

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



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No. 23.

S. F. HALL.

W. M. HALL.

HALL BROS. & CO., LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Rooms 134 and 136 Exchange Building,
UNION STOCK YARDS, - - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SOLICITING AGENT.—R. P. Robertson, Colorado, Texas. Refer by permission to Drover's National Bank, Union Stock Yards, Chicago; Union Stock Yard National Bank, Chicago; Armour & Co., Packers, Chicago; Commercial Bank, Chicago, Ill.

S. A. HATCHER, Dealer in Ranches, Cattle and Lands, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Will sell for spring delivery any number of one and two-year-old steers or stock cattle, have several fine ranches and a vast amount of wild lands for sale. I make a specialty of buying, selling and delivering cattle on short notice. Parties having stock or lands for sale will do well to place them with me. No sale no commission. Also for sale 150 high-grade native bulls. I have 20 years' experience in the stock business, and guarantee satisfaction.

JNO. S. ANDREWS & CO. DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE AND LIVE STOCK, 610 Main St. Fort Worth, Texas.

We have on our books 1,000,000 acres of fine grazing land located in Northern Texas. We have a desirable list of ranch properties stocked with cattle, horses or sheep, which we offer on reasonable terms and low prices. We keep on hand Hereford and Durham grade and thoroughbred bulls. We make a specialty of contracting for future delivery stock cattle and yearling or two-year-old steers and heifers.

R. E. MADDOX, Successor to MADDOX & POWELL, Importer, Breeder, Feeder and Dealer IN FINE HORSES AND JACKS, CATTLE AND HOGS.

I am well prepared to feed or pasture your stock at very reasonable rates. I can furnish anything that you may desire in the way of Stallions, Jacks, Jennets, Mules, Saddle, Harness or Work Horses, Milch Cows or Hogs. STOCK YARDS and BARN centrally located
Corner Rusk and Fourth Streets, Office at Yards, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Polk Stock Yards.

Situated between Missouri Pacific Santa Fe and Fort Worth & New Orleans railroads, with side tracks from each. We make a specialty of feeding all classes of stock for shippers and traders. Blooded cattle can be bled, and unloaded in our yards without coming in contact with others. Besides box and stalls, we have pens 24x60 feet, all under roof, with water in each. We keep constantly on hand for sale single or by the car 1's, Herefords, F. led Angus, Galloway, Short Horn, Jersey, Holstein Cattle, Saddle and Harness Horses, Stallions, Brood Mares, Mules and Jacks.

POLK BROTHERS, Fort Worth, Texas

W. H. KLEINWORTH, Fort Worth Live Stock Commission and Feed Yards,

Southwest Corner T. & P. Railway Stock Yards.
Fill all orders for cow ponies, saddle and work horses. Receive at any time any quantity of stock on consignment. Very reasonable charges and commission. Large pasture attached. Fairbanks stock scales in the yards.

Z. T. WINFREE & CO., Live Stock Commission Merchants, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Handle Live Stock of every description. Correspondence solicited. Send us nothing but good stock and get the best prices.

CROCHERON & CO., Live Stock Commission Merchants, P. O. Box 488, Stock Yards, Galveston, Texas.

ALBERT MONTCOMERY, COMMISSION MERCHANT FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK, STOCK LANDING Postoffice Box 3006, New Orleans, La.

JOHN MUNFORD, Successor to R. L. MAUPIN & CO., Commission Merchant for the Sale of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, - - STOCK LANDING P. O. Box 3190, New Orleans, La.

THE MARKETS.

Latest From Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, New Orleans and Texas Markets.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 7.—No Texas stock here to-day. Values are firm. Cows and mixed sell at \$2.25 to \$2.75; steers \$2.80 to \$3.30; bulls \$1.75 to \$2. Texas sheep \$2.50 to \$4. Hogs \$4 to \$4.60.

ST. LOUIS.

Special to Texas Live Stock Journal.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 7.—Prices 10 to 20 cents higher on good grades. Receipts of Texans to-day small. Common and thin dull at old prices. Thirty-six Missouri corn-fed Texas steers of 1504 lbs. brought \$4.60 per 100 lbs. Cows are selling at \$1.90 to \$2.25.

Sheep dull.

KANSAS CITY.

Special to the Live Stock Journal.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 7.—Cattle receipts light for to-day, but fair for the week. The market is active and fair. Corn-fed cattle good to choice, \$4.05 to \$4.50; common to medium, \$3.50 to \$4; cows, \$2 to \$3.40; stockers and feeders \$2.50 to \$3.50. Corned Texans would sell well.

Hogs—Receipts light. Market strong at \$4.50 to \$4.65; top \$4.75.
Good fat sheep in demand at stronger prices. Choice \$3.25 to \$3.75; medium \$2 to \$3.

NEW ORLEANS.

BEEVES—Choice Texans and Western cattle 3@3½¢ per lb. gross; fair to common 2½@3¢; common and old cows \$7@10; calves, first quality, per head, \$7 @8; second quality, \$3.50@5; yearling first quality, per head, \$3.50@9.50; second quality, \$5.50@7.
Hogs—Good fat Western 7 lb gross 4½ @5c.

SHEEP—Choice \$2.50@3; fair \$1@2.

GALVESTON.

[Reported by Crocheron & Co.]
CATTLE—Choice grass-fed beeves, 2¼@3c; grass-fed beeves, common, 1½@2c; cows, grass-fed, choice, \$14@18, common \$9@11; yearlings, per head, \$6@9; calves, choice, 7 lb, 2@2½¢; common \$3@5.

SHEEP—7 lb, 3@3½¢.
Hogs—Corn-fed, 4@5½¢; hogs, mast fed, per lb, 3@3½¢.
Good demand for choice beeves.

HOUSTON.

Cattle, choice grass, 2@2½¢ per lb.; inferior, 1¼@1½¢. Calves first quality, 2@2½¢; second quality, 1½@2c. Sheep first quality, 2½@2¾¢; second quality, 1½@1¾¢. Hogs, corn-fed, 4½@5¢ range, 2@3½¢.

DALLAS.

J. A. CARTER & SON'S YARDS.
CATTLE—Good fat steers 2@2½¢; fancy 3@3½¢; cows 1¼@2¢; calves, fine condition, \$8@10.
HOGS—4@4½¢ cents.
SHEEP—Market variable at 2 cents for good mutton.

FORT WORTH.

CATTLE—Steers, 2.12½ to 2.25 cents for good fat steers; cows 1½¢; calves sell at \$4@5.
HOGS—4 to 4½¢ and steady.
SHEEP—From 1¾@2½¢ according to quality. The market is strong for fine fat steers at quotations. Hogs are steady at quotations.

To the Afflicted.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. J. R. Pollock in this issue of the JOURNAL. To those who are afflicted with rectal trouble we can recommend the doctor as a specialist in that particular, he having effected some remarkable cures in cases which had become chronic. Dr. Pollock successfully treats consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, dyspepsia and all other chronic diseases with oxygen and electricity. Correspond with the doctor if you need the services of a reliable physician who can give the best of references.

Information Wanted.

Any person knowing of the whereabouts of one Stephen R. Holland, who went to California in 1853 from Illinois with his brother, Henderson A. Holland, will confer a great favor by addressing J. L. Holland, Walla Walla, Washington Ter. He is below medium height, heavy-set, dark hair, sandy whiskers, and is now about 54 or 55 years of age. He went to Texas in 1860 to go into the stock business, and has not been heard of since.

\$20 cash to the boy or girl who will show this paper an advertisement to the largest number of persons; \$10 to the second.

BLOODED AND BLOODED-STOCK CATTLE—Breed and blooded stock. Catalogue of one Stephen R. Holland, who went to California in 1853 from Illinois with his brother, Henderson A. Holland, will confer a great favor by addressing J. L. Holland, Walla Walla, Washington Ter. He is below medium height, heavy-set, dark hair, sandy whiskers, and is now about 54 or 55 years of age. He went to Texas in 1860 to go into the stock business, and has not been heard of since.

W. M. WOODWORTH,
Irwin, Ohio.

OAKLAWN The Great Nursery of PERCHERON HORSES.

200 Imported Brood Mares
Of Choicest Families.
LARGE NUMBERS,
All Ages, both Sexes,
IN STOCK.



200 to 400 III. QUARTER ANNUAL Y...
Percheron Stud Books. The Percheron is the only draft breed of France possessing a record book that has the support and endorsement of the French Government. Sent for 100-page Catalogue, illustrated by Louis Bonheur.
E. W. DUNHAM,
Wayne, DuPage Co., Illinois.

SAN ANTONIO.

THE Thurber & Co. sheep, 13,000 wethers, have passed into the hands of Wilkins Brothers & Co., who are holding them near Raymond, Presidio county. They were sold for \$1 per head.

MR. H. SEELIGSON, who has recently moved to San Antonio from Galveston, and who has been engaged in ranching as well as merchandising for many years, now devotes himself exclusively to his ranch interests. He is interesting himself in the needed projects of union stock yards, live stock exchange and refrigerator in San Antonio, and believes that it is only a question of time, and probably short at that, when these three much-needed institutions will be in active operation. He considers them to be the crying needs of the time, and bound to be supplied.

MR. J. L. SLAYDEN, who is interested in the Waco woolen mill and who is one of the principal movers of the Waco Meat Preserving company, was in San Antonio a few days ago and professes great confidence in the project. He says that the patentee is not around foisting his patent on men in the way of selling rights, but will back his faith with his money. While it is true that the quarter of beef brought here last winter preserved by this process was not in a healthy state when cut, although appearing so on the outside, there are reliable men who saw other quarters cut months after the application of the process who declare the meat to have been in excellent condition. Should this patent prove of practical use it will be a great boon to Texas especially, as well as to all beef producing countries.

WHILE THE STOCK JOURNAL has not said much of late about the refrigerator scheme in San Antonio, it does not signify that the projects have died out. Quite to the contrary, there are several parties interesting themselves, some of whom are from abroad and already engaged in the business, but the matter is now in such shape that it might be somewhat prejudiced by publication, and the readers of the STOCK JOURNAL will have to content themselves for the present with the assurance that never before were the prospects better for an early erection of at least one if not more of the necessary institutions for the killing and shipping of the surplus beef supply of Southwest Texas, and we hope that at an early day we will be permitted to give full particulars on this important matter.

Cattle Market of San Antonio.

Although it is now time that the advance guard of traders should be here and some trades consummated, still very little can be reported in this connection. There are a few buyers of feeders in this country, and some looking for young stock, but all are determined to get a very low figure or return empty-handed. As for young steer cattle, it is safe to say that very few will be sold, especially of yearlings. When the winter is farther advanced and the result of wintering in the Northwest is known, something may yet be done, providing the losses are not heavy. The local beef market has slightly im-

proved, and a good fat cow will bring from \$12 to \$14.50, while fat steers are generally too rich for the blood of local butchers. A sale of steers was reported last week for \$2.25 per 100 lbs. for shipment. The stiffening of the Northern beef market is encouraging the ranchman of the Southwest, and should there be an improvement of 50 cents per 100 lbs. there will be fully 30,000 head of beef stock sent to market from San Antonio and the country south and west within the next three months.

San Antonio Horse Market.

The horse market for the past week has been unusually dull, owing mainly to the scarcity of stock. The supply growing less every day, while there are plenty of buyers, there is little prospect of much improvement for at least six weeks or two months, as it is impossible to move horses here before grass begins to grow. The demand is good for mares and saddle horses, it being now a little greater for the latter than the former, and better than it has been for eight months. The prospects for a lively trade in saddle horses for the next three months, and for mares in the spring, are very flattering just now. The prices have not advanced much, but show a firmness that promises well for the holders.

Mules are active, with a fair prospect of readily selling all on the market, and prices have an upward tendency.

The quotations are as follows:
 scrub and poor mares, 12 to 13½ hands, \$10@13
 scrub fair conditioned, 12 to 13½ hands, 13@15
 Medium mares 13 to 14 hands, 14@20
 Texas improved mares, 11 to 15 hands, 20@22
 American mares, 15 hands and up, 25@40
 American carriage horses, 15½ to 16½, 75@90
 saddle horses, good, 13½ to 14½ hands, 20@30
 Saddle horses, poor, 13½ to 14½ hands, 15@20
 Unbroken horses, 13½ to 14½ hands, 14@22
 Mules, Mexican, 12 to 13½ hands, 30@40
 Mules, improved, 13½ to 14 hands, 45@60

The Lack of Organization.

San Antonio is the center of a territory having literally millions invested in cattle, horses and sheep, and the cry for reform in many important matters affecting the ranch interests is individually loud and long, but not a single move is made to secure united efforts for anything. The so-called Southwest Texas Live Stock association is hardly more than in name, and the wool growers' association is dead. If the ranchmen are not enough interested to take concerted action in matters pertaining especially to their own business, who is going to take it for them? Who is more than they interested in union stock yards, refrigerators and canneries, and the regulation of live stock freights? Will growling and cursing around generally remedy matters to any great extent? There is not another portion of the ranch country in the United States nearly as much interested as are the ranchmen of this section, or are putting up with so many abuses, but who are making at least an effort to seek and apply a remedy.

HORNS AND HOOF.

Presidio County News:—Our winter has been so mild that cattle and sheep are said to have been improving in flesh up to date.

Victoria Advocate:—Mr. J. N. Keeran is back from Nebraska, whither he went two weeks ago as a witness in the damage suit against Rankin, growing out of the introduction of Texas cattle upon the range occupied by stock belonging to plaintiffs, and which were claimed to have thereby become diseased. A judgment amounting to \$9,500 was recovered

by plaintiffs, which Mr. Rankin decided to pay without further litigation, thus ending this vexatious suit, which has been in progress for the past two years.

Thos. O'Connor of Refugio, sent 32 car-loads of fat cows to Chicago, shipping them from Beville, on the S. A. & A. P. R.

W. A. Pettus shipped from Pettus station, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. eight car-loads of beeves to Chicago.

Ira Johnson bought five car-loads of grass beeves of the Mueley Bros. of Banquette, Neuces county, for \$20 a head, which he sent to New Orleans.

Victoria Advocate:—Last week Mr. Joe Collins shipped a 5-year-old Holstein cow to New Orleans. The animal was in prime condition, and weighed 1175 pounds when she reached market, realizing \$52.87 to the shipper, at \$4.50 per hundred. This satisfactory figure seems to indicate the value of the Holstein for beef, and to likewise prove their adaptability to this climate.

Corpus Christi Caller:—F. H. Dubose and George Merriman of this county were in town last week. They, with Frank Byler, Jr., expect to leave this section again, about the first of next March, with a drove of horse stock for Kansas. They will drive about 500 mares and horses, the greater portion of which they have already purchased or engaged. The average prices paid here this winter have been \$20 for horses and \$12 to \$15 for mares.

The wool trade of San Antonio for the year 1885 amounted to \$9,972,225 pounds. Some 3,000,000 pounds were shipped direct from Laredo and intermediate points to the North; fully 3,000,000 pounds were shipped and handled at Corpus Christi, and 2,500,000 pounds from Eagle Pass and points on the Southern Pacific railroad west of San Antonio, making the grand total of wool raised in Southwest Texas during the year just past fully 17,487,225 pounds, representing a value of about \$3,500,000.

Chas. Greff and F. M. Otis, both largely interested in ranching in Northern Coahuila, Mexico, are at San Antonio for a few days. They report that ranching in their section of country is as prosperous as it is reasonable to expect, and it is their opinion that in a very few years the entire ranch interests of Northern Mexico will be in the hands of Americans and foreigners. They are over 100 miles from any postoffice, the nearest in the United States being Thrust, on the Southern Pacific railroad, but they feel safe in life and property as if in the midst of civilization, and much safer than in some portions of Texas.

H. H. Carmichael of Bandera, an extensive stock owner in Presidio county, and a prominent merchant in Bandera is here stopping at the Southern.

Now is the time that the ranchman who has provided against scarcity of water, severity of weather and lack of feed gets in his work in fine shape, and can look on his old-foggyish and improvident neighbor with a feeling between contempt and pity.

G. L. Yeater of Sedalia, Mo., is at the Southern. Mr. Yeater is after feeders for spring delivery, and was down last winter but owing to the strike on the Missouri Pacific was obliged to return home without them.

Neuces county has more fat beeves this winter than any other county in Texas.

The venture of Wm. Votaw, whose trial killing and shipment from the Eagle Pass refrigerator was reported in these columns, proved satisfactory, and the refrigerator continues running, killing that gentleman's fat grass beeves and sending them to the New Orleans market.

G. S. Cheesman of the firm of Pacheco & Cheesman, who own a cattle ranch in Northern Coahuila, Mexico, is here for a few days' recreation. This firm, com-

posed of M. Cheesman and ex-Governor Pacheco of California, have an extensive cattle ranch in the mountains in Mexico, stocked with cattle, which are doing as well as in any portion of the North American continent. From all reports they are in as good stock country as can be found in the world.

Stray Stock.

DALLAS, Jan. 6.—Stolen, one iron gray horse, 15 hands high, 4 years old, branded T on left shoulder and left jaw, paces under saddle. Will give \$25 for horse and \$75 for capture and conviction of the thief.

DALLAS, Jan. 6.—Stolen from Mrs. Anna Miller, city of Dallas, one sorrel horse, fourteen hands high. I will give \$10 reward for horse.

DALLAS, Jan. 6.—Stolen, at Cedar Hill, one yellow pony, fourteen hands high, 8 years old, brand JP on left shoulder, white spot on left side, red leather saddle with black hind pockets. Address any information of the above to W. H. Lewis, sheriff.

Henry Hayes, an ex-convict, and Tom Meehan, a hard character, last Sunday, at Cairo, Ill., committed one of the most feindish crimes in the annals of the criminal courts. They were in a saloon and commenced teasing the porter, a colored man named Tom Spicer. They chased him all over the room, and finally they saturated his clothing with turpentine; then one of them put a match to him and he was literally cremated.

St. Louis has a physician who guarantees to cure almost any disease for a good round sum, which must always be paid in advance. Of course he often fails, and then the patient wants his money back. The doctor employs a lawyer for just such emergencies, and pays him \$5000 a year salary. The lawyer is so skillful in pacifying angry patients and compromising with implacable ones that the doctor is able to make about \$8000 a year above all expenses.

August Fischer and Jacob Fergh, two farmers, were arrested a few weeks ago by Deputy Sheriff Sandoval of San Antonio for fence cutting. They got stuck in a muddy lane and cut the fence to get around. Two successive grand juries declined to indict the parties, and they were released. Believing that the deputy had not sufficient warrant to arrest them, and that they were falsely and illegally imprisoned, they have brought suit against him and his surties for \$10,000 each for damages.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—A special from Washington to the Herald says: Rumors are afloat of a disposition among Gen. Logan's friends to impute the cause of his very unexpected death to some mistake of the doctors. The blunt statement is made that Gen. Logan was killed by the administration of aconite or morphine, or both. Color is given to this belief from the statements which Gen. Logan made to a friend who called upon him a few days prior to his death. The gentleman entered the room while Dr. Baxter and Gen. Logan were engaged in a discussion regarding the use of aconite as one of the remedies in the case. Gen. Logan protested strongly against this remedy. After Dr. Baxter left the room Logan said: "I can't trust these doctors. Last night they left a lot of stuff that I would not take, and I had the medicine taken away." Gen. Logan's friends are outspoken in the belief that he need not have died, and there is a promise of a medical dispute.

In-and-In Breeding.

John M. Stahl, in Thoroughbred Stock Journal.

In-and-in breeding of farm animals is condemned. Should it be? The answer must depend upon the results from it; and since reasoning by analogy is allowable, upon the results from in-and-in breeding of human beings and plants.

Let us lay all prejudice aside and seek for the correct answer to the question I have propounded, and which certainly is a pertinent one. To get at the results of in-and-in breeding and of out breeding, that they may be compared, we must go to the breeding of those men who have achieved results sufficiently remarkable to secure for their work a record. The results from years of breeding must be taken, for a single example is not good argument.

No breeder of farm animals is more noted than the Collings Brothers and Bates, and of the work of no other breeders have we a more complete record. The Shorthorn Hand-book shows that these men were the most persistent in-and-in breeders. Charles Collings bred his bull "Favorite" to his own dam and sister and granddaughter. Both he and Robert bred pertinaciously from the blood of the bull Hubback for thirty years. Bates got his first "Duchess" of Charles Collings, and she was deeply bred in-and-in; and he bred her and her near relations together, all closely allied by blood, for many years, and mainly throughout his life as a breeder, of more than fifty years.

Yet who have produced better Shorthorns than these men? Continue the list of the best Shorthorn breeders—John and Richard Booth, the Wetherells, Mason, Wright, Trotter, Charge, Earl Spencer, Sir Charles Knightley and the best American breeders, they all bred in-and-in. There has been no better breeder of Herefords than Price, and he did not go out of his own herd for a bull for forty years. Bakewell, in his whole course as a breeder, went out of his own herd for a bull only twice, and then he took bulls of the same blood as his own herd, and closely related to it. The history of the Devons, Herefords, Long-horns, Ayrshires, Galloways, Holstein-Friesians, Aldermys and Shorthorns is a record of in-and-in breeding until after the breed was firmly established. In-and-in breeding was necessary to concentrate good qualities. No breed has been more in-and-in bred than the Jerseys. It is a remarkable fact that while in-and-in breeding is generally condemned, the most popular pedigrees are at least founded upon close in-and-in breeding. This is true of horses, sheep and swine, as well as of cattle. The sire and dam of Hambletonian, were both by Messenger. In fact, in all the history of breeding there is no better example of close and persistent in-and-in breeding than that furnished by the Messenger blood; and to-day of what value is the trotting stock that has no Messenger blood? Bakewell bred his sheep close ly in-and-in. The results of in-and-in breeding of farm animals do not condemn it.

Moses condemned the in-and-in breeding of human beings. Is not this the origin of the now-prevailing prejudice against in-and-in breeding? Yet Moses wrote for a particular people, and who can tell what peculiar circumstances made his prohibition wise? Do those peculiar circumstances apply now? Moses also commanded circumcision. We are now just beginning to understand how much the mental states of the mother during pregnancy have to do with the mental and physical constitution of the offspring. The woman having violated the Mosaic command, and knowing that in many cases this has led to deformed offspring, pictures in her mind deformed children, and is the victim of many fears during pregnancy; and we know that these imagining and fears are of themselves enough to produce deformation, physically and mentally, of her child. The true explanation of the deformity of the offspring of those persons of near kin are the fears and imaginings of the mother, not the special dispensation of nature. I am not arguing for the marriage of persons akin; but as the fears

which beset the human mother cannot beset the beast, the results from in-and-in breeding in the human family do not furnish an argument against the in-and-in breeding of brutes. For that matter, some of the greatest characters that ever lived had for parents those closely related by blood.

Nor does the fertilization of plants furnish more satisfactory argument. Nature provides for both cross and self-fertilization. It is hard to see wherein nature condemns in-and-in breeding of plants; and those plants which are self-fertilizing produce their kind as readily and of as great vigor as other plants. This brings me to an argument against in-and-in breeding that I can only notice—the lessened vigor of in-bred animals. But likely this lessened vigor is due to other causes. Certainly other causes furnish a better explanation. I have only opened the subject, but space forbids further discussion now.

Hoof-Branding.

Breeders' Gazette.

A communication was recently addressed to this office asking for information concerning the manner of hoof-branding cattle, and deeming Mr. William Watson, manager of Turlington, as well qualified as any one in this country to answer the question, we forwarded it to him with the request that he furnish the information desired. His reply herewith presented will doubtless prove of much interest to our readers generally: "The process of hoof-branding is very simple. The first point is to have the figures made the requisite size to suit your taste. You will find that about three-eighths to one-half inch in length will be about the mark. Two figures ought to occupy about half an inch in breadth when placed on the hoof. The figures are generally made of iron; sometimes of steel. You can have them moulded as narrow as you please—the face of the numbers are generally about one-eighth of an inch. As to branding, apply the figure to the hoof when perfectly hot. Brand directly in front of the hoof, and as high up as possible, taking care not to interfere with the coronet. Better brand on both sides of the hoof in case one number might get defaced; burn to the depth of an eighth of an inch. As the number will grow out in accordance with the growth of the hoof, probably you will have to rebrand about every twelve months. Hoof-marking is decidedly preferable to ear tags, especially in a brush country. I understand the Hon. M. H. Cochrane has discontinued ear-tagging, and now hoof-brands entirely. Should this catch Mr. James Cochrane's attention I have no doubt he will gladly inform us through the Gazette where hoof figures can be had."

Chicago's Stock Trade for 1886.

Receipts for the month of December 171,885 cattle, 829,266 hogs and 113,006 sheep, and a grand total for the year 1886 of 1,965,347 cattle, 6,714,829 hogs and 1,008,277 sheep, against 1,905,518 cattle, 6,937,595 hogs and 1,003,598 sheep for the year 1885. The total shipments for the year 1886 are 703,507 cattle, 2,125,862 hogs and 266,643 sheep, against 744,093 cattle 1,798,446 hogs and 260,277 sheep in 1885.

The above figures show an increase in the receipts of cattle, but a decrease in hogs and a slight falling off in sheep, while the shipments are lighter on cattle but heavier for hogs and sheep.

Evidence of Merit.

The best evidence of the merit of any article offered for sale to the people is its popularity—this is the readiness with which it sells. If a baking powder, for instance, fails to give entire satisfaction in any particular, the cook never fails to complain and it becomes unsalable. No body has ever complained about Silver Leaf Baking Powder because it is of full strength, absolutely pure chemically, and makes the most wholesome bread of any powder on the market. The guarantee of J. H. Brown is in itself sufficient to make it go like hot cakes.

King & Voigt, 504 Main street, sell pure drugs, fancy toilet articles, etc. Prescriptions a specialty.

SANGER BROTHERS

DALLAS, TEXAS,

The Largest Dry Goods, Clothing,

Shoe and Carpet House in Texas.

39 DEPARTMENTS

COMPLETE AND DISTINCT,

Each carrying a full line of goods, under the following heads:

- Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Foreign and Domestic Shirts, Linen, House Furnishings, Blankets, Comforts and Carriage Robes, Calicoes and Muslins, Woolens, Dress Goods, Silks and Satins, Velvets, Pushes, etc., Umbrellas and Parasols, White Dress Goods, Lace and Embroideries, Handkerchiefs and Neckwear, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Art Embroidery Materials, Ribbons, Toilet Goods, Notions, Small Wares and Buttons, Stationery and Cutlery, Leather and Fancy Goods, Hosiery for Ladies and Children, Kid and Fabric Gloves, Infant Outfittings, Ladies' and Children's Muslin and Knit Underwear, Corsets, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks and Suits, Hand and Machine Knit Goods, Shawls and Skirts, Hoopskirts, Baskets and Rubber Goods, Carpets and all kinds Floor Covering, Lace Curtains, Upholstery Goods, Millinery, Boots and Shoes, Bags and Valises, Men's Clothing, Boys' Clothing, Men's and Boys' Furnishing Goods, Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps.*

In addition to these we have THE ONLY COMPLETE FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT IN TEXAS. To carry this immense stock we occupy a building covering 65,000 square feet of superficial area, and to do our enormous business we employ over 200 people.

Mail Order Bureau.

This bureau is the medium through which we solicit your trade if a visit to our city cannot be made. We fill all orders carefully on the day received at the house, at ruling prices. We prepay express charges to any express office in Texas on all orders over \$2. This offer applies to all goods except domestics, carpets, trunks, window shades, cornices, etc.

TO CATTLEMEN intending to visit Dallas for the convention on January 11th, we would say, combine profit with pleasure and bring along your memorandums for your family wants. You will meet us in the midst of our grand

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE,

when we are selling all strictly winter goods at great reductions from original prices. Call on us, whether you wish to buy or not; we will be pleased to show you through our establishment.

SANGER BROTHERS, Dallas, Tex.

Letter From Brewster Cameron.

RANCHO SAN RAFAEL DE LA ZANJA,
LOCHIEL, AR., Dec. 28, '88.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

The live stock growers of Arizona sincerely hope that the cattlemen of Texas, in their forthcoming convention at Dallas, will join other states and territories, interested in the welfare of the plains cattle interests, in a demand that the national bureau of animal industry shall not be sacrificed to the selfish interests of the influences at Chicago, which have already brought the range cattle industry of the United States to the verge of destruction.

The representatives of Texas alone in the national congress, if they work together, by using their great influence to maintain the present organization of the national bureau of animal industry, may prevent the passage of any bill similar to that dictated by the Chicago monopolists, providing for the appointment of three United States cattle commissioners, nominally in the interest of the cattle growers of the United States, but really to encompass their ruin.

It is time for cattlemen to wake up when an organized conspiracy, like that at Chicago, after having prostrated one of the most important industries on the continent, has the audacity to seek, through national legislation, to increase ten-fold its power for evil, by investing its instruments with all the power which the general government can give to a commission authorized to declare quarantines and raise the same at will. If the Chicago conspirators do not seek this power for the sole purpose of paralyzing business whenever it subserves their interests to do so, to ruin thousands of cattle growers that they may swell their princely fortunes, then why have they sent their hirelings to Washington City, with instructions to have congress take the business of suppressing contagious bovine diseases out of the control of the commissioner of agriculture, whose special ability for and commendable zeal in this work have met with the approbation of honest men the world over?

Nor is any further proof needed of the fact that the Consolidated Cattle Growers' association of America is a mere tail to the Chicago meat-monopoly kite than the action of its committee—Smith, Ames, Washburn, et al.—who were charged with the preparation of the bill for the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia, which was introduced by Senator Warner Miller and which provides for the appointment of three United States cattle commissioners, instead of enlarging the present bureau of animal industry now under the direction of the commissioner of agriculture.

The commissioner of agriculture, in dealing with contagious bovine diseases, has discharged his duty to the credit of the government and to the satisfaction of all classes, excepting only the meat monopolies of the country. The ring now wants a commission of three men, two of whom shall be its tools. If it has the power to pass a law, so manifestly odious to the cattle growers of the United States, it will certainly have the necessary influence to name a majority of the commission. It will then be an easy matter for the Chicago meat syndicate to bull or bear the market, and thereby

levy tribute upon the consumer and producer of every pound of beef.

The stock yards ring has heretofore been the consistent foe to every movement to suppress pleuro-pneumonia. Now, ostensibly a friend of the measure, it is moving heaven and earth to strike down the commissioner of agriculture, who through the results achieved in the state of Maryland and elsewhere, by the bureau of animal industry, has commended himself to the whole country as the one person conspicuously fitted to exterminate contagious bovine diseases in the United States. Let us therefore, in view of the acknowledged fitness of the commission of agriculture to discharge this duty, oppose any divided responsibility, any opportunity to shift the cause of failure, on to one another's shoulders, as the three commissioners can readily do and will have occasion to do, if so great a calamity should befall the cattle interests as the passage of the bill introduced by Senator Warner Miller, upon the request of the meat monopolies of Chicago, through their tools, the Consolidated Cattle Growers' association of America.

It is now the duty of every man who is directly or indirectly interested in any herd of cattle, however small, for the reasons stated above, to immediately write to his representative in congress, requesting him to use his vote and influence in favor of any amendment to said bill which may intrust the commissioner of agriculture with the duty of suppressing contagious bovine diseases.

CAMERON BROS.

ANOTHER ASSIGNMENT.**Failure of the Dolores Cattle Company.**

AUSTIN, TEX., Jan. 1.—The sensation in Austin to-day was the assignment of the Dolores Land and Cattle company. The company was chartered here last year with a stated capital of \$2,000,000, and was regarded as one of the wealthiest cattle organizations. The members of the company were W. S. Carothers and George A. Searight, with 1000 shares each. Mr. Searight's son also holds a few shares. Some time ago Mr. Carothers sold out to members for \$60,000 his individual interest in the company. The ranch and cattle of the company, which are in Dimmit, Kinney and Zavalla counties, were assessed last year at \$250,000 in round figures. The ranches cover over 200,000 acres, stocked with 10,000 head of cattle. George A. Searight has heretofore been rated at \$1,000,000, and his residence is Austin. He formerly resided in Cheyenne, W. T., where he had large interests. It is stated that he had disposed of his Wyoming property at considerable loss, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars.

The papers of assignment as filed here and signed by Messrs. Searight and A. F. Robins show in round figures liabilities of \$500,000. The principal creditors are: John F. Coad, Omaha, \$30,000; Julia A. Fletcher, Chicago, \$50,000, each secured by first mortgages; George A. Searight, \$90,000, without security; about \$13,000 attorney's fees; Texas National Bank of San Antonio, \$20,000, security fifty shares stock of the company; State National Bank of Austin, \$4400, with Searight as indorser, and sundry holders of 120 first mortgage 8 per cent. coupon bonds of the Dolores Land and Cattle company amounting to about \$120,000 sold in open market, secured by real and personal property of the company. The assets in land and cattle very largely exceed liabilities

and the assignment will prevent a sacrifice. The assignment creates great surprise and regret on account of the high standing of the parties. The assets, however, as compared with the liabilities indicate temporary embarrassment which, it is hoped, will be eventually overcome.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.**President Heath's Ideas on the Miller Bill.**

R. G. Head, president of the International Range association, has addressed the following letter to Hon. Daniel Manning, secretary of the treasury:

To Hon. Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

SIR:—In behalf of the International Range association I have the honor to request you, under Section 2494, revised statutes, to prohibit the importation of all cattle into the United States from all foreign countries where contagious cattle diseases exist. The cattle raisers of the West are a unit in favor of such action, which is in harmony with the position taken by the Farmers congress at its annual meeting held in Minneapolis last summer, and the Consolidated Cattle Growers' association at their recent meeting held in Chicago.

It is very generally conceded that the quarantine regulations relating to the importation of cattle into the United States do not afford sufficient protection against the introduction of diseased cattle into this country, and when the history of the outbreaks of contagious bovine diseases in other countries is considered and the fact borne in mind that the admission to the open ranges of the West of a single infected animal would in all probability result in ruin to our great industry, on which the nation depends in a great measure for its food supply, it becomes apparent that immediate action should be taken in the premises.

I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the Canadian and Australian authorities have prohibited the importation of cattle from Great Britain on account of the fear of the introduction of disease, which action suggested to us the necessity of placing similar safeguards around the health of the cattle of our country. I would suggest further that in view of fact that large sums of money will most likely be appropriated for the extermination of disease where it now exists in our borders, the work should be rendered effective by preventing its further introduction.

R. G. HEAD, President,
International Range Association.

Long and Short Hauls.

Fort Worth Mail.

MR. DEPEW, the especial champion of railway pools, and of necessity the opponent of the interstate commerce bill, points out an objection to the prohibition of charging more for a short than for a longer haul. There is often, he says, need to take freight long distances at low rates. But there is nothing in the interstate commerce bill to prohibit the roads from charging as low a rate as they wish for a long haul. They are only required not to charge more for a short haul than for a long one, and they may make the rates for a long haul as cheap as they please, just so they reduce the other rates in proportion. The railroads will find no legislative obstacle in the way of reducing their rates as low as they please. The only object of legislation is to see that their rates shall have some fairness, and that there shall be no discrimination to the prejudice of shippers or localities.

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

J. W. SPENCER, Fort Worth, E. H. CARTER, Longview.
S. P. TUCKER, W. ELY, Bryan, Ohio.

Ft. Worth Grocer Co.

(Successors to SPENCER & TUCKER.)

GROCERIES

—AND—

Wholesale Produce,

407, 409, 411 Main St., FORT WORTH, TEX.

Ranch Supplies a Specialty.**BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.****Jno. S. Andrews & Co.**

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

One car-load of Extra Grade Hereford Bulls.

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

One magnificent Denmark saddle stallion.

Two extra draft stallions.

Two Draft Stallion Colts.

A lot of good Grade Jerseys, Texas raised.

One car-load of Grade Hereford Heifers.

One hundred Texas-raised Hereford-Short-horn grades.

Also a fine lot of Big Mules.

Call and see the stock.

Jno. S. Andrews & Co.

FORT WORTH.

SURE For Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, etc. the effect of Yonki's Indications. Positively a Permanent Cure in from Two to Seven Weeks. Address Dr. BOHANNAN, No. 625 BIDDLE STREET, SAINT LOUIS, MO. ESTABLISHED IN 1847.

BACKED BY RAILROADS.**The Baltimore & Ohio and Chesapeake & Ohio and the Stock Yards.**

Globe-Democrat.

The first steps toward improving the site recently purchased by the St. Louis stock yards were taken Saturday by surveyors, who have been employed to make a map of the grounds for the use of the contractors, who will be invited to bid for the necessary grading and construction of the required buildings, all of which, from present indications, will be completed by the 1st of July. In the meantime the testimony as to their support by the range interests is accumulating. T. T. D. Andrews of Fort Worth, Texas, one of the largest live stock contractors of that state, now on his way home from Arizona, was at the Southern yesterday, and being asked by a Globe-Democrat reporter to express his views and the sentiments of cattlemen generally regarding the enterprise, said:

"The new stock yards are universally spoken of by rangemen as an absolute necessity. St. Louis being more centrally located than any other large city, and nearer to the Southwestern ranges by 300 miles than Chicago, I would like to see yards established here, and of such magnitude and with facilities such that stockmen will be able to find a market as a live stock competitor to Chicago."

Mr. Andrews explained that the cattle trade of St. Louis had been diverted to other places when the old ferry system was in vogue, it being a barrier to transportation that live stock shippers objected to, because, by sending their cattle East by way of St. Louis they were compelled to unload stock and drive to the National yards, causing shrinkage in weight. To avoid this they shipped by way of Cairo, where stock was transferred in the cars and unloaded and fed in the yards before resuming the journey to Chicago. Others shipped via the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, crossing the Mississippi over the bridge at Hannibal.

"The trade having been deflected by reason of these disadvantages," he continued, "it has never come back to St. Louis, notwithstanding the preference Texas merchants and range people of the whole Southwest have for dealing with business men of this city. If they could find a reliable market here at all times they would follow their desire to consign stock direct to St. Louis. They believe if yards were located on this side of the river they would come into closer intercourse with and receive encouragement of the business element of St. Louis. Buyers for butchers east of this point would be more inclined to come to St. Louis, where the best of hotel accommodations are afforded, and at the same time be within easy access of the yards. Stockmen coming to St. Louis from a distance on business do not, as a rule, visit the National yards, while those visiting Chicago invariably make a trip to the Union yards before returning home. We are satisfied that when the new yards are completed the Southwestern stockmen will give the enterprise all the encouragement in their power by shipping cattle direct to the St. Louis yards, and, consequently, there will be an inducement to erect refrigerators and canning establishments. These influences combined, we believe, will make St. Louis of more importance to the range industry than Chicago is at the present time. Since this enterprise was undertaken I have been through Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and everywhere I have found the stockmen enthusiastic over the project. St. Louis business men and

capitalists never had a more opportune time than now, in connection with the range men themselves, to secure the live stock trade. There is a widespread feeling all over the Southwest that there is a great and growing monopoly in Chicago, establishing the price of beef products to suit themselves, and in this is found the strength of the new movement. The evil has been growing from year to year, and the only way they see out of the difficulty is to establish yards from which roads leading east will afford every inducement for butchers to come to that market. The National yards will not answer the purpose for the reason, as I understand, that the property is owned and its management controlled by Boston and New York capitalists, and thus by the Chicago dressed beef men, who control all feeding points between Chicago and New York and also own the stock yards at those places. This new St. Louis enterprise, and this is a point not generally known, will have the advantage of co-operating with the yards now being established by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company on Staten Island, and those at Newport News under construction by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway company, neither of which roads have heretofore received any benefit from the cattle trade, but which now propose to enter the field and compete with the dressed beef monopoly."

Mr. McGillin's Combination.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 8, 1887.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

I am not surprised that you are astonished at the magnitude of the company I propose forming the cattle into.

Bismarck says (and he is undoubted authority on war matters) that other things being equal, the larger army will always conquer the smaller one.

This is more true about capital. Had the beef-raisers combined a few years ago, no such combination as I propose would be necessary now. But vast as is the undertaking I propose, it is absolutely necessary if we will successfully combat with the beef-buying ring now formed at Chicago. In fact, if these rings but combine, they will even give my immense company all it can do to put them down. While the programme I submit may seem impossible, if not absurd, to people who have not studied it as deeply as I have, in less than five years from now Armour & Co. will be in a position to carry it all out themselves, and more, too.

Had I predicted five or even three years ago that three firms would quietly meet at Chicago and fix the value of every beef steer sold in the United States, how many people would have believed me, and how many thousands would have dubbed me insane?

If you have any doubts about where Armour & Co. or perhaps some other firm will yet bring the beef-raisers to, please study well and carefully the history of the Standard Oil company, and when you get through, write me what is impossible or visionary about my scheme.

I am like the prophets of old; I see the danger of our position from afar, and if by my pen (trumpets are out of date) I cannot awake my brother cattlemen to their danger, I will seek my own safety by fleeing from the business.

Very truly yours,

E. M. MCGILLIN.

Tobacco Blindness.

Scientific American.

Tobacco blindness is becoming a common affliction. At present there are several persons under treatment for it in one London hospital. It first takes the form of color blindness, the sufferers who have smoked themselves

into this condition being quite unable to distinguish the color of a piece of red cloth held up before them. Sometimes the victim loses his sight altogether. Although smoking is to a large extent the cause of the malady, heavy drinking is also partly responsible.

Successful Water-Works on the Plains.

Silver City (N. M.) Enterprise.

The plan of Lyons & Campbell to water an immense range by pumping from the millsite just below town to storage tanks on Legal Tender hill is working admirably. There were many who thought the scheme not feasible, but all that was intended was successfully accomplished. There is constantly an abundance of water. A wooden dam that is to be put in at once, will increase the storage. One tank holding 110,000 gallons is in place and full. The pumping apparatus is efficient. Two smaller tanks are being built, yet the machinery need be run but one day in the week to fill them. The pipe from the pump to the tank is six inches in diameter, and the distance is 3500 feet. From the tank a three-inch pipe runs about a mile before there is a fork. Then one branch runs due south six miles, while another goes west nearly ten miles, each tapering until the terminus is reached, and there the size is only one inch. From the west line a branch leads off south half a mile to a point that is about equally distant from the terminus of the two main lines. There on a sloping hillside a commodious house is to be built in the timber, from a good stone quarry near by. Close at hand on the first flat below will be corrals. Along the pipe lines, groups of troughs already on the ground, at intervals of a mile, are being placed. At each location for a trough there is a T in the pipe. A float attached to the valve closes it whenever the water is lowered by cattle drinking. The pipe is the best made, dipped in asphaltum at the foundry and painted since being received here. The troughs are 20 feet long, 24 feet deep, 18 inches wide at the bottom and 26 inches at top. The pipe is laid about a foot under the ground and will never be damaged by freezing. Where exposed at the troughs it may easily be covered, and ice will never be thick enough in the troughs to resist the blows of a hatchet. There will scarcely be ice more than an inch thick at any time. The south branch is on the Pacific slope, being separated on the continental divide. The improvements are all upon land scripped by the firm. The three tanks will supply water for 12,000 head of cattle, and additional tanks may be used. The end of the south pipe is 600 feet below the level of the tanks, which are 800 feet above the town. If there was a fall of 100 feet more the pressure would break the pipe. It was concluded that the one inch pipe would discharge five gallons of water per minute, but the quantity is greater. With all the T connections open the quantity of water coming out the end does not seem decreased. At the west terminus near the Mongus road, the depression is not so great. There a cabin is to be built. These improvements have cost over \$60,000. The plan was completed several years ago, but the work was commenced only last spring. Thus a range of 300,000 acres is supplied with water for the cattle to drink. Except near town the land has never been grazed upon, because there was no water.

An Indian Banquet.

New York Star.

The Indians of Buffalo Bill's Wild West show had stewed dog for dinner yesterday, for it was the Sioux Thanksgiving day. Rocky Bear hired a horse and wagon Wednesday evening and started out marketing. He didn't drive down in Washington Market to purchase turkeys, but drove to the city pound, and thumbed the dogs there till he had picked out seven fat fellows. Five of them were prime country dogs, tender and juicy; one was a Fourth ward baker, and one a Philadelphia

wingman, only fair to middling. Rocky Bear put them in a coop and rattled off with them to the Madison square wigwam.

When he arrived at the door of his tepee the squaws came out and felt the ribs of the dogs and spoke of how plump and fat they were. The seven dogs that had been taken from their roost in the pound were then driven into the garden, put up as targets, as if it were a turkey shooting match, and were shot with rifles. The Indian way of killing a dog is to knock him into eternity with a club, but Rocky Bear had the Sioux Thanksgiving dogs killed with a rifle, out of respect for Mr. Bergh.

Mrs. Chief Rocky Bear, Mrs. Chief Flies Above and Mrs. Chief Cut Meat skinned the dogs, while Mrs. Chief Long Wolf, the two Misses Long Wolf and five or six other wives of White Eagle hung a huge kettle over a fire which they had built in the middle of the garden. After the bark had been peeled off the dogs they were carved and sliced into small pieces and thrown into the kettle to boil. The livers of the dogs were given to the squaws as an especial reward for their labors, and were eaten by them fried.

This preparation for the Sioux Thanksgiving dinner began at midnight, and the show was over. The big garden was dark except where the fat fire burned and crackled under the kettle as the dog meat boiled and bubbled. Around the weird fire sat a solemn circle of Indians, wearing their paint and government blankets. Great shadows chased each other across the roof of the building as the fire blazed fitfully or died down. Every Indian had one eye on the dog stew and one on his pipe. Just after the clock in the neighboring steeples had struck 1, Flies Above went out and looked at the stars. He didn't know what the clock meant, for aught he knew it was a chestnut bell—but when he got the wink from a luminary in a certain part of the sky he knew what hour it was by the Indian's mode of reckoning time, and went back to tell Rocky Bear that the time had arrived, whereupon all the Sioux braves and squaws got up and began to dance. They went through a giddy whirl of scalp dances, green-corn waltzes, war reels, rye polkas, and Buffalo lancers, till 5 o'clock in the morning. Every Indian danced in every set and no Indian got weary.

At 6 o'clock the kettle was allowed to cool. After this had cooled sufficiently the ball supper began. No table was spread, but every Indian took a piece of dog in his fingers, sat down and ate it. In response to a rick Astor Rocky Bear, Flies Above and Cut Meat made after-dinner speeches. The Sioux Pawnee, Arapahoes, Cheyennes and several other tribes in the garden, danced at the ball and sat down at the banquet. The Comanches were asleep in their tents and did not come, not because they had not been invited, but because they did not believe in the ceremonies, which had a sacred significance to those who participated in them.

Many Indian tribes in the west eat boiled dog this day in every year, because the Indians are hunters, the dogs their companions, and the rot meat they take part in the banquet are brought into communion with the spirits of the mighty hunters who have gone before them.

After the banquet all the Indians danced the dog dance. Thus the ball ended.

Josiah Davis' North Middleton.

Josiah Davis, North Middleton, Ky., writes: "I am now using a box of your HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE upon an ulcer, which for the past ten years has given me great pain. The salve is the only remedy that has ever done me any ease. My ulcer was caused by varicose veins, and was pronounced incurable by my medical doctors. I find, however, that HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE is effecting a cure." Beware of imitations.

CORSICANA, Jan. 2.—This evening Bry an T. Barry's pasture, one mile south of the city, caught fire from some unknown cause and a quantity of valuable grass and hay was burned.

Valuable Ranch for Sale on Easy Terms.

4800 acre ranch, permanent running water, all enclosed with good fence. Apply to Breckenridge B. Brestrom, attorney, 32 Soledad street—San Antonio.

Piper & Schultress are headquarters for all kinds of fence wire, 249 Market street, San Antonio, Texas.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The wheat crop of the country near Bartlett is entirely ruined.

Dallas is making great preparation for the coming cattle convention.

Cattle in the Arkansas river country are dying from an unknown malady.

E. M. Hernstadt, merchant in Paris, has assigned. Stock worth \$10,000.

The people of Albany are coming forward with aid for the drouth sufferers.

Reports say that people in Palo Pinto county are in very destitute circumstances.

Capt. Jake Baker, a prominent citizen of Waco, died at his home in that place Tuesday.

Prince Augustine Iturbide, the son of Mexico's first emperor, is now in El Paso, Tex.

The Rockwall section is suffering terribly for want of rain and the water supply is very low.

The King Iron Bridge company are now building the first iron bridge in Wilbarger county.

The fare has been reduced for those attending the re-union of rangers to be held at Austin.

Gen. Swain of Austin has received \$45,000, which he puts to the credit of the general revenue fund.

The jury in the Crook-Harris murder trial at Sherman failed to agree and were discharged.

Hon. George Pendleton of Austin is in favor of the state's extending aid to the drouth sufferers.

At a Cameron dance Christmas eve John Barnett shot Sam Parker, and some one else killed Barnett.

At Burke station Charles Green, while playing cards, was shot in the breast and will die.

Selos Lopez was shot and killed on a ranch near Marfa, Tex., by a negro, who has been arrested.

The governor has been presented with a gold-headed umbrella by Dr. R. Swearingen of Austin.

Some of the farmers of Hempstead and the country around are plowing and preparing for the crop of 1887.

The graineries of J. M. Herro, a farmer living near Meridian, Texas, were destroyed by fire Thursday morning.

A terrible snowstorm in Indiana has caused a blockade all over the state. The snow is seven feet deep on the level.

A committee have been appointed to go the stock convention to urge the matter of getting refrigerators at Houston.

A. A. Henson of Jack county has been granted a claim of \$800 for depredations committed by the Comanche Indians in 1873.

The gin house of Mr. Peyton, living near Dallas, was burned Tuesday. The loss was about \$6000, with very little insurance.

Lum Bowles, who was being tried for murder at Kaufman, was declared not guilty by the jury and is now a free man.

GATESVILLE, Jan. 1.—Stolen, one bay stallion, no brand, 4 years old past, 15 1/2 hands high, paces a little under saddle, trots very fast, close mane, some white on both hind feet. Will give \$50 for horse and thief or \$25 for either.

J. M. LANHAM, Sheriff.

Jim Carney, the European prize-fighter, is coming over to America to fight John Sullivan for the championship of the world.

Four armed men robbed the railroad stations of San Jose and Elrito, near Albuquerque, N. M. They will be lynched if caught.

At Washington a fund has been raised to relieve Capt. Stewart, who lost everything he had in the Sabine Pass flood.

The residence of W. M. Bellew, at Colorado City, was burned to the ground Friday morning. The loss is about \$500.

Nine Mexicans were killed in the collision on the Southern Pacific, near Devil's river. The officials are trying to suppress the facts.

Bob Bonner, a black fiend of Paris who attempted to outrage Mrs. Click, a respectable white woman, was jailed Saturday.

A fight among the cowboys at Cisco—no serious injuries. Dick Roberts and William Dawson were the principal participants.

Adeion Henry, Levi Hargrave and William Holden were arrested, charged with murder of Thomas Head, in the vicinity of Coleman.

Judge Jno. Penman, a prominent attorney of Jefferson, has been appointed superintendent of the Pueblo Indian agency at San Felipe, N. M.

Representative Walter Gresham, of Galveston, has emphatically declared he is not a candidate for speakership in the twentieth legislature.

At Centerville, Ga., a girl, Mary Simmonds, killed her step-father with an axe while he was asleep. There are threats of lynching her.

Gov.-Elect Ross is moving his family to Austin and will take up quarters at the Driskill. Capt. Holmes is to be his private secretary.

Joseph H. White, the Brazilian note counterfeiter, of Waco, was given three years in the penitentiary in the St. Louis court Thursday.

Walter Harben, a highly esteemed young man of Denison, took an overdose of morphine Wednesday and died a few hours later from the effects.

The jury in the case of Martin Pless of Beiton, charged with rape, returned a verdict of guilty and he was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

At Fort Wayne, Ind., a fast express train ran into a sled containing twenty young people, killing two instantly, while several others were fatally injured.

Three well diggers, while digging a well on Capt. William Ellison's ranch in Pecos county, two or three days ago, were suffocated by foul air and lost their lives.

John A. Logan, the warrior statesman, breathed his last at Washington Sunday, at 3 o'clock, surrounded by his family and a host of distinguished friends.

A difficulty arose at Dallas out of a law suit to collect a debt and Arthur C. Reeves was badly wounded by a bullet from the pistol of Jim Sligh, a broker.

Mr. John L. Jackson, a well known man of Weatherford, left that city Wednesday for his trip around the world. He intends spending twelve months on this trip.

Judge M. A. Harman of Cotulla, Texas, took an overdose of morphine and died from the effects of it Wednesday. It is not known whether he intended suicide or not.

John W. Parrott, a former resident of Sherman, Texas, who was sentenced to be hanged, has had his sentence commuted and he goes to the penitentiary for five years.

At Denton Mrs. Paine, who was subject to crazy fits, stepped into a well and was drowned. It is supposed that she was suffering from a fit of insanity when the accident occurred.

Capt. Moses Barnes of Alvarado, Tex., had \$1080 stolen from a private drawer where he kept his money. He does not know just when the money was stolen or by whom it was taken.

There is no doubt now about Sheriff McKinney being assassinated in Jim McCoy's house. There is a \$1500 reward offered for the capture, dead or alive, of Jim McCoy and Crenshaw.

W. J. Edelman, a prominent merchant of Weatherford, accidentally shot himself while out hunting Saturday. A load of birdshot entered his head and he subsequently died.

Sheriff McKinney of La Salle county was murdered by White, the rapist, whom he was trying to arrest. The general opinion is that White and the men who helped him are now hung to trees.

Mr. Gibson, a conductor on Arkansas and Texas road, who lives at Gatesville, was Monday bitten by a rabid dog, also his four children. There is fear that hydrophobia will be the result.

The last spike in the Gainesville extension of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe road was driven Monday. Thus passenger trains will begin running from Gainesville to Galveston on January 3.

Silas Hay, father-in-law to Sheriff McKinney, killed George Hill at Cotulla. Hill was a brother-in-law of Crenshaw, and it is thought was implicated in the shooting of Sheriff McKinney.

VAN ALSTYNE, Dec. 31.—Ben Martin, colored, committed suicide to-day at 11 o'clock by shooting himself in the back of the head with a pistol. A fight with his wife a short time before was the cause.

The new \$10,000 court-house at Meridian has been pronounced unsafe by the judges. The bonds for this court-house have been cashed and at the present outlook the state school fund will be the loser.

A prohibitionist, W. T. Clarkson by name, who lives at Danville, Ky., was made to drink until he was a corpse by men who had always had a grudge against him because he would not drink with them.

The secret strifes and petty jealousies now existing are likely to disrupt the Knights of Labor. There is talk of a special session of the General Assembly to consider a question known to themselves alone.

At Miles City, M. T., in a house of ill fame on Monday night Frank Smith found his brother in a room with two women, at one of whom Smith fired his pistol, but killed his brother. One of the women suicided with laudanum.

Jack Crow, the Indian-negro desperado, has been arrested in the Nation. He is charged with the murder of William Wilson, a prominent Choctaw merchant, two years ago. He has since then killed another man.

The jury in the case of Terry at Hous'on found him guilty of manslaughter and gave him two years. This rather surprised the people there for they had expected an acquittal. A motion for a new trial came up at once and was granted.

On the night of January 3, at Victoria, Tex., L. L. Sloan, the deputy marshal of that place, was assassinated while on his way home. It is said he had been drinking hard that day and abused everyone he met. The affair is wrapped in mystery.

Tuesday a portion of central Texas experienced all the indications of a slight earthquake. It was perceptibly felt at Bastrop, Giddings, Elgin, Paige and Austin. Plastering fell, pictures swung, clocks stopped, bells rung and the inhabitants were badly frightened.

MARLIN, Dec. 30.—Strayed or stolen from J. M. Rayfield, one light bay horse, 15 hands high, grayish eyes, white spot in forehead, 7 years old, branded J R 6 on left shoulder and J and H connected. CY WHITTAKER, Sheriff Falls county.

AN ENGLISHMAN who swamped his whole fortune in a bogus cattle company in New Mexico, blew his brains out. If he had been long enough in the west to take on the manner of the natives, he would have aimed for the brains of the other parties to the transaction.

EDNA, Jan. 2.—F. R. Eckert, a commercial drummer from Dallas, was arrested here to-day by J. E. Billups, sheriff, for failure to exhibit his tax receipt from the comptroller of the state. He was brought before Justice Payson and pleaded guilty. A fine of \$20 was imposed with costs.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Jan. 3.—News has reached here of a killing about twenty-five miles west of this place. Stand Rowe, a desperate Cherokee, murdered a white man by the name of John Waldren. Rowe rode to a mill where Waldren was at work and commenced shooting at him with fatal effect. The murder was the result of an old feud.

Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Col. Rip Ford of San Antonio, who has just returned from an extended trip through Western Texas, reports that a severe drought still prevails and that stock is suffering terribly for grass and water. From Encinal to Laredo, and from the latter place to the coast, the range is reported good.

AUSTIN Dec. 27.—Gov. Island has a telegram from Col. E. R. Lane of La Salle county, stating that Chas. B. McKinney, sheriff of that county and ex-captain of the State Rangers, was assassinated last night near Cotulla by James McCoy and Bud Crenshaw. The governor has offered \$500 reward for the apprehension of the men said to be the assassins. Particulars of the assassination are not stated in the telegram to the governor.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Jan. 3.—News has reached here of a bloody murder in Flint district, about thirty miles east of this place. It seems that John Choctaw and a fellow by the name of Reubin attended a dance in their neighborhood and both were paying attention to the same maiden. John Choctaw stood a little ahead of Reubin with the fair one, and took occasion to show it, whereupon Reubin drew his pistol and shot Choctaw dead.

WACO, Dec. 30.—Nature does some wonderful things, and one of her queerest freaks was seen this morning in a show window. It seems to be the wrist and open hand of a child eight or ten years old. It is a fat, chubby hand, with the thumb and four fingers, palm and wrist. This hand is in reality a corn cob, from which the grains of corn have been shelled, leaving it in a condition to show that no deception has been practiced in putting it together. It has been seen by hundreds of people this afternoon and attracted the wonder of all. Mr. J. H. Wheeler, a commercial traveler, got it from a farmer at Gatesville a few days ago. It is a real curiosity.

CALM AND CANDID.**How a Rabid Secessionist Won Gen. Sherman's Admiration.**

Detroit Free Press.

When Gen. Sherman entered Goldsboro, N. C., after his march to the sea on his way to join Grant before Richmond, there dwelt in that town a certain Col. X., who was one of the most rabid secessionists that could be found. His house was situated in the north end of the city and at the end of a street, so that anyone coming into town from the south would see his residence as soon as he would enter the south end of this same street. When Gen. Sherman and staff came into the town, they came up this street and stopped just in front of Col. X.'s residence. The colonel, who was out on his porch, greeted them, and an officer, saluting him, asked what his sentiments were in regard to the war.

"I am a strong Union man," answered the colonel, with a dry smile.

"Ah, indeed," said the officer, rather sarcastically; "and how long have you been a Union man?"

"I have been a Union man," said the colonel slowly, as if considering his words, "ever since I saw you and your staff come into the end of that street about fifteen minutes ago."

The candor in the colonel's reply pleased Gen. Sherman and he ordered a guard placed around Col. X.'s property, and during the entire stay of the army in Goldsboro not a thing was molested in or around his premises, although a great many of the fine private as well as public buildings were burned and pillaged.

The Land Question.

Fort Worth Mail.

THE Texas Live Stock Journal is publishing letters from the stockmen of the state, discussing the land laws. Some 587 stockmen have replied to a request of the Stock Journal to say how they would look upon the enactment of a herd law, 376 of whom condemn any such law, while 211 are favorable to it. Very few of them approve the existing land laws among those against and for a herd law. All want a change of some kind, some in the direction of free grass, others in the opposite direction of a herd law. This discussion will serve a valuable purpose if it shall have the effect of convincing the legislature that a reform is needed in the working of our land department.

How Jones Got On.

San Francisco Chronicle.

I guess young Jones will get on. He's in an office on California street, or somewhere thereabouts. He's careless, and had made so many mistakes that he knew the one he made last would be fatal. He went back from lunch the other day, and a fellow clerk met him on the stairs. "You'll get it, Jones; the old man's just boiling, and he's been calling for you for the last fifteen minutes." Jones stopped on the landing and cogitated. He must head off the old man somehow. He ran down stairs, and up the street as hard as he could go to a florist's. There he purchased a little fifteen-cent boutonniere and marched gaily back. "Mr. Jones!" came in a loud tone from the private office as he entered. "Yes, sir," and he deposited his hat, hid the flower in his coat, walked into the private office and closed the door carefully. "Mr. Jones, I have frequently—" "I beg your pardon, sir, but I have a private message for you," Mr. Jones, you've been—" "A private message! What is it?" "It's a little bouquet. A lady came in while you

were out—a young lady—and inquired for you. 'He is not in,' I said. 'Can I do anything for you?' 'Can I trust you?' she asked. 'With the utmost confidence,' I said. 'Will you give this flower to Mr. Johnson? And don't let anybody see you, and tell him it was left by the lady in the blue bonnet.' And here it is, sir." "Dear me, that's odd," Jones—saw a beam come in his face, and he knew he was all right. "The lady in the blue bonnet! Bless my soul, Jones, that's curious. I don't know any—what was she like?" "She was very pretty." "Pretty! Very well, Mr. Jones, you'll have to be a little more careful. You've been making another—by the way, Jones, if you can find out anything about the lady—you needn't mention, of course—you can let me know." And the old man's been looking fixedly at every woman in a blue bonnet he has met since.

The Noble Red Man.

St. Louis Whip.

He was a Kansas man and he was in Boston for the first time, where he was introduced to Miss Dudine, who said to him:

"Oh, Mr. Granger, have you ever seen any of those dear, delightful Indians in the West?"

"Injuns? You bet; last fellow I saw 'fore I left was a red-skinned Cherokee!"

"How entrancing! And did he have any scalps with him?"

"One. He wore it on his head—it was his own."

"And was he in his war paint, and did he have a name like Rolling Thunder or White Wind?"

"No, I guess he hadn't any war paint on himself, but he was layin' some on the town, and his name wasn't Rollin' Thunder; we always called him Jim Smith."

"But was he a real Indian?"

"Pure quill; guess none of 'em more so."

"But he was surely on the war path, wasn't he? Methinks I see him now, standing on the brow of a mighty hill, his eagle eye glances athwart the peaceful valley below, where his fathers slumber; and a strange, fierce sadness sweeps over his dusky face, and he kneels down and makes this fearful vow: 'Great Chieftain, Manitou of the Cherokees, hear me—'

"No, miss, you're away off. Jim Smith wasn't that kind of a man; last I saw of him he was hangin' around Johnson's drug store, trying to work them for a snifter at the jug behind the prescription case."

Bill Nye's Questions and Answers.

Boston Globe.

"What is good for a lacerated wound made partly by a barbed wire fence and partially by a coarse, self-made dog?"

For a lacerated wound made by a barbed wire fence and an impulsive dog, I would suggest change of scene and rest. You could rest standing up no doubt better than any other way.

"State what you know of the mind cure, of which we hear so much."

The mind cure is something that I know very little about, and yet I often very cheerfully write about things of which I know even less than I do about this. The mind cure is a kind of scheme by which one mind, through its power over another, banishes disease from the physical being. I once employed a tall, thoughtful man to come and treat me on this plan. He came several days, and the results were not very satisfactory. One day it flashed over him that he had forgotten both days to bring his instrument with him. The following day he came in with his mind done up in a shawl strap. He began to work on me, but did not succeed. Then he rose, buckled up his shawl strap and

started to go. I asked him what the bill was, but he said nothing.

"The principle," said he, "is this: One mind, by its control over another, works the cure. So it is necessary not only that I have a mind that I can apply, but you should also at least have a scar or something to show where your mind used to be. You should have been fair and square with me and told me in the first place that you was destitute of anything of that kind. That was the way to treat a fellow man who had never harmed you in any way." He then strode out of my apartments.

The Boss Monopoly.

Omaha World.

The Czar—Brother Jonathan, do you know anything about the Standard Oil company?

Brother Jonathan—I should say I did. Why?

"They have been buying land and wells over here."

"They have? Have they made you an offer for your throne yet?"

"Oh, no!"

"Haven't they hinted that you could make money by selling out now and retiring to private life instead of waiting until they squeeze you out?"

"Not a word."

"It's some other company, then."

Mrs. Cleveland Keeps the House Now.

Baltimore American.

Mrs. Cleveland has taken into her own hands the management of the White house. Hitherto the president has run things, now Mrs. Cleveland is housekeeper and ruler. Last spring, just before the president went away, he gave his cook, Seigle, a vacation and also a recommendation. The latter was written in the most fulsome style, and recommended the man cook in the highest terms. When he left the president informed him that he would only have a vacation of a few months, and that he would notify him when he wanted him back. Not many weeks ago the president wrote to Seigle to come back, and was surprised to receive a letter stating that the recommendation had proven such a good one, and that he had such a good place, that he could not think of coming back at the old wages, but wanted an increase. Mrs. Cleveland got hold of the letter before the president could answer it and vetoed it at once. She remarked that she could get as good a cook as Seigle at the old wages, and that she would not yield to the strike. Then and there she took the management of the household affairs into her own hands.

Breeding Socialists.

Chicago Tribune.

In the light of such gigantic swindles as the "Wabash deal" is it any wonder that socialists and anarchists are being bred rapidly in the United States? If millionaire stock-jobbers and railroad wreckers can gather up \$47,550,000, obtained by fraudulent, illegal means, and walk off unwhipped of justice, why should others feel bound to abide by the law and the action of the courts? Even if the present proceeding on behalf of the swindled bondholders should succeed, the defrauded creditors can obtain full recompense only when the traffic of the Wabash road will bear sufficient additional charges to pay the returns on the \$47,550,000 stolen by the wreckers. Instead, therefore, of seeking justice for individuals by casting as much of the burden as possible on the public, why should not the courts compel the wreckers themselves to disgorge and make restitution? Nearly every jail and penitentiary contains men convicted of selling mortgaged

property or obtaining money under false pretenses; but, unfortunately, such crimes are punished only when they relate to the acquisition of comparatively small amounts—to the sale of teams, household goods, or other property of little value—and the same principle is not observed when the "deal" relates to a railroad and involves a swindle amounting to \$47,550,000.

Destitution in the West.

Fort Worth Mail.

THAT there are destitution and suffering in several of the western counties is a fact that there is no use denying. The county judges of a number of those counties testify to the distressed condition of the people, and appeal to the more fortunate citizens of the state. It would be an ineffaceable blight upon the state to have a single one of our people want for bread and not be able to get it. There is plenty, but it is not evenly distributed. To see that industrious, deserving people do not suffer from hunger and want is a Christian duty, and it is a duty THE MAIL would like to see more generally attended to. But the area over which the drought has spread its blight is so large and the number of those in want so great that ordinary charitable responses are not able to relieve it. In such an emergency it is the duty of the legislature to provide means of subsistence for the sufferers, without hesitation or quibbling. An appropriation large enough to cover the needs of the western people should be the first work to engage the attention of the legislature, and no member will lose anything by the part he takes in forwarding such an appropriation.

Its Gum, Buy Gum.

San Francisco Cor. N. Y. World.

There is a ludicrous habit in this country, which shows how childish some people are. It is that of chewing gum. I remember that Stephenson, the novelist, in his "Silverado Squatters" mentions that his gigantic Apollo in his foothills chewed gum and spat. It is, I think, a habit imported from Missouri, or else it was acquired among the foothills when tobacco was scarce. But grown up Yankee people have engaged at the pleasure. A somewhat noted Massachusetts professor, who had lived here several years, was surprised because I did not chew gum. At Los Angeles I did, a favor for a San Francisco practical politician—that is, I wrote for him a letter which he himself could not write. I had acquired a toothache from drinking too much ice-water, and seeing him take out a silver-plated box, I asked him for a bit of the tobacco. "It's gum," he said.

He Caught a Sucker.

Coltin County Mercury.

A Georgia paper published as truth the story of a Marion county farmer who became satisfied he had a tapeworm. So he carefully baited a live fishhook, tied a short line to it, swallowed the hook, and tied the line to his buttonhole. Then he waited for a bite. By and bye he thought he had one and yanked the line; the hook caught in his throat and had to be dug out. He didn't catch the worm.

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.

Our imports during the same period were 109,304,752 pounds against 76,592,928 in the first ten months and 99,994,136 pounds in the entire calendar year of 1885. Our imports recently have been falling behind last year's at the rate of one or two million pounds a month.

Interstate Agricultural Convention.

Governor McEnery of Louisiana has issued a call for an interstate convention in the interest of stock-raising, dairying, fruit-growing and general agriculture, to be held at Lake Charles, La., on the 22d, 23rd and 24th of February, 1887.

The convention will be formally opened on Wednesday morning, after the close of Mardi Gras.

One of the most noteworthy indications of the great industrial progress of the Gulf States is the marked attention of their public men to agriculture and the efforts they are making to bring the theory and methods of agriculture in those states into harmony with the teachings of science and the highest demands of a progressive civilization.

The governor of Texas has been invited to appoint delegates to represent the live-stock and agricultural interests of the state, and all associations having for their purpose the advancement of husbandry or stock interests are requested to send delegates. The convention falling on the day after Mardi Gras, special rates can be obtained for the transportation of delegates. All necessary information will be imparted by S. A. Knapp, Lake Charles, La.

The Range of Sheep.

From the Chicago Drovers' Journal we obtain the following figures relating to the prices for Texas sheep during the year just closed:

January.....	\$2.50@4.25
February.....	2.50@3.40
March.....	3.75@4.50
April.....	1.50@6.25
May.....	1.80@3.55
June.....	2.00@4.50
July.....	1.50@4.10
August.....	2.50@3.57 1/2
September.....	2.75@3.55
October.....	2.45@3.50
November.....	1.75@3.00
December.....	1.50@3.50

The prices here shown sustain the STOCK JOURNAL's oft-repeated advice to Texas Sheepmen, to keep their animals in fair condition and ready for an early market in the spring. The extreme range of prices for March, April and May was far ahead of any other month, and a good fat sheep put on the market then brought money for its owner. The same rule will hold good next spring.

FORT WORTH

And General Range Notes.

The price of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL Weekly edition is \$1.50 per annum. The Monthly edition, 32 pages, is 75 cents per annum.

Messrs. Coffin Bros. of Itaska, Hill county, are advertising 75 head of aged mules, all corn-fed. Messrs. Coffin Bros. will sell these mules whenever a buyer makes a personal examination on their ranch in Hill county. The ranch is easily reached, being on the Missouri Pacific railroad near Itaska.

The first week in January did not show any particular change in the meat trade. Strong shipments are received at all markets.

Lark Hearne of Callahan county, who put in several days in town last week,

gave good reports of the condition of stock. He said that the spring would show up the cattle in good shape, but he wanted to see the first of March come early this year.

Stockmen are now congratulating themselves on the prospect for the remainder of the winter being good. There are cheerful faces to be seen in stock circles for every day that we have no sleet and hail.

On Wednesday snow was reported at Waco, four inches of snow at Jefferson, rain at Victoria and sleet at Austin.

Stockmen wanting feed should read the advertisement of the Howard Oil company of Dallas.

Stockmen wanting blooded bulls should interview Texas breeders having stock for sale.

The Las Vegas Grower estimates the cattle in New Mexico at 1,250,000 head, sheep 2,500,000 and horses at 50,000.

Snow fell at Hubbard City, Hill county, on Tuesday, and at Marshall, Corsicana, Belton, Navasota and Palestine. There was no snow reported in the West.

In the next issue of the JOURNAL we hope to have the announcement of another live stock firm to operate at Fort Worth, the specialty being horses and mules from Southern Texas and Mexico.

Information has been received by the officials of the Brownwood road here that steamers have arrived at the port of Galveston having on board fifteen hundred and one tons of steel rails for the road. This looks like business and is encouraging. Those who subscribed to the \$40,000 subsidy can now begin to look around for the first 25 per cent. due when the first twenty-five miles of the road is completed, for it will be but a short time before the ties and rails are in place.

The wheat is suffering terribly for rain and if it does not come soon a short crop may be expected next year.

In the case of Robert Thompson vs. the Fort Worth and Denver railroad, in which a verdict for \$10,000 was rendered against the road, last week, a motion for a new trial was made in the District court, and was overruled by Judge Hoggsett.

Mr. F. M. Houts of Hereford Ranch, Wise county, was in town during the week. He is having printed a list of stock for sale on his ranch and will send a copy to anyone desiring to see a list of choice pure-bred and grade Herefords.

Mr. John Hensley of Jack county, whose ranch is in Crosby county, was in town. His last reports from the ranch were favorable.

Mr. R. E. Maddox of Fort Worth sold one pure-bred Holstein heifer to J. M. Ikard, Jr., of Henrietta; to J. R. Jeffreys, Jr. 25 head of mares at \$25 per head, and to Jno. S. Powell & Co. 2 bulls and 10 head of mares.

The local markets are improved in tone and prices so that 4 1/4 can be obtained for fat hogs. Sheep sell at 2@2 1/2 cts., cows at 1 1/2 and fat steers of good weights command 2 1/2 cts.

A lot of Brown county horses passed through town, bound for Arkansas and for sale to farmers. The horses were offered at Fort Worth at a low price, but were not sold.

Messrs. Huffman, Sellers & Co. of Fort Worth have a lot of papers of the Monthly edition TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL containing their list of properties, and will send to applicant free of charge.

The refrigerator of Fort Worth, the largest in the range country, is now idle by the reason of a failure to complete negotiations with a foreign syndicate, but strong measures are to be undertaken to open the works for the American trade.

Another fence cutting scrape near McGregor, in which a man guarding a wire fence was shot and wounded, has made a number of converts to a stock or

herd law. Whenever a gang of fence cutters get in their work they hasten the time for every man to run his stock upon his own ground.

Mr. Tankersley of Wilson, Tankersley & Williams was in town Tuesday and is recently from the range of Tom Green county. He reports good grass, dry weather and water supplied by tanks and wells. Stock doing very well.

Mr. A. S. Harrington of Odell, Gage county, Nebraska, offers for sale in the columns of the JOURNAL some pure-bred and grade Herefords and two Norman stallion colts.

Mr. M. F. Dillon of Normal, Ill., was in town, going to Albany, where he has 10 Norman stallions, and 120 mares bred to them. He goes to inspect the stock.

Mr. T. L. Miller of Beecher, Ill., the eminent breeder of Herefords, was in Fort Worth on Friday, bound for California and Oregon. He has a consignment of pure-bred bulls divided between Sacramento and Los Angeles.

Mr. T. T. D. Andrews of Fort Worth went to St. Louis to attend a meeting of the board of directors of the new stock yards company.

Messrs. Jno. S. Andrews & Co. report only a few sales of horses this week at low prices. They have a fine lot of Hereford grades on hand and a line of good trotting stock.

Capt. Sam Hatcher reports a good demand for feeders and no supply in sight. Good fat steers for feeding purposes are in demand at local beef prices, say 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 cents. All reports from the West and Panhandle are favorable up to date as to condition of stock. Grass is fairly good and no extreme weather has set in to hurt the stock. On the best ranges cattle are gaining in flesh, in no districts is any loss reported.

The cattle tributary to Fort Worth and generally contracted here are now quotable for spring delivery in lots of 1000 head at \$8 and \$12 for yearlings and twos. The dealers seem to believe prices will rule higher in the spring, especially on 2-year-olds. The trade is not yet developed, but there is a stronger feeling than there was, and the relative prices of stock even at to-day's prices for 3-year-olds puts \$8 and \$12 for yearlings as very low.

Mr. A. Alexander of Providence, Rhode Island, also ranching in Southern Colorado, is in town. He is said to be after cheap cattle for the spring drive.

ROUND-UPS.

Information from the West is that cattle shipments have about ceased for the winter. With the raising of the blockade at Colorado City it seems that all the shipping cattle were taken off. Fewer heaves on the market means better prices, as the demand continues while the supply is shut off.

Colorado Clipper:—A buggy load of fine large watermelons were offered for sale on the streets Christmas day, and found ready purchasers. They were raised by M. K. Sowell. How is this for the "Sunny South?"

There is more wool in Boston than at this time last year, and there will be found a less quantity at other markets and the West.

Marionfeld News:—We have conversed with several herders the past week and all report cattle, sheep and goats as being in excellent condition. The water is of the very best, though a little scarce, while grazing is far better than could be expected. Perhaps no county in the state can produce a better grade of stock than Martin, and this fact is attributable to our splendid grazing lands, healthy climate and pure water.

Hoof and Horn:—Hon. Brewster Cameron, who has been elected by the Pima County Ranchmen's association as a delegate to the range convention, is one of the most progressive stockmen in the range country. A man of fine abilities, his time and money have always been

most unselfishly devoted to advancing every measure that would benefit the live-stock interest of the West.

Wilcox Stockman:—Mr. G. W. Lang, the well-known cattleman of the Long ranch, near the Arizona and New Mexico line, recently bought the Bato Pico ranch, situated on the Bayispe river in Sonora, about fifty miles below the line. The ranch is splendidly watered and comprises 50,000 acres of the finest grazing land in the Southwest. Mr. Lang is negotiating for 2000 head of cattle in addition to 1500 head he has on J. H. Slaughter's range, with which to stock the Bato Pico ranch.

Tascosa Pioneer:—The "oldest citizen" of the Panhandle was in town the past week taking a holiday. The aforesaid oldest citizen writes his name Alexander George, and says he was in here as early as '50, way back ahead of the Indian fight at the Adobe Walls. If there is an older than George in the country let him show up.

Tascosa Pioneer:—A letter from Henry Gilbert, an old stager in these parts, but now in Kentucky, says that he will be on hand in the spring, and that a colony of substantial farmers with their families are coming with him to try their fortunes in the Panhandle. The next spring is liable to see many a settler picking out a home for himself in this particular quarter of the moral vineyard.

Southwestern Stockman, Wilcox, Arizona:—A special train of twenty-seven cars, loaded with 750 head of stockcattle from Abilene, Texas, and destined for the range of the H. Witbeck Cattle company, on the San Pedro river, passed through here on Saturday last. They were unloaded from cars at Benson. These cattle were duly inspected by George Frisk before entering the Territory.

Marionfeld News:—It is expected that from ten to fifteen families will arrive here from Iowa and Missouri the middle of next week, and will locate in Martin county. Thus the boom has taken root and we can expect new arrivals on every passenger train from now until next fall.

Corn-fed Mules.
Seventy-five corn-fat mules for sale; three years old and raised in Hill county, Texas.
COFFIN BROS., Itaska, Texas.

MONEY TO LOAN

—ON—

FARM AND RANCH PROPERTY

Dallas City and suburban property for sale, also farms and ranches.

FIELD & FIELD,

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,
709 Main street, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE.

Five recorded Hereford bull calves, coming 1 year old; also, one car high-grade Hereford yearling bulls, and two high-grade Norman stallion colts. All this stock for sale cheap.
A. S. HARRINGTON, Odell, Gage county, Nebraska.

J. R. POLLOCK, M. D.

401 Main Street,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty

Piles, Fistula, Fissure and all diseases of the rectum successfully treated.

Oxygen and Electricity

for the treatment of asthma, bronchitis, consumption, dyspepsia, constipation, and all diseases of the nervous system. Best of city references given upon application. Correspondence solicited.



SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Weekly, \$1.50 a year.
Monthly, 75 cts. a year.

W. A. GARNER, Manager.
JNO. G. FORD, Treasurer.
PHILIP H. HALE, Secretary and Editor.
Office of Publication and Business, on Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth, Fort Worth, Texas.
Entered at the postoffice, Fort Worth, Texas, as second-class matter.

SOME one has been stuffing the Dallas News reporter with the proposition that to concentrate live stock at one point will be the means of concentrating the capital necessary for refrigerator purposes. This is putting the cart before the horse. Concentrate the capital. All the live stock in Texas can be concentrated at one point—for cash.

THE inquiry of Mr. Bissell in a letter to the STOCK JOURNAL, about copyrighting brands, was submitted to a leading lawyer of this city, who is of opinion that there is no provision for copyrighting such brands. If there is, it would be of little consequence, for the only penalty for violating the copyright law is a fine, while the state laws make illegal branding of cattle a felony. We do not think there is anything to be gained by copyrighting a brand.

THERE will be a market for cattle in Texas, and the time is now come to establish it. Cattle are cheap in Texas, and should they be much cheaper on foot, the hide and tallow will pay for the steer, and the refrigerator profit will be the price at which the net meat can be sold, less the cost of the process and transportation. Good fat beef was killed in Texas last summer and fall, at a net cost to the butcher of less than 24 cents a pound; and yet for the want of a few thousand dollars the greatest refrigerator in the state is idle.

The stockmen who will meet in Dallas had better join the owner of the Fort Worth works and see if they can make a struggle for their own; otherwise beef may be lower next year and the remedy much more difficult to devise.

THE way to down the "Chicago Syndicate", is not to launch impotent invectives at them, but to make good your threats to abandon that mart by opening others. Less talk and more work. Refrigerators, union stock yards and reasonable railroad freights are the only remedies and not blatant wind. To establish these institutions it takes money, confidence and experience. If these are lacking it would be much more dignified to submit in silence and trust to luck. There are men who are willing to furnish a good share of these requisites, but they ask assistance, and it lies with those most interested, the ranchmen, to furnish the lacking necessities. The STOCK JOURNAL is advised that the ranchmen of the Southwest will soon be given an opportunity to prove their professions of assistance to a refrigerator and it will depend entirely on them whether one will be established soon or not.

A RECENT writer takes the STOCK

JOURNAL to task for its advice to use the lister or plant corn in a furrow. Notwithstanding the asserted impracticability by the writer, the lister is now the most successful implement in the greatest corn-raising region of the world, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska, and every year more and more are in use. Common sense must be used, based on the character of soil and the state of weather as to how deep to plant, or whether to use the subsoiler or not, but the most intelligent and practical corn planters have found that especially in the South "surface cultivation," or rather planting in the furrow instead of a ridge and level cultivation, will grow more and better corn to the acre than the old way. Cold wet springs to rot corn are very rare in Texas.

Refrigeration in Texas.

THE attempt will be made at the stock meeting at Dallas to get up a boom for Houston as a point suitable for the establishment of a refrigerator. How much better to concentrate the refrigerator plant now in Texas at Fort Worth! The Fort Worth machinery is worth more than all the other refrigerator plants in Texas combined, and is situated as near the center of meat production as any point possible to designate. It is the concentration of capital at Chicago that gives that city control of the live-stock trade, and it is the want of capital and the scattering of the trifling amount available that has prevented the establishment of any market in Texas.

When the refrigerator system was first started in Texas on anything like a fair basis it was found that southern points could not then furnish the meats, and the Fort Worth plant was erected after considerable discussion as to an available center.

Local pride is often a great incentive to imagination, and yet the greatest stretch of imagination cannot place Houston in the live-stock trade; neither can Houston be said to be on the way to greater markets, and possibly no city in Texas has less beef and mutton directly tributary to it than Houston. Southern Texas has always sold young cattle and produced very little beef—not because beef could not be produced, but because it was more profitable to sell young cattle. Whenever Southern Texas does produce a surplus of beef, San Antonio will be a far more available center than Houston, for the reason that San Antonio is directly between a large range country and the larger markets, and through shipments can be made with privilege of sale at San Antonio, Fort Worth, St. Louis or Kansas City and Chicago.

The necessities for successful conduct of the refrigeration system in Texas are:

- A local market;
- A railroad center;
- A railroad center of terminal lines;
- Location near grass-beef ranges;
- Location near corn-feeding farms;
- Location on the route to greater markets;
- A refrigerator plant;
- Brains;
- Money.

On the true basis of refrigeration Fort Worth will be found the most available place in the state, and local

prejudice should not stand in the way of business.

It must not be forgotten that the refrigerator plant at Fort Worth is capable of consuming one-half the matured heaves in Texas, that it is in excellent condition, and not incumbered with debt. A most thorough test can be made at Fort Worth for less money by half than at any other city in the state.

Prospective Legislation.

THE discussion of the stock law invited by the STOCK JOURNAL has become very general among the men who are interested in the cattle and sheep industry in this state. Letters have been printed from a large number of our most intelligent stockmen, and, while they indicate the greatest differences of opinion as to the best thing to do, they agree upon one thing almost unanimously, to-wit: That something should be done to reform the present land laws. This general dissatisfaction with the land policy of the state, among men whose views are so widely apart, is the most conclusive proof that the administration of the land department has been radically defective. Some action is demanded of the legislature for the relief of better laws.

One thing that is needed, more than all other things, to encourage the taking-up of land in the West, is the assurance that there shall be no change in land policy that will take away from the man who made them the value of his improvements. The existing lease law gives nothing better than a lease at will, and the lessee has no heart to make improvements. Any person or any number of persons may settle inside his leased pasture and take up the land, thus destroying his pasture and making worthless to him his improvements thereon. There are many who look upon the lease laws as an unfortunate innovation in the land government of the state, who desire a return to the ancient rule of free grass—that is, all uninclosed lands to be at the use of all alike. Men of such views are of course opposed to a lease law in any shape; but we find even among those who look with favor upon the leasing of the school lands a feeling of hostility to the way our present laws are administered, and a demand for change.

There is a general agreement as to the tendency of the changes that should be made. The legislature will be asked, in the first place, to define the term of lease and to protect the lessee in all his rights as long as that term endures. Such a policy would lead to the making of many permanent improvements, such as the digging of wells and preservation of grass, that would inure to the benefit of the state when the lease expires or is surrendered. Another demand, this from the agriculturists purely, or stock farmers, is that the price set upon the lands be made variable, according to their location and quality. Some land is worth twice or thrice what other is, but now the only distinction is as to watered and unwatered land—except pine land, which need not enter into this discussion.

As to a herd law, the letters published in the STOCK JOURNAL show that, while there is a respectable sentiment in favor of some such enactment, the preponderance of opinion is very largely against it. Small stockmen,

especially, seem to view the proposition with alarm. There is no danger of the enactment of any such law in the present state of public opinion.

One thing is very certain: the unreasonable jealousy toward stockmen that has made itself felt in legislation against their interest is rapidly passing away, and in its place we find a growing feeling that such an industry, which brings to the state more money than any other except the cotton farmer's, ought to be nourished and encouraged. We look for this feeling to show itself at Austin in the enactment of more sensible and just laws to define and protect the rights of all classes, not neglecting stockmen.

The Wool Supply.

The following is taken from the Boston Commercial Bulletin of January 1, 1887:

"The sales for the year are less by 21,773,976 pounds than the sales during the year 1885, the totals being respectively 153,035,474 pounds and 174,809,450 pounds. The receipts of domestic wool (443,853 bales) have fallen off 62,278 bales from the receipts for 1885, but the receipts of foreign wool (106,337 bales) have increased by 28,416 bales. Owing to exceptional facilities we are enabled to present a statement of stocks on hand in this market, which is reliable not only in the total amount, but in the classification.

STOCK OF WOOL ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1886.

	DOMESTIC WOOL.	
	Pounds.	Pounds.
	Dec. 31 '86.	Dec. 31 '85.
Fleeces.....	6,369,500	5,915,500
California springs.....	941,150	2,985,000
California fall.....	1,582,389	899,000
Texas spring.....	255,450	1,208,000
Texas fall.....	1,684,80	690,000
Territory.....	8,667,406	2,875,400
Oregon.....	1,034,000	1,481,500
Georgia and Lake.....	1,000	3,500
Kentucky, Mo. and Ind.....	500,000	406,000
Sorts and sundries.....	130,123	423,000
Pulled.....	2,112,321	2,131,000
Secured and tub.....	1,008,100	654,900
Total domestic wool.....	25,353,839	19,413,400

	FOREIGN WOOL.	
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Australian, etc.....	781,000	1,243,000
Montevideo, etc.....	276,000	842,000
Cape.....	25,000	1,000
Eng. and Irish combing.....	438,200	418,000
Carpet and sundries.....	1,296,000	1,325,000
Total foreign wool.....	2,806,200	3,728,000
Total wool on hand.....	28,160,039	23,141,400
Increase of dom. wool.....	5,840,439	
Decrease of foreign wool.....	1,028,200	
Net increase.....	4,812,239	

The result is a genuine surprise. Not only is the total stock on hand larger by some five million pounds than last year, but the increase in the stock on hand of domestic wool is even greater. The fact that the supply of territory wool on hand is four times that of last year, approximating ten million pounds, will not startle those who have followed the market with care, but the fact that the fleece supply is more than equal to that on hand at this time a year ago will be news to many. The heavily increased stocks of fall wools and the ample stock of pulled wools, twenty per cent of the pulled hailing from California, are also worth noting. The effect of this increase in stock will to a considerable extent be counterbalanced by the light stocks at interior points.

It is of course too early to present figures on the exports and imports of wool for the past year. It is interesting to note, however, that up to October 31 our exports of foreign wool amounted to 9,321,144 pounds against 2,206,414 pounds during the first ten months of 1885. Our exports of domestic wool for the same ten months were 250,137 pounds against 2,068,025 pounds for the first ten months of 1885.

Copyrighting Brands.

BIG SPRINGS, TEX., Jan. 1, 1887.
 Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:
 I notified in an issue of the JOURNAL a short time since, in a letter from a correspondent in Waco, mention of the fact that some people have their proprietary brands copyrighted or patented, which is supposed to further discourage any tampering with the brand than the state laws on the subject afford. In what way is not stated; whether by giving the owner the privilege of the United States courts, thereby removing the case from local surroundings, or by placing the brand under the jurisdiction of the United States copyright and patent laws. I would respectfully ask you in a near number of the JOURNAL to give a short paragraph on the subject, explaining how to get a brand copyrighted or patented, and what results follow, beneficial or otherwise. That is, in what way altering or blotching a brand of this kind would differ from any other; whether the offender would be subject to other courts than the local one, and whether the offense would come under any other than state laws. I hope I am not presumptuous in supposing that an article of this kind from your pen would be interesting and instructive to many readers of the JOURNAL besides myself.

I am not at present in any trouble about brands, nor do I at present see any probability of such being the case; notwithstanding, I would like to know if any real or fancied security can be added beyond what state penal legislation affords.

Almost all the country to the north of this county is more or less under fence, consequently there is very little drift, and it is only local; the land from here eastward is pretty much pastures, too; with the exception of the U, bar S and 7D pastures to the south and some pastures in this county, the range is open southward and westward; most of the water is controlled, though, and more cattle are now watered from wells than from springs and water holes. Very few local cattle are shipped out, but are mostly sold as feeders, some owners selling ones, twos and threes together to large growers. Other owners hereafter intend to raise yearlings only, contending that it pays better to raise stock cattle by themselves than growing steers together with running cows and calves.

Some interest is felt as to what the legislature will do with the land policy. Any unsettling of the lease policy would hurt the country, for generally the water is secured on deeded lands, and the abolition of pastures on the termination of the present leases would not benefit the open range, and would unsettle values all around.

WEST BISSELL.

THE REFRIGERATOR.

Measures to Put in Operation this Valuable Plant.

Fort Worth Evening Mail.
 There have been reports on the streets for several days to the effect that a movement was on foot looking to the opening up of the refrigerator works here, owned by Mr. I. Dahلمان, and in order to learn what there was in the matter a MAIL reporter called on Mr. Dahلمان this morning and asked for information on the subject.

Mr. Dahلمان stated that an effort was being made in that direction, and that

had a good prospect for being successful.

"What shape is the matter in?" asked the reporter.

"It is proposed to organize a stock company with a capital of \$300,000 in 3,000 shares of \$100 each. When this amount of stock has been taken the company will be organized, officers elected, and the valuable plant now in good repair and fine running order will be purchased, after which \$75,000 in 7 per cent. debenture bonds to run ten years will be issued, secured by the plant, fixtures and possessions of the company. This point having been attained, it will then be the policy of the company to commence at once the slaughter of cattle and have the works in full blast." It will be the purpose of the company to buy, kill and refrigerate live cattle, hogs and poultry to transport the meats by the best system of refrigerator service to consumption centers and to sell the product to wholesale butchers.

The scheme seems to be a feasible one, and one that should commend itself to the public. Should any one desire to investigate the matter, referring to the probable financial success of these works, Mr. Dahلمان can give figures and facts that will satisfy any one that there is money to be made by a concern of this kind operated here in Fort Worth. The plant is here and in good condition. It is too valuable to remain in idleness, and it is generally regarded by every one as a fact that, should the works be operated it would be a great thing for Fort Worth. It would create a market here for good fat cattle, that are now shipped to St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago, and would put in circulation money in our city that now finds its way to other towns. It would be beneficial, especially to our retail trade, and would give employment to a large number of men.

The opportunity now presented for investment is one that should not be lightly passed over. The present time is especially favorable and promises large dividends, with an immense development in future.

The cattle business is now in the hands of Chicago packers and their quotations rule our markets, and while the consumers are paying very nearly as much for meats as three years ago, the price of the animal on foot is very much lower. To stockmen this enterprise holds out a double inducement, inasmuch as it offers a home market for their stock and a proportion of the middle profits.

It is to be hoped that the people, then, who will be directly interested by the reopening of these works will take the proper interest in the proposed organization of the stock company, and see that it results successfully.

Colorado Clipper:—Horatio Graves of Hale county sent in a pumpkin last week that presented wonderful fine possibilities, weighing 108 pounds. Mr. Graves has been farming on a large scale this year and intends to put in an increased acreage next. He raised over 1000 bushels of the finest sweet potatoes, the average yield being 150 bushels to the acre. He also put in a crop of peanuts, and realized the enormous yield of 500 bushels from two and a half acres of ground. This is a record that cannot be beaten in any country, and shows the wonderful strength of the Panhandle soil. We are informed that almost all the settlers and stockmen in the Panhandle will try farming next season, and their success is almost assured.

CHICKERING

And other first-class Pianos for sale by
C. H. EDWARDS,
 No. 733 and 735 Main Street,
 DALLAS, TEXAS.
 Send for catalogue and prices before buying elsewhere.

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CODLEY & FLOOD,
Cattle, Land and Ranch
BROKERS.

Do an exclusive commission business for the purchase, sale and delivery of stock cattle and any class of steers.

Unsurpassed Facilities, Reasonable Charges.

Write to us when you want to buy or sell cattle or ranches in New Mexico, Arizona or Texas as Mr Flood, having practical experience of 25 years in the cattle business, will have charge of the live stock department. References given when desired.

712 1-2 Main Street, Next to St. George Hotel,

DALLAS, TEXAS.

The Howard Oil Co.

DALLAS TEXAS,

Are now prepared to furnish

COTTON SEED MEAL AND HULLS

In any quantity, which are unexcelled for stock feeding purposes, and

PA TIES HAVING STOCK TO FEED

During the winter, will do well to call on or address,

THE HOWARD OIL COMPANY, DALLAS, TEXAS.

MOUNT PLEASANT STOCK FARM.

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

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

FORTUNE, (2080), the most celebrated bull of the breed, by the famous Sir Richard 2d. (970)—the smoothest, blo. best family of the breed. SIR EVELYN, (9650), one of the best sons of Lord Wilton (4057).

GROVE 4TH. (13783), an illustrious son of Grove 3rd. (3490).

DEWSBURY 2D. (18977), by the celebrated Dolly (4995). To parties wishing to start a herd I will give very low prices. Cattle constantly on exhibition at any sale stable, 1,604 and 1,606 Bell St., Kansas City Mo. Send for catalogue.

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 We can sell large bodies of wild land, or fenced pastures.

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404 Houston Street, Fort Worth Texas.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

A Mountaineer Gives the Truth About Them.

Editor Review and Standard.
I have been silent now for three weeks. That is a long time for me to be still. I should not write now, only from the fact that I have been thinking. I have been reading about the mountain sheep. The article was written by some one in Montana. He claims that they are only found there, and goes on and tells about their habits, and among the rest says they will jump from high cliffs forty to seventy-five feet and strike on their horns—which is not the fact in the case, by any means; and why some writers prefer to write a falsehood of that kind I cannot see, unless it is that they had rather write a falsehood on credit than to write the truth for the cash.

The mountain sheep I have seen this summer in Park county, Colorado, and he was at home. He uses his horns as weapons of defense. I have seen them make jumps from the top of ledges thirty feet, and perhaps more, but they always strike square on their feet and in such a way that they are running the instant they are on the ground. Put dogs after the mountain sheep and they know all the choice crags, and to the nearest one they will go, and the ewes and lambs will get onto the highest points; the rams will stop on the side where the dogs have to approach, and one butt from one of these rams is all any dog or anything else ever wants to make them decidedly of the opinion that they do not want any mountain sheep. They have the most perfect use of themselves of any animal I ever saw. The rams have tremendous horns; the ewes have horns also, and can make a savage fight as well as the rams. They will jump from high places only when crowded by an enemy, but when they have to jump they can do it, and strike a-running.

Why they are called sheep I could never conclude. They are marked behind like antelope; not much taller; somewhat higher built. The hair is very much like antelope hair. The horns of the males curl around like tame ram's horns; the horns of the ewes curve back like the horns of a goat, but are much larger around, and I have seen them ten to fifteen inches long. It is \$200 fine to kill them now at any time of year, that law having passed at our last law mill.

Prices of Wheat.

The report of the senate committee on transportation is full of value to those interested in agricultural matters in this country. Among other things it is shown that of our grain exports two-thirds are sent to England and Ireland. One of the most important features of the report is giving the prices of wheat for a series of years in the principal countries of the world. These tables show that the yearly price of wheat is lowest in India, ranging from 85 cts. per bushel at Calcutta to \$1.02 at Bombay, between 1878 and 1883. Russia comes next, the average for the decade being \$1.28 per bushel at Warsaw, \$1.17 per bushel at St. Petersburg, and \$1.15 per bushel at Odessa. Australia ranks third, the price ranging from \$1.18 per bushel at Buda Pesth to \$1.29 at Vienna, and \$1.36 per bushel at Trieste. The average price of wheat at Algiers was, for the entire period covered in the inquiry, \$1.28 per bushel; at Smyrna \$1.29 per bushel, and at Beirut \$1.41. In the German empire the price varies somewhat according to location. The free port of Bremen appears to enjoy the lowest price—\$1.36 per bushel—and Stettin, on the Baltic, the highest—\$1.70 per bushel. The average price of wheat in the principal grain ports of England was exactly \$1.00 per bushel. Rouen and Nantes are the cheapest wheat ports in France, namely, \$1.45 per bushel, and \$1.50 per bushel respectively. Important facts are brought out in the report relating to ocean transportation and the comparative

cost of freight from India, Russia and the United States to Great Britain, and a table is given showing, in comparison, the rates of freight for cereals during series of years from the three principal ports of British India, the great northern and southern ports of Russia, and the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States to Great Britain. Of this table the committee says: "The general fact, and the one of the greatest importance to the United States, is the steady decline in the cost of transportation, and the probability that with increased freight to carry, the rates between Europe and the most important and nearest points to India (Kurrache and Bombay), will continue to decline. Should this tendency continue it will not be long before the cost of carrying wheat from India to continental European ports will be as low as between the Atlantic ports and those markets."

Horse Raising.

There is much truth in the following remarks on horse breeding, which we find in the Iowa Homestead:

We know of no department of the farm that pays better than raising draft horses. A good two-year-old filly, sired by a good draft horse and from a good native mare, will sell at 125c per pound. A good gelding three years old will sell for as much. Will anything else pay better?

On the subject of horse raising we have some notions that may seem whimsical. We believe, for instance, that a better horse can be raised on dry land than wet, on rolling or rough land than smooth, on blue grass than on clover, and on grass than on corn. Why? The horse that is raised on wet land will have a bad foot because it is always moist and soft, whilst if the land be dry, it will have a tough, compact, hard hoof that will stand hardship. The horse raised on rough land will have a better muscular development than one that has no-rp-hill or down-hill exercise. The horse raised on blue grass will have better shape, because fed on a more nutritious and less bulky grass. The horse raised to three years old on grass, hay and oats, with just enough corn to keep up heat in cold weather, will outwear the corn-fed colt. Of course if you want to sell him for a big price to shippers you must consult fashion and make him hog fat. When buyers get good sense this will not be necessary, but until then it's a good way to market corn. How much grain is needed to raise a colt? Given plenty of grass in summer, a winter pasture, good hay and shelter from storms, and the entire amount of grain needed to take a colt from weaning time till it is three years old and ready to fit for active work is not over 30 bushels, of which 25 should be oats. This allows 4 quarts of oats per day from weaning time till grass comes. It allows a light corn ration for about a month in the spring between hay and grass. Colts raised in this way will wear, and their future development will be an agreeable surprise to the future owner, whereas a colt shod right along on a heavy corn diet will sell high and look well, and be a grief and disappointment to the buyer.

It is always a pleasant thing to hear a good word from the young stock you sell, and our experience is that stock raised in this way gives entire satisfaction to the buyer.

FITS—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. 7c. bottle and \$2 trial bottle free to its owner. Send to Dr. Kline, 293 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pure Ingredients.

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

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Skin Diseases Instantly Relieved by Cuticura.

REMARK.—A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unobstructed, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scald-head, Dandruff and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Scalp and Skin, when the best physicians and remedies fail.

Eczema on a Child.

Your most valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES have done my child so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who are troubled with skin disease. My little girl was troubled with Eczema, and I tried several doctors and medicines, but did not do her any good until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which speedily cured her, for which I owe you many thanks and many nights of rest. ANTON BOSSMIE, Edingburgh, Ind.

Tetter of the Scalp.

I was almost perfectly bald, caused by Tetter of the top of the scalp. I used your CUTICURA REMEDIES about six weeks, and they cured my scalp perfectly, and now my hair is coming back as thick as it ever was. J. P. CHOICE, Whitesboro, Texas.

Covered with Blisters.

I want to tell you that your CUTICURA RESOLVENT is marvellous. About three months ago my face was covered with Blisters, and after using three bottles of RESOLVENT I was perfectly cured. FREDERICK MATTHE, 23 St. Charles st., New Orleans, La.

Of Priceless Value.

I cannot speak too high terms of your CUTICURA. It is worth its weight in pure gold for skin diseases. I believe it has no equal. W. W. NORTHROP, 1015 Harney st., Omaha, Neb.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cts.; SOAP, 25 cts.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PIMPLES, Blackheads, Skin Blemishes, and Baby Humors use Cuticura Soap.

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Due to Inflamed Kidneys, Weak Back and Joints, Aching Hips and Sides, Relieved in One Minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Never fails. At Druggists, 25 cts.; five for \$1. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

A FINE Florida Tonic!

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

A Certain Cure for Catarrh!

ASSURER FLESH-PRODUCER AND TONIC!

Quinn's Pioneer Blood Renewer Cures all Blood and Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Old Sores. A perfect Spring Medicine. If not in your market, it will be forwarded on receipt of price. Small tins, \$1.00; large, \$1.75. Essay on Blood in disease mailed free. MACON MEDICINE CO., Macon, Ga.



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Non-poisonous, safe in coldest weather. Shies ticks, foot-rot, lice, mag gots, screw-worm, and all skin troubles. Wonderfully stimulates growth of wool. Having found this undoubtedly the best we have ceased selling any other. Beware of spurious imitations. For prices, testimonials, and full particulars, address

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The Wool Trade.

Boston Advertiser.
The total receipts of wool at this port during the past week comprise 3435 bags domestic and 84 bales foreign, against 4768 bags domestic and 1359 bales foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since January 1, 1886, comprise 441,787 bags domestic and 91,477 bales foreign, for the corresponding period of 1885.

The sales for the week comprise 1,825,500 lbs of domestic fleece and pulled, and 123,000 lbs. of foreign, making the week's transactions foot up 1,948,500 lbs, against 2,812,100 and 2,265,000 lbs for the two previous weeks' transactions.

The week has been a broken one by the holiday, and only during the past two or three days has there been any good business. Again the leading feature has been the presence of many manufacturers in the market, with their diligent "shopping" demand for sample bags and bottom prices. It all looks like a more active movement about the middle of next month, when "sample bags" shall have been tested, and when orders on samples of heavy weights shall have been more generally secured. There is, however, no strengthening of prices of any description, and where dealers or commission men have sought to close out lots they had been obliged to offer concessions. Manufacturers have been looking for bargains, and some dealers have also been quietly buying.

The weekly review is materially shortened this week, owing to the work of preparing the annual review of the trade of the city, the commerce of the port, and leading markets, which will be reprinted on Saturday. The situation is brighter than a year ago, but the imports of "wools and woollens" have been larger this year than has been good for home interests, and the future depends much upon the question as to how large they are to be next year. A European war may complicate the situation, so that manufacturers will be likely to operate cautiously, and take only just such wool as they actually require.

The stock of wool in this market must remain an unknown quantity. Some firms decline to furnish the facts necessary for us to make up the totals, and while we would estimate upon such, we have decided that such figures would really have no value. It would seem, too, that the trade have no desire to ascertain what is the total stock of wool of different descriptions on this market, or each firm would contribute the figures necessary to make up the totals. With what figures we have on hand the stock of domestic wool might fairly be considered to vary little from last year, but it must be remembered that that stock was 6,000,000 lbs less than the previous year. Great stress is laid upon the decrease of the receipts of wool in this market during the year, but the sales have also been much less, or over 26,500,000 lbs. Figures, however, are no great guide at best. The man who thinks he can figure himself into being a successful business man will be beaten by the man who intuitively places himself in sympathy with the tendency of the market, the demands of buyers, and who buys and sells with pluck and good judgment, neither being too cautious nor too sanguine. The figures of stocks are not entirely to be depended upon, never have been, nor will they be likely ever to be.

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 troublous vexation in the household! This can all be obviated by a trial of Silver Loaf. J. H. Brown guarantees its purity, strength and efficiency.

CHAS. H. FRY,

DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, & C.
312 HOUSTON ST., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Orders for goods carefully filled, subject to inspection. Work in all departments carefully done. All work and goods guaranteed.

JOS. H. BROWN,
WHOLESALE GROCER.

[Manufacturer of the Celebrated]



SILVER LOAF
BAKING POWDER.

Fort Worth, Texas.

R. M. WYNNE. N. A. STEADMAN.
(Late of Furman & Steadman.)
WYNNE & STEADMAN,
ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW.
311 Main St., Fort Worth, Texas.

CITY HOTEL, - CHICAGO.
Cor. State and 16th Sts.

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

W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Merrill's success.
Insane Persons Restored
DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nervous Affections. Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fit after first day's use. Treatise and \$3 trial bottle free. Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. J. C. Kline, 101 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa. See description. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

Dr. Bly's Celebrated PATENT ARTIFICIAL LIMBS
I have all the motions of the natural ones. They are furnished by the U. S. Government to maimed soldiers and sailors, and by the state of Louisiana to Confederate soldiers free of cost. For prices and information address A. McDERMOTT, Man'fr., 141 Julia St., New Orleans, La. Name this paper.

CONSUMPTION
I have a positive remedy for this acute disease, by the use of thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, success is my faith in the efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, by express, free of charge, on receipt of P. O. address. DR. T. A. BLOOM, 121 First St., N. Y.

Manhood RESTORED. Remedy Free. A victim of youthful impudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address C. J. MARSH, Post Office Box 217, New York City.

ABIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name P. O. and express office at once. The National Co., 23 De St., N. Y.

OPIUM and WEISKER FRABIS cured by the use of particular sent Free. E. H. WOODLIS, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

PATENTS THOS. P. SIMPSON, Washington, D. C. No pay asked for patent until obtained. See write for Inventors' Guide. 33

Candies. **CAPERA & BROTHER,** Manufacturers and jobbers of Confectioneries, Foreign and Domestic Fruits a Specialty. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Stoves & Hardware. **HENRY & PEAK,** 513 and 515 Houston St. AGENTS—Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Vault Doors, Laffin & Rand Powder Co., Glidden Steel Barb Wire, Iron and Slate Mantels and Grates, &c.

Hay & Grain. **W. F. PATTERSON,** Cor. 6th and Houston Streets. All kinds of grain in car lots, baled hay, seeds, etc.

Undertakers. **FLENNER BROTHERS,** Open day and night. Orders by telegraph receive prompt attention. 602 Houston Street. Ft. Worth, Texas.

Hardware & Queensware. **W. F. LAKE,** Cor. 2nd and Houston Sts. Wholesale and Retail.

Wholesale Dry Goods. **THE MARTIN-BROWN CO** Cor. 4th and Main Streets. The only exclusively wholesale dry goods house in the city.

Liquors & Cigars. **CASEY & SWASLY,** 400 and 402 Houston street. Exclusively Wholesale.

Cigars & Liquors. **CHAS. SCHEUBER & CO.** Wholesale Liquors and Cigars. Sole Agents for Silurian Springs Waukesha Water and Ph. Best's keas and bottle beer. 404 Houston Street.

CITY NAT'L BANK. A. M. Britton, Pres. C. B. Daggett, Vice Pres. G. R. Newton, Cashier. Capital Paid In & Surplus, \$300,000. Directors—A. M. Britton, S. W. Louisa, C. B. Daggett, W. G. Turner and Chas. Scheuber.

FIRST NAT'L BANK. M. B. Loyd, Pres. D. C. Bennett, Vice Pres. E. B. Harold, Cashier. CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$430,000. Directors—J. S. Godwin, M. B. Loyd, J. D. Reed, Zane cetti, D. C. Bennett, George Jackson Corner Houston and 2nd Sts.

1887. GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE 1887.

What Mr. Beyer says: "Please best thanks for the splendid seeds received from your firm. It would be a rather lengthy list if I should name all, but will say that amongst 68 first, and 2 second premiums awarded me at our fairs in Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan, 28 first premiums were for vegetables raised from your seeds. What firm can beat this?"

ALBERT BEYER, So. Bend, Ind.

Seed of this quality I am now ready to sell to every one who tills a farm or plants a garden, sending them FREE my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue, for 1887. Old customers need not write for it. I catalogue this season the native wild potato. JAS. J. H. GREGORY, Seed Grower, Marquette, Mass.

SALE OR EXCHANGE**LANDS AND LOANS.**

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

MONEY TO LEND.

SOMMERVILLE & CHASE,
Loan Agents and
Ranch Brokers.

We will loan money in any sum desired on first-class real estate security, at reasonable five year terms. We also buy vendors' lien notes.

508 MAIN STREET, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Mortgage Loans

We arrange Loans for a term of years on
GOOD PASTURES AND FARMS.

For further information apply to

Shattuck & Hoffman,
NEW ORLEANS,
Or to S. KERR, 21 Soledad Street., Up-Stairs,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Farm and Ranch Property
in sums to suit. Call on
Equitable Mortgage Co.
709 Main Street. TEXAS.
DALLAS

THOROUGH BRED,

Trotting Bred and Percheron
Horses (acclimated) also Pure Bred
Duroc Jersey Hogs and Plymouth
Rock Chickens for sale.
BRELSFORD & SONS,
Eastland, Texas.

SHORTHORNS & HAMBLETONIANS

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

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

CATTLE RANCH FOR SALE.

About 70,000 acres sold, in
southern part of Panhandle,
north of the quarantine line.
Fine grass and protection, well
watered, all under first-class fence. About
5000 head well graded (mostly she) cattle,
with horses and good ranch outfit. Apply to
LITTLEJOHN & MARTIN,
205 Main St., Ft. Worth.

Pedigreed Stallions For Sale.

LAMAR.
Sired by Almont Bellfounder, he by Almont
sire of Westmont, record 2:01½, and twenty-
five others in 2:30 and under; dam, Dolly, by
Black Morgan Almont Bellfounder. Lamar
is five years old.

ODD FELLOW.
Sired by Buckthorn 2:07, he by Hero of
Thornedale, by Thornedale 2:22, by Alexander
Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; dam,
Mary P., by Henry Mambrino. Odd Fellow
is three years old.

TOM HAL.
Sired by Messenger; dam, Belle Gilson, by
old Tom Hal. Tom Hal is four years old.
These stallions are well broke to drive,
and all show fast gait. They have been in
this state over one year.

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

Bulls and Heifers.

I have for sale, at prices to
suit the times, one or six-
teen-months grade Hereford
bulls. Some nice heifers of the
same kind. Address
P. J. MCKINNEY,
Centralia, Mo.

STOCK BREEDERS.**SOUTHMAYD STOCK FARM**

TEXAS RAISED

**Shorthorn Bulls and Pure Bred
Jersey Red Hogs and Jersey
Cows and Grade Milkers.**
J. F. EVANS, - - SHERMAN, TEX.

HEREFORD RANCH,
WISE COUNTY, TEXAS.

For sale Texas raised grade bulls, out of
Shorthorn and Hereford grade cows, by im-
ported Hereford bulls. P. M. HOUTS, Dea-
tur, Texas; ranch on line of Fort Worth and
Denver road.

Hereford Stock Farm.

GRADE

Hereford Calves.

for sale, sired by PURE
BRED HEREFORD BULLS

And from—
GRADE HEREFORD,
DUBLIAM AND
SELECTED TEXAS COWS.
Write to
W. S. IKARD,
Henrietta, Texas.

Thoroughbred and Grade Herefords.**FINCH, LORD & NELSON,**

of HALL CO. TEX. and BURLINGAME, KAN.
Breeder of and dealers in thoroughbred and
grade Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Post-
office Burlingame, Kansas.

Jersey Red Hogs,

Angora Goats, Shepherd Dogs, Plymouth
Rock fowls, and White Holland turkeys, bred
and for sale by.

A. H. Peacock Fort Worth Texas.

ANGORA GOATS.

For sale or ex-
change for good
watered lands, 1000
head thorough-
bred and high
grade of the Bal-
ley stock of Cal-
ifornia, will do to
shear twice a
year. Time will be
given, with se-
cured note.
Ranch—Angora, Palo Pinto county, Texas.
or further information, address
WILDERMAN & MORGAN,
Fort Worth, Texas

Chester White, Berkshire
and Poland China Pigs,
Fine Setter Dogs, Scotch
Collies, Fox Hounds and
Beagles, Sheep and Pon-
ies, bred and for sale by
W. GIBBONS & CO., West Ches-
ter, Chester county, Pa. Send stamp for Circular
and Price List.

**THE SANTA FE
CATTLE TRAIL.**

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe
Railway offers inducements of Quick
Time, the best Shipping and Feeding
Pens, Smooth Track, Good Cars and
Courteous Attention to Cattle Shippers
It is the Shortest and Best Route from
the Stock-Raising counties of the Gulf
Coast and Southwest Texas to the
Feeding Range in North Texas, Pan-
handle and Indian Territory. For
further information address

WM. H. MASTERS,
General Freight Agent, Galveston, Tex.

OUR LAND POLICY.**The Popular Discussion Still
Going On.**

In the January number of the Month-
ly LIVE STOCK JOURNAL were printed
letters from a large number of stockmen
throughout the state, giving their
views on the land and stock laws.
These letters were in reply to circulars
sent out by the STOCK JOURNAL, ask-
ing stockmen for an expression of their
views toward a general herd law or a
local option herd law, the adoption of
which many stockmen looked upon as
a means of relief from our unsettled
and varying land policy. The letters
published last month showed a ma-
jority of about two to one against any
kind of herd law. The discussion is
continued in the Weekly JOURNAL by
publishing the letters of those who did
not reply in time to get in the January
Monthly.

GHOLSON, CROSBY COUNTY, TEX. }
December 27, 1886. }

In obedience to your request in your
circular letter of December 1, I will
give my views as briefly as possible on
the land and herd law question.

In the first place the prices of school
lands should not be uniform through-
out the state. Nothing could be more
unjust or more unwise than the law
which makes them so. Every one
knows there is a natural analogy be-
tween the increase of inhabitants and
the increase of soil value. A country
without population is practically value-
less and will remain so until it is
peopled. How absurd then is it to fix
the prices of the public lands on our
almost uninhabited Western plains and
those in the densely populated portions
of the state at the same figures!

Would it not be equally wise to hold
lands in New York, with its crowded
population, and lands on the plains of
Kansas at the same price? Yet it is
just what Texas is and has been doing
for years at the expense of Western
Texas and the state treasury.

To populate new countries the state
must offer inducements. All history
attests the fact that locality is an im-
portant factor in individual life. Man
loves the roof-tree that sheltered his
childhood and is prone to live and die
near the place of his birth. This is the
sole cause of the immense populations
which ancient nations possessed on
limited territories. Man only emi-
grates when he is crowded out. How
important it is, then, that our legisla-
tors, if they have souls big enough to
comprehend the vast area of Texas yet
unsettled, should hold out some in-
ducements to immigration. Here on
these treeless and waterless plains
nature offers no inducement but the
lands, and so long as the law fixes a
price on them which puts them out of
the reach of the poor man, who has
always been and always will be the
pioneer, they must remain a wilder-
ness. At two dollars per acre our
school lands must remain unsold—a
dead capital paying no revenue and
educating no children. Then let us do
away with the lease law, regulate the
price of school lands according to class
and locality, and let the state redeem
her pledges by repealing the law of
1879 which ties up our lands from lo-
cation and shuts the door against her
honest and in many instances needy
creditors—the holders of her obligations
for land. The great state of
Texas cannot afford to repudiate—she

must sooner or later pay this debt in
money or in land. Shall we pay it in
land now, while we have it, or shall we
wait until land is worth \$10, \$20 or \$30
per acre and then pay it in money?

In answer to your question, "Do you
favor a herd law?" I answer no, a
hundred times no!

After our terrible experience for the
last four years with the infamous lease
law, which has retarded the progress
of the West ten or twenty years, ruined
hundreds of stockmen, driven hundreds
from the state and added nothing to
the school fund, it is almost an insult
that any man anywhere should think
of a herd law, much less talk it, even
in the confidence of friendship. A
herd law would necessitate a lease law.
It would be an abortion, a dead letter
on the statutes, unless it were pro-
tected by a lease law.

No, after all our bitter experiences
with land tinkering let us retrace our
steps, go back to first principles and
do as the civilized world has always
done before us in land matters. If a
man desires the exclusive use of land
let him pay an equivalent for it and
protect it by a substantial fence, and
let all uninclosed lands be commons,
as they always were since civilization
began until the Texas legislature bor-
rowed from the Indians and from
semi-civilized Mexico the absurd idea
of leasing the public lands.—S. S.
Gholson.

I do not think it to the best interests
of the state to pass a general herd law
at this time, but I see no objection to
local option, where neighborhood or
county interests may demand.—June
Peak, Albany.

Most of the voters in my neighbor-
hood are in favor of a general herd
law and are talking about it generally.
—A. D. Walling, Irene.

I do not favor any herd law. The
people of this country are near enough
ruined by too much legislation on this
subject.—C. C. Mills, Albany.

I am in favor of a law which will be
most apt to bring good immigration to
Southwest Texas.—S. J. Whitsett,
Campbell.

All uninclosed lands should be free
to all. I believe that it is best for the
good of the people at large.—John M.
Archer.

A local option herd law would place
it in the power of non-land holders to
defeat any action.—Jno. J. Guion,
Paint Rock.

My experience is that local option
laws do no good, but cause a great deal
of contention and strife in neighbor-
hoods. We want a general law enacted
by our legislators so that every person
can know what the law is, and let
every man provide his own grass for
his stock. Such a law will be accepted
by the bone and sinew of this country.
—O. A. Cogburn, Rosston.

I am not in favor of the herd law. I
think a man is foolish to talk about
having a stock law.—A. Young, Bibb.

We deem a herd law unnecessary. It
would be a disadvantage to the people
in general. We can afford to fence
cheaper than we can afford to herd.
Free grass for every one.—Unsigned,
Gatesville.

General herd law. I do not think an
optional law could be made effective,
except where rivers were county bound-
aries. It would lead to difficulty any-

CHICAGO MARKET LETTER.

A Great Year for Chicago—Proof of the Pudding—Prices—Good Advice.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 5, '87.

For the year 1886 Chicago received more cattle, sheep and horses than ever before in one year.

Range cattle were marketed here in larger numbers than during 1885. The increase was 22,754 in Southwestern cattle and 38,655 in Northwestern rangers.

The following tables will show the detailed receipts of range cattle at Chicago, together with the monthly range of prices:

RECEIPTS OF RANGERS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MONTHS.	Southwestern rangers.		Northern rangers.	
	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.
January.....	710	2,056		
February.....	2,720	960		
March.....	1,040			
April.....	5,620	1,064		342
May.....	11,050	3,662	1,410	1,080
June.....	38,740	96,780	145	
July.....	56,920	49,600	8,116	1,364
August.....	55,330	69,440	30,800	26,420
September.....	49,460	49,460	71,879	65,255
October.....	49,913	41,552	84,724	76,144
November.....	33,828	29,240	39,620	28,220
December.....	21,160	14,124	3,900	2,945
Totals.....	330,839	298,188	240,095	202,040
1884.....	22,754		281,858	
1883.....	250,240		175,880	
1882.....	346,300		230,720	
1881.....	183,286		190,000	
1880.....	88,600		100,500	

PRICES FOR RANGERS.

Months.	Southwestern	Northern	Ows, bulls
	Rangers.	Rangers.	& mixed.
January.....	\$3.00@4.55	\$...@...	\$...@...
February.....	3.20@4.75	...@...	2.40@3.65
March.....	3.85@4.70	3.50@3.75	3.75@3.75
April.....	3.25@3.15	...@...	2.40@3.25
May.....	3.20@3.25	4.00@4.85	3.00@3.75
June.....	2.90@5.00	3.75@4.30	3.00@2.75
July.....	2.90@4.25	3.30@4.40	1.85@3.25
August.....	2.90@3.70	2.75@4.10	1.60@2.90
Sept.....	2.40@3.40	2.50@4.00	1.55@2.70
October.....	2.75@3.40	2.40@3.30	1.85@2.70
November.....	2.25@3.50	2.00@3.35	1.50@2.40
December.....	2.40@3.25	2.00@3.35	1.50@2.25
1886.....	2.25@3.25	2.40@4.85	1.50@3.75
1885.....	2.35@3.45	2.80@5.25	...@...
1884.....	2.65@3.25	3.20@6.00	...@...
1883.....	3.00@3.00	3.25@6.25	...@...
1882.....	3.25@3.80	3.40@6.50	...@...
1881.....	2.25@3.00	2.90@5.40	...@...
1880.....	1.75@3.70	2.50@4.75	...@...

The Colorado Cattle company sent in 225 head of mixed cattle, avg. 768 lbs., mostly steers, which sold at \$2.80. A lot of 70 cows, 767 lbs, sold at \$2.35. The Aztec Land and Cattle company marketed Texas steers at \$2.80, cows at \$2.35, and bulls at \$1.75.

Prevailing prices for live stock are as follows: Fancy heaves, \$4.75@5.25; common natives, \$3.50@4.00; Texas steers, \$2.75@3.30; Texas cows, \$2.20@2.60; Texas bulls, \$1.50@2.00; hogs, \$4@5; Texas hogs, \$4@4.75; sheep, natives, \$3.50@5.25; sheep, Texas, \$2.25@4.

Jerome F. Wares has returned from Texas and reports fine weather. Cattle are wintering well, better than they have for three years. Mr. Wares truly says that if bankers and capitalists would be as easy with cattlemen for a year or so as they have in the past all would be lovely in a short time; but he fears the disposition to crowd matters will make very hard piling for a good many cattlemen who have no way of getting money until the next beef crops marketed. Mr. Wares considers the outlook for wintering cattle in good shape is unusually good. The considerable numbers of heaves turned back on account of no cars are generally fat enough for beef. When Jerome reached Chicago the mercury was 20 degrees below zero and he tried to make our month water by telling of having seen watermelons peddled in Colorado City Christmas day.

A. C. HALLIWELL.

CLIP.

Five hundred Texas sheep, sold on the Chicago market a few days since, brought \$4 and \$4.10 per hundred pounds and weighed 87 pounds average. The Drovers' Journal says these sheep made money for the feeder who bought them last June at \$2.30 per hundred pounds. These sheep lost money for the Texas sheep-er, but managed to feed the middleman twice. Such is sheep raising when grass is scarce and prices are low.

The refrigerator movement in Texas is a slow one, but when that movement does materialize the sheep interest will be the largest gainer. Next season will tell the story.

The business interests have more faith in the sheep than for several years past, and the value of sheep has greatly advanced since wool went up.

The wool clip of 1887 will be slightly less than that of 1886, but if prices are anywhere above the point of profit to the raiser there will be a decided advance hereafter.

Mrs. L. Crosson of Presidio county sends a New Year's greeting to the Journal and announces that the grass is not good and the weather is cold. Her sheep will make it through the winter.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's eye water. Druggists sell it at 25 cents.

Short Cattle Route, FROM Southwest Texas to St. Louis, Kansas City, New Orleans and Chicago.

Corpus Christi to Chicago, via San Antonio, 1314 Miles
Beville to Chicago, via San Antonio, 1322 Miles
Victoria to Chicago, via New Orleans, 1400 Miles
Corpus Christi to St. Louis, via San A., 1180 Miles
Beville to St. Louis, via San Antonio, 1024 Miles
Victoria to St. Louis, via New Orleans, 1189 Miles

All S. A. & A. P. Stock Cars 33 Feet Long

Stock received at the following stations, where ample accommodations are provided:

Corpus Christi, Mesquite, Papatote, Beville, Walton, Pettus, Kenedy, Florida, Elmendorf and San Antonio.

RATES, now in effect, via San Antonio & Arkansas Pass and Missouri Pacific railways, subject to change without notice, are as follows: From all stations north of and including Beville: To St. Louis, East St. Louis, Kansas City and Memphis, horses and mules, \$10 per car, cattle, \$10. To Chicago, horses and mules, \$12; cattle, \$12.

From Mesquite and Papatote to points named above, \$2.50 per car higher; from Corpus Christi to points named above, 50 per car higher; from all stations except Corpus Christi to New Orleans, horses \$10, cattle \$10 per car; from Corpus Christi to New Orleans, horses \$10, cattle \$10 per car.

Special rates per cent less than above rates. Correspondingly low rates made to all points.

A TRUE TEST.

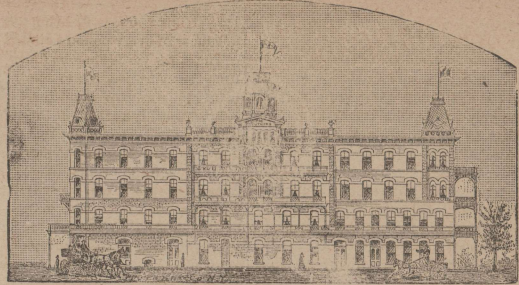


"Repeated chemical tests" have placed first one brand of baking powders then another at the head of the list, but the most satisfactory test of all is that of the practical housewife who uses Silver Loaf and never fails to make light and wholesome bread. She cannot be imposed upon, and the powder peddler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

MANUFACTURED BY J. H. Brown, FORT WORTH

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a Treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for trial, and will cure you.
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SOUTHERN HOTEL, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. J. P. HICKMAN, Proprietor.

HAMBLETON & DICNONITY, General Land and Investment Agents.

No. 1 West Houston St., San Antonio Texas.

Have For Sale:

STOCK RANGES—1st class in every particular, from 500 to 200,000 acres. Improved, \$2.00 to \$5.00 per acre.

CITY PROPERTY—Of every description and prices and terms to suit every one.

STOCK RANGES—As above unimproved from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre.

FARMS—Improved, and ready to move upon, of 50 to 2000 acres, from \$5.00 to \$20.00 per acre.

FARMS—Unimproved, as above, from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre.

FLOURING MILLS—In and near the city, in quantities from 4 to 50 acres, at \$50 to \$300 per acre. Improved and unimproved.

Terms to suit purchasers can be had. Taxes paid, title examined and perfected, abstract of title furnished. Correspondence solicited. Reference—Any of our city banks.

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TOWER'S SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new FISH BRAND SLICKER is a perfect fitting coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

G. H. DASHWOOD. E. D. OESCH.

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DALLAS STOCK NEWS.

An Active Movement for Refrigerator Works.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

DALLAS, Jan. 6, 1887.

Local stockmen and a few of the leaders in capital and enterprise have started a movement, which is taking tangible shape rapidly, looking to the securing of one of the two beef refrigerating establishments to be located in Texas as an auxiliary to the cattle-growing interests. The cattlemen, after exhaustive investigation, have arrived at the conclusion that two such establishments are indispensable—one to be located in North and the other in South Texas. Those who have looked over the ground carefully from all standpoints are the most earnest in efforts to give the idea practical projection. They assert that the old argument that Chicago and other Northern cities have advantages over Texas towns because in the former everything connected with a beef carcass has been successfully worked up in some shape and successfully marketed, is an error; that everything can be worked up in Texas—bones, hoots, offal, etc.—to as profitable advantage as in any other part of the country, if the business is properly started and managed. The problem of making the "tail go with the hide" appears to have been solved to their own satisfaction, and to show the faith that is in them a very enthusiastic meeting was yesterday held at the American National bank to advance the scheme on the way to realization. Col. J. N. Simpson presided, and while not much oratory was indulged in there was a "strictly business" air about the proceedings. Nothing definite was done, further than to resolve to approach the business and moneyed men of Dallas with a proposition to invest enough cash in the enterprise to secure the location of a large beef refrigerating establishment in this city, the proposition to be submitted to the meeting of the Texas Live Stock association to assemble here on Tuesday next, January 11, and to also have a special paper on beef refrigerating in Texas read before that body. At least one more meeting will be held before the association comes together.

The JOURNAL correspondent took a trip into Kaufman county in the early part of the week and found cattle interests in very good shape. As in all other parts of Texas, a general wish for rain was expressed, although the statement was general that if good rains occur the latter part of January or early in February the chances would be very favorable for good spring pasturage, and that grass cattle would be in excellent condition at the usual season. The complaint of low prices exists, but also the belief that next year will be the best for cattlemen that has been known for five seasons past.

Inquiry among visitors to Dallas develops that there is virtually no sickness among live stock in Texas. Everything has stood the extreme cold weather of the past two weeks excellently and all butchering stuff is in good fat condition. The snow fall appears to have been confined to a narrow area, extending from Texarkana or Jefferson on the east to near Wills' Point or Terrell on the west. The

ground was only covered one day, and that not sufficient to conceal fodder.

BUSINESS.

The following are among transactions at Carter & Son's yard, East Dallas, the past week:

J. B. Wilson shipped two cars fat corn-fed cattle to New Orleans.

Henry Blewett shipped three cars to the same market.

Nash & Stubbs have now on the market fifty head of fat cows and steers from Jack county.

During the week fifty head of hogs, average weight 280 pounds, were sold to local butchers at 4c.

Mr. Dodd of Callahan county sold thirty head of cows, at about \$11.50 a head.

About two hundred head of muttons sold to various parties readily at 2c.

The market has been crowded with all grades of stock, but business has been dull and dragging. Cattle have nearly held their own in price, while hogs have dropped a half cent.

The market is fully supplied with everything and the indications are not in the direction of an advance in prices. A steady condition is anticipated for some time to come.

Within the last few days a great many hogs have died at the slaughterhouses around the city, from some disease not positively established, but it is believed that the cause is largely attributable to the changed conditions of locality, atmosphere, etc., as country hogs appear not able to stand slaughter-house life.

MARKET SUMMARY.

CATTLE—Fat steers, 2@24c; heavy fat corn-fed steers, 3@34c; cows, 14@2c; milch cows, \$25 to \$30, with good demand and many sales the past week. Bulls \$1.10 to \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

HOGS—Fat butchering, 4@44c; stock hogs slow sale at 24@3c.

SHEEP—Slow sale, worth about 2c.

PERSONAL.

The following names are found registered at the office of Godley & Flood, during the past week:

F. Dudleigh, land agent, Henrietta.

G. M. Swink, county judge of Crosby county, Estacado, Texas.

John T. Beal, cattle dealer, Colorado City.

David Boaz and T. W. Howard, cattle dealers, Fort Worth.

Range Cattle Trade of 1886.

Chicago Drovers' Journal. Chicago received 320,839 Southwestern rangers, or 22,751 more than in 1885, and 240,695 Northwestern rangers, or 38,655 more than during the previous year. The total increase in receipts of range cattle amounted to 61,406 head.

The quality of the cattle from the ranges was extremely poor, owing mainly to the general droughts which in many sections began early and continued late. The receipts were heaviest of all kinds in July and August.

The highest prices for range cattle after the opening of the grass season was \$4.40 for choice Texans and \$4.60 for choice Montanas, tough corn-fed Texans sold at \$5.25 and some Nevada steers sold in May at \$4.85.

The prices averaged 25@50c lower than the year before, but some allowance must be made for poorer quality

The Draft Horses of France.

While some people in America call all horses imported from France Normans, it is a fact that there is no breed in France called by that name by the French people; the name, Norman, therefore, is purely American. The prin-

HUNTER, EVANS & CO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS 15 YEARS' ACTIVE EXPERIENCE in Live Stock Commission Business, Market Reports and special, and all other information incident to the business, will be furnished FREE by each house.

ST. CLAIR CO., ILL. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS Each office in charge of a member of the firm. KANSAS CITY, MO. Correspondence always has prompt attention.

Parties having stock to market, in large or small numbers, will do well to confer with us before making arrangements. UNION STOCK YARDS CHICAGO, ILL.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GEO. S. TAYLOR, GENERAL AGENT NORTH TEXAS, FORT WORTH. JEROME HARRIS, GENERAL AGENT SOUTHERN TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO.

THE FISH & KECK CO.,

(INCORPORATED.)

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

We have the experienced working force of the late firm of Andy J. Seider & Co., as follows: GEO. O. KECK, FRANK O. FISE, W. C. MURRAY, WM. SUMMERS, Cattle Salesmen, Office, Bookkeeper, Yardman, HARRY HILL, LOUIS KURTH, also W. J. CUMMINGS, Solicitor, Hog Salesman.

We will be represented at Western shipping points during the range season. Authorized agents for sale of strays of Pan Handle Stock Growers Association.



John A. Carter & Son,

Butchers' and Drovers' Stock Yards:
DALLAS, TEXAS.

WILL A. WATKIN & COMPANY,

737 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

JANUARY CLEARING SALE!

Five Square Pianos at \$275, \$185, \$120, \$95 and \$75; and four Organs at \$70, \$55, \$50 and \$50. All these instruments exceptional bargains, and sold for easy monthly or quarterly payments.

Full Line of New Pianos and Organs.

W. O. LEA & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For Sale of Live Stock.

St. Louis, Mo. and Dallas, Tex.

cial breeds of France are known as Percherons and Boullonais. The Percherons are the most highly prized of all French races, and all departments of France go to the Perche for stallions to improve their local breeds. The Percheron Studbook of France, published under the authority of the French Government, is the only stud book of draft horses that is or ever has been published in France, and now contains the pedigrees of over 5,000 animals. But some importers are offering certificates from France of Norman draft horses that may mislead people who do not understand the French language into believing these records of origin. Not one of them issued contains a pedigree. They are furnished at the request of American buyers by the secretary of one of the French Agricultural societies, who says there is no intention of publishing them in stud book form, as they have no pedigrees and are of no value whatever. It is a well-known fact that what a man gives for a horse over from \$500 to \$800—the price of a good grade—is paid for purity of blood; and where the seller is not able to give the recorded pedigree of the animal sold as evidence of additional value, he has no right to ask it. With these facts before him, no intelligent man will buy a horse imported from France unless he is recorded with his pedigree in full in the Percheron Stud Book of France.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

The human family living to-day on earth consists of about 1,450,000,000 individuals.

In Asia, where man was first planted, there are now approximately about 800,000,000, densely located, on an average of 120 to the square mile.

In Europe there are 350,000,000, averaging 100 to the square mile; not so crowded, but everywhere dense and at all points overpopulated.

In Africa there are 210,000,000.

In America, North and South, there are 110,000,000, relatively thinly scattered and recent.

In the islands, large and small, probably 10,000,000.

It is imperative that the wether bands intended for early markets should receive special attention and be placed on the best range. These sheep should be fattened before the sheep of the Northern farming sections are ready. A fat mutton in April is worth two in July.

Abilene Reporter.—Cattlemen are in good spirits; sheepmen hopeful, and horsemen are jubilant over the fine future for their business.