consumed, together with a
considerable amount of grain, the feed-
ing was reduced in flesh, and the feed-
ing of hay never seemed to replace it.
So I abandoned that plan. Latterly I
feed hay in the stables from the be-
ginning of winter, turning them to
the straw during the day, and it is
wonderful the relish they have for the
straw, after being fed all the hay they
will eat, and again their relish for the
hay after being to the straw. I find
that in this way I can keep them bet-
ter without grain than I could on
straw alone with grain. I do not ad-
vocate keeping young cattle entirely
without grain, yet hay can be raised
much cheaper than grain, and with
less impoverishment to a farm. So I
prefer to feed an abundance of hay,
and feed grain in proportion to the se-
verity of the winter and the amount
of cold the cattle are exposed to.

This leads us to the consideration of
stabling. The great secret in winter-
ing cattle cheaply is having proper
stabling and a proper quality of hay.
It is a well known fact that warm
weather and an abundance of grass
will make cattle grow faster than any-
thing else; and when they are deprived
of these it falls upon us to provide the
best substitute we can, and the nearer
we approach the real the greater our
profits will be. For warm weather we
must substitute a warm stable. Not a
close, damp, ill-ventilated one, but
one that can be closed and made com-
fortable against a blizzard, and made
more open on milder days. If cattle
are not kept too warm in mild weather
they will be better prepared to
stand a cold snap. They should never
be left out all day in a storm, when
accustomed to a warm stable. They
should have exercise, but I would rat-
her deprive them of this for a day than
expose them to a storm. For grass we
substitute hay. Other substitutes
might be mentioned, but with most
farmers this seems to be the most prac-
ticable, and if we would have a good
substitute we must not allow it to be-
come ripe or bleach the life out of it
while curing. It should be cut when
the stem, head and blades have all the
strength and vigor of grass. When I
have this kind of hay I never find the
need of roots to regulate the digestion,
yet I do not depreciate their value for
feeding.

The manner of wintering cattle in-
tended for the next season's market
depends on the time we intend to mar-
ket. And now the question arises,
Which is the best season of the year to
market? Upon this there is difference
of opinion. Many think June or even
the earlier part of the season the best,
as prices rule higher than in the fall.
But to close observers it will be man-
ifest that the greatest difference in
prices is in the slippery, half-fat stock,
while choice stock rules nearly as high
in the fall as in the spring. Cattle
never weigh, to their appearance, as
well during the early part of the season
as they do in the fall, and after
having wintered them we like to have
the benefit of the pasture season.
However, each has some advantages
and disadvantages. It often suits farm-
ers better to sell part of their cattle
early in the season, and keep part of
them until fall. When intended for
early market, they should come into
winter quarters in good condition, and
the feeding should begin. It should
be moderate at first, say a gallon of
chopped feed per head, with all the
good hay they will eat, and during the
day they should occupy a yard by
themselves, or in fact should have sta-
bling and yardage as nearly isolated
from other cattle as possible. It is fol-
ly for anyone to attempt to lay down a
rule by which we can be governed
concerning the amount of grain to feed
from time to time. In all my experi-
ence in feeding I never yet have
found two seasons in which it would
be practicable to feed the same amount.
The feeder's judgment must be depend-
ent on, and the grain ration in-
creased enough to keep them steadily
growing and improving until pasture
comes. Then don't be in too great a
hurry to turn out. It is better to let
the grass have a good start and harden
some. Then a dry day should be
chosen for turning out. It is a good
plan to bring them in for two or three
evenings and feed them hay at night.
They will eat more of it than one
might suppose. Care must now be
taken in order to not over-feed with
grain until they become accustomed to
the grass; then they should be fed very
liberally, and be forced right along un-
til they are ready for market.

When intended for the fall market it
will be necessary to pursue a different
course. During my early experience
in cattle feeding I thought it necessary
to feed all summer to have them ready
for market. When the time would ar-
rive when the pasture becomes more
dry I found they spent too much of
their time at the troughs, depending
more on the grain than on the pas-
ture. This led me to abandon this
plan of feeding, and adopt the three
months' or one hundred days' system.
They may be wintered much the same

as yearlings, except they should have
rather more grain until spring, when
they may be turned to pasture, with
nothing except regular salting. And
by September 1st we find them round
and plump, and to the inexperienced
they will appear to be fat; but when
we come to handle or weigh we find
they are soft, but are in splendid shape
to begin feeding. We mention Sep-
tember 1st because 3 months from this
brings December 1st, and the last of
November or first of December is a
good time to sell, as this is about the
beginning of cold weather, and pasture
time is over, and we have had advan-
tage of all the pleasant, cool weather,
the time that cattle fatten the best.
The feeding should be quite moderate
at first, and if a steer refuses to eat
sprinkle his feed with salt or bran, or
anything that will tempt his appetite,
and when it is found that every one
will eat, increase the feed steadily un-
til about October 1st, when new corn
can be had. Here I would note that
in my experience, I have never found
anything to equal new corn for fatten-
ing cattle, and they will eat it in pre-
ference to anything else. It should be
broken or cut in small pieces, to enable
them to chew it easily. With the
corn increase the rations gradually,
and as rapidly as possible, and when
ever corn can be cribbed after being
well sorted, they should be fed of the
refuse corn twice a day all they will
eat up clean. There is no danger of
foundering a steer if his feed has been
increased gradually. During this time
the feeder's vigilance is in demand,
seeing that every steer is receiving his
share of feed. It is a good plan to give
a feed of some different kind every few
days, which will sharpen their appe-
tite. If preferred they may be fed
each alternate feed with chopped feed
but I prefer plenty of corn, and if a
few pigs are turned with them once a
day there will be no loss from feeding
whole corn.

I think this is the only time that
forcing is justifiable. When you want
to fatten an animal the cheapest way
is by forcing, but if it is commenced at
any time it cannot be abandoned with-
out being accompanied with more or
less loss, and it is not practicable for
farmers to be continually forcing their
stock. This system of forcing should
continue until the animal is fat, and
when ever fat sell. Moderately fat ani-
mals are the most profitable to feed.
Excessively fat ones will be fed at a
loss.

Another thing that I should insist
on is regularity. Regular attention to
all live stock is very important, and
especially to fattening ones. With
regularity nothing is forgotten, and
nothing is done twice over. Have
regular hours of feeding. They will
soon learn when to expect you, and if
not disappointed it will prevent rest-
lessness. These things may seem trif-
ling in themselves, but they are con-
ducive to their comfort, and to see
stock comfortable and contented is not
only a comfort to the farmer, but is
money in his pocket.

Salt should be given regularly to all
cattle. Some recommend keeping it
where they can get it themselves. To
this plan I object, as in so doing young
stock is more liable to be neglected.
No farmer should allow a week to pass
without seeing his stock once or twice.
Monday and Thursday of each week
are good times to salt. I use equal
parts of salt and bran, and prefer this
to pure salt.

Every farmer should have good
scales, and be prepared to weigh his
stock from time to time, and thus be
enabled to determine whether they are
making proper improvement. If not,
find the cause, and if it is in the feed
or care, rectify it. If it is the fault of
the cattle, or of one steer, he had bet-
ter be disposed of at once. A farmer
cannot afford to care for stock that is
giving no returns. And this is the
only intelligent way to determine this.
Besides, in this way, the farmer can
tell just how much each pound of beef
cost him.

Much more might be said in connec-
tion with the above, but there are so
many ideas that could be advanced on
this very important subject that I find
it a difficult matter for an ordinary
scrub farmer to incorporate them in
the space allotted for the worthy Stock-
man.

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ing from nervous debility or kindred
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Dr. Tobin having suffered for years with Liver disease, and after trying every known remedy without success, has succeeded in preparing this remedy—and by its use alone, restoring his health—now offers it to the public for the cure of all Liver troubles, and sells it under a guarantee that after taking three or four doses of the medicine and satisfaction is not given, you can have your money refunded by returning the bottle and wrapper. Hepatozone has since its introduction, proved one of the most valuable medicines discovered. Its merits and success has been as gratifying to the proprietor as its effects have proved beneficial to those who have used it. Monthly testimonials are received, speaking in the highest terms of its efficacy in its action on diseases for which it is recommended. There is no doubt of the value of Hepatozone. It is efficacious, mild and thorough in its action, and there is no danger of medicine which can equal it as a regulator of the liver and corrector of the bowels. We append a few well attested testimonials of its value from persons well known in Texas.

From Dr. J. L. Hansford, a regular graduate of medicine of twenty years' standing:
Brewer, Texas, July 15, '82

Messrs. J. J. & W. H. Tobin:
Gentlemen—I have suffered for years from torpid liver and indigestion, and constipation of the bowels, and have tried many remedies, but your Hepatozone has given me more relief than any remedy I have ever used. Respectfully,
J. L. HANSFORD.

From the Rev. Dr. Poindeexter:
Austin, Texas, July 15, '82.

Messrs. J. J. & W. H. Tobin:
I cheerfully bear testimony to the value of your Hepatozone. I have suffered for years with torpid liver and consequent biliousness. Irregular appetite, etc., and have experienced more speedy and permanent relief from your medicine than all other remedies. The medicine is not distasteful, and is unattended with pain in its operations.
J. W. POINDESTER.

From Z. T. Fulmore, County Judge:
Austin, Texas, June 20, '82.

Dr. W. H. Tobin:
I have tried your Hepatozone as a sort of a last resort to prevent the frequently recurring headache to which I have been subjected for eight or ten years, and unhesitatingly pronounce it more beneficial than any medicine I have ever tried. Its results upon my system are all and even more than is claimed for it. Yours, etc.,
Z. T. FULMORE.

From Hon. J. B. McFarland, Judge of the Thirty-second District:
June 9, 1884.

Messrs. J. J. & W. H. Tobin:
Gentlemen—I have used your Hepatozone for some time and find it one of the best medicines for indigestion and liver complaint.
J. B. MCFARLAND.

From Hon. D. P. Marr, Judge of the Thirty-sixth District:
PEARSBALL, TEX., March 1, '84.

Messrs. W. H. & J. J. Tobin:
Gentlemen—I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the happy effect of Hepatozone as a Liver Regulator. I believe it to be the best known remedy for disordered or deranged liver, and know of no other remedy so effective in Dyspepsia, Constipation, Nausea, Dizziness, and particularly Diarrhoea. To those of sedentary habits, I am convinced a short trial will prove it to be indispensable. No professional man should be without it. It exerts in the mildness yet thoroughness of its action upon the system, giving immediate relief, and its action is not attended with griping pains or disturbance of rest. Respectfully,
D. P. MARR.

DEAP AND DUMB ASYLUM,
AUSTIN, TEX., May 8, '82.

Drs. J. J. & W. H. Tobin:
Dear Sirs—Your Hepatozone has had a rather extended trial in this institution, among officers and pupils; it has proven a safe and certain remedy in affections of the liver. It is also a valuable and cheap aperient. It removes constipation of the bowels, relieves indigestion, and can be taken at any time without any bad effect. I cheerfully recommend its use in all cases involving derangement of the functions of the liver, and in many cases where the stomach and bowels are involved. Truly Yours,
JOHN FORD, Supt.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,
AUSTIN, TEX., May 10, '83.

Dr. Tobin:
Your Hepatozone as a gentle purgative has no equal. It moves the bowels without making the patient feel sick, weak or languid. It is often the case that we feel a little bilious, have some headache, perhaps, and are feeling unwell generally, and only need an easy purgative to relieve us; your Hepatozone is the medicine for that condition. I relieved a case of dyspepsia with it in a very short time. We use it largely in this institution.
FRANK RAINY, Supt. Institution.

From our prominent bankers:
AUSTIN, TEXAS, April 9, 1883.

Drs. J. J. & W. H. Tobin:
I have thoroughly tested the merits of your Hepatozone as a remedy for any liver trouble, dyspepsia or constipation. It is indeed a wonderful medicine and the best remedy for these troubles that has ever been given. I could not do without it. Respectfully,
FRANK HAMILTON.

AUSTIN, TEX., March 23, 1883.

Gentlemen—Your Liver medicine has been thoroughly tried on myself and family during the last year, and it has proved itself to be all and even more than you claim for it. It is beyond all doubt the most valuable medicine now known for any liver trouble, dyspepsia or constipation of the bowels. We use nothing else. Respectfully,
JAS. R. JOHNSON.

Letter from Hon. A. W. Houston, President pro tem. of the Senate:
SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Jan. 1, 1883.

Drs. J. J. & W. H. Tobin:
Gentlemen—Your Hepatozone has been used in my family for over a year, and I unhesitatingly say it is the best remedy I have ever used for my liver trouble or constipation of the bowels. I would not be without it.
A. W. HOUSTON.

DR. J. J. TOBIN, Proprietor.

700 Congress Ave., Austin, Tex.

AN OLD GUN'S STORY.

(CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.)

to get a new governor who had new plans, which were regularly succeeded by a new governor and still newer plans. But with all the change our people rapidly increased in number; they were prosperous and fairly happy.

"It was not until quite early in the present century that I saw the first United States man. Of course we had heard of that race and I had been in a number of secret meetings when plans were discussed for the repulsion of the men from the North if they came upon us. Already very serious rumors had reached us to the effect that a certain Banditti had come into existence between here and New Orleans; that they were depredating on the traders who drew their supplies from New Orleans; that the United States army was marching on to protect the trade of our merchants of New Orleans and that our country would certainly be invaded. How well I can now remember that day in San Antonio! How from door to door the news spread; how the men of the city ran here and there and waited for whatever the governor should order to be done. Every hour we expected to see away over the hills three miles away, needed reinforcements come."

"Is that the time," asked the Journal man, "which Stephen Gould speaks of in his history? Let me read it to you?"

"The Spanish army consisted of fifteen hundred regulars and one thousand volunteers, and they lay in ambush on the Rosalia creek, nine miles from San Antonio. The American army consisted of eight hundred Americans under Colonel Kemper, one hundred and eighty Mexicans under Colonel Marzabaca, and three hundred and twenty-five Indians. The American or Republican army, anticipating an attack, marched in order of battle, and the rifleman discovering the ambush of the enemy, fired upon them, when they immediately showed themselves on the crest of the hill about 400 feet above the Republicans. The battle was at once commenced, but on the first fire of the enemy the Indians, with the exception of twenty-five, broke and ran. The Republicans having formed, were ordered to advance to the charge with thirty steps of the enemy before firing. The command was obeyed in silence and with such order and coolness that the enemy were alarmed and did not even wait for their charge, but broke and fled in the direction of San Antonio. They were pursued by 1,000 of them killed, the Indians even murdering many after they had surrendered. The Spanish commander, previous to leaving San Antonio, had pledged his sword and his head that he would either kill or capture the whole of the Republican army, and when he saw his own troops flying, rushed into the American lines, sword in hand, and while the act of raising his sword to strike down Colonel Kemper, he was shot by William Owens, a private in Captain Joseph Taylor's company. In this way he fulfilled his pledge."

"Yes, yes!" said the gun, gleefully; "I was there and that's all true. Those Americans treated our masters well; only the officers of the Royalist army were imprisoned."

"This," continued the gun, nodding to Uncle John Wilson, "you will remember occurred in 1812. The Americans were now in full possession of San Antonio but it was known that the Mexican commander Arredondo with an army of 4,000 had taken possession on the Medina, west of the city twelve miles. I think it was on the 13th of August, 1813 that the Americans decided to go out under General Toledo and meet Arredondo's army. There were 300 Americans and 600 Mexicans with them; the unequal battle was fought and no one of the American side withstood the ambuscade laid for them by Arredondo who two days later entered San Antonio in triumph. Then did we have blood! How we gins revelled in the destruction! How glinted and gleamed in the sunlight as we were carried about in the blood stained streets!"

"Tumult and strife held sway everywhere and especially in Mexico. Many Americans had acquired homes near San Antonio and were prosperous; but they managed somehow to keep up an endless strife—they were so 'progressive' as it was called."

"Hold on, old gun," interrupted the Journal man; "your memory is failing you, or old prejudices are getting the best of you. Listen now to history: "A large number of Americans had become residents and property holders of San Antonio, or were engaged in agricultural pursuits near the city, among them, arriving in 1830, the famous Colonel James Bowie and his brother, Rezinle P. Bowie. Although the constitution of 1824 guaranteed to American colonists full and equal rights with other citizens, Mexico being in almost a constant state of revolution, this provision was not enforced, and finally the order was given for the confiscation of the estates of Americans. This was notice to those sturdy patriots, who had struggled so long and so hard to make themselves a home in Texas, that they must take up arms in defense of their rights, or be driven from the country, and they began at once preparation for the long and bitter struggle that did not end until the independence of the Republic of Texas was established. General Stephen F. Austin, son of Moses Austin, a native of Connecticut, was placed in command of the colonists, who now determined that their only safety lay in the capture of San Antonio, the ancient capital of Texas, and the headquarters of their enemy, and moved his little army towards our city and camped at the Mission San Francisco de la Espada, a few miles south of the city. His force numbered 600 men; that of the enemy, 1000. Austin's flag of truce was refused by the Mexican General, who was a brother-in-law to Santa Anna, and peaceful interchange became impracticable. Several skirmishes occurred during the three months the city was invested, and so many of the Texas troops were leaving for their homes that Colonel Burleson, who had succeeded General Austin—the latter having been appointed a commissioner to visit the United States in quest of aid—determined to carry the place by assault. "With this view," says Mr. Gould, "the army was paraded, and after a stirring address from Colonel W. H. Jack, a call was made for volunteers, including the New Orleans Greys, advanced to the front, and their ranks were enrolled. It was decided to make the attack in three divisions

at dawn the next morning, December 3. But during the night, the scouts reported a man had been seen passing from the camp to the town, and this caused the troops to suspect that the enemy was apprised of their plans. Many now deserted from the project, and threatened to leave unless it was abandoned. Under the circumstances General Burleson countermanded the order for the assault, and thought of falling back on the old fort. On the same evening, three citizens, Messrs. Maverick, Holmes and Smith, who had been held in duress in the town, were released by General Oso, and arrived in camp. The minute and encouraging information they gave relative to the garrison, their defence and police, changed the feelings of the Texans, and on the next day Colonel Benjamin R. Milam, an intrepid son of the dark and bloody land, suggested to General Burleson to take advantage of the enthusiasm caused by these representations and storm the city without delay. General Burleson cheerfully assented, and Colonel Milam, standing in front of General Burleson's quarters, gave a loud hurrah, and attracting the troops about him, announced that Old Ben Milam was going into San Antonio, and called for volunteers to accompany him. With a shout the soldiers rallied to him, and four hundred formed in line and were enrolled, the remainder agreeing to remain as a reserve corps and give him all the assistance in their power. Colonel Milam was chosen to lead the assault, and at two o'clock the next morning three hundred brave spirits assembled at the old mill."

"Oh, yes," said the gun, "I did hear those things, and I well know that the Americans got in. I was in the skirmish myself. I was over near the Cathedral on Main Plaza and saw that gallant Colonel Milam fall as he was shot while passing into the Vera-mendi house. I suppose from what I heard that General Santa Anna was defeated at the street and the valor of those Americans, for it certainly led him in a short while to move upon San Antonio and on the 22, February 1835 he appeared with his troops overlooking the Alamo. It was the next day active hostilities began. Right over there at San Fernando Cathedral did Santa Anna station himself and sent to the Texans a summons to surrender. He was answered by a cannon shot from the Alamo. Oh, how I remember old Santa Anna's anger! He determined to punish those Texans, and he did, he did!"

It was apparent that the old flint lock felt proud of his old general's barbarous achievements; but a true Castilian it was not surprising. "You must know by heart," resumed the old gun, "the story of the Alamo. How for nearly ten days our Mexican forces were so successfully looked up in the hands of Texans who were in the Alamo. But the Alamo fell and even among our own Mexican ranks I heard great praise bestowed upon those daring martyrs of the Alamo. The scenes were horrible; even as a flint lock I shuddered for a time at the atrocities of Santa Anna's army. I was myself somewhat scratched up in the fight and I have existed long enough to hope now that none of the shot I forced into the Alamo did harm. Not again was I ever used, but laid aside to rust and rest after my long service. I heard soon after the battle of the Alamo that a Texas general named Houston routed Santa Anna and now after these many years I awake to find that the Americans are indeed in possession of Texas."

It had been quite an exertion for the old gun to have told so long a story and the old flintlock seemed inclined to drop dreaming of the long past and learn something of the present.

"Tell me," asked old flint lock, how many people do now live in San Antonio. The Journal man told him there were nearly 30,000 inhabitants in San Antonio and that there is not in all Texas such another city or in the entire country one to compare with it in its unique beauty and historic surroundings.

"And the Alamo, is that gone," with a sad air asked the gun. He was told that the old Alamo stands and is daily visited by many who think of the deeds of the heroes of Texas and that the place is now kept tidy and in good shape. The gun was told that we have running into San Antonio three railroads. He knew nothing of a railroad, had never seen one. He was told that on every side elegant and handsome buildings of all kinds now adorn San Antonio; that her citizens are steadily awaking to the truth that they have a city, a city capable of becoming in a commercial sense the greatest in Texas, as it is in population the largest of the country.

Of course it was but fair to relate to the old gun all the stirring events and grand progress of the Alamo City during the past few years; of the many who came to this salubrious climate, possibly to die with disease brought with them, but who so fully recovered as to cheer death for very many years. The old flint lock seemed tired and quite feeble, but again aroused to action when he heard of the great live stock center in San Antonio; how the cattlemen from every section so largely flock to this pleasant and profitable city and here meet with such other citizens. Mexico being in almost a constant state of revolution, this provision was not enforced, and finally the order was given for the confiscation of the estates of Americans. This was notice to those sturdy patriots, who had struggled so long and so hard to make themselves a home in Texas, that they must take up arms in defense of their rights, or be driven from the country, and they began at once preparation for the long and bitter struggle that did not end until the independence of the Republic of Texas was established. General Stephen F. Austin, son of Moses Austin, a native of Connecticut, was placed in command of the colonists, who now determined that their only safety lay in the capture of San Antonio, the ancient capital of Texas, and the headquarters of their enemy, and moved his little army towards our city and camped at the Mission San Francisco de la Espada, a few miles south of the city. His force numbered 600 men; that of the enemy, 1000. Austin's flag of truce was refused by the Mexican General, who was a brother-in-law to Santa Anna, and peaceful interchange became impracticable. Several skirmishes occurred during the three months the city was invested, and so many of the Texas troops were leaving for their homes that Colonel Burleson, who had succeeded General Austin—the latter having been appointed a commissioner to visit the United States in quest of aid—determined to carry the place by assault. "With this view," says Mr. Gould, "the army was paraded, and after a stirring address from Colonel W. H. Jack, a call was made for volunteers, including the New Orleans Greys, advanced to the front, and their ranks were enrolled. It was decided to make the attack in three divisions

What nullities to the chronic invalid. Are nullities to the rewards of ambition, the accumulation of fortune or the fruition of domestic happiness? The zest of life is gone, its aims are dead, its pleasures are a mockery, its irretrievable—if his malady is not of the deep seated organic sort which bids hope of cure. For many of the ill to which flesh is heir, formerly supposed to be incurable, Foster's Stomach Bitter is a sovereign remedy. Among them are dyspepsia, chronic constipation, rheumatism, debility and nervousness. These are remediable with the grand restorative, which does the work so long, striking the root of the evil in the removal of which it is adapted. By insuring activity and purity of the circulation, inducing a healthy flow of the bile, and promoting a regular habit of the body, it fortifies the system against malaria. It is also useful as a diuretic.

The Grand Aims of Life

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Nab Pallam bought about 8,000 head of cattle this year, and the money that changed hands was somewhere in the neighborhood of \$12,000. —[San Angelo Standard.

The Crescent Restaurant

Gives a first-class meal for thirty-five cents. Main street, between First and Second streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

Use Silver Leaf Baking Powder.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
If you want a box of the best tooth powder in the market, also a photograph of the new Texas Capital, send postal note for \$1.00 to Dr. C. B. Stoddard, Dentist, Austin, Texas.

RHOADS FISHER,
Land and General Agent,
816 CONGRESS AV.,
Austin, Texas.

Has for sale valuable lands in Deafolo, Haskell, Cottle, Taylor, Jones and Callahan counties, also valuable ranch in Concho county, also land and stock, and several veteran balance certificates for sale.

TEXAS.
ALABAMA AND TEXAS CATTLE CO.

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CHAMPION CATTLE COMPANY.

G. M. CASEY, President; H. W. SALMON, Secretary and Treasurer; THOMAS ADAMS, Manager, Colorado, Texas.

Ranch on Champion creek, Mitchell county. Some cattle and horses have other old brands on them. Please don't stray these cattle.

DICKEY CATTLE COMPANY.

All increase branded above, on left side. Other cattle brands, L.L. on right side of hip.

Ranch on North Canadian river, Indian Territory. Ranch postoffice, Cantonment, Indian Territory. Home office, Room 17 2d State street, Chicago, Ill.

ESPELDA LAND AND CATTLE CO. (Limited).

A. M. BRITTON, Managing Director; S. W. LAMAR, Manager, Fort Worth, Texas; C. L. GROSS, Superintendent, Dockum's, Dickens county, Texas.

Ranch in Dickens county, Texas, near Garza county line.

This brand kept up. Also cattle in the following brands:

COE, GED, ROP, ROP, MAP, HX, L-D, LAD, 79, 72, DHL, 747, OEN, E, 7.

TEXAS.

ALABAMA AND TEXAS CATTLE CO.

Has for sale valuable lands in Deafolo, Haskell, Cottle, Taylor, Jones and Callahan counties, also valuable ranch in Concho county, also land and stock, and several veteran balance certificates for sale.

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GLIDDEN & SANBORN.

Postoffice, Houston, Texas. Range, south of Canadian River, in Potter and Randall counties. W. L. Sanborn, foreman. Range postoffice, Tascosa, Oldham county.

J. J. HITTSON.

Postoffice Weatherford, Texas. Range on Double Mountain Fork, in Howard and Fisher counties. Ranch manager, James Smith, Postoffice Sweetwater, Nolan county.

This brand kept up. Branded on each side.

Postoffice, El Paso, Texas. Range, Antelope Springs, Presidio county. Horse brand same on left shoulder.

Four hundred head branded as above on right side. Also cattle 1 left hip; ear marks of branded 1 side 1 calves, underslope left. Horse brand same as cut on left hip, and some have brand on left shoulder.

N. B. JOHNSON.

Postoffice, Rochelle, Michigan. Range, 10 miles east of Brady City, on Brady Creek, Garza county. Horses branded as on left shoulder and right thigh.

JIM C. JONES.

Postoffice, West Las Animas, Colorado. Horse OU left thigh.

Also breeder of Hamiltonian and thoroughbred horses. Call on or address J. C. JONES, West Las Animas, Col.

KENTUCKY CATTLE RAISING COMPANY.

HENRY J. TILFORD, President, Louisville, Kentucky.

CLAUDE M. TILFORD, Agent and General Manager, Postoffice, Colorado, Texas.

BUCK ALEX. RANCH, Manager, Range—Mount Blanco, Crosby county, Texas. Cattle also in following brands and various marks.

KEYSTONE LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

Postoffice, Pearland, Frio Co., Texas.

increase since July 1, 1884, branded on both hips. Stock in various marks and brands, and established brand on all of them. Horse brand same on left hip.

\$250 Reward.

Will be paid for the conviction of any parties illegally handling any of the stock of this company.

C. J. HUTCHINSON, Manager.

LIBERTY CATTLE COMPANY.

W. O. BISHOP, President; J. S. COLEMAN, Secretary and Treasurer, Fort Worth, Texas.</

SAN ANTONIO.

BRANCH OFFICE,
TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL,
308 MAIN STREET, NEXT TO CENTRAL HOTEL,
LOUIS KELLIS, MANAGER.
San Antonio, Nov. 27, 1883.

AN OLD GUN'S STORY.

The Flint Lock's Talk to the Journal Man.

The STOCK JOURNAL man had been regaled by Uncle John Wilson for two hours with stories of Indian fights, of the slaying of "bar's" and hair breadth escapes of the long ago in Texas. Uncle John came here when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. He has lain 'em out many a time, "those pesky rascals," the Indians and no one has yet exhausted; Uncle John's fund of anecdotes.

We had been listening some time, the JOURNAL man and the old flint-lock gun which had been so quiet these long years past. It was a very Rip Van Winkle of a gun. Some how it had drifted into possession of the JOURNAL's branch office and had more than once been mistaken for the noble Crockett's old weapon. As an inspirer, Uncle John had been fondling the old piece and clicking its old looks; the JOURNAL man had grown drowsy and was fast dropping back into oblivion when the old flint-lock lustily cried out:

"Say! Do you know that I'm loaded? Oh, no; there's no powder or ball in me; my fire-pans all worn out and my flint has lost its fire; but I'm loaded and am bound to go off. If you can keep that young man, (Uncle John, he meant) quiet I can tell you some things, too." And the wrinkled old gun seemed to clear its muzzle for a good long talk and we settled easily back to hear its story. We had noticed that the rusty old fellow was branded on the barrel, seventeen hundred and twenty something, in quaint old figures. It was clear that this old gun could, if he would, tell some wonderful things of the long ago. With a few creaks of his shattered breech and jerks of his rheumatic barrel he began his yarn.

"Say! I've seen sights in my time, young fellows. I'm too old now to remember just when I was made; they put the mark on me,—you'll find it somewhere, most of it was considerably rubbed off by the flying bullets at the Alamo fight. But I'm well on in years and was here with the first of 'em. I am Spanish, gentlemen, pure Castilian!" And he creaked again as he straightened still more in his haughty old pride.

"Yes, I'll go on; don't hurry me. Time was when I had to move fast but old age, old age! I remember quite well that my youth was spent in the Canary Islands, a sunny land that knew only peace and plenty. I was not created merely for peace, and early in life found I had been designed for destruction. I desired to rove and see for myself that new country of which the world began to talk. It was not much sorrow to me therefore when I found myself in 1730 in the goodly company of fifteen jolly fellows of my own kind, all owned by a number of Spanish families then settling out for the place now called San Antonio. We were long coming and from what I could learn much money was spent to get all our families safely here. We used to hear them say that it took what would now be called \$72,000 to bring us. But we got here. You should have seen us then! Oh, our sturdy, handsome flint-locks made the American savages stare! Our bright gleaming barrels, our well primed pans, dry powder and good flint! How we longed to speak to the savages in our own direct way. And we did. I don't know just how it was all brought about. Here we were in the settlement of San Fernando, that was the old name, you know,—and even the good Franciscan fathers who had preceded us could not entirely control those Indians. But we did; ah! how we did! And a hollow sound came up from the rusty barrel very like a chuckle of delight.

"And so it went on," said the old gun; "our masters had come to occupy this beautiful land and insisted on having it. Year after year came upon us; those rascally Indians raided the country and we flint-locks did our best to dissuade them. We prevailed on several, yes, a goodly number to enter upon the pleasures of the "happy hunting grounds" elsewhere."

"I think it must have been about 1734 that our town got its first charter, but my memory is a little shaky now. We got a town charter and began life in earnest. In those days I lived just over yonder on Military Plaza; there was the town then, and now when I catch a glimpse of the old part of the Cathedral I wink at it and it smiles at me as we remember the days we leaped up against each other. Of course the people had secured by that time a governor, and here and there was not a little noise and threats and dissatisfaction among our own people. Just as in these latter days, there was quarreling and contention; some wanted to be governor and some desired other positions. Oh you may believe that I was kept always ready to do duty and persuade people to change their mind. Beside the continual bubbling and contention among our own people the Comanches and Apaches kept us constantly on the alert. We had a gay time then; a very gay time. So, year after year passed and I think I am not immodest to claim that not a little did I aid in civilizing the dusky redskins. Every few years we managed

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

HORNS AND HOOFES.

Did you enjoy the Convention? Hon. E. R. Lane was here for a day. W. A. Pettus is circulating with the boys.

J. M. Doble of Lagarto was with us awhile. No trades or rumors of trades this week in Santone.

Hines Clark is up again. Even the Denge cannot down him.

Col. Hall's circus is in town and is reported well worth seeing.

Demp Fenley, of Uvalde, reported among the brethren this week.

Now that the St. Louis National Convention is over what are you going to do about it?

Col. Bill Hennessey and Major Hinkle attended divine service Thursday. It's a regular and good habit of theirs.

Major Hinkle and the JOURNAL's man are holding a national convention by themselves. Look, oh, veterans!

Capt. D. C. Rachal was here this week and got out of the notion of the St. Louis meeting. He looked as handsome as ever.

Hon. J. F. Miller, of Miller & Sayers, Gonzales, passed through the city this week en route to the National Capitol to take his seat in Congress.

The local press of San Antonio did the JOURNAL's man proud in their notices of the Plaza talk. Thanks, gentlemen. Let's take something.

Col. Jno. A. Turner wrote us from New York on 21st inst. of his safe arrival there; he intended eating turkey on Thanksgiving day at his old home in Maine.

William Hoesling, senr., the well-known butcher, went to Sherman this week to negotiate with Jot Gunter for a pair of fine horses for Fire Co. 2, of San Antonio.

R. J. Bailey, manager of the Melissa Ranch company, of Kerr county, called at our San Antonio branch office this week. When in the city do us the pleasure of another visit.

Up to this week the entire southern country has been reported very dry, it having been weeks since any rain fell; but Wednesday night a cold drizzling rain began and is very welcome. How far it extends is unknown.

Col. Chas. L. Frost, superintendent of the Fort Worth & DeWitt road ingeniously divides the State of Texas in three parts. He says eastern Texas "Pine and Malaria;" south Texas "Cattle and Texas fever;" and the north-west portion of the State, "weight, health and happiness." Don't deny this interview, colonel!

Manager Riche, of the Turner Hall Opera House presented this week the Zozo troupe, which gave satisfaction, and the Pauline Markham Troupe did not. The Markham company has been suffering from Denge and is very unfortunate on that account, their performance being greatly marred thereby. Miss Adelaide Moore is shortly to appear and probably be well received by San Antonio folks.

A. Pancoast & Son,
San Antonio, Texas, for fine clothing, hats and furnishing goods.

Business at the Old Stand.
The Live Stock Commission firm of Hines Clark & Sons is prepared in every way to transact commission business between buyers and sellers of every description of live stock. Their equipment in the way of capital, experience and extended acquaintance makes them capable of handling stock to the entire satisfaction of their customers. If you have any occasion to buy or sell call on or write to

HINES CLARK & SONS,
San Antonio, Texas.

If your horses have sore shoulders, scratches, cuts or open sores of any kind, use Stewart's Healing Powder.

Don't Waste Time
With poorly manufactured or impure baking powder. Buy a package of Silver Loaf and give it a fair trial. If you do this you will never regret it. How many disastrous failures in making bread cause trouble and vexation in the household? This can all be obviated by a trial of Silver Loaf. J. H. Brown guarantees its purity, strength and efficiency.

Yearling Cattle for Sale,
10,000 yearlings at \$8.00 in spring.
ANSON A. MAHER & CO.,
Land and Live Stock Brokers,
San Antonio, Texas.

The Fashion.
It seems to be quite the thing to go over to Military Plaza and drop in on the performance at the Fashion Theatre. There is always presented at the cosy "Fashion" and excellent bill, well rendered. It has been found that large doses of Larry Doyle's nonsense (Larry is the Fashion's comedian) is a sure cure for dengué. Altogether the Fashion's large array of good actors make an evening pass off very pleasantly.

Sims & Samuels are doing all in their power to offer what is so uncommon in Texas, a respectable variety entertainment and stockmen enjoy their visit to the Fashion.

That Wind Machine.
Through the successful effort of that live fire, F. F. Collins, the celebrated Eclipse windmill is being steadily introduced in every county in Texas. The Eclipse has such virtues as to make strong friends wherever it is put up, and stockmen very generally express their satisfaction with its workings.

Commission Business.
Cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, and any class of live stock consigned to Hines, Clark & Sons, receive the best of attention by the head of the firm and his able sons. The firm is well equipped with pens on the railroad, and with an extensive connection able to dispose of stock consigned to them at the top of the market. The JOURNAL does not hesitate to recommend these gentlemen to all shippers.

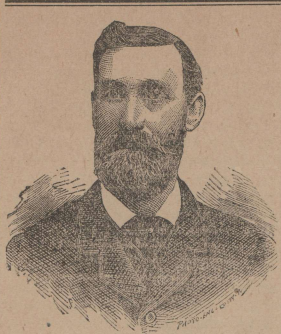
Pure Ingredients.
The widespread popularity of Silver Loaf baking powder is due to the strength and purity of the ingredients that enter into its composition, and repeated chemical tests place it side by side with the most popular brands in the market and show it the peer of any yet offered the public.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

W. C. MORGAN

LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

BROWNWOOD, TEXAS.
Buy and sell land and cattle on commission. Render and pay taxes on land. Large orders for cattle promptly filled. Correspondence solicited. Have for sale 14,000,000 acres of land in tracts to suit purchasers. REFERENCES.—First National Bank Brownwood; First National Bank Austin; Waco State Bank, Waco; Coggins Bros. & Co., Brownwood.

W. C. MORGAN'S BRAND.
W on left side, mated crop and split left hind foot right. Ranch in McLennan county, 18 miles east of Waco; postoffice Brownwood, ranch office Axtell. Also cattle same mark; branded C M on left hip.



CAPTAIN D. S. IRONS.

Late of Irons & Cassidy, and Soruggs & Cassidy, Consolidated, St. Louis.

Among the welcomed new residents lately located in the lone star state, and now a permanent citizen of South Texas, is Captain David Samuel Irons. Such has been his success in life as to make it a matter of interest for the JOURNAL to gather the details of his history, and it is believed that the data gathered respecting him is in the main correct, and is given as an illustration of what can be accomplished by persistent and intelligent application to legitimate business.

Capt. Irons was born in Monroe county, Virginia, Sept. 20, 1840, and only because of more important matters in life, necessitating other occupation, has not yet been chosen as one of our national presidents. As early as 1845 his parents deemed it wise to move West, and they located in the great state of Missouri in Monroe county. Here Captain Irons was reared on a farm, and acquired that training which has so generally characterized successful public men. From a beginning made on his own account in his young manhood in buying and selling live stock he had so progressed in his business on the continent; indeed the senior of the firm, Captain Irons had long since acquired the title of "Hog King" of the country, he then giving his special attention to that department and to his careful and careful overlooking of the entire business through his many years of activity was the success of the concern attributable. Up to the month of April last more or less changes of minor character had occurred in the management of the firm, but Captain Irons and Al Cassidy were at the helm throughout. Such had been his activity in rain and shine as to very seriously tell upon his health, hence it became imperative for him with great reluctance to sever his long business connection with the many friends he had made and remove to a safer climate than old Missouri afforded. Careful inspection induced Captain Irons to fix upon the southern portion of Texas as adapted to the state of his impaired health, and in the mountains and beautiful country of Kendall he has finally made his home. So, from the great activity with which he has been so long familiar, he has withdrawn from his late firm and his successors are Cassidy Bros. & Co., for whom Captain Irons has a high appreciation and doubtless wishes for their future measure of success which attended the firm when he was a member, for he is understood to have entire confidence in his successors in everything pertaining to the large business which they are called upon to continue and doubtless would endorse anything which the new firm proposed to do.

In November, 1874, Captain Irons did the exceedingly wise thing of marrying an accomplished lady, well suited as a help-mate indeed to him, Miss S. L. Cassidy, daughter of Dr. John P. Cassidy, of St. Louis, being the lady of his choice. From this happy union have sprung three fine children, the eldest, a son, and two daughters, which gladden their parents' hearts, and at Boone, Kendall county, has the family located amid nature's bowers to enjoy life and look for the return of perfect health in the home-land of the circle. The rugged and beautiful scenery of that portion of Texas where Captain Irons has fixed his abode is every way attractive. Here he has purchased a home, said to be the finest in this part of the state, and from his large means is making other judicious investments of town property. All this he, with the aid of his good wife, will beautify and make the more useful, and his hard earned rest will be most thoroughly enjoyed. Eventually, when health again returns to him, he contemplates engaging in ranch life in the sunny state of Texas on an extensive scale, being well prepared in every way to successfully carry out every enterprise in which he engages. Captain Irons is a desirable addition to Texas, and as the best known live stock commission man in the country, will be appreciated in the Lone Star state.

Silver Loaf
Is properly named. Bread made with this baking powder is as light and nutritious as it is possible to be made. It never fails when the directions are followed, hence there is never a word of complaint heard against it. The inexperienced cook is able to make as good bread with it as the professional baker, simply because its ingredients are so compounded as to make failure impossible when the directions are followed; a trial is all that is necessary to make it indispensable to all well regulated households. J. H. Brown guarantees this.

Artificial Limbs.
Best and Cheapest. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sold on Gov't order FREE. Fifteen years Experience. Send for pamphlet, free to all.
D. P. KANE, Manufacturer,
205 N. 4th St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Veterinary Surgeon,
DES MOINES IOWA.
Makes a specialty of attending to range stock under contract. Will castrate hogs and spay heifers.
Refers to Texas Land and Cattle Company and Charles Goodnight, Palo Duro, Armstrong County Texas.

Manhood Restored
BRADY'S FREE—A Victim of an Overindulgence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., writes: "I have been cured by your remedy, and have discovered a simple means of self-cure, and I feel it my duty to inform you of it." Address: J. H. BROWN, 100 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

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BROWNWOOD, TEXAS.
Buy and sell land and cattle on commission. Render and pay taxes on land. Large orders for cattle promptly filled. Correspondence solicited. Have for sale 14,000,000 acres of land in tracts to suit purchasers. REFERENCES.—First National Bank Brownwood; First National Bank Austin; Waco State Bank, Waco; Coggins Bros. & Co., Brownwood.

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FORT WORTH PRINTING HOUSE,
PRINTERS, STATIONERS,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
312 Houston Street, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
Orders for ranch stationery promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Address J. K. Milliken, Manager.

CONSULT
DR. WASSERCUG,
(From Russian Poland)

On all Diseases Incidental to the Human Body.
DR. WASSERCUG having had practice and experience for the last sixteen years, will undertake no case except HE CAN GUARANTEE A CURE.
In cases of catarrh in all its stages, scurvy, blotches of the skin, rheumatic leg, cancer, tumors, skin diseases of every form, rheumatism, sciatica, gout, liver complaint, dyspepsia, asthma, dysentery, piles, etc., all urinary and kidney troubles, and diseases of the eye and ear, lung diseases, indigestion and nervous debility.

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ALL PRIVATE MATTERS CURED.
DR. WASSERCUG is a regular Graduate-Diploma in office—18 years' practice. Office hours: 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays—9 to 11 a. m. 3 to 7 p. m. Address Postoffice box 115. Parties treated by letter and medicine sent C. O. D.

ANGORA GOATS! ANGORA GOATS!!
—AT—
Wichita Falls, Texas.
Pure bred high grade Angora Goats; also a number of pure bred merino and bills of the Bailey stock. These goats are in the hands of W. C. Daly. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Prices reasonably low.
THE NELSON COMPANY.
Write or come and see them at Wichita Falls.

Attention Sheepmen!
Daly, Miller & Co.,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Office National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill., respectfully call the attention of Sheepmen to their facilities for the sale of sheep in the St. Louis Market. All members of the firm are practical sheepmen, and attend personally to sales.

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THE NELSON COMPANY.
Write or come and see them at Wichita Falls.

SHOT BY A RANGER.
The Foreman of the Franchlyn Land and Cattle Company gets hurt.
Special to the Fort Worth Gazette.
HARROLD, Tex., Nov. 24.—A difficulty occurred here this afternoon between George Crammer, foreman of the Franchlyn Land & Cattle company's ranch, and Ed Carroll, who is employed as watchman in the yard of the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway company at this place. It seems that Carroll got the best of Crammer in a fistfight and blooded him up considerably. The officers suspecting that the difficulty was not at an end were on the alert.

Crammer promised the officers that he would leave town. They then allowed him to have his pistol with the understanding that he would leave town, but instead of doing as he promised, he went up Main street, and, seeing Carroll enter the Young American saloon, he shot at him. He missed his aim. Jacob Platt, one of the rangers, called on him to halt. He did not stop, but put spurs to his horse, going through the alley running east and west of the saloon.

The ranger seeing that Crammer would not surrender shot at him with a Winchester rifle, the ball striking effect in the right shoulder. Crammer rode about fifty yards after being wounded and fell from his horse. The shooting occurred about 5:30 this evening. Crammer is alive to-night but is not expected to live through till morning. He made his will this evening bequeathing his property to his brother, Everett Crammer, who resides in Colorado. He appointed C. E. Merdith his administrator. Crammer has been somewhat better to-night, and his friends entertain considerable hopes of his recovery. All is being done to alleviate his sufferings. Dr. Fitzhugh, the physician in his case, has considerable hopes, and says that if blood poison does not set in that the chances will be in his favor.

THE CITY HOTEL!
CHICAGO.
THE STOCKMEN'S HOME!
S. E. Cor. State and 16th Sts.
New and handsomely refitted throughout. Accommodations the very best obtainable. Special rate to stockmen \$1.50 per day.
W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

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BROKERS IN
GRAIN, PROVISIONS,
COTTON AND STOCKS
FOR FUTURE DELIVERY.
Small or large sums invested. Correspondence solicited. Write for explanatory pamphlets and daily market reports.
Address either Galveston, Houston, San Antonio, Dallas, Waco or Fort Worth, Texas. Best bank references given.

WORK FOR ALL \$5 to \$8 per day easy!
Tested. Illustrated Catalogue Free. STANDARD MFG. CO. Cincinnati, O.
gusta, Maine.

FENCES FOR FARMERS
PRETTIEST, CHEAPEST, MOST DURABLE.
SOMETHING NEW.
Any one can make it at home and clear \$10 to \$25 per day. Full particulars with testaments. Illustrated Catalogue Free. STANDARD MFG. CO. Cincinnati, O.

Universal Brake Co.,
733 & 735 First Avenue,
NEW YORK CITY.
VAIL & BACON,
215 St. Mary's St., Postoffice Box 579,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

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Hardware,
AGRICULTURAL WAGONS,
BARBED AND SMOOTH WIRE,
PAINTS AND RANCH SUPPLIES,
226 & 230 Market street,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Manhood Restored
BRADY'S FREE—A Victim of an Overindulgence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., writes: "I have been cured by your remedy, and have discovered a simple means of self-cure, and I feel it my duty to inform you of it." Address: J. H. BROWN, 100 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

CRATUS REED
FURNITURE
and House furnishing Goods
SELLING AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES
AND DEFIES COMPETITION

ED. STEVES & SONS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
LUMBER, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, ETC.,
Everything Pertaining to a First-Class Yard.
SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE BILLS TO STOCKMEN.
Yards at I. & G. N. Railroad, and at G. H. & S. A. Railroad track, Commerce Street, San Antonio.

CHARLES H. NASH
WOOL
COOPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
SHEEP DIP
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

RAMSAY & FORD,
Everything in Saddlery and Harness.
NOTICE.—The above firm are the Sole Agents of our Trees, and have exclusive control of the same. All others are imitations. Signed,
REINHARDT & LOEHOFF.
14 Main Plaza, - - SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Headquarters for the Better Class of Stockmen.
SOUTHERN HOTEL.
FRONTING ON MAIN AND MILITARY PLAZAS.
SAN ANTONIO TEXAS.
J. P. HICKMAN, JR. PROPRIETOR.

MILLER & CO.,
Land Agents.
Ranches and Pastures, State and County School Lands and Railroad Lands for Sale or Lease.
Lands rendered and Taxes Paid. Lands for Sale in every county in Northwest Texas. N. E. & W. E. control the sale of railroad and school land along the line of the extension of the Fort Worth & DeWitt City railroad, in Wichita, Wilbarger, Hardeman, Childress and Hall counties.
Box 85 Wichita Falls and Harrold Texas.
M. BOLAND, Attorney at Law.
HOWARD KEYS

TEXAS PANHANDLE LANDS,
BOLAND & KEYS,
LAND AGENCY, HARROLD, TEXAS.
RANCHES AND FARMS LOCATED.
We buy and sell lands, town lots and cattle, negotiate loans and locate settlers or colonies in the most desirable locations for land and water. Our bureau of information is complete and accurate. Send postage stamp for information. Address: BOLAND & KEYS, Harrold, Wilbarger county, Texas.

J. P. SMITH, President
Fort Worth Gaslight Co.,
Office 511 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas.
Gas Fixtures, Pipe Fitting, etc., etc. Coke and Coal Tar. Fuel department. McAlister, Nation Coal—the best. Wholesale and retail dealers in best brand
Pennsylvania Anthracite Hard Coal,
In egg and nut sizes; also standard brands of **Blacksmith Coal** at favorable prices, which will be shipped to any point in North Texas in quantities to suit and satisfaction guaranteed. TERMS CASH. Sole agent for **Aledo Baled Hay**, fully equal to **Forney Hay**.

Worcester's Patent Wire Fence Stay
Adjustable Tension Attachments.
NOTICE.
All persons can use the patent fence stay made by us, known as "Worcester's" with perfect safety. It is fully covered by letters patent No. 275,007, dated April 3rd, 1883. Gholson's claim covers a combination fence only, and he has no patent on his stay. His claiming to cover all such combinations is absurd, as there were a number of fence-stays patented before he ever made any. As to the merits of the two articles we only ask them to be shown side by side to prove the "Worcester's" the only practical, efficient, and cheap article of the kind, and the fact that it is now in use on over 1,000 miles of fences in Texas is the best evidence of this. We only state this in justice to ourselves, that buyers may not be deceived by statements which Gholson has never ventured to substantiate in court.

P. G. MARCH & CO.,
Sole Licensees and Manufacturers,
CINCINNATI OHIO.

G. H. DASHWOOD.
DASHWOOD & OESCH,
DRUGGISTS,
Under Burt & Field's Office, 314 Main Street, Fort Worth.

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Under Burt & Field's Office, 314 Main Street, Fort Worth.

Texas Wool Grower.

Established June, 1882.
—CONSOLIDATED WITH—
Texas Live Stock Journal
September 13, 1884.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY
—BY—
The Stock Journal Publishing Co.
Fort Worth, Texas.
W. A. GARNER, - - - Manager.
P. H. HALE, - - - Secretary and Treasurer.

Subscription \$2.00 per Annum.
The Wool Trade.

The Boston market has received in one week less wool than during the corresponding week of last year. The circumstance is significant, and will prove to be the beginning of the shortage exhibition. So far no shortage is developed owing to the movement of wool stored during the depression. It may be sometime before the actual reduction of the domestic clips is evident, but we of the range and stock farm, know that there is a shortage just as well as we know that low prices next spring will cut the remainder of the Texas sheep interest square in two. Men do not raise wool at a loss and keep it up long after the deficiency is discovered.

Prices now are at a valuation that Texas men can make good money on raising good wool. Texas spring wool at 25 cents per pound, gives us an easy 20 cents for our year clips of medium, and 17 to 19 for half clips and trashy year clips and heavy wool, 14 to 16 for slightly improved, etc. At these figures the business will rub along, but it is useless to carry any other idea than that supported by the fact here stated. Texas sheep have decreased under influence of low prices, and it is the same all along the line. If there is no visible shortage now, the stock on hand was longer showing the full quantity than might have been expected, but it is not reasonable to expect a dead overstocked market of staple goods to recover at a time there was bringing out all dead stock on the face of a full year's supply.

The wool trade continues healthy. The Boston Advertiser reports sale of 48,000 pounds of wool in 47 weeks, in excess of the same period last year. The highest price for Texas fall was 23 cents. The commercial Bulletin reports sales at 25 cents. In New York prices have ranged from 15 to 24 cent for fall. St. Louis sales reached 23 cents. The outlook continues good and sheepmen can go into winter confident that their wool will find sale in the spring.

The Wool Trade and Free Trade.

The free traders had a discussion over their ideas of matters in general and discussed the question: "Does a High Tariff on Wool Protect the Wool Growers?" There seemed to be a doubt about it but there need be none. Let the tariff on wool as it now stands, be removed, and let the foreign clothing wool come in under free trade, we will answer for it that there will continue to be sheep in the United States, but between the present sheep husbandry and the future, there will be a destruction of many sheep and a change of ownership. The free traders do not know that they are in a world eighteen hundred and eighty-five years old, and that a nation's laws are framed according to circumstances. A free trader's natural place is in a new country where nature reigns supreme, where he should plant the establishment of industries. He would then find that he was more fitting to rear down than to build up, and would also be surprised to find himself a protectionist by force of circumstances.

We cannot return to first principles just now, but if the free traders want free wool, the sheep raising interest will guarantee that there shall be free importations of manufactured goods. This can be counted on. The sheepmen cannot help themselves all the time but if there is a principle so vital and necessary of establishment as to ruin them, the same principle shall be advocated in louder tones than is likely to be thought necessary. Even the Texas congressional delegation would assist after this fashion to equalize things between us.

WEEKLY CLIP.

The sheepmen did not go to St. Louis this year.

Several sales of fall wool have been made at above the best last spring quotations.

Messrs. J. C. Crowds & Co. of Fort Worth are handling large numbers of hides but don't know where there is any wool in the state.

Mr. S. A. Ingham of Ingham & Lynch, of Abilene, is shipping sheep to Chicago. He was in the Fort Worth yards Wednesday.

E. W. Gruendler is selling dry goods on Houston street. His brother from Galveston is with him, and the firm name is Gruendler Bros.

S. A. Green, Colorado City, a sheep shipper, was at the stock yards on Wednesday going to Dallas. He reports the sheep interest improving very fast in the west; flocks all in better condition than for a long time.

Our old friend, H. B. Matterson, with a span of horses has this year made about 1000 bushels of corn besides other crops of which he has a due proportion. Pretty good, is it not, for the dry belt of Texas?—(Seymour Cresset.

Jeff Moore has bought out C. C. Doty's interest in the sheep and ranch on South Concho, owned by Moore & Doty, and will run them in the future. Mr. Doty left for Fannin county Thursday, where he expects to locate. "Kip" will be missed.—(San Angelo Standard.

There will be double deck transportation for sheep before many moons pass over, if sheep raisers will take the necessary steps to obtain it. The Northwestern wool growers kick harder than Texans.

At the Chicago fat stock show a cross bred Leicester-Shropshire lamb 180 days old (less than a month) weighed 162 pounds. The heaviest sheep weighed 346 pounds, a Leicester. One Oxford down weighed 308 pounds. The best western in the show was a yearling Shropshire.

In the year 1880 there were manufactured in the United States wools, at wholesale prices, to the amount of \$233,633,261, divided as follows: Woolen goods, \$160,706,721; hosiery and knit goods, \$29,167,227; carpets, \$31,732,802; worsted goods, \$3,549,942; woolen hats, \$8,516,579.—[National Stockman.

The wool and sheep business is in much better shape than a marked improvement and a lively market for both wool and fat sheep by the time spring opens than for a long time. Farmers should take good care of their sheep and have nice flocks of lambs, fat wethers and nice bunches of wool to meet the better markets which may confidently be expected within a reasonable period.—[National Stockman.

At Fort Worth last week a sheep-raiser came in from Taylor county, and proceeded to dispose of his muttons. He shipped a load to Dallas and disposed of them to two cars to Memphis. One car averaging 94 pounds sold for \$3.50 and \$1.00 expense to come off, and one car was held over. A few were sold in Fort Worth. This peddling business would be unnecessary if the Mo. Pacific R. R. would do the square thing.

Mr. John Nelson, of the Nelson company, Medicine Bow, Wyoming, has just arrived at Wichita Falls with 1600 Angora goats. He came by road, via Cheyenne, Trinidad, Pueblo, Colorado and Clarendon, was three months on the way. His clip was sold by Messrs. Macnaughtan's Sons of Spring street New York, and averaged 40 cents per pound. The flock will be wintered at Wichita Falls.

A Woman's Age.

A woman, it is said, is no older than she looks. Many women, however, look double their actual age by reason of those functional disorders which wear upon the nerves and vitality, and which, if unchecked, are liable to change a robust woman to a weak, broken-down invalid. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will positively cure every irregularity and weakness peculiar to the sex, and requires but a single trial to prove its surpassing merit. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Short Commons—Texas Sheep Selling at \$1.75 to \$3.00 per hundred—Texas Wool up to 23 Cents.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS, Nov. 23, 1885.
Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

I am going to make this letter a short one for two reasons. To give one reason however, is sufficient, and that is I have nothing to write about. Affairs in the wool and sheep line are moving along smoothly and what more can be said? Some manufacturers are on our market and make few purchases. Offerings are large for this season of the year and much trading is done, which is now divided between tub washed and Texas clipped. Until the fashions for next season are determined upon manufacturers will not buy much except for certain standard articles that are always required. The London sales opened up favorably this week. Competition was good and while there was a slight decline on inferior wools there was an advance on the better grades. Our dealers are consequently happy and are now fairly convinced that the demoralization in values is not to be thought of.

The sheep market has improved some and values are 10c per lb higher. Sales of native sheep were made at \$2.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs for common to fancy. Texas sheep steady at \$1.75 to \$3.00 for common to good. Offerings moderate.

Wool quotations as follows:
Kansas—Choice medium 21 to 22c, fair to good do 19 to 20c, low 12 to 14c, light bright fine 20c, heavy or earthy 13 to 19c; black and slightly coated or burry 2 to 5c per lb less; hard burry quotable at 10c for Southern to 14 to 15c for Western; Texas—choice twelve months' growth at 23c, choice six to eight months' at 19 to 21c, Western short and sandy at 12 to 16c, carpet stock 12 to 15c. RATTLER.

The Nineteenth Century Club is an organization that will consist of an equal number of men and women. It is hardly to be expected that they will agree on all subjects; but it can surprise no one to learn that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is unanimously pronounced the most successful remedy extant for pulmonary consumption, as has been demonstrated in hundreds of cases; it positively arrests this disease and restores the health and strength. If administered in its early stages. By druggists.

Messrs. H. M. Mundy and G. T. Newman, accompanied by their families, are the only El Pasoans who attend the St. Louis convention. Louis Evans, of Camp Rice; Richard Hudson and family and Colonel A. E. Head of Grant county, New Mexico; Colonel Ryerson, of Las Cruces; Frank Leeson, of Lincoln county; Nathan Hall, of Socorro, and ten others from New Mexico, whose names we did not learn, all left on the Texas & Pacific through train Thursday night for St. Louis. We wish them all a pleasant trip.—[International Stock Journal.

THE CRESCENT RESTAURANT.

M. L. Heyden, Manager.

Under the management of Mr. M. L. Heyden, the Crescent restaurant on Main street between First and Second, has become the most popular restaurant in Fort Worth. The Crescent has furnished rooms attached and you can rely upon getting a first-class clean bed.

FROM MIDLAND.

How Scab Inspectors' Fees are Collected—Fatten Lawyers Instead of Sheep.

MIDLAND, TEXA., Nov. 15, 1885.

Editor Texas Wool Grower:
Quite an important law suit came off here lately affecting the wool growing interest. The parties most directly interested were the scab inspector and a wool grower. The inspector inspected the sheep of Mr. Moody and claimed his fees. He was refused and sued for the amount and lost the suit on the grounds that Mr. M. was preparing to dip, that the inspector had not minutely examined the sheep, and had not properly prescribed the range for said sheep, also that other men passing through the flock could not see scab. The inspector claimed that he went within 10 or 12 feet of the sheep and was willing to swear they had scab. He brought other proof that the sheep had scab, but admitted that Mr. M. had a right to run the sheep on his own land. In the justice court the case was decided against the inspector on the grounds that he was imposing upon Mr. M. who was preparing to dip. The case appealed to the county court resulted in a jury standing two in favor of the inspector and four against him. In this trial more evidence was brought in to prove that the sheep were scabby and neither Mr. Moody or his witnesses swore that the sheep were not scabby. Another jury was impaneled and the defense was that it made no difference if the sheep were scabby or not, that the sheep were not properly inspected, or the limit of range properly defined. The result was a disagreement, and the jury was discharged.

Then arose the question if another jury could be brought together; wool growers were objected to on the ground of partiality to the inspector. Then at last another jury was brought together who finally brought in a verdict in favor of the inspector. As the amount sued for was but \$38.00, it could not be appealed, and the court refused a new trial.

About four years ago a suit was instituted in Shackelford county by Charles Zug Inspector, against Joseph Bennett; the latter drove some sheep after he was forbidden to do so until properly dipped. The suit was first won by the inspector and lost on appeal. If you should ask the result, it came about this way. The association of wool growers failed and those who first supported the inspector considered the scab law a nullity commenced importing scabby sheep as there was more money to be made by trading sheep than in raising sheep while the scabby sheep were permitted to run over the county. I happened to talk with one of Albany's prominent merchants and the subject of tariff came up. He said that if he could get rid of scab he would chance the tariff. I laughed at him and mentioned the Zug-Bennet suit.

Public sentiment is against the scab running loose over the ranges. Here sheepmen believe that they shall first clear their own sheep, then kill all bunches of stragglers that come along. The law is no good except for lawyers. The right way beats the legal way. The more this subject is commented on the better.

The suit here involving \$38.00 employed four lawyers, twenty jurors, ten or more witnesses besides judges and clerks. SUBSCRIBER.

Hepatozone cures constipation, headaches and restores the appetite in all cases. Ask your druggist for it.

DOUBLE DECKS.

The Late Northwestern Experience.

[Montana Wool Grower.]
Much to our surprise, we found upon arriving at the end of the Northern Pacific road there was but one line willing to take our double-decked cars to Chicago—that road was the Omaha & Northwestern. Having made up our mind before arriving that we would prefer the Milwaukee & St. Paul, we went to that road for an explanation. We were informed that the roads, including the above two and the Rock Island—all the lines then running from St. Paul to Chicago—were pooled, and one of the regulations of the pool forbids the carrying of double-decks. The fine was \$30 per car for any roads so doing.

It seemed that the Milwaukee road had had one bit of experience. Last Fourth of July they took—by an oversight, they say—a train load of double-decked sheep from the transfer to Chicago, the result of which was that they not only took the train over their road for nothing, but were \$30 out of pocket by so doing. That is, suppose the freight amounted to \$900; this goes into the pool and the Milwaukee gets its one-third, or \$300, for taking the sheep to Chicago. But they were fined \$30 a car for twenty cars, amounting to \$900; as this goes into the pool also, they got one-third of it back, which left their fine \$400 to be paid. Hence Commissioner Carman in balancing up the books of the pool in this transaction, finds the M. & St. P. in debt to the pool to the amount of \$80. At least, that is the way we understand the pool business, and how it was that this road had to pay \$80 as they say, for the privilege of taking in a double-decked train of sheep.

We asked this official if he did not think it a decidedly unfriendly act upon the part of his road to refuse without any good cause to take a full car load of mutton, as they did of beef. To this and all other questions

of a similar nature he simply answered that it was not the fault of his road, it was the pool—the rules of the pool. Then we asked him if he did not consider it a decidedly friendly act upon the part of the Omaha & Northwestern to take our double-decks to Chicago for us and get nothing for it, but even have to pay out \$30 for each and every time. If he did not think we owed this road much, and should in the future not only ship our mutton and wool over their line, but do what we could to persuade our merchants to ship the goods we bought of them via the Northwestern, in order that this line might get even. He snapped out, "No, they don't care anything for you; they are only doing it because they are mad at something!" And as it was very evident that he also was mad about something, we closed the interview.

We went on to Chicago and in a few days saw an account in the papers of a meeting of the northwestern traffic association, in which they tackled the double deck question again. At this meeting it appeared that they fixed the thing up so that no company in the pool should be allowed to run double decks after October 15. What the penalty is for so doing we did not learn—perhaps it is \$100 per car, perhaps imprisonment for life, perhaps death. As there was something said about "boycotting" in the reports of this meeting, it may be that our Milwaukee friend had told his people that the Northwestern was bidding for patronage and getting in a huge amount of advertising all the while it was paying its fines. The association at this meeting made a wonderful concession to the sheep interest. While they kept the price at \$40 per car from St. Paul to Chicago for carrying 24,000 pounds of beef, they reduced the price to \$30 per car for carrying 10,000 pounds of mutton. They pretended to be amazed that we were not overjoyed and perfectly satisfied at receiving such a favor.

The details of our pilgrimage among the railroad men, to get them to give a good reason—one that we could publish—why they objected to double decks, would be tedious; so we will mention only the results. It was said that there was not business enough to prompt them to build double decks, and that they could be used only one way on the road. To this we answered that no one asked them to build double decks; we only wanted the privilege of hauling our own decks over their roads—that the Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific cars should be allowed to run through with the decks we placed in them at our own expense, was all we asked. To this it was said that they had hundreds of stock cars of their own, and were serious losers by allowing foreign cars to run over their roads. We frankly said we believed this to be an excuse only, and if it were true, the answer to it was this: The northern roads agree to allow those roads over which they run their cars, a mileage in return equal to that granted; hence this objection was entirely removed. Then there was an objection on the score of danger, the load being too high. Now, as a matter of fact, the center of gravity of a double decked car of sheep must be below the floor of the deck, and hence below the bull bar upon which the deck rests. With a car load of cattle or horses the center of gravity is certainly as high as the bull bar, if not higher; hence there is neither the danger, nor the tax upon the rolling stock, in carrying a double deck of sheep that there is in carrying a car load of horses or cattle. And then there was the matter of driving a few nails into a car in putting in a temporary double deck, and the matter of the sheep upon the lower deck getting soiled by the dropping from above, and a lot of other equally good (?) reasons which were very carefully presented. But we listened and listened in vain for anyone to say that the tariff was from 25 per cent to 50 per cent greater when single decks were taken, than it was when double decks were run. No one thought of this objection, and it was certainly a great oversight.

To such of these gentlemen as we saw, we propounded the following questions and presented the following view of the matter: Is it not a law of transportation that the tariff is regulated partly by the value of the commodity taken? Yes. Beef is worth from 25 to 50 per cent more in the Chicago market than mutton? Yes. Under your present arrangement you take 24,000 pounds of beef for 4,000 cents, and 10,000 pounds of mutton for 3,000 cents—or one-sixth of a cent per pound for beef, against nearly one-third of a cent for mutton; that is, with mutton not worth nearly as much as beef you charge nearly twice as much for carrying it? Yes. If you were to take a double deck of sheep for the same figure that you do a car of beef—that is, \$40—you would still be getting more for transporting a pound of mutton than you do for a pound of beef; there would be 20,000 pounds of the former against 24,000 pounds of the latter. In fact, if you were following out your law of transportation you would take our double deck of sheep for much less than you do a car of cattle. We do not expect, if we cannot get as much mutton into a car as we can beef, to get a less rate per pound in consequence. But we do claim that it is not just to charge more for a double deck of sheep than a single deck of cattle; and we do claim that it is a monumental piece of injustice—having no valid excuse—to force us to pay, as you do now, twice as much to get mutton to market as you do to take beef, and that too with the for-

mer worth much less than the latter. It is a two-edged sword that is cutting us both ways.

To all of this the answer was that it did seem as if an injustice was being done; that, in fact, very little attention had been given to the matter; it had not been a matter of much importance thus far, etc., etc. But we might depend upon it that justice would be done; it might be impossible to get the matter up again in the association this year, but by next season it would be fixed all right—and so on, "sweet taffy, my dear!" If fair justice can, not attain her ends by moral suasion, she must apply the lash—if she gets the chance.

October 15, is past, and our sheep, notwithstanding the northwestern pool, are going into Chicago upon double decks. About the time the east iron rule forbidding double decks went into effect with the pool, a new through line from St. Paul to Chicago commenced operating. This is the Minnesota & Northwestern, known as the Waterloo route, which goes via Mena, Waterloo and the Illinois Central into Chicago. This road, not being in the pool, is glad to get all the double decks that come along. The Northern and Canadian Pacific see very clearly that sheep cannot be brought from the far west at a profit to anyone without the use of double decks; hence they are with us in our struggle to break down this senseless opposition. Under these circumstances it would be well for all shippers, so far as practicable, to leave the naming of the road over which their stock shall enter Chicago, in the hands of the western road over which they ship. That is, suppose you ship by the Northern Pacific, leave the power in the hands of the general freight agent of that road to give the shipment from St. Paul on to whom he pleases. If he can give all the sheep coming over his road to any one of the roads he likes going to Chicago, he will have a powerful lever with which to tip over the double deck regulation.

And now we believe it is not out of place to mention a matter which is more or less related to the one in hand. That transportation law which fixes the tariff upon a basis of the value of the commodity has a certain degree of justice; that law which says "tax the industry according to what it can stand," is often abusive and unjust—however, it is a law. Railroad men who look over this number of the Wool Grower will say, "What under heaven are Montana men kicking about; according to their own showing they net from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per head for their sheep, while Texas and the Pacific coast sheepmen are glad to net from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per head. To this we have to say that the thermometer sometimes drops down to 50° below zero in winter in Montana; we have weeks in winter when the ground is covered with snow; we construct expensive buildings in which to house our sheep; put up large quantities of feed to insure from winter loss, and employ more help at twice the wages than does our Texas or Pacific coast brother. In short, there is more money in raising sheep in Texas at \$2.00 per head. Hence, gentlemen, when you figure what you will 'allow' us to get our sheep to market for, always bear in mind that while a Montana sheep is worth a third more than a Texas sheep both for wool and for mutton, it costs from a third to a half more to raise it.

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