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Fifth Year, No. 38.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, DECEMBER 1, 1888.

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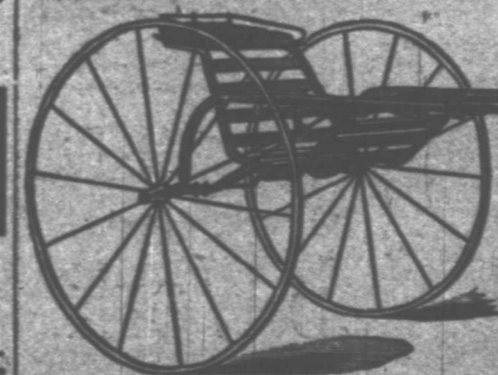
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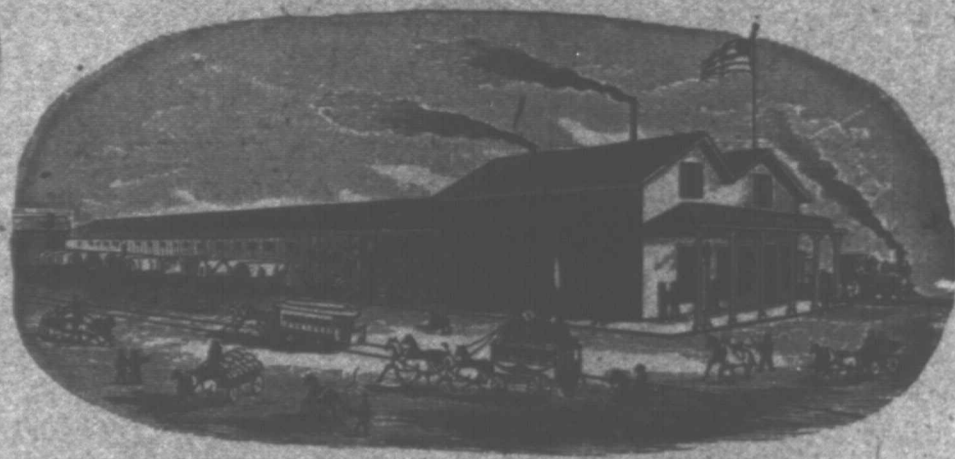


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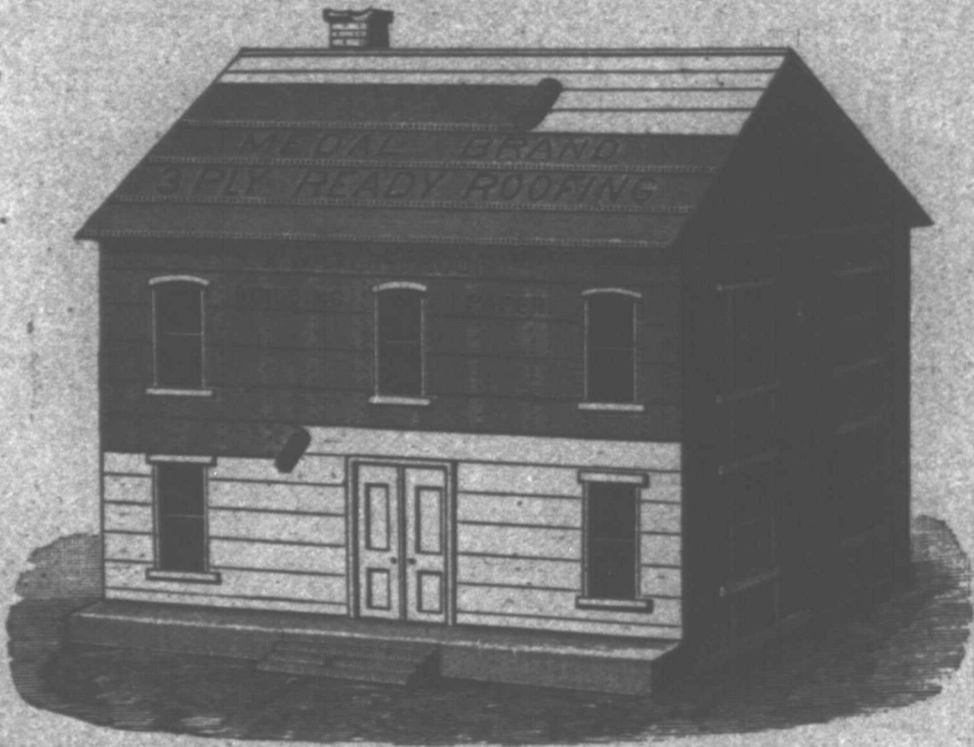
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THE fact of the arbitrary control of the cattle markets of the country by the big four has been established.

JEFFERSON RAYNOLDS, of Las Vegas, was elected treasurer of the National Beef Producers' and Butchers' association organized at St. Louis last week.

SENATOR CULLOM is not throwing his hip out of joint in the effort to show up the doings of the big four by the committee of which he is a member. Senator Cullom is the father-in-law of Mr. Webster, Mr. Armour's general manager.

THE dressed beef men are now determined to punish the butchers who have been warring against them. The beef syndicate openly boast that every competing butcher in the country will be downed before they are through with the fight. Lima and Findlay, O., were places where the dressed beef men had not introduced their system of addition, division and silence—making cheap beef until the local butchers were driven out of business and then dividing the spoils which come from the absence of any competition. Meat markets by the big four have been opened in both of these places the past week.

THE charges against the dressed beef men which Senators Vest and Plumb so emphatically made in the senate, and which resulted in the naming of a committee of inquiry concerning the meat industry, have all been substantiated by the testimony of competent witnesses who have appeared before the committee. The existence of monopoly in most pernicious form, monopoly that has brought into use every power that could crush out competition in the buying of cattle and in the selling of the beef product, has been established. The farmer and the small stock raiser will now become actively interested in the work to break down not only the Chicago monopoly, but all trusts and monopolies, for he feels ugly toward the whole crop of abuses which, when they take the form of a combination, discriminate particularly against his in-

terests. He is made to suffer in all that he produces by the manipulations of a combine. No matter how grand may be the system which Mr. Armour has established for the distribution of the meat product, there is to be no letting down of effort to destroy the evils attached to that system until competition in the sale of cattle in all the great markets of the country is re-established, and men can have the same commercial privileges in the handling of beef products that Mr. Armour and the combine now exclusively enjoy.

WE have devoted much of our space this week to a review of the work of the St. Louis conference and to the presentation of the history of the dressed beef trade. This important question to the people of the United States is one of growing interest to the beef producer as well as the consumer of beef. It is a question, too, that more will be heard of in the future. The monopoly of the meat industry must be met by the people and disposed of, as it surely will be, by legal methods.

THE dressed beef men having been compelled to recognize the power of public opinion as to their methods of business, are now tacking and asking for the sympathy of the business interests of the country. The specious arguments they resort to to make out "their case" before the people is one of the amusing features of monopolistic grinding. The tears they are shedding over the possible destruction of the cattle raisers' interests, which they say is the natural outcome of the agitation now prevailing, are what Nelse Morris calls "bery globose."

THE cattlemen who testified so eagerly before the senate committee sitting at St. Louis as to the highly beneficent qualities of the Chicago combine to the cattle industry, undoubtedly felt, in view of the grasp which the Armour crowd have upon the cattle business, as did Paddy Lane, the author of the Irish bull, who said that he would rather be "a coward for five minutes than a dead man all the rest of his life." The same author expressed the feelings of some men, however, who do believe in and know of the cussedness of the Armour four, when he spoke of his assailant, Kavanaugh: "I won't say anything hard of him. If he has done wrong I leave it to his own conscience and God to play the devil with him."

THE Chicago convention of cattle growers asked for the passage of a national live stock inspection law. The

St. Louis conference of cattle growers and butchers will work individually and collectively to secure in all the states and territories local live stock inspection laws. Notwithstanding the declaration of the dressed beef houses that there is no danger to anyone from the use of their meats on account of their unhealthy condition, the consensus of opinion seems to be pretty clearly shown that the country does want protection from diseased meats, and that furthermore it will get that protection, the big four to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Thomas Armour, of Chicago, vice-president of the National Beef Producers' and Butchers' association, is not related to Mr. P. D. Armour, as it might be inferred from the similar patronymic. This is stated in justice to Mr. Thomas Armour, who, as one of the leading butchers of the United States, has done heroic work to correct the evils that have come to the producer and the consumer of beef alike from the operations of P. D. Armour's combine. The last named Armour all wise men will do well to watch. He is the genius of the greatest and meanest monopoly the world has yet seen.

THE high stepping gentlemen who think they downed the cattlemen and butchers at St. Louis, and from a superficial view of the situation the public might conclude such was the case, will please take notice that the contest is only begun. The meeting at St. Louis has brought the question before the entire country, and in a way which will give it the fullest agitation. The meat question and the great beef monopoly will be kept before the country until the methods of the Chicago combine become too odious for the people to endure. There will be, in the future, less fireworks in the treatment of the great evil, but the advance upon monopoly will be none the less earnest.

THE PRESENT ISSUE.

THE question is naturally asked, What was accomplished by the joint session of cattlemen and butchers at St. Louis last week? The meeting was purely for the purpose of adopting measures for ridding the beef industry of monopoly, to enhance the value of the beef product by securing such legislation as will make it in all the markets of the world a perfectly healthy product, carrying with it at all times the evidence of its perfect integrity, and to establish competition in the sale of cattle and beef in the open market. By the work of the conference of cattlemen,

cattle feeders and butchers, what is outlined in the foregoing has been intelligently begun. There is the completest harmony of purpose and action among all the interests enumerated to take up and perform this work. Its necessity is urgent, as the developments of the past few weeks abundantly show. The organized power of the Chicago combine is most insidious in its purpose to defend itself from attack and to perpetuate the tightening grasp it has upon the cattle industry. The dressed beef men have declared that they will make use of any means to defeat the efforts of those who have taken up the question of the interests of the producers and consumers as against their combination. Yet the cause of the people against the machinations of four firms will not be jeopardized at the bar of public opinion. The Chicago monopolists may threaten, they may bulldoze the timid cattlemen and make their alliance with the commission man one of positive subjection to their interests; they may spend their money lavishly to strengthen their power, to debauch legislation and negative the will of the people, but, notwithstanding all their efforts, the monopoly is doomed. National trade laws of supply and demand must have full sway in the beef industry, as they should have in all other industries. The embodiment of power in the Chicago combine, which stands before the country to-day "as cold as a protest and heartless as a sheriff's aid" in its relation to the rights of the producers and consumers, can be destroyed. If cattle must be sold low their product also must be sold low to the consumer. Of all the commodities to-day among food supplies the article of beef is about the only one that has not declined in price from the war days. Yet the beef raiser meets with more discouragements in securing a profit on his investment than almost any other producer of a food staple. And the first and last cause for this condition of things lies at Chicago. The contest on the part of cattlemen and all allied interests to overthrow that combination is exemplified by that of Ahriman and Ormuzd—the power of life struggling with the power of death.

"Dot," a well-bred Aberdeen-Angus steer, dropped July 3, 1886, and weighing 1,550 pounds at the time of exhibition, took the grand sweepstake prize at the Fat Stock show held at Chicago. The sire of this now famous prize animal of America was "Bushranger" 732, by "Young Viscount" 181, of the "Blackbird of Corkie" family. The dam of "Dot," "Carrie of Montbleton" 307, by "Wellinghouse" 651, traces to "Lady Craigo" 686, from which sprung the noted "Lady Ida," or "Blackbird" family.

THE ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.

Practical Results Secured for Cattle Raisers in Spite of the Fiercest Opposition.

The conference of cattle raisers and butchers which was announced to be held in St. Louis on the 20th ultimo, took place in the parlors of the Lindell hotel of that city on the 20, 21 and 22 of November. The business of the first of said days was of the most formal character, the time being mostly occupied by those who had come together in studying the situation as respects the relation of the dressed beef interests to the conference and whether their representatives who were in St. Louis in full force should be admitted to the conference and become identified with the proceedings as active participants thereof. The unanimous opinion of the cattlemen and butchers was that the men who had come to the conference as representatives of the stock yards, dressed beef, and commission interests were not entitled, by the call for the conference, to take part in the deliberations of the cattle producers and the butchers who were to assemble for a specific purpose, which purpose was not in any degree in harmony with the objects of the "opposition" as the former element were called. This move on the part of the cattlemen and butchers was a wise one, for it at once eliminated what promised to become the most annoying as well as destructive feature of the conference so far as the attainment of practical results was concerned, and for which the cattlemen and butchers had come together.

The attendance of cattle raisers and those connected with the beef producing industry was small, there being only a handful of men from the range cattle sections, two-thirds of whom were from Texas. The butchers' associations of the country were generally represented and by particularly earnest and intelligent men, the New York and Pennsylvania contingent being large.

There was an earnest purpose on the part of the representatives of the cattle raising and butchers' interests to do good work for the unqualified betterment of the cattle raising industry. The conference of the allied interests it was hoped would furnish, as the result of its deliberations, a way to attain to the objects so fervently desired by all. But the trail of the serpent was over all. The dressed beef men having become thoroughly aroused at the aggressiveness and earnestness manifested by those who were determined to negate their power for monopoly, and destruction of the producers' and butchers' interests, were determined to break up the conference, and to this end nothing was left undone by them to bring ridicule upon the conference and to checkmate the efforts of those who had assembled at St. Louis to arrange by honorable methods and the wisest and best policy whereby the cattle producers' interests could be conserved and protected. It is to the discredit of the cause of the big four and which will have a further damning influence among the people against them, if such a thing were possible, that the men who were working and talking and trying thereby to demoralize the honest efforts of the cattlemen and butchers to reach legitimate and manly results by the conference, were doing their work in the most underhand and reprehensible ways. They declared the weakness of their cause by their methods. Theirs was subterfuge—a determination to help their cause by the power of money, wind and cussedness in any form by which it could be em-

ployed to aid them. They prided themselves on stratagem as they were pleased to denominate their work. They swelled about the corridors of the hotel, talked of the money they would spend to carry their ends, and said that a hundred thousand dollars were at their command, if necessary to use as much, to break down the conference. They pooh-poohed the work of the senate investigating committee and laughed at the idea of the "senatorial chumps" being able to get any information from the cattle raisers and butchers that would show up in its true light how damnable is the conspiracy of the cattle combine of Chicago. They threatened; they intimidated the weak-kneed brethren among cattle raisers in attendance upon the conference. They dinned it everywhere that the big four would surely boycott the cattle of any rangers who dared to testify before the senate committee. The cattle raisers were not intimidated except in the instances of D. H. Snyder and A. P. Bush, of Texas, who voluntarily confessed to the senate committee in their examinations that they believed the big four were running a pretty straight game, and that the unexplainable reasons on ordinary grounds of conduct why cattle are so cheap and beef so dear lay in over production of cattle. It must be confessed that not a few heavy cattle owners were oppressed by the feeling of harm that might come to their interests should they be too pronounced in their actions against the interests of the great combine.

The stock yards' element also, represented by commission men from Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago and East St. Louis, were raising their hands in horror at the demoralization of the western cattle industry that was sure to follow any adverse action that should be taken by the conference affecting the dressed beef interest. They were rather gleeful evidently at the harvest of dollars which the crowding of the markets with cattle was pouring into their pockets, and as their combination with the big four was satisfactory to them from a financial standpoint, they, too, prayed that the Chicago men be not interfered with.

The stock yards' men, through their attorneys as well as the attorneys of the big four who were here, there, and everywhere putting forth specious arguments, raised the clamor that any agitation of the question of diseased cattle would at once ruin the export meat trade, they claiming that the reputation of our meats in foreign countries "can be hurt as easily by scandal as the good name of a woman." They studiously evaded, however, in their remarkable utterances about the diseased meat question any reference to the bogus lard, which the big four have put into foreign markets and injured the good name of America more than ought else connected with our export trade.

And at length the big four had come to the point where they felt the power of public opinion. They no longer pointed the index finger from the bridge of the nose with one eye closed, at the efforts of the producers and butchers to secure relief from their constricting power. They evidently felt that at last something must be done besides sitting in their offices and pooh-poohing. The agitation of the great question had developed into positive action that was alarming the beef power. The unrest at the control of the cattle markets of the country by four firms, which not only pervaded the ranks of the cattle raisers and butchers but was a severe discontent with the farmer must be recognized. Thus began to think the

big four. The movement to regulate the huge monopoly cannot be downed by poohing. The next step in the lines of effort will be harder for them to overcome than the preceding one.

During the conference the special investigating committee of the United States senate, consisting of Messrs. Vest, of Missouri; Manderson, of Nebraska; Plumb, of Kansas; and Cullom, of Illinois, which was appointed last winter to sit *ad interim* for the investigation of the general question of the decline of the cattle raising industry, met at the Southern hotel and will continue to sit at various places throughout the west during the winter, and continue its labors as long as there is anybody about who can testify accurately upon that subject.

Unfavorable comment was excited by the conspicuous absence of all the East St. Louis commission men from the corridors of the hotels where the cattle men, through whom the commission men receive their business, were assembling. Col. James, president of the Butchers' association, who is a dealer on commission, stated for publication that the commission men who do business at the National Stock Yards had been advised by the great dressed beef companies to have nothing to do with the senatorial investigation on pain of losing their only market for the cattle shipped by their customers.

The side of the cattlemen was represented before the committee by Mr. Rochester Ford, who will accompany the committee on its entire round, and the interests of the dressed beef companies will be represented mainly by Mr. Wm. J. Campbell, of Chicago, and Mr. Charles F. Joy and Col. L. A. Stebor, of St. Louis.

The joint conference of cattlemen and butchers closed on Thursday evening. It was in session most of the time during Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the first day at the Lindell hotel and the second and third days at the Southern. All the objects for which the leaders of the two interests came together were accomplished, although the work was done secretly and not in open convention, as the projectors of the movement had first intended. The results of all the work, are the organization of a new body made up of the two organizations represented and the promulgation of a preamble and resolutions addressed to the American people. The new organization will be called, "The National Beef Producers' and Butchers' association." Its president is C. C. Slaughter, of Dallas, Texas; vice presidents—Thomas Armour, Chicago; J. S. Hinkston, Philadelphia; secretary, H. M. Taylor, Denver; treasurer, Jefferson Reynolds, Las Vegas. The executive committee consists of the fourteen members of the conference committee, as follows: C. C. Slaughter, Dallas, chairman; Brewster Cameron, Tucson; H. M. Taylor, Denver; Charles Davis, El Paso; J. C. Beatty, El Paso; Jefferson Reynolds, Las Vegas; Harvey W. Salmon, Clinton, Mo.; Thomas Armour, Chicago; J. O'Neill, New York; L. Rothschild, Pittsburgh; H. Morelock, St. Joseph; George Beck, Detroit; S. F. Hinkston, Philadelphia; John Ruegamer, Dubuque.

All cattlemen, cattle raisers, cattle feeders and butchers who believe in the necessity for competitive cattle markets and who will pledge themselves to work for the same are invited to become members of the new organization upon paying the yearly dues of \$10, to be used in defraying the expenses necessary to secure the passage of state live stock inspection laws in the United States and territories.

And thus ended the St. Louis meeting.

of cattle raisers and butchers. In this connection, it may be well to state the side of the dressed beef men as related to the conference and the questions raised therein. They say the object desired by the opponents of refrigerated beef has been to secure legislation prohibiting the sale of any beef in any state which has not been inspected on the hoof at the point of consumption by a state, city or village official appointed for the purpose. This idea, if carried out, would be a death blow, not only to the shipment of western beef to the east in refrigerator cars, but would also practically destroy the immense export trade in dressed beef, which now aggregates about \$26,000,000 per year. The friends of western dressed beef state that while they look with favor upon the most rigid possible method of inspection, they desire that such inspection should be made under national authority, free from local prejudice, at the slaughtering points, wherever they may be, and that the carcasses of animals duly approved be available for transportation to any desired consuming or distributing point.

And they say at this late day it is idle to talk of the re-establishment of exclusively local cattle markets and slaughter houses. The preparation of meat foods has assumed such proportion that the profit practically lies in the saving of what formerly went to waste. Now no part of the animal is lost. The blood and bones are converted into fertilizers, the feet into glue, the horns into combs, the hair into a dozen different things; in fact, nothing is left to perish. Such division of labor can only be done on a large scale and by the employment of great capital. Were it not for the utilization of everything in the animal it would be impossible for the cattle grower of the southwest and western ranges to market his cattle. If the business is to be relegated to the local butchers, such cattle raisers will have only a market of the hides, and in this cannot compete successfully with the cattle growers of South America.

And further, that the inevitable result will be that the cattle raisers of the southwest and west will sink to the level of the South American herdsman. There is now a rigid system of inspection at the Chicago union stock yard by the city and state, by competent inspectors, with full power to inspect and condemn cattle unfit for consumption and destroy the same. The stock yards management and the dressed beef men are in favor of, and their business interests demand, a most rigid system of inspection. Over 2,500,000 pounds of beef are shipped from Chicago daily, and have been for years, and no complaints have yet reached the public ear concerning the quality of the meat. The claim set up by the opponents of western slaughtered beef, that their desire for the passage of their peculiar system of state and local inspection laws is passed solely upon their regard for the consumers' interests, is absurd. The cold fact is that the movement is simply an endeavor on the part of the local butcher to secure control of his own market, unembarrassed by competition of western beef shippers.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE JOINING IN THE ISSUE.

One of the most hopeful signs of the times in the promotion of the interests of the people against the great monopoly at Chicago is the general awakening of interest in the question on the part of the farmers' alliances of the country, as the following letter addressed to the St. Louis conference shows. It reads:

POPULAR BLUFF, Mo., Nov. 14.
To the Convention of Butchers and Cattle Growers to be held in St. Louis November 20:
The Missouri State Farmers' alliance desires to express its hearty approval of the communica-

tion to you for you may be able to free the catenances of 1 against the which both mon intere

The N. Topeka also:

Resolutions of early contrary demand of legislation which will d. trusts.

BEPC

Jefferson called by follows: cattle.

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tion to you by the Texas State alliance, and to offer you whatever assistance our state alliance may be able to render to you in your efforts to free the cattle industry from the destructive influence of trusts and combines. It is a combat against the aggressions of aggregated capital in which both producer and consumer have a common interest.

JOSIAH M. ANTHONY, President,
GEO. W. ROOSTER, Secretary,
D. F. ESKR, Chairman Ex. Com.,
Missouri State Alliance.

The National Farmers' congress held at Topeka last week adopted the following also:

Resolved, That we are opposed to all combinations of capital in trusts or otherwise, to arbitrarily control the markets of this country to the detriment of our productive industries, and we demand of the congress of the United States such legislation as will secure to the farmers and stock raisers of this country the best possible reward for their labor. We demand legislation that will discontinue and prevent in future such trusts.

BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Jefferson Reynolds, of Las Vegas, was called by Senator Vest and testified as follows: He is a raiser and shipper of cattle. The depression in the price of cattle had been very great in the last five years, about 50 per cent. altogether, and the surprising fact that the price of meat to the consumer had not gone down at all, had excited his curiosity to such an extent that he had made some inquiries on the subject. When in New York he found by investigations among the hotels that they were paying just the same for their beef as they did in former years. At Hartford, Conn., where he also inquired of hotel keepers, he learned that they were also paying the same, and in some cases even higher prices. Butchers had told the witness that they dared not go into the markets of Chicago, Kansas City and other places where they would be brought into competition with the dressed beef trust, and buy their cattle, as they would incur the enmity of the trust by so doing and would be made to suffer for it by being forced out of business. Witness was satisfied that these same butchers bought the Texas range beef from the "big four" that he had sold, and so the difference in the price on the hoof and on the butcher's block must have gone to the combination; and as to the decline in cattle he stated that five years ago the price was from \$27 to \$35 per head, the following two years it was only \$17, and for the past three years it has been from \$11 to \$13 per head, so that with meat to the consumer at the old ratio there must be a tremendous profit in the trade to somebody. Of our cattle only the best portions are marketed, that is, sold from the markets, and the rest goes to the beef canning houses. Cattle from New Mexico and the surrounding cattle producing country will average from 850 to 1200 pounds. Nothing but good, fat cattle were ever shipped from this section of country. There had been heavy losses in Montana from hard winters, range men from that section stating that the percentage of loss was as high as 75 per cent., but this tremendous drain on the supply had had no effect in causing an increased price in the Chicago or Kansas City markets.

Feeders formerly came to our territory and bought all our steers, but since the dressed beef combine at Chicago came into existence they say it is ruinous to undertake feeding, for the reason that there is no competition for the seller in any of the markets. Mr. Luther Severy, of Emporia, Kan., said that after feeding steers for a year he was forced to sell them for less than the first cost of the cattle; that he knew he was being robbed, as the price of meat to the consumer was kept up. The cattlemen will not complain at the low price they have to take for steers if the price of meat to the consumer is correspondingly reduced. What they object to is low prices to the producer and high prices to the consumer.

THE DRESSED BEEF TRADE.

History of a Great Business Enterprise of Recent Development.

The following statement of the dressed beef industry was prepared by an attorney of the big four. It has received in its treatment by the author all the gilding and fanciful coloring that the subject can truthfully stand. The STOCK GROWER presents the matter to its readers as the best argument which the Chicago combine can make for its existence and continuance.

About the year 1870 George W. Plummer, then a well-known dealer in cattle, purchased some fifteen acres of ground on the line of the Michigan Central railway, some fifteen miles southeast of Chicago. Here he erected a slaughter house and commenced shipping carcass beef to Boston in refrigerator cars, which he had built on his own account. The carcasses of the cattle slaughtered were kept hanging in a chill room for thirty-six hours before being put into these refrigerator cars, the temperature in them being kept at 35 to 40 degrees, a perfectly dry, cold air. From five to seven days was the time required in making the trip, and it was some twelve to fourteen days before the beef could reach the consumers.

The new departure was a success from the beginning.

Mr. Plummer formed a partnership with the late Geo. H. Hammond, of Detroit, Mich., under the firm name of Hammond & Co., and their business began to expand rapidly; and the business of this establishment has kept on making steady increase until the present time, though the two parties named have passed away.

Here was the beginning of the dressed beef trade.

During the last half of the decade between 1870 and 1880 other parties, both in the east and west, began to work into this trade, and hand in hand with these efforts, a regular trade in live stock and dressed beef was opened up between the United States, Canada and the markets of Great Britain. Among the leading men to enter this new field of traffic the name of T. C. Eastman, of New York, may be given as one of the foremost, and to-day he is one of the heaviest operators on the American side in this traffic. He ships both live cattle and dressed beef heavily, in a regular way.

In 1873 N. Morris, I. Waixel and others formed a copartnership for the purpose of dealing in live cattle and dressed beef, particularly in Chicago, Albany and New York.

In 1877 some large shipments of dressed beef were made to England from Chicago and St. Louis, which turned out to be a total loss, the beef having spoiled before reaching destination. Other shipments were made from other points in the country with equally disastrous results.

The men who made these early ventures in this new departure were sanguine and had unswerving faith in the ultimate success of the new system for carrying on the beef trade of the country. To-day the system thus briefly traced is an accomplished revolution fixed by natural commercial law in its relation to the producers and consumers of beef cattle, and to the slaughterers, shippers and retail vendors of beef as well.

In the course of the years under consideration there was at times enough dressed beef shipped by the several parties who were engaged in the trade from Chicago to the eastern markets to greatly depress the trade in live cattle in those markets.

During the year 1877 New York dealers shipped 79,690,790 pounds of beef and 15,992 live cattle to the British markets. The first shipment of live cattle was made from Montréal, a vessel having been specially fitted up for the purpose with padded stalls. The shipments were landed in England in good enough condition, but the cost of shipping in this way was too great, and in 1875 certain parties determined to try the experiment of shipping dressed beef from New York to Liverpool in vessels fitted up with refrigerator compartments, and during the spring and summer of 1876 large quantities of dressed beef were shipped to Liverpool in this way, some of it in extremely hot weather, but all arrived in good condition.

During the season of navigation in 1879

some 16,665 head of cattle were sent to England; of these 9,000 came from Chicago and 7,665 from Canada. T. C. Eastman, of New York, bore a leading part in shipping live cattle to Great Britain. At the time here referred to he was a heavy buyer in the Chicago market. During this year there was a very strong feeling of antagonism worked up among land owners and farmers throughout the kingdom against the introduction and sale of American beef and other meats in the British markets. All through the first years after the trade in live cattle and dressed beef had been opened between the United States and Great Britain, a prejudiced feeling was kept up against American beef among meat dealers and consumers, and American beef was often sold as the genuine British article.

In the year 1880 G. F. Swift came into the dressed beef trade on an extensive scale, and about two years later Armour & Co. became heavy shippers of dressed beef, and from this time forward a violent spirit of antagonism has been arrayed throughout the country against the so called "big four" (Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Hammond & Co. and N. Morris), as they are termed, because of the mammoth operations which they carry on in the slaughtering of cattle and the shipping of dressed beef. Right here it should be born in mind that through all the years these parties have been operating T. C. Eastman, W. H. Munroe, I. Waixel, Selzberger & Swartzchild, Stern & Metzger, and many other buyers in the Chicago market, and the filling of orders for export cattle to ship alive from the Chicago market has been kept up from time to time by outside parties, who were in full competition with the obnoxious quartet.

The shippers of dressed beef, before they could hope for success, were forced into providing a thorough system of refrigerator service, beginning with a large amount of chill room in the houses where the cattle were slaughtered, to put the beef carcasses in perfect condition for shipment. In the next place, refrigerator cars had to be provided in which to ship the beef to all the different markets which were kept in supply, and at these markets wholesale stands had to be established, and in these stands chill rooms had to be made so as to receive the beef promptly from the refrigerator cars, the dry, cold air from first to last being kept at a temperature of from 35° to 40°.

The dressed beef shippers were of necessity compelled to have their own cars, because the railroads would not furnish them, made upon their own plans and kept in full supply, so they could at all times ship promptly on their own time, and there are now thousands of these refrigerator cars engaged in this dressed beef traffic.

The railway companies were at first, and still are, inimical to the dressed beef trade, for the reason that twenty-seven carcasses of beef could be shipped in a single car, against seventeen live cattle of the same relative weight per head. This difference was looked upon as being a serious point to be considered in the adjustment of freight rates. In time the arrangement was made to ship the dressed beef at a high tariff of rates as compared with the rates per hundred on live cattle, and allow the dressed beef shippers a regular mileage rate for the use of their cars.

The exorbitant freight rates charged by the railroads in the early days of this trade have probably come about equally off of the producers and consumers, which is just about the usual result in all similar cases.

Ocean freights, as a matter of course, have to cut an important figure in all shipments of dressed beef from America to Great Britain, whether from Chicago or any of the cities of the Atlantic seaboard. Vessels have to be fitted up with refrigerator compartments, on the soundest kind of principles, so that the beef can go promptly from the cars or the slaughter house chill room, as the case may be, into cold, dry air, at a temperature of from 35° to 40°.

The freight rates by these ocean vessels, as a matter of course, vary from time to time, but in a general way the freights have been low enough during the past few years.

An ample supply of ice has to be taken with each shipment to insure a full supply of cold air around the beef to the end of the voyage. Heavy shipments of dressed beef from New York to England and Scotland have been made regularly

ever since this trade has been well established in the United States.

In making shipments of this kind, T. C. Eastman has held the foremost rank among all the parties that have been engaged in this kind of trade. Eastman has consequently kept one or two cattle buyers in the Chicago market, where he has constantly had large droves of heavy, fat beef cattle bought and shipped on foot to New York, where all the cattle, as far as suitable, would be sorted out and slaughtered for the export trade or be shipped alive, as suited best.

A number of other parties have been engaged in the trade between New York and Chicago in much the same way.

It is important that we should give a chapter on the slaughtering of the cattle, and of the disposition made of every part of each animal by the dressed beef shippers, as every part of the bullock is utilized to the best possible advantage in a commercial way. Herein lies an important part of the great advantage these heavy operators have over the individual butchers, who in former years had the whole business in their hands.

The slaughtering is done in a wholesale way, 1,600 cattle or over being a regular day's work for some of the heavier establishments. From the time the cattle reach the pens at the slaughter house every device that could be invented for facilitating the work of slaughtering and handling the carcasses in the most expeditious and easiest manner possible is put in requisition for such purpose.

Lifting pulleys worked by steam power are provided for hoisting each carcass while being dressed, and iron runs for moving the carcasses in halves or quarters from the hanging room to the chill rooms. All the work done in the slaughtering department is done by well trained experts, each one having a single division of labor to perform. For example, the hides are taken off of the carcass by different trained experts in such careful manner as to give them a value of about 1c per pound over the common butchers' hides; the guts are thoroughly cleaned and sold for sausage casings; the contents of the entrails are converted into fertilizing substances, which are sold in the older portions of the country, where the lands have been long worn by successive crops; the livers, hearts, etc., are shipped with the beef to different markets, where they are sold to good advantage; the bladders are dried and sold to druggists and other parties; the stomach makes tripe; the tongues are always in demand at good prices; the horns are sold readily to the comb and knife haftmaker; the shin bones are usually in good request for knife handles and backs for tooth and nail brushes; the knuckle bones are similarly prepared for making acid phosphate and have a fair commercial value for this purpose; the blood is all utilized for different commercial purposes; the ox tail trade is now a regular part of the traffic, as all the great hotels must have ox tail soup at stated times; the heads, after being trimmed, are sold for glue stock; the fat taken from the inside of the bullock is made by a peculiar process into oleomargarine, which has to be sold under its proper name, and sells to fair advantage; neatfoot oil is made from the feet, and the hoofs are ground and go in with the fertilizing substance—so that every part of the bullock is utilized. This all has an important bearing on the whole subject, as going to show that the dressed beef men have advantages in the handling of cattle that no other parties could ever bring into requisition to an equal extent.

It has from the first been the true policy of every dressed beef shipper to work up an established trade, regular customers who would depend upon getting their regular supplies at some wholesale stand under all conditions of the market for live cattle, and in holding this kind of trade at all points it has been a matter of the first importance that nothing, under any circumstances, but sound, healthy cattle shall be used to keep up supplies to customers.

In the year 1875 the shipment of dressed beef from the United States to Great Britain was begun, and shortly after a beginning was made in the shipment of live cattle, so that in the year 1877 the shipments of live cattle and dressed beef together was equal to 7,500 cattle per week, or 390,000 for the year, and the trade in the way of supplying Great Britain with

fresh meat, beef, mutton and pork kept swelling at a rapid rate.

By the middle of the year 1884 the export trade between America and Great Britain had culminated, so far as any satisfactory showing of results were concerned; the export ventures in live cattle from Canada were making heavy losses and American exporters were doing no better. Vessel room for shipments had been contracted for at high rates for months ahead, and the British markets were oversupplied with fresh meats and kept on the decline, and under all the peculiar conditions hanging over the market exporters on the American side were, for a series of months forced to pay for good export cattle from \$1 to \$1.25 per 100 pounds more than they were justified in paying, but having the freight room to pay for, whether used or not, the exporters continued to make desperate offers to save themselves from loss on this item.

In the year 1881 the iron trade, in a general way, was enormously heavy. Large plants were established in the United States in different localities for carrying on the trade in all its different branches and ramifications. Railroad building in the United States was carried forward on an enormously heavy scale. Rails for the new roads were sold as high as \$90 per ton, and all other articles connected with the iron trade at correspondingly high prices.

In the years 1882 and 1883 this great boom in the iron trade came to an end under a fearfully severe reaction, in which rails for railway building declined to \$35 per ton, the decline in all other articles belonging to the trade being equally disastrous. This revulsion in the iron trade was the beginning of a general reaction in all the leading branches of manufacturing and commercial traffic in the United States. The stock market in New York came to a dead halt; the great plants engaged in the manufacturing of textile fabrics in all parts of the United States were worked for little or no profit, or at a dead loss. One of the heaviest mercantile establishments in the country shut down several woolen and cotton mills they had been running because they could buy such goods as they wanted cheaper than they could manufacture them. Failures in all the leading branches of mercantile traffic and manufacturing industry became frequent, involving many old and heavy concerns. Our trade relations with Great Britain were so intimate that the depression in the iron trade of England and Scotland, and as a result of the depression in the whole commercial field of America and Britain, a vast number of laborers in both countries were reduced to idleness and want, and this condition operated to cut down the demand in both countries for bread and meat to an enormous extent, and as a result, agricultural products in both countries came in for a full share of this widespread depression. The prices for wheat and corn went down and the prices for cattle declined under the general commercial pressure extending through all other branches of trade prevailing in the two countries. Nor is there anything strange in all this; it is but a common feature that has stood out in all past commercial history. Ups and downs in trade is a common law that must, in the nature of things, always prevail among all commercial nations.

This general statement shows the fundamental cause for the severe depression of the cattle trade which began to draw on in 1885, 1886 and 1887, and through these same years wheat and corn have relatively ruled just about as low in price as cattle, and all from the same general cause.

As to the cattle trade, there have been two or three auxiliary causes that have helped to intensify the depression; the law taking the duty off of green foreign hides and the law postle to the oleomargarine interest operate, it has been steadily claimed, to reduce the value of beef cattle from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per head below the prices that would have prevailed had such legislation not taken place, and then, during these years, the whole general cattle trade of the country has been made to suffer severely by the groundless excitement that has been kept up in all the great cattle trade centers about cattle disease; this has operated to injure our cattle trade to a serious extent, at home and abroad.

During the years 1881, 1882 and 1883 the ranching business on the plains was conducted on the most wild and reckless principles possible, by which an abnormal

demand was created for stock cattle, and under the depression that has followed these ranchmen suffered numerous losses, and while smarting under these, they made the charge that the "big four," as they called them, had combined to depress the prices for cattle, and were really the cause of the whole depression. This charge was aimed at the parties operating the four heaviest dressed beef establishments at Chicago. By turns the "big four" and the Chicago cattle market have been charged with being the worst kind of monopolists, while as a matter of fact, there could be no monopoly in either case; no owner was bound to sell his cattle in the Chicago market unless he voluntarily put himself under obligation to do so, and no owner was bound to sell to either of the parties called the "big four" any more than to the hundreds of miscellaneous cattle buyers that were all the time operating in the Chicago cattle market.

All through the time of the depression the British markets and our Atlantic seaboard markets have been open to every cattle shipper—just as much to one as to another. It is true that while the depression in the cattle trade has been prevailing, the receipts of cattle at Chicago have kept steadily on the increase, for the sole reason that the Chicago cattle market has been the best in the world.

Trusts, combines and syndicates have been common enough in the country of late years, and they have become odious enough in different branches of trade, but it is hard to see how anything of this kind could be made to work effectively in the cattle trade in such a market as that of Chicago. That market is open every day to every dealer alike, and it never can be known from one day to the next just who are to be the buyers. Orders come by telegraph at any time for large or small lots of cattle, as the case may be, for either foreign or home account. The prices every day, of necessity, are regulated as to the different grades of cattle by the supply and demand rule.

But a better day has now dawned for the cattle trade of the country, so far, at least, as really good cattle are concerned.

About the middle of last May good cattle began to advance from a range of \$4.25 to \$4.50 per 100, and the upward tendency kept on until one car load of choice cattle sold in the Chicago market to a Pittsburg buyer at \$7 per 100 pounds, and a good many cattle were sold at \$6.50, the market having finally settled in a permanent way at a range of \$3.50 to \$6.25 for dressed beef shipping and export cattle. Some good northern range cattle have sold at \$4.80 to \$5 per 100 pounds. All this change has come about strictly under the supply and demand rule; the supply of good cattle ran short and the market quickly responded to the condition and effectually upset all the talk that had been kept up about the work in Chicago of the "big four" combination.

THE ARIZONA QUARANTINE.

Dr. Chandler's Views on the Maintenance of Inspection.

Dr. A. J. Chandler, veterinary surgeon for the territory of Arizona, has recently taken a trip along the Mexico border and appointed deputy inspectors for the ports of Nogales, La Novia, Hereford, Buenos Aires and Yuma, in accordance with the action of the Live Stock Sanitary board, establishing a quarantine against Sonora cattle, which it is claimed are diseased and should not be admitted into Arizona without inspection. The placing of a strict quarantine against Sonora cattle has excited a good deal of feeling, evidently, among not a few of the cattle owners residing along the border, and provoked considerable discussion as to its utility. In explanation of the reason for the action taken thereon Dr. Chandler, who is also secretary of the Arizona Cattle Sanitary board, gives his views in the matter to the STOCK GROWER. He says:

"The opposition comes almost entirely from a misunderstanding of the facts of the case. In the order issued by the acting secretary of the treasury it was stated that cattle driven from Sonora, Mexico, to Arizona, impart to cattle in that territory a contagious disease known as splenic

fever, so that frequently large numbers of animals are destroyed. The evidence upon which the honorable secretary based this assertion did not come from the Live Stock Sanitary board of Arizona. If you will refer to the published reports of the chairman of the commission and the territorial veterinarian, you will notice an absence of any assertion that disease actually existed, and in the many interviews I had on the subject with the commissioner of agriculture and the chief of the bureau of animal industry, I never in a single instance made the statement that disease did or did not exist, as I had then not made a thorough investigation of the condition of Mexican cattle, and could not report upon their health. I did refer to the statement made to me by miners and stockmen of the description of a disease which has from time to time carried off a number of Mexican cattle, and from their description believed the disease to be anthrax.

"Another cause for dissatisfaction was that ports of entry were established only at Nogales and Yuma. The reason of this order came from recommendations forwarded from me to the commissioner of agriculture, and my reason for so doing was that the other points of entry, Tombstone and Tucson, being situated far into the interior of the territory, it was useless to establish them as ports of inspection, for should there be any contagious disease among the imported cattle, the contagion would have been widespread and great injury would be done before being detected. As soon as it was known that other ports of entry had been established on or near the border, they were almost immediately, with the kindly assistance of special treasury agent, Hon. L. H. Jerome, made ports of inspection. Since the inspection has got into working order, I have had occasion to meet a great number of the leading stockmen in different parts of the territory, and I have yet failed to find one who is not in hearty sympathy with it and stand ready to render all the assistance possible to carry out the provisions of the order of the quarantine.

"Arizona to-day is as healthy, I think I can safely say healthier, than any state or territory in the United States, and the question is, what should be the policy of the Live Stock Sanitary board? Sit down and fold our hands and say, this being a very healthy territory, we will wait until contagious and infectious diseases enter. Then we will tackle them. Since the order for inspection came from the office of the treasury department, I have noticed a great many articles in our territorial papers and in the various stock papers, and from a gentleman close to the Mexican border, crying out bitterly against the outrageous quarantine inspection. Put these letters all together, analyze them thoroughly, and you fail to find one valid reason why inspection should not be established. The same old cry is raised which has been raised time and time again and cost the nation millions and millions of dollars: 'Wait till disease breaks out; then there will be time enough.' Any one who is conversant with the history of the outbreak of contagious diseases during the past twenty-five years in the United States knows the fallacy of that method.

"While we are taking all these precautions to keep disease out, there is bordering on the south of us a state which is simply a continuation of the ranges of Arizona, separated only by an imaginary line where they have no sanitary inspectors, and can at will import infected animals from the very districts we quarantine against. Many a herd might become infected before any notice would be taken of it by the Mexican authorities, and again, until recently, could be exported to this territory.

"Since my recent trip along the line I am more fully convinced than ever of the necessity of inspection. In a communication, I saw in the recent papers there was the statement that there had never been known to be a diseased animal in Sonora. It is a most absurd statement, and I can furnish abundant evidence to prove that it is false. I have the statement from a thoroughly reliable gentleman who is interested in cattle raising in Sonora, that cattle had been imported into Sonora from the fever district of Texas, that this territory is quarantined against, and had imported Texas or splenic fever to Sonora cattle.

"I also have the statement from as reliable a source, that hundreds of cattle have

been dying in the interior of the state of Sonora from some unknown disease, and not from starvation, as has been suggested, as there was an abundance of feed and water. I have also been informed of cattle dying on the western slope by reliable parties, who have seen their dead and dying carcasses strewn upon the ground. The first inspection made at one of the ports of entry, there was a diseased animal with what is called cancer of the jaw, which, allowed in the territory, becomes a source of danger."

6,000 ONE AND TWO-YEAR-OLD high-grade Matador heifers, smooth and in good condition, for sale at extremely low prices and delivery made at any point east of the Rio Grande and south of Springer, N. M. Address, G. L. Brooks, manager Albuquerque, N. M.

The Alien Land Bill.

PUEBLO, COLO., Nov. 26, 1888.

To the Stock Grower:

Please state when the Alien Land bill was passed by congress, by whom introduced, and briefly its provisions. H. P.

Reply—It was passed March 3, 1887, and was introduced by Congressman Payson of Illinois. It provides that aliens who have not signified their intention of becoming citizens of the United States and foreign corporations shall not acquire title to land in the territories or District of Columbia, except by descent or treaty stipulation; that no corporation more than 20 per cent. of the stock of which is owned by foreigners shall acquire title to land in the territories; and that no corporation, except it be a railroad, canal, or turnpike, shall acquire more than 5,000 acres therein. That stops the foreign ownership of cattle ranges and mines. It may be added also that Mr. Payson is being brought prominently forward by Illinoisans as a candidate for secretary of the interior. Mr. Payson is undoubtedly an honest man, but an unmitigated crank upon all territorial land matters.

It is wise to provide against emergencies which are liable to arise in every family. In sudden attacks of cold, croup, asthma, etc., a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will prove a never failing remedy.

According to St. Louis advices cattle rates will not advance Dec. 1. Positive announcement of the advance from \$68.75 to \$90 from Kiowa was made by several of the lines, but posted people only smiled and said nothing.

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Office, Bridge Street, in Stock Grower Building.

THE STOCK GROWER COMPANY.

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Official Paper of the Canadian River Live Stock Association.

Officers and Members of the Cattle Sanitary Board of New Mexico.

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J. E. SAINT, Albuquerque, N. M.
S. S. JACKSON, Kingston, N. M.
J. D. WARNER, Secretary, Las Vegas, N. M.

Officers and Members of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Arizona.

A. J. CHANDLER, Secretary and Veterinary Surgeon, A. T.
ISAAC N. TOWN, Calabassa, A. T.
THOS. HALLBCK, Signal, A. T.
WILL C. BARNES, St. Joseph, A. T.
N. B. BOWERS, Prescott, A. T.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1888.

SOUTHWEST STOCK NOTES.

Short Items Relative to Stock and Stockmen of the Southwest.

The big four say they have "killed off most of the butchers; they die hard, but don't 'em, they've got to go."

The Fort Worth & Denver railroad has carried over 8,000 cars of cattle north over its line since the opening of that road for traffic.

The markets are still crowded with cattle, and rangers and western cattle generally are selling at about the lowest prices of the season.

The Cleveland & Colorado Cattle company recently sold 1,000 head of two-year old steers and upwards to a Nebraska feeder at \$18 per head.

Hurst, Black, Kiehne & Wiley shipped this week from Magdalena to Kansas City 250 three-year-old steers, which they purchased from Stevens, Upcher & Burr.

Trustworthy statistics show that in Texas, the Indian Territory and New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona there are fully 1,000,000 fewer cattle than there were in 1885.

In the cowboy contest at the San Antonio fair there were ten contestants. The first prize of \$100 was won by J. B. Moore, who caught, threw and tied his steer in 59 1/4 seconds.

The Palo Blanco Cattle company has been supplying Missouri feeders with a considerable number of steers the past month, Mr. Noel, of Lone Jack, taking the larger part of them.

Charlie Stravenbeck, the prominent cattleman of Colton, Cal., was in El Paso, Tex., a few days before election and was confident of Cleveland's success to the extent of \$3,500. He is now in Chihuahua, Mexico, making another heavy shipment of steers to California over the Santa Fe to Albuquerque, thence via the Atlantic & Pacific railroad.—Field and Farm.

The Chicago quarantine meeting moved the quarantine line in Texas below Tom Green, Nolan and Mitchell counties, which will admit cattle from those counties into the territories without restriction.

The Cooper Bros. of Colorado are placing on the range west of Magdalena 600 head of stock cattle for winter grazing. The evils of overstocking in that vicinity will soon be as apparent, if they are not already so, as in other portions of New Mexico.

There should be no necessity to bring ice-box meat into the southwest. We can produce sufficient choice beef for home consumption, and the budding enterprise of our cattle growers to this end should be encouraged in every possible way and thus forever put end to the excessive tolls which now attach to the eating of our beef which has been sent east on foot to, and is returned from, the dressed beef houses 800 miles away.

The Wendling Cattle company, of New Mexico and Colorado, has sent this season to Chicago and elsewhere for sale 2,000 beef steers. These have gone at a low price, but Mr. Wendling, of the company, says: "Our cattle are increasing and growing so fast we cannot afford to hold a steer after he is four years old. The 2,000 just gone out had to give way to the 2,000 a year younger that are coming on and demand the range."

The delusions as to the joys of cowboy life seem to be as rampant as ever in the affete east. A fraud planted himself in Chicago the past week and advertised for 100 cowboys to go to New Mexico at \$45 per month wages. He secured fifty applications and \$2 from each applicant. The would-be cowboys then discovered that they had been tricked. They attempted to hang the imposter to a lamp post when he was "taken in" by the police.

Heavy rains are reported from all parts of the southwest the past week. No such storm in duration has been known here for years. In northern New Mexico and Arizona the precipitation was snow. The drouth is ended and water holes will be found on portions of the ranges inaccessible to cattle hitherto on account of the prevailing dryness of the country. The storm started from the Gulf of Mexico and continued north and west, covering the entire southwest.

The Tipton ranch, situated a few miles north of Las Vegas, was sold last week to Mr. Hallett, of St. Louis, who will at once transform it into a horse breeding establishment, breeding the Percheron thereon and thus establishing the first distinctive horse breeding enterprise in New Mexico. The tillable land of the ranch, to the extent of 600 acres, will be wholly devoted to alfalfa which, it is claimed, makes the best feed for breeding mares and their progeny.

One hundred steers belonging to the Howry Cattle company, ranching near Endee, were sold in the Kansas city market last week at \$2.30 per cwt. They averaged 922 pounds. The Trujillo Ranch company sold a car load at the same time, at \$1.55; the lot weighing 801 lbs. each. Phoenix Farm & Ranch company, one car load of 860 lbs. steers at \$2.35; the Cedar Valley Land & Cattle company, 219 cows, 779 lbs., at \$2, and the Prairie Cattle company, 43 bulls, 1,061 lbs., at \$1.10.

The Texas Live Stock Journal, in correcting a statement made by the STOCK GROWER that western Texas steers are selling at from \$9 to \$12 per head on the range, for full two-year-olds, says that "yearling steers in western Texas are long yearlings and will be twos in five months, and are very closely sold at \$10 around, and two-year-olds, coming three, are scarce as beef on the New Mexico range, and not a hoof can be had at \$12, \$13 or \$14, unless money pressure forces the sale."

About two months ago Ellison & Stafford unloaded a lot of southern Texas cattle at Haymond and drove them across the country to their ranch on Alamito creek, in the eastern part of Presidio county. Ranchmen along the line of drive protested against the introduction of the diseased cattle into the country, and at that time it almost excited bloodshed. It now transpires that native cattle have become infected and are dying in large numbers on Alamito creek. The cattlemen of Green Valley are highly indignant at this outrage, and legal methods will probably be invoked to reimburse them for their losses.—Fort Davis News.

The movement of steers to the northern range from New Mexico will be very large next season. Already northern maturers are turning their attention to our herds and will shortly come here to contract for many thousand head of our incomparable stock, for May and June delivery. Those of our cattlemen who do not sell their steers should make preparations to secure grazing in the northern territories, and thus gain the profit in maturing them which is now lost by sending them into eastern markets.

Special Agent Bevan, of the general land office, telegraphed Washington from Prescott, Ariz., to Commissioner Stockslager, announcing that the United States grand jury in session at that point on the 24th inst., had found indictments against three cattlemen for perjury, committed in connection with their transactions in public lands. The three men are no doubt victims of a political emeute, as politics in Apache county contain more devilment to the square inch than in almost any other section of the territory.

The stockmen of the southern part of New Mexico have been greatly annoyed by the operations of horse thieves, who have carried on their stealings without much hindrance for the past year. Dona Ana county has suffered in particular with Grant county as a good second. It is believed, now that changes have occurred in the sheriffs of those counties, there will be a perceptible difference noted as to the raids of the horse thieving gentry. The evil can be remedied, and probably will be, under the new administration of the sheriffs' offices.

Mr. Frank M. Dunbaugh, of Pueblo, Col., president and general manager of the Smythe Cattle company, was in Wilcox, Ariz., the past week, says the Field and Farm. Mr. Dunbaugh has been at his company's range at Whitlock Cienga for the past month, and says stock there is in good condition. The gentleman, who has large cattle interests in Colorado as well as in Arizona, believes that the era of low prices that have prevailed for several years will soon be a thing of the past, and that the business of raising cattle will again be among the most profitable industries.

There is no doubt about the honest worth of Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Thousands, who have been benefited by its use, will attest its virtues. This remedy cures liver and kidney complaint, and eradicates every trace of disease from the system.

Prices for Pure Bred Cattle.

As illustrating the depression in values which exists at the present time for all kinds of cattle, the pure bred, half breed and members of royal blood in the bovine world as well as the uncivilized and unpampered brute that roams the open ranges, the prices obtained at the sales of fancy bred cattle held at the Fat Stock show in Chicago, are here submitted. The Aberdeen-Angus cattle of W. M. D. Lee, of Leavenworth, Kansas, reputed to be one of the finest herds of black cattle in the United States, sold: Ten females for \$1,890, an average of \$189; eleven bulls for \$1,479, an average of \$134.45; twenty-one other animals for \$3,860, an average of \$184.

In the shorthorn class, by various owners, the animals sold: Fifteen females for \$2,225, an average of \$148.33; eleven bulls for \$1,450, an average of \$131.81; twenty-six other animals for \$3,675, an average of \$141.34.

In the Hereford ranks from G. W. Henry's fine herd, twenty-seven females sold for \$2,995, an average of \$110.92; ten bulls sold for \$820, an average of \$82; thirty-seven animals sold for \$3,815, an average of \$103.10.

15,000 3/4 pound sheep, 90c. head.
12,000 5 pound sheep, \$1.25 per head.
10,000 6 1/2 pound sheep, \$1.50 per head.
8,000 8 pound sheep, \$1.75 per head.
3,000 10 pound sheep, \$2.25 per head.
Address, G. L. Brooks, Manager, Albuquerque, N. M.

A Remedy for Itch.

Deane, N. M., Nov. 28, 1888.

To the Stock Grower:

Bunches of cattle in this vicinity are afflicted with scabies or a species of itch. The ordinary remedies applied do not remove the disease. Will you kindly publish in the STOCK GROWER a recipe that cures?
D. E.

Reply—A most excellent remedy for the disease you mention, and which has been employed by many cattlemen with perfect success, a quick cure being effected upon proper application in every instance, is: Take crude petroleum, fish oil and carbolic acid, one gallon of each, one pound of sulphur and one-half pound of mercurial ointment. Thoroughly mix and apply the compound once each day until the disease shows signs of abatement.

1,700 GRADED ANGORA GOATS and 50 thoroughbred Angora bucks for sale at reasonable prices and in lots to suit purchaser. Send for descriptive circular. G. L. Brooks, manager, Albuquerque, N. M.

1889.

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR will continue to maintain its reputation as an unequalled family journal. Its art illustrations are of the highest order, its literature is of the choicest kind, and its Fashion and Household departments of the most practical and economical character. Its pattern-sheet supplements and fashion-plates alone will save its readers ten times the cost of subscription, and its articles on decorative art, social etiquette, house-keeping, cookery, etc., make it indispensable to every household. Its bright short stories, and timely essays, are among the best published; and not a line is admitted to its columns that could offend the most fastidious taste. Among the attractions of the new volume will be serial stories by Mrs. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT, Mrs. ALEXANDER, WILLIAM BLACK, and THOMAS HARDY, and a series of papers on nursery management by Mrs. CHRISTINE TRASK HERRICK.

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Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address: HARPER'S BROTHERS, New York.

376 Notice for Publication.

[Homestead No. 2,306.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, (November 19, 1888.)

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Santa Fe, N. M., on February 1, 1889, viz: Encarnacion Mares for the SW 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4 and NE 1/4, SW 1/4 of Sec. 29, Twp. 4 north, range 25 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Seferino Garduno, Equipula Romero, Julian Duran, Jose Gillen, all of Fort Sumner, N. M.
JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

376 Notice for Publication.

[Homestead No. 2,175.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., (November 19, 1888.)

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Santa Fe, N. M., on February 1, 1889, viz: Jose Gillen for the NE 1/4, NW 1/4 and lot 1 of Sec. 30, Twp. 4 north, range 25 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Encarnacion Mares, Seferino Garduno, Equipula Romero, Catarino Garcia, all of Fort Sumner, N. M. JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

THE STOCK GROWER.
LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1888.

PERSONAL.

Items of Interest Relating to Stock Growing People.

Louis Osmer, the morally obtuse cowboy, who forged Andrew Morton's name to a check for a considerable amount and got the money thereon, has been sentenced by Judge Long to one year in the penitentiary.

Thomas Lyons, of Los Angeles, has been spending a few days at his Grant county ranch in company with some of the eastern directors of the Lyons & Campbell Cattle company. The party left for Los Angeles this week.

Brewster Cameron will spend some time in Pennsylvania and Maryland during the winter looking after the interests of the butchers of those states who will attempt to secure passage of live stock inspection laws in their legislatures.

Cards of invitation are out announcing the marriage of Miss Alice Maud Stokes to Mr. Nathan Hall at Trinity church, Washington, on December 6th. Mr. Hall is the general manager of the Nathan Hall Cattle company, of Socorro county, this territory.

Governor Hadley will take charge of a Percheron horse ranch at the beginning of the year, which Mr. Hallett, of St. Louis, will establish on the Tipton farm, about 13 miles north of Las Vegas. It is intended to make of the enterprise one of the largest establishments of the kind in the west.

C. M. Bruce, chairman of the Arizona Cattle Sanitary board, has resigned. The recent order for the inspection of Sonora cattle coming into Arizona has met with considerable opposition from the cattle raisers of that territory, which no doubt accounts for the position Mr. Bruce now takes in severing his relations with the sanitary board.

Intelligence was received this week from Bakersfield, Cal., that Mr. Montague Stevens, of the firm of Stevens, Upcher & Burr, ranchmen of Socorro county, while hunting geese accidentally discharged his gun, which shattered his left arm so badly that he was obliged to have it amputated. Mr. Stevens is assured of the deep sympathy of the cattlemen of the southwest in his grievous misfortune.

The live stock commission men have announced their position as regards the producers of beef in the declaration on behalf of their masters, the big four, that "they know on which side their bread is buttered." This is homely but forcible, and cattlemen may expect that the balking toll of 50 cents per head for selling cattle will continue and that, as usual, in the eastern stock yards 1,000 pounds of hay will be sold for a ton.

The Kansas City Market.

The following sales of New Mexico cattle were made at the Kansas City stock yards the past week as reported by the Kansas City Live Stock Indicator: 296 half-bred steers 892 lbs., \$2.55; 88 stockers 817 lbs., \$2.00; 125 stockers 972 lbs., \$2.60; 162 stockers 974 lbs., \$2.60; 50 cows 810 lbs., \$1.85; 77 feeding steers 864 lbs., \$2.20; 59 feeding steers 895 lbs., \$2.20; 75 feeding steers 1018 lbs., \$2.75; 28 stockers 946 lbs., \$2.40; 45 stockers 910 lbs., \$2.50; 56 stockers 885 lbs., \$2.60; 60 stockers 633 lbs., \$2.57½; 21 stockers 924 lbs., \$2.50; 164 stockers 883 lbs., \$2.60; 97 stockers 609 lbs., \$2.57½; 46 stockers 816 lbs., \$2.60; 27 steers 785 lbs., \$2.45. The market closed yesterday with corn-fed cattle selling at \$4.60@5.15; stockers and feeders, \$1.60@3.40; rangers, \$1.60@3.00; cows, \$1.00@2.80.

The Chicago Market.

[Breeder's Gazette.]

In the Liverpool market beef cattle are worth one and a half cents per pound more than they were a year ago.

During the expired part of the present month Chicago has received nearly 200,000 hogs less than for the same time last year. These light receipts must soon begin to tell upon prices.

Not much is doing in the horse trade. At the Union stock yards, where trade is now centered, only a few buyers have put in an appearance during the past week. Prices remain steady, the supply being light.

The receipts of hogs at Chicago for the week ending Saturday last were the largest recorded since the week ending June 16. They, however, were more than 80,000 head less than for the corresponding weeks in 1887 and 1886.

Mr. Robert Wylie, who visited our market during the past week, claims to have discovered a sure cure for "lump-jaw" in

cattle. He says soft soap with equal parts of salt and air-slacked lime, applied in the form of a paste, will effect a cure in nine cases out of ten.

Compared with the prices ruling at this time last year present prices for hogs show a gain of seventy-five cents per 100 lbs. The receipts are much smaller than at a corresponding period for many years previous. In quality, however, they have rarely been excelled.

Beef cattle of the best class are fifty to seventy-five cents higher than a year ago, while poor and common kinds are selling at about the prices then current. This is accounted for by the fact that the proportion of choice beeves is much smaller than at this time last year. There were thousands of fat 1400 to 1600-lb. cattle then where there are hundreds now.

THEY WILL GET THE LEASE.

The Cherokee Cattlemen's Hopes About to be Realized.

The most important meeting of cattlemen that has been held in Kansas City for some time convened at parlor 8 of the Midland hotel yesterday afternoon. The meeting represented a good many million dollars and when it adjourned it had practically settled the vexed question of the lease of the Cherokee strip. The Cherokee Live Stock association will get the lease again at \$200,000 a year, an increase of \$150,000. The meeting had scarcely adjourned before members of the live stock association had boarded the cars for the Indian territory, and the wires were hot with dispatches to Chief Mayes and members of the Cherokee council telling of its results.

The complications which led up to the meeting yesterday were about as follows: The Cherokee Live Stock association lease of its 5,000,000 odd acres in the Indian territory, known as the Cherokee strip, expired in October and a bill was introduced in the Cherokee council to release the land to the association at \$125,000 a year, an increase of \$25,000 over the terms of the old lease. The council passed the bill and Chief Mayes vetoed it.

Then a bill to lease at \$150,000 and another at \$175,000 to the Cherokee live stock people were passed and vetoed by the chief. In the meantime the Cherokee Live Stock association had had a competitor in a Waco, Tex., syndicate, which had raised every bid they had made. When the council had passed the bill to release the strip to the Cherokee Live Stock association at \$175,000, the Waco syndicate at once expressed their willingness to pay \$185,000 for it. Then a company known as the Southwestern Grazers' association, which was practically the Cherokee Live Stock association, indicated to Chief Mayes that it would pay \$200,000 for the privilege of grazing its cattle on the strip. On the strength of these offers Chief Mayes vetoed the bill to lease the Cherokee Live Stock association at \$175,000 giving as his reasons that more money had been offered. This veto is now in the hands of the committee on public domain of the Cherokee senate.

The object of the meeting of the Cherokee Live Stock association, which was held at the Midland yesterday, was to receive assurance that if a bill to lease the lands at \$200,000 to the association should be passed by the council it would be signed by the chief. Major Brewster, a Cherokee, representing to some extent the opposition to the chief, and Captain Jackson, the confidential agent of Chief Mayes, were present. The cattlemen in attendance included the members of the Southwestern Grazers' association, who, it appeared, were all members of the Cherokee association. After talking the matter over Major Brewster was called in and gave it as his opinion that a lease for \$200,000 would be signed by Chief Mayes. Then Captain Jackson was called in. He said that Chief Mayes was acting in the interests of his people; that he had run the price of the lease up from \$125,000 to \$200,000, and that realizing that he had a hostile council to contend with he no

doubt would sign a lease for \$200,000. This was what the meeting wanted to hear, and it was determined to have a bill passed for that amount. The meeting then broke up with the assurance that it could get the lease for \$200,000 and a determination to pay that amount.

The situation among the Cherokees was simply this: The council and the chief are of opposite political parties. The council favored the Cherokee association and was willing to release it at \$125,000. Chief Mayes opposed the lease, and was strong enough in the council to prevent it being passed over his veto. The matter, therefore, was a deadlock, as Chief Mayes had the Waco syndicate to back him in his vetoes. The importance of the meeting yesterday lay in the fact that Captain Jackson, the chief's representative, informed it that the chief, realizing that the council did not want to lease to anybody but the Cherokee association, was willing to compromise on \$200,000; and would sign a bill leasing it for that price.

Captain Jackson, speaking of the matter last night, said that the result of the meeting would be the renewal of the lease to the Cherokee association at \$200,000 a year. The strip, he said, included 5,200,000 acres of grazing lands, which, with the necessary quarantine lands, would run it up to 6,000,000 acres. "The veto of the bill to lease at \$175,000," he added, "is now in the hands of the committee on public domain. The senate will substitute a bill to lease for \$200,000, and in all probability it will go to Chief Mayes at these figures and be signed, as he realizes that the council will not lease to anybody but the Cherokee Live Stock association, and he will be satisfied with raising the price from \$125,000 to \$200,000. You see it was a deadlock between the two parties. The council could not do anything without the chief and the chief could not do anything without the council. The object of the meeting to-day was to arrive at an understanding. The price of \$200,000 was agreed upon and the Cherokee association will get it at those figures."

The Cherokee council meets to-day. The result of the meeting yesterday has been already communicated to it and to Chief Mayes by telegraph. Members of the association left for the territory last night to have the amended bill put through. The Waco syndicate stands no show because the council is hostile to it. The cattlemen think that the lease will not be opposed by Secretary Vilas, in view of his recent letter explaining his ruling. —Kansas City Journal, Nov. 22.

Turf Items.

When this year's turf season opened, the three-year-old pacing record was held by Dodd Peet. Gold Leaf was the first to change it, with a mile in 2:18. Yolo Maid then paced a mile in 2:16½, and repeated in the same time. The following week Gold Leaf paced a mile in 2:15, and in her race with Arab won the first heat in 2:15½. Yolo Maid has now, however, won back her laurels, having cut the figures to 2:14, over the Bay District tract. She was sired by Alexander Button, 2:26½, out of a daughter of Dietz' St. Clair.

The reason why Lord Russell, the brother of Maud S., is not trained for the fast record, is said to be a trouble in the left hind leg. The sheath of the inside tendon is ruptured, and every time the horse is put to work on the track he goes lame. The tendon was ruptured by being cast in the stable.

The following are the figures of the best stallion records:

AGE	NAME	COLOR	SIRE	REC.
2	Axtell	b.	William L.	2:23
3	Sable Wilkes	br.	Guy Wilkes	2:18
4	Brown	br.	Combat	2:18½
5	Patron	b.	Pancoast	1:14½
7	Phalias	b.	Dictator	2:13½
9	Maxie Cobb	b.	Happy Medium	2:13½

Lady Bunker, the Mambrino Patchen mare that produced Guy Wilkes, 2:15½, has become the property of Gerhard Land of Buffalo, N. Y., the price paid for her being \$6,000.

The Missouri Trotting-Horse-Breeders' association will hold a meeting at Sedalla, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1888. —Prairie Farmer.

200 LARGE MERINO RAMS, well bred and raised in New Mexico, for sale at \$12 per head, delivered at Albuquerque, N. M. Address G. L. Brooks, Manager Albuquerque, N. M.

DRS. BETTS & BETTS

Corner Champa and Seventeenth Streets, DENVER, COLO.



NERVOUS Debility, spermatorrhea, Semina Losses, Night Emissions, Loss of Vital Powers, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Lamentable Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, Aversion to Society, Easily Discouraged, Lack of Confidence, Dull, Listless, Unfit for Study or Business, and made life a burden. SAFELY, PERMANENTLY and PRIVATELY CURED.

BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases, Syphilis, a disease most horrible in its results, completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Blisters, Pimples, Ulcers, Pains in the Head and Bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Catarrh, etc. PERMANENTLY CURED WHEN OTHERS HAVE FAILED.

URINARY Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Frequency of Urinating, Urine high colored or with milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

To Young Men and Middle-Aged Men.

A SURE CURE The awful effects of early vice, which brings organic weakness, destroying both mind and body; with all its dreadful ills, permanently cured.

URETHRAL STRICTURE Permanently cured! Removal complete; neither knife, caustic or dilation; without pain or injury. Proof indisputable.

DRS. BETTS Addresses those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for business, study or marriage.

MARRIED MEN, or those entering on that happy life, aware of physical debility, quickly assisted.

OUR SUCCESS Is based upon facts. First—Practical Experience. Second—Every case is especially studied, thus starting aright. Third—Medicines are prepared in our laboratory exactly to suit each case, thus effecting cures without injury.

Send 6 cents postage for celebrated works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. Thousands cured. A friendly letter or call may save you future suffering and shame and add golden years to life. No letters answered unless accompanied by 4 cents in stamps. Address or call on

DRS. BETTS & BETTS,
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STEERS FOR SALE 300 to 500 3 and 4-year-old, N. M. raised, Al condition. Address, W. A. Irvin, Hilton P. O., Dona Ana Co., N. M. 2744

CHAMPION Baling Presses.

Double working. Easy on man and horse. Feed on one side. Load 10 to 15 tons in one hour.

CHAMPION CONTINUOUS TRAVEL Presses two fork balls each round of the team. Feed on one side. Easy to climb.

CHAMPION Baling Press with ball weighing attachment.

Ball steps when to drop in the partition block.

Address **FAMOUS MFG. CO., Quincy, Ill.**

A FANCY LIAR FROM TEXAS.

The Biggest Yarn He Ever Told Happened to be the Frozen Truth.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—A party of men were talking in the Palace hotel court last evening about liars they had known. Mr. More, of Pasadena, said he knew the most picturesque prevaricator on the Pacific slope.

"His name is Martin. Wobbly-jaw Martin," said Mr. More, "and he works on my ranch. He'd lie about the size of a half-dollar, and there never were any black crows where he came from."

"Where's that?" asked Senator Fair, who has a reputation of his own to sustain.

"Texas, and that's where Martin had most of his astounding adventures. He has told one story of a seance with a Texas steer until I think he has forgotten that it is a lie! He says he was working in a packing house at Bryan, and had charge of the cattle that came to the killing house. One day, according to this weird romancer, a steer fell down about a hundred yards from the house, and seemed to be too badly injured to move another step. Martin grabbed an axe and went out to kill the animal. When he was ten feet from the steer, it jumped up made a rush for the boss liar of the boundless west, and hooked him. One long horn went through his clothing, grazed his back, and passed out under his collar at the back of his neck. Martin says he had on a new suit of oilskins, and that he was carried 300 yards on the steer's head, shouting for the people to get out of his way and brandishing the axe.

"The crazy steer bolted in among the other cattle, stampeded the herd, and belowered in a way that nobody but this dandy liar ever heard before. Suddenly the oilskins gave way, and Martin, the monumental, came to the ground, but he swung his axe as he fell and killed the steer with one blow. He wasn't hurt a bit, and when the boys ran up to him he calmly said:

"You bet I ain't no slouch." Now that man is the best all-round liar I ever knew. Show a better and I'll treat."

"Did he mention the name of the man for whom he worked at Bryan?" asked one of the party.

"Yes he did. He always gives names, places, and dates as straight as a string. Let me see. The man's name was Alexander, I think."

"Well, gentlemen," said Mr. G. W. Alexander, the one who had asked the question, "I'm the man for whom Martin was working, and he tells the affair exactly as it happened. I remember it very well, and if ever a man escaped certain death in this world, Martin did that day."

"I'll do as I agreed," said Mr. More. "Come in, gentlemen, and have some wine with me."

700 ACRES ALFALFA AND CORN LAND in one body. All under ditch in the Rio Grande valley, six miles from Albuquerque, N. M. Price \$22.50 per acre. Address, G. L. Brooks, manager, Albuquerque, N. M.

What Was Proven.

Many cattlemen of standing testified that the packers of Kansas City and Chicago operate together in buying cattle to the extent that oftentimes the cattle purchased by one of the buyers are weighed up and divided by four. They further testified that whenever the seller is offered a price in the Kansas City market and refuses it and sends his cattle to Chicago, they there net him less than he was offered at the mouth of the Kaw. It was also given in evidence before the committee that the beef syndicate sold beef in California at less than cost for the purpose of breaking up the local butchers, who were buying their cattle to a great extent from Arizona and New Mexico at prices satisfactory to the producers. It was further stated before the committee that the Chicago packers had broken up shipments of cattle from West Virginia to eastern markets, and in short, that all over the country the combine is fast obtaining absolute control of the meat markets by selling meat at less than cost until they broke up all competition, after which they invariably put up prices higher than ever.—Dallas News.

Likes the Stock Grower.

TOPEKA, KANS., Nov. 29, 1898.

To the Stock Grower:

I like your paper very much and believe you serve the best interests of all stock-growers. Your war on the "big four" is well waged and deserves to be successful. That combination seems to be the incubus which weighs down the cattle business. Yours truly,

DR. J. A. MUNK.

Theories About Loco.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In your issue of August 25th I was interested by the article "Loco Poison." Recently the *Examiner* speaks of the same malady. The *Examiner* also speaks of a disease in cows, alluded to again in your issue of the 22nd ult. as the "Petuluma Cow Disease." Having had much experience with both, I endeavor to offer a few of the many observations I have made with both diseases.

The disease of horses known as loco originates in the stomach. The brain affection is a symptom merely, which sometimes does not appear, and may properly be termed the "chronic form."

In the first stage of the disease the brain is not affected. The primary affection is of the membranes of the stomach. The brain is involved by distension caused by a super-abundance of blood flowing to that organ, caused by the irritation of the stomach. In the more advanced stages, after the brain has been highly inflamed, serum is deposited in the brain cavity and partial paralysis ensues.

The disease in its inception is easily cured. In its more advanced stage, or when the animal appears most violently affected, it yields to treatment. In the third or morbid stage an entire recovery seldom, if ever, takes place. Originally it was thought that the disease was caused by poisoning from eating one or other of the species of "rattleweed." Now, it is well established that the disease is frequently caused from eating a species of willow, some kinds of clover hay, and from gathering sand and gravel in eating seed from ranges where seed forms the food.

I have been a breeder in California for thirty-eight years, and have had much experience with loco in horses. I am no veterinary, nor am I familiar with scientific terms. The disease of the cows I have known for over forty years as "mad-itch." Mad-itch is nearly the same disease as loco, and is originated in the manfolds of the first stomach. Where cattle are fed stalk fodder and hogs allowed to run on the same ground, the malady is nearly certain to appear. Hogs chew the stalks finely, suck the juice out of it and spit it out in quids, somewhat after the fashion of tobacco chewers. These quids are soon dried in the sun and become very light, but the same time hard almost as glass, that is the fibers. In gathering food cattle use their tongues, and these fibers are gathered by the tongue and carried to the stomach, where they work back into the acute angles of the folds, become imbedded in the mucous membrane and thereby produce inflammation which soon produces blood poison and death if the animal be not relieved. This disease is frequently cured, even its advanced stages.

If any readers be interested and shall write to me, I will gladly communicate to them special symptoms, remedies, etc., which have come under my observation. I never charge or take pay. Very Respectfully,
J. J. HOLLOWAY.
SANTA MARIA, CAL.

Mr. J. F. DeLong bought two fine beef steers of Mr. Walter Sames, of the W cross A brand, this week. They weighed net 850 pounds each. For four year olds, raised in the rough four years past on the range, they were grand. Their estimated gross weight was 1540 pounds each. With a few bushels of corn they would have been exports.—Raton Range.

FREE TO F.A.M. Fine Colored Engraving of Ancient York, England, where the first G. Lodge of Masons was held A. D. 928. Also large illustrated Catalogue of Masonic books and goods with bottom prices. Agents wanted. Pay very liberal. Beware of spurious books. REDDING & CO., Masonic Publishers and Manufacturers, 731 Broadway, New York.

AYER'S Sugar-Coated Cathartic PILLS.

If the Liver becomes torpid, if the bowels are constipated, or if the stomach fails to perform its functions properly, use Ayer's Pills. They are invaluable.

For some years I was a victim to Liver Complaint, in consequence of which I suffered from General Debility and Indigestion. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills restored me to perfect health.—W. T. Brightney, Henderson, W. Va.

For years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else, to

Regulate

my bowels. These Pills are mild in action, and do their work thoroughly. I have used them, with good effect, in cases of Rheumatism and Dyspepsia.—G. F. Miller, Attleborough, Mass.

Ayer's Pills cured me of Stomach and Liver troubles, from which I had suffered for years. I consider them the best pills made, and would not be without them.—Morris Gates, Downsville, N. Y.

I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which was followed by Jaundice, and was so dangerously ill that my friends despaired of my recovery. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and soon regained my customary strength and vigor.—John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebraska.

Last spring I suffered greatly from a troublesome humor on my side. In spite of every effort to cure this eruption, it increased until the flesh became entirely raw. I was troubled, at the same time, with Indigestion, and distressing pains in

The Bowels.

By the advice of a friend I began taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time I was free from pain, my food digested properly, the sores on my body commenced healing, and, in less than one month, I was cured.—Samuel D. White, Atlanta, Ga.

I have long used Ayer's Pills, in my family, and believe them to be the best pills made.—S. C. Darden, Darden, Miss.

My wife and little girl were taken with Dysentery a few days ago, and I at once began giving them small doses of Ayer's Pills, thinking I would call a doctor if the disease became any worse. In a short time the bloody discharges stopped, all pain went away, and health was restored.—Theodore Esling, Richmond, Va. ††

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

A Dandy Pacer.

When Col. John W. Conley bought the pacer Johnston at auction for \$3,900 last winter it was thought that he had secured one of the greatest bargains in horseflesh on record. And so he did, on paper, but how to make money with the animal was another question. Johnston was barred in all the free-to-all pacing races. That happened several seasons ago when John Splan sent him a mile over the West Side track in this city in 2:06 1/4, so that there was no chance in getting any purse money with him. There was not another pacer in the country near enough to him in speed to make an exhibition that would draw well, and so Doble, to whom Col. Conley confided the horse before leaving for Europe, found that he had on his hands the fastest pacer in the world and no chance of making expenses with him. After giving Johnston two or three fast miles in harness Budd had George Starr get on the pacer's back one day and ride him a little, the finish of the exercise being a quarter in 31 seconds. This was not fast enough to suit Doble, but he let it go at that and continued working the horse in harness, Johnston getting so good that by the time Hartford was reached Doble drove him half mile in 1:02 1/2, which was by odds the best clip at which a trotter or pacer had ever done the distance.—*Breeders' Gazette*.

10,000 NEW MEXICO RAISED one and two-year-old steers for sale in bunches to suit purchaser at low prices. Address, G. L. Brooks, manager, Albuquerque, N. M.

Hold on to the Heifers.

It was something like a year ago that *Resources* urged the western farmers to hold on to all their good heifers, for the time was certainly not far off when the

cattle industry would be a most profitable one again. Since then hope and fear have struggled for supremacy in the beef and cattle markets, but from the facts as they exist only one conclusion can be arrived at, and that is the cattle business must not only revive, but beef will be high in a short time. Just when the up turn in prices will take place is difficult to tell, impossible in fact in so great a nation as ours, but come it must, and it may come with a bound.

When it is known that 50,000 cows and heifers are sold on the Chicago market in a single week, all will agree that the female portion of the bovine population will soon be exhausted or Commissioner Colman has an incorrect knowledge of the number of cattle in the United States. Western ranchmen are to quite a considerable extent spaying heifers and old cows, and the desire by many engaged in the industry is to get out, but *Resources* cannot but urge to hold the heifers, for in them there lies a fortune. Do not, above all things, sell rashly. Remember that the west is a live stock country and that people must eat beef and that the consumption of beef is annually increasing in proportion to the increase in population.—*Western Resources*.

SCRIP LOCATIONS on surveyed or unsurveyed land a specialty. Complete title obtained without delay. Send for circulars and prices. G. L. Brooks, manager, Albuquerque, N. M.

Pleuro Pneumonia Orange County.

MIDDLETOWN, Nov. 22.—Pleuro pneumonia of a malignant and contagious form made its appearance a few days ago in a herd of cows belonging to Farmer Joseph Earl, of Monroe, this county. The bureau of animal industry at Washington was immediately notified, and Inspector Walworth was detailed to come on here, and by his orders the entire herd of fourteen cows was killed. The stables and pastures occupied by the cattle were disinfected, and a strict quarantine of the premises for four months has been established. None of the neighboring cattle has as yet shown symptoms of infection. How it originated on Mr. Earl's farm is a mystery, for he has brought no strange cattle on his premises during the last four years. It is suggested that the contagion might have been communicated to his herd by diseased cattle passing by on Erie railroad stock trains. Mr. Earl's place is surrounded by milk-producing farms heavily stocked with cattle.

A report has been issued from the chamber of commerce in Constantinople, in which it is stated that "the total annual wool production of the world amounts to 16,000,000 cwts., of an estimated value of £200,000,000. Australia supplies 2,000,000 cwts., of a value of £24,000,000; and the Cape of Good Hope furnishes 300,000 cwts., amounting to £10,000,000. The number of sheep in Europe is estimated at 200,000,000, which furnishes 4,000,000 cwts. of wool, of an estimated value of £36,000,000. Morocco, Algiers and Tunis grow a considerable quantity, while France produces 37 per cent. less than it did forty years ago."

BOSQUE BONITA ALFALFA AND GRAIN FARM, 500 acres highly improved. 150 acres seeded to alfalfa. Two miles from San Marcial, N. M. Price very reasonable. Address G. L. Brooks, manager, Albuquerque, N. M.

STOCK HORSES. WANTED TO BUY GOOD stock horses. Address, with full description and price, H. R. Traak, Liberty, N. M.

3465 Notice for Publication.
[Desert Land Entry No 119.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M.,
November 2, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Santa Fe, N. M., on December 20, 1898, viz: Jose S. Esquivel, for section 6, township 11, north, range 24 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land, viz: Pablo Anaya, of Las Vegas, N. M.; Santiago Esquivel, of Las Vegas, N. M.; Sesarlo Baldonado, of Las Conchos, N. M., and Vidal Madrid, of Las Vegas, N. M.
JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

A Quarantine Against Texas Fever.

The National Veterinary Sanitary association, a representative body of delegates from sanitary boards and veterinary associations throughout the United States, held its fourth annual meeting at the Grand Pacific hotel November 23, Dr. A. A. Holcombe, of Wyoming, presiding. About twenty delegates were present. Papers on Texas fever were read by Dr. Paul Paquin, of Missouri, and Dr. Lamb, the state veterinarian of Nebraska. Dr. A. A. Holcombe, Dr. Herbert Halloway, of Montana, and Dr. Lamb were appointed to recommend a quarantine line in Texas, south of which the cattle should not be brought north. The line adopted starts at the Red river, on the line between Wilbarger and Wichita counties, thence south to the southeast corner of Baylor county; west to the northeast corner of Haskell county; south to the southeast corner of Jones county; west to the northeast corner of Nolan county; south to the southwest corner of Runnels county; east to the northwest corner of Concho county; south to the southeast corner of Sutton county; west to the northwest corner of Val Verde county, and south to the Rio Grande. Cattle from the counties lying south of this line will not be admitted to other states and territories unless they are seventy-five days north and west of the line. Of the states and territories affected by the quarantining of Texas cattle, Montana, Wyoming, Dakota and Nebraska were represented on the committee which submitted the report by their state or territorial sanitarians and agreed to enforce the quarantine laid down. Officers of other states will probably enforce the same quarantine.

FOR TRADE A FINE FIVE-YEAR-OLD STALLION, flowing mane and tail, dark brown, weighs 1800 lbs., a beauty. Will exchange for ponies. Address, Robert Ritchie, Peabody, Marwin County, Kansas.

Pleuro Pneumonia Being Eradicated.

Dr. D. E. Salmoff, superintendent of the Bureau of Animal Industry, at the Chicago meeting of cattle growers, said that for the first time in many years he had come before the association without a written report. He, however, gave a few figures showing the numbers of herds of cattle which had been inspected in the search for pleuro pneumonia during the year. There had been examined 274,255 head of cattle, and this inspection did not consist in looking over the fence at animals, but was a careful examination of each individual animal on the lookout for those infected with pleuro pneumonia. Of those examined 2,330 were found infected and slaughtered. Also 4,778 head of cattle which had been exposed to the disease were killed. The doctor then divided the figures given, showing how many were found in each state. In the majority of states the disease had been entirely eradicated, and the rest, although not entirely free, were almost so.

The Agricultural Department Vacated.

We cull the following from the last issue of the Arizona Kicker:

SUSPENDED.—With this issue we suspend the agricultural department, established five weeks ago. We instituted this feature as an experiment, and to help out a literary tenderfoot from the east who was barefooted and penniless, but who was fertile of suggestions. The experiment was a failure. The aforesaid l. t. f. was drunk most of the time, and when sober he didn't know a cactus from a wild lemon. The most valuable suggestion made by him was that the farmers of Arizona drink less oats and sow more whisky. We have bidden the tenderfoot a permanent and lasting adieu, and we now bid farewell to agriculture as a set thing. We shall occasionally refer to the subject in a reckless, off-hand way, taking chances on results, but there will be no further studied attempt to make the sandy plains get up and bump themselves into fields of waving corn, and we shan't cover the rocky hillsides hereabout with vineyards or patches of deceptive buckwheat. Good-by, tenderfoot—good-by, agriculture!

BOSQUE BONITA ALFALFA AND GRAIN FARM, 500 acres, highly improved. 150 acres seeded to alfalfa. Two miles from San Marcial, N. M. Price very reasonable. Address G. L. Brooks, manager, Albuquerque N. M.

"What is worth doing is worth doing well."

W. H. SEEWALD, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.

DEALER IN Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,

EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M. Inspector and Repairer for A.T. & S.F.R.R.

Personal attention given to Fine and Complicated Watches.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Orders from a distance receive prompt attention.



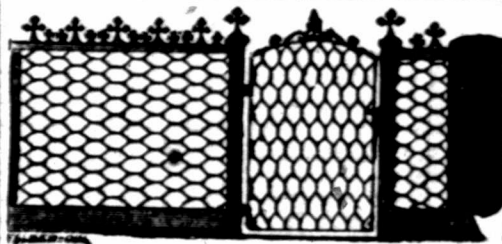
KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS COMPANY,

Manufacturers of

The Lightning Hay Press

E. C. LOOY, Manager. KANSAS CITY. - MO.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



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

FOR SALE

One Live Stock Register and Ranch Record Book. A book of great value to manager of Ranch Cattle companies, as it is the completest and best system of keeping accounts that has yet been published. Address **THE STOCK GROWER CO., Las Vegas, N. M.**

MARTIN BROTHERS, AGENTS FOR THE BRUNSWICK AND BALKÉ COLLENDER CO.

Billiard Supplies, Etc.

Dealers in Kentucky Bourbon and Rye Whiskies and Distillers' Agents.

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES.

Martin Building, near the bridge, LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

J. S. ELSTON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, BRUSHES AND GLASS.

WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES

Also, House and Sign Painting, Paper Hanging. Country Orders Solicited.

Sixth St., opp. San Miguel National Bank, Las Vegas.



Take this line for **ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, DETROIT, NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK,** and all Eastern points. **C. M. HAMPSON,** Com'l Agt., DENVER, Col.

Oldest Bank in New Mexico.

First National Bank

OF SANTA FE.

WM. W. GRIFFIN, Pres. R. J. PALEN, Cashier. PEDRO PEREA, Vice President.

NORTHWEST TEXAS.



O. J. Wren.

Cattle Raiser and Dealer.

Postoffice, Colorado, Texas. Ranches in Fisher and Keat counties. Horse brand, circle bar on left hip.

KANSAS.



Watson & Fullington.

P. O.: Greensburg, Edwards county, Kansas. Ranch headquarters camp Willow Bar, on Cimarron river, Neutral Strip. All increase branded as in cut.

Additional brands: **55 10 WK P TH TH LK WK** Horses branded **TVT** on the left hip.

MEXICO.



Beresford & Corbet.

Postoffice address, Ojitos, Yanos, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Cattle branded **BC** on left side. Horses branded **BC** on left hip. All increase branded **DC**. Ear marks, crop the left and jingle bob right.

Additional brands: **EP** and **Y**

ARIZONA.



Jas. C. Henderson.

P. O.: Navajo Springs, Arizona.

Range: Sweetwater, N. M.

Horse brand, same as cut, both on right side.

NEW MEXICO.

The Counties under this heading are all in the Territory of New Mexico.

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY.



Chama Cattle Company.

DERWENT H. SMITH, Manager.

Postoffice, box 132, Santa Fe, N. M. Range, Canon de Chama grant. Horse brand, same as cattle only smaller. Ear marks: Hole with point of triangle out of ear shaped **D** with point of triangle toward the end of ear.

VALENCIA COUNTY.



A. L. Cammel.

P. O.: Pinos Wells, N. M.

Range: Pinos and Trinchera Mountains. Ear marks: Crop right and swallow fork left.

Horse brand: **V T**

Other brands: **A** right side and **I** right side

SIERRA COUNTY.



Henry G. Toussaint.

P. O.: Lava Range, near Engle, Sierra county, N. M.

Horse brand, **U** left hip.

Vent brand on horses under original brand

Other brands on cattle and horses: **NY** **NY** **NY**

Vent brand on cattle, same as on cut, but inverted and run on neck.

Vermont & Rio Grande Cattle Co.

P. O.: San Marcial, N. M. Range, twenty miles south of San Marcial. Ear marks, underbit in each ear. Horse brands: **C**, or **TEL** on left hip or thigh.



C. Hearn.

P. O.: Fairview, N. M. Range, Pauvrecita creek and vicinity of Fairview. Ear marks, figure 7 underbit in each ear. Additional brand, **GL** on left hip.

Horse brand, same as cattle on left thigh

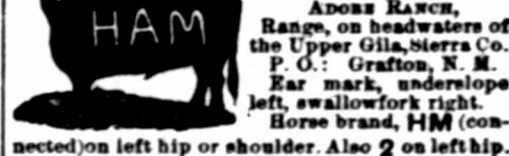
Armstrong Bros.

P. O.: Engle, N. M. Range, east slope Caballo mountains on Jornada Del Muerta. Ear mark, underbit each ear.

Horse brands, **G** left hip. Cattle branded on left side

A. HANQUASTLE. C. MITFORD. G. BRIBBLEY

Hardcastle, Mitford & Co.



ADORE RANCHO, Range, on headwaters of the Upper Gila, Sierra Co. P. O.: Grafton, N. M. Ear mark, underslope left, swallowfork right. Horse brand, **HM** (connected) on left hip or shoulder. Also **2** on left hip.

Sierra Land and Cattle Company.

P. D. RIDENOUR, President, Kansas City, Mo. E. D. BRACKETT, Sec. and Treas., Kansas City, Mo. R. H. HOPPER, Vice-Prest. & Mgr., Kingston, N. M. S. S. JACKSON, Ranch Manager, Hillsborough, N. M.



Range, southeastern Sierra county. All cattle branded as in the cut, and have two bars under the tail on both sides. Horses all branded **SLC** on the left hip, as in this cut.

Grayson & Company.

P. O.: Los Palomas, Sierra county, N. M. Range, Animas ranch, Sierra county.

Ear marks, under half crop each ear.

Horse brand, same as cattle but on left shoulder.

Additional Brands: **W** on left hip. **W** left side. **22** right hip, **22** right thigh, on the same animal.

W on left hip. **W** left side. **22** right hip, **22** right thigh, on the same animal.

W on left hip. **W** left side. **22** right hip, **22** right thigh, on the same animal.

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W on left hip. **W** left side. **22** right hip, **22** right thigh, on the same animal.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

DIVISION OF CATTLE. ROBERT MINGUS AND C. A. RATHBUN.

Robt. Mingus. P. O.: Puerto de Luna, N. M. Range, Alamo Gordo. In some cases the brand is on right side. Ear mark, crop left and underbit right.

Horse brand, generally on left hip or thigh. All horses' tails bobbed.

C. A. Rathbun. P. O.: Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Alamo Gordo. In some cases the brand is on right side. Ear mark, crop and split left.

Horse brand, on left shoulder or hip.

In consequence of the dissolution of the firm of Robt. Mingus & Co., the stock in the old brands



remain the undivided property of the old firm. Calves following cows in either of these brands are to be branded MTN as heretofore.

The cattle so far divided have been branded



For account of Mingus. The is on the left shoulder and generally through the M. The have been divided the same way.

on left shoulder and T right side, and all increase is to be branded TM as in cut. And thus:

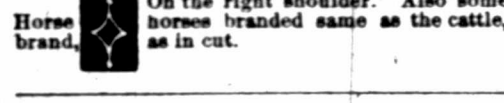


For account of Rathbun. The is on the left hip and generally through the N. The have been divided the same way. on left hip and F on right side. The increase to be branded ET as in cut.

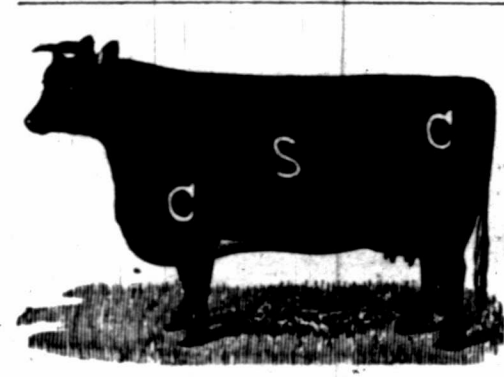
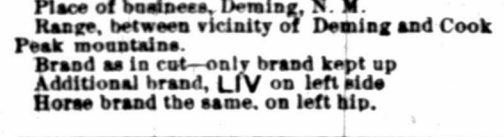
ROBT. MINGUS. C. A. RATHBUN.

GRANT COUNTY.

Old and New Mexico Ranch and Cattle Co. Lou H. Brown, Supt. P. O.: Hatchita, Grant county, N. M. Range, Alamo Hueco in southern end of Piyas valley, southwestern Grant county, New Mexico. Horse brand, on the right shoulder. Also some horses branded same as the cattle, as in cut.



Deming Land & Live Stock Co. Incorporated Nov. 1887. Successor of "Deming Cattle Co." WARREN BRISTOL, Pres. C. H. JONES, Vice-Pres. and Sec'y. C. H. DANZ, Treas. Place of business, Deming, N. M. Range, between vicinity of Deming and Cook Peak mountains. Brand as in cut—only brand kept up. Additional brand, LIV on left side. Horse brand the same, on left hip.



Carpenter-Stanley Cattle Co. P. O.: Fort Cummings. Range, east side of Cook's Peak, Grant county. Other brands: CC left side. JT JC TS Horse brand: on left hip. Ear marks: Also, two underbits in each ear; crop left underbit right; underbit left crop right.

GRANT COUNTY.

Lindauer Cattle Co. S. LINDAUER, Manager. P. O.: Deming, N. M. Range, on McKnight's Cianga, on Upper Mimbres. Horse brand, SL on the left shoulder.

Lyons & Campbell. P. O.: Silver City, N. M. Range, Duck Creek, Mule Springs and Middle Gila, Grant county. Mark, crop and split left. Horse brand, anywhere on the left side.

MORA COUNTY.

J. F. LaTourrette, President. W. H. Wilcox, Sec'y and Treas. BRANDS OF THE WAGON MOUND Local Stock Growers' Associat'n Range, Wagon Mound. P. O.: Wagon Mound, N. M.

H. H. Chandler—Cattle branded on right side. Ear marks.

Mrs. W. A. Crocker—Cattle branded on right hip, C right shoulder. Ear marks. Horses branded V on left shoulder.

J. S. Elzen—Cattle branded on right side. Ear marks. Horses branded same on right shoulder.

S. H. Fairchild— on left side. Other brand, Z. Horse brand left shoulder same as cattle left side.

Grille Bros.—Cattle branded on right side. Horse brand same on left hip. Ear marks.

Holbrook Bros.—Cattle branded on left side. Horses branded same on left hip.

A. S. Isaacs—Cattle branded on left side. Ear marks. Horse brand, on left hip.

S. Kall—Cattle branded on right side. Ear marks.

J. F. LaTourrette—Cattle branded SU left side. L left shoulder. A left side. Horses branded SU on left shoulder.

G. O. C. McCrohan—Cattle branded on left side. Ear marks. Increase X on right jaw. Horses branded on left hip same as cattle on left side.

J. F. Maldamer—Cattle branded on left side. Horse brand same left shoulder. Ear marks.

T. C. Garlington—Cattle branded X44 on right hip. Horse brand same left shoulder. Ear marks.

W. T. Marshall—Cattle branded on left shoulder, side and hip. WTM Horses branded same on left hip.

T. F. Maulding—Cattle branded on left side. Horses branded same on left hip.

H. C. Reed—Cattle branded on right shoulder, side and hip. Ear mark. Horses branded A on right shoulder.

Watkins & Ecton—Cattle branded on right hip, side and shoulder. THT Horses branded H on right hip.

W. H. Wilcox—Cattle branded on left side. W-W Horses branded same on left rump.

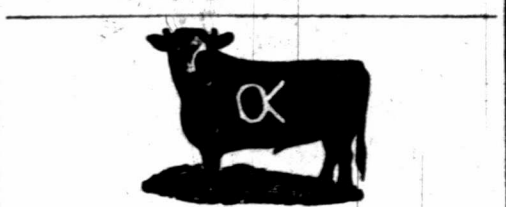
Robison & Clark Cattle Company. Cattle branded 66 on left side and hip. 16, T I, HH. Horse brand, T on right shoulder.

Leach & Lane Cattle Co. P. O.: Wagon Mound. Range, south of Wagon Mound. Some cattle branded L on right hip and shoulder. Horses branded L on right shoulder.

W. T. Marshall. P. O.: Wagon Mound. Range, Escondido, south of Wagon Mound. Horse brand, same on left hip. Ear marks, under half crop left, over half crop right. Also have some cattle branded All increase branded as in cut.

MORA COUNTY.

M. Johnston. P. O.: Wagon Mound, N. M. Range, Vermejo. Horse brand, same on left hip. Ear marks, crop right and swallowfork left.



The Wendling Cattle and Land Co. OF COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO. New Mexico Division. Range, on OK ranches, Mora county, and on Glen Mora ranch in Mora and San Miguel counties. HENRY WENDLING, Manager. A. L. CALVIN, Range foreman. P. O.: Wagon Mound, N. M. Brands: IOU, FL, JL, RL, OK, T Office: 1734 Curtis street, DENVER, Colo.

H. T. Sinclair. P. O.: Wagon Mound, Range, Vermejo and Teta Vegue. All increase branded the same as old stock. Other brand, on right shoulder, side and hip. Horse brand, HT on the left shoulder.

The Riverside Cattle Company. W. B. BRUNTON, Manager. P. O.: Shoemaker, Mora county, N. M. Range, Cherry valley, Pinos Altos and vicinity, Mora county, N. M. Other brands: NIX on right side, kept up. C left side, kept up. Horse brand, 2 on right shoulder.

Portsmouth Cattle Co. E. E. HOLMES, Manager, P. O.: Kansas City, Mo. H. G. HOWARD, Supt., P. O.: Springer. Range, Colfax and Mora counties, New Mexico. Horse brand: Same as on cattle, as in cut. Some horses branded B B Other brand, B B

Farr Bros. P. O.: Watrous, N. M. Range, Red River and Alamocitas. Horse brand, on left shoulder. Other cattle brand, on left side. Also, left side. Some cattle are branded with a flying V on side without slash.

H. D. Reinken. P. O.: Watrous, N. M. Range: Cherry Valley and vicinity, Mora county. Horse brand same on shoulder. Ear mark: Crop in left and two splits in right.

Aaron Bales. P. O.: Watrous, N. M. Range, Petrosos canon and Cherry valley, Mora Co. All calves marked with overbit in left and two underbits in right.

T. E. MITCHELL, Range Manager, P. O.: Tequesquite, N. M. Dubuque Cattle Co. General Management, Dubuque, Iowa. Range, Tequesquite, Ute creek and Tremperos, Colfax, Mora and San Miguel counties. Horse brands, X or MX or T left hip or shoulder. Other Brands: OO HD H E All calves branded and marked as in cut, except thoroughbred calves in the OO brand, which is kept up.

A. L. Penhallow. P. O.: Tramperos, Mora county, N. M. Range, head of Tramperos, Mora Co. Other brands, both on the left side. Horse brand, > or 3> on right shoulder.

MORA COUNTY.

Charles Sumner. P. O. Watrous, Mora Co. Range, south of Wagon Mound. Ear mark, two slits in left ear. Horse brand K left thigh.

Shepard & Hall. P. O.: Tequesquite, N. M. Range, Alamocitas. Ear marks, crop and underbit crop right; crop and underbit left. Other brands. this brand kept p. right shoulder, side and hip. Horse brands, Y left hip; also on right hip.

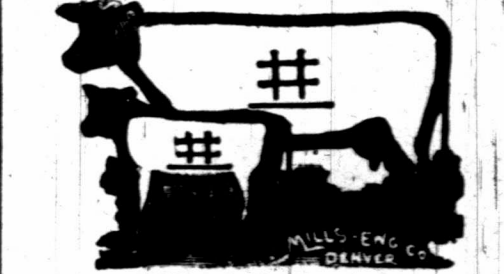
COLFAX COUNTY.

Illinois Live Stock Co. J. S. HOLLAND, Manager. P. O. Tramperos, N. M. Range, Tramperos. Some cattle are branded thus but all increase are branded as in cut. Ear marks—Crop and underbit left, and underbit right. Horse brand, same as cut, on left shoulder.

S. M. Folsom. E. A. CARBON, Foreman. P. O.: Cimarron, Range, Cerososo Canon, Colfax county. Other brand, on right shoulder and on left side, also on left hip. Horse brand, X on the left hip.

Home Land and Cattle Co. Principal office, Cass avenue and Second street, St. Louis, Mo. Range, on the Perico, Colfax county, N. M. Cattle branded on left hip and left side, and right hip and right side. Horses N on left hip, branded N

N—N on either side. LX on right hip and side. Additional Brands: N—N on right or left side. X on left side and hip. X on left jaw. N+N on right or left side with N on right or left hip. Various ear marks. Horse brands, N on left hip and N— on left hip.



Miller & Harshman. P. O.: Springer, N. M. Range, Ocate, Colfax Co. Ear mark, crop and underbit left. Other brands: all on left side, shoulder and hip. Horse brand, W on the right shoulder.



Palo Blanco Cattle Co. O. A. HADLEY, Manager. P. O.: Springer, N. M. Range, Chico, Retapien, Hoikio, Palo Blanco, Don Carlos and Ute creek. Ear mark, swallow fork left. Horse brand, same as cattle, on left thigh. Also, left side, slash on left shoulder, own left hip, slash left hip.

S. W. Dorsey. P. O.: Chico Springs, New Mexico. Range—Currumpa, San Rafael, Cinnegulla, Perico, Carrizo, Pinipottina, and Sierra Grande, Colfax county. Horse brand, same as above, on right shoulder. Additional Cattle Brands: left side and hip. on right side. left or right side. CS left hip or side. LR on left side.

COLFAX COUNTY.



S. A. Kail.

P. O. Wagon Mound. Range, Vermejo and Teta Vegne. Cattle have various ear marks. All increase marked as in cut.

Horse brands: Same as cattle on right hip



Henry K. T. Lyons.

P. O., Raton, N. M. Range, Sugarite and Red river. Ear mark, sharpen the right ear. Horse brand, same on right hip.



Eagle Tail Cattle Co.

O. A. HADLEY, Manager. P. O.: Raton, N. M. Range, Eagle Tail and Tenaja. Horse brand, same as the cut, on the left shoulder.



William McCartney.

P. O.: Los Angeles, Cal. Ranch foreman, B. T. Luccock. Ranch P. O.: Watrous, N. M. Range, between head of canon Largo and Mora river. Ear marks, crop right, underbit left.

Also owns cattle branded VH on left side. All increase branded JS. Horse brand, JS on left shoulder.



H. S. Gratz.

P. O.: Capulin, N. M. Range, Dry Cimarron, Colfax county. Marks, slit in right ear. Horse brand, same as cut on the left shoulder.



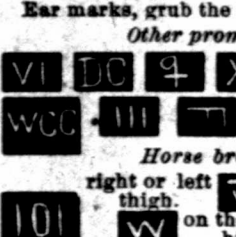
Other brands

on the left side. Marked, with a slit in the right ear and tin tag in the left ear.



Western Land and Cattle Company. (Limited.) Jas. A. FORBES, Gen. Mgr. 13 Delaware block, cor. of Seventh and Delaware Sts. Kansas City, Mo. Range, Cimarron river. P. O.: Madison, Colfax county, New Mexico.

Ear marks, grub the right ear.



Other prominent brands: VI, DC, 4, XI, MK, A+, X, WCC, III, T, T, all on the right side, and VI, right or left on the left shoulder or thigh. VI, W on the right hip. T on the right hip.

The Akron Live Stock Company, Akron, Ohio. AUGUSTUS CURTISS, Manager. I. H. KINGMAN, Range Foreman. Postoffice, Springer, N. M.



Known as the "Stirrup" brand, formerly owned by Porter & Clouthier. Horse brand, same, on the left hip. Other brands: 7, 7, and various other brands. Brand all calves with dart. Range, Ocate mesa and canon, Sweetwater and Cimarron river.

Urraca Hereford Ranch. FRANCIS CLUTTON. Postoffice, Cimarron, Colfax County N. M.



Thoroughbred herd, 5 left side. Ear mark, under it right and left. Horse brand, 5 on the left shoulder.

DONA ANA COUNTY.



Mariano Barela.

P. O.: Mesilla, N. M. Range, west of the Rio Grande, from Picacho mountain west of Mesilla south to the buttes west of La Mesa.



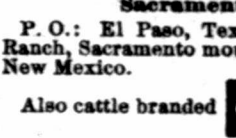
Lynch Bros.

P. O.: Colorado, N. M. Range, La Loma Parda, Sierra Co.; Las Uvas and Sauce Springs, Dona Ana Co. Additional brands: Young stock in Dona Ana Co., thus: [] All horses are branded LB on the left side.

Young stock in Sierra Co. thus: []



Sacramento Cattle Co. P. O.: El Paso, Texas. Range, Sacramento Ranch, Sacramento mountains, Dona Ana county, New Mexico.



Also cattle branded [] left side of neck. Also horses branded RS or H on left shoulder. Ear marks, crop right, swallowfork left. Old stock has H on left shoulder. Horses branded H on left thigh.

San Andreas Ranch.

J. H. WILDY.



P. O.: Las Cruces, N. M. Range, east side San Andreas mountains from Ash to Membrillo canons, inclusive. Horse brand, same on right shoulder.

Additional Brands: L on left shoulder, side and thigh and J on right hip. F on left shoulder, side and thigh and J on right hip. Ear marks, figure-7 underbit in each ear. Underslope and upperbit in each ear. Crop the left. Only figure 7 underbit mark and brand as in cut kept up.

BERNALILLO COUNTY.



Mariano Perea.

P. O. Bernalillo, N. M. Range, La Jara. Ear marks, swallow-fork left.



Jacobo Yrisarri.

P. O. Albuquerque. Range, Trinchera mountains. Ear marks, swallow-fork, over and under hack in right ear. Other brands same as cut.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



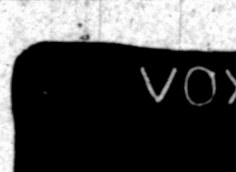
Trujillo Ranch Company. OF LAS VEGAS. Office of Browns & Manzanaras. C. W. BROWN, Manager. P. O.: Endee, San Miguel county, N. M. Range, on Trujillo creek, in Oldham county, Texas; and San Miguel county, New Mexico.

Additional Brands: [] All increase branded as in above cut. Horse brand, same as cut on the left shoulder. Some horses have Star C on the left hip.



C. T. Degraftenreid. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Alamo Gordo, San Miguel county, N. M.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



Fort Sumner Land and Cattle Co.

DAN. L. TAYLOR, President and Manager, Fort Sumner, New Mexico. Range, Fort Sumner, N. M. P. O.: Fort Sumner. Ear marks, crop the left. Additional brands—All kept up. NO right side, W right hip, X right hip or hip. VO on right side or hip. W on right hip. Some horses are branded VO.



Barash & Bloch.

P. O.: Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Los Conchas. Cattle branded either side. Horse brand, same as cut, on left shoulder. Ear marks, swallow fork each ear. Additional brand on left side. 2B. All increase branded as in cut.



Waddingham Bell Ranch.

MICHAEL SLATTERY, Mgr. P. O.: La Cinta, county of San Miguel, New Mexico. The range, Montoya Grant. All the horses on the ranch have the same bell brand on left shoulder.



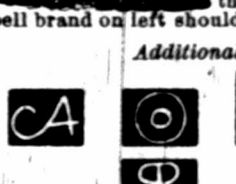
Additional Brands:

A, O, R, 82, J. Stock horses are branded O-O.



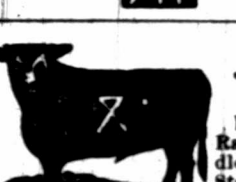
J. N. Degraftenreid & Sons.

P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Alamo Gordo. Saddle Horses branded SIX. Stock horses are branded O-O.



J. & E. Rosenwald.

P. O.: Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Charco, San Miguel county. Marked, crop the right. Also own cattle branded RCO.



Chas. S. Cowan.

P. O. Glorieta, N. M. Ranges, Rincon de las Trozas, Red River, and Cow Creek, Upper Pecos. Horse brand 7 on left shoulder. Ear mark, crop the left, and upper half crop right. Some cattle branded TA on left side. All increase branded as in cut.



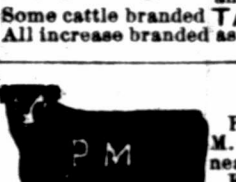
Pete Maxwell.

P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Pecos river, near Fort Sumner. Ear marks: Right ear cropped and split, and left ear cropped. Also claims []



Millhiser Bros.

P. MILLHISER, Manager. P. O. East Las Vegas. Range, Las Vegas grant. Ear marks vary in old cattle. Ear mark on increase, overslope each ear. Horse brand M on right hip or thigh.



D. A. IRWIN. D. RUBIDGE.

Irwin & Rubidge. P. O.: Denver, Colorado. Range, Trujillo, N. M. DAY BROTHERS, Managers. P. O.: Liberty, New Mexico.



Helfeld & Letcher.

Postoffice, Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Alamosas. Also Chas. Helfeld, I F E. Horse brand, same as cattle, [] and 50.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



Myers Bros. & Livesey.

Postoffice, Liberty, New Mexico. Horse brands, TTT on the left hip. Range, head of Arroyo Plaza Largo, and foot of Staked Plains, San Miguel county, New Mexico.



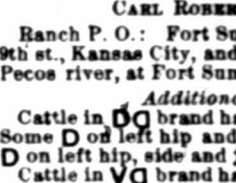
Quincy & Las Vegas Cattle Co.

W. S. LYON, Manager. P. O.: Cabra Springs. Horse brand same on left shoulder. Ear marks, double jinglebob right; swallowfork left.



Sam Dosa.

CARL ROBERTS, Foreman. Ranch P. O.: Fort Sumner. Address, 508 East 9th st., Kansas City, and Trinidad, Colo. Range, Pecos river, at Fort Sumner.



Additional Brands:

Cattle in DQ brand have also following brands: Some D on left hip and left jaw; a few branded D on left hip, side and jaw. Cattle in VQ brand have also following brands: Some W right loin; some T right on loin; some F right side. None of these brands are kept up. All increase is [] side branded and marked as in cut. All horses branded DQ on right thigh.



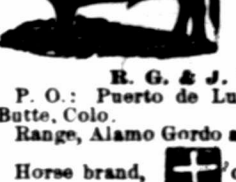
Governor C. H. Moore.

P. O.: Puerto de Luna. Range, Upper Yeso. Various ear marks. Horses branded same on shoulder.



R. G. & J. W. Carlisle.

P. O.: Puerto de Luna, N. M., and Crested Butte, Colo. Range, Alamo Gordo and Juan de Dios. Horse brand, [] on left thigh, high up. Various ear marks for these brands:



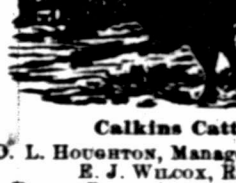
Calkins Cattle Company.

O. L. HOUGHTON, Manager, Las Vegas. E. J. WILCOX, Range Supt., Fort Sumner. Range, Pecos river, near Fort Sumner. Ear marks on increase, crop off left. Other brands: OLH on the left shoulder, side and hip. T on the left side. C on side, [] on hip. Horse brand, [] on the left hip.



Silva & Dodge.

P. O.: Puerto de Luna. Range, Alamo Gordo. Horse brand, on either side, on the shoulder. Ear marks, jinglebob in left upper half crop right. All calves branded as above. Also own []



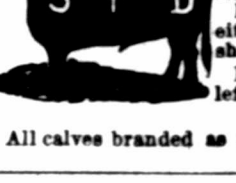
Clifton Davis.

P. O.: Puerto de Luna. Range, Juan de Dios. Ear marks, crop left, and crop and split right. Horse brand, [] on the left shoulder.




Fond du Lac & Las Vegas Cattle Co.

JAS. GAYNOR, President and Manager. P. O.: Fon du Lac, Wis. Range Liberty Ranch.




LINCOLN COUNTY.

A. E. Powers.
 Postoffice, Fort Stanton, Lincoln county, N. M.
 Ranch P. O., Powers' ranch, Red canon, Socorro county, N. M.
 Horse brand same as cattle, same place.



Other Brands:
BUK Crop and under half crop left, crop right.
EUK Crop and under half crop left, crop and underbit right.
 Both brands on both sides of animal.

A. M. Rogers & Son.
 P. O. Independence, Mo. Range, Canaditas (with McBroom.)
 A few fine young bulls for sale. Parties in need of either high grade or thoroughbred bulls will please correspond with us.





El Capitan Land and Cattle Company.
 P. O.: Fort Stanton, Lincoln county, New Mexico. Range, north of El Capitan mountains, Lincoln county.

Other brands:
MEL left shoulder, side and hip. Ear marks slit and underbit in right.
COM left shoulder, side and hip. Under slope.
OWL on left side. Mark, ed crop right, underbit left.
Ⓛ left side and hip. Ear marks, split both ears. **Horse brand**  on hip
 All increase marked as in cut and tails bobbed. When sold all horses are counterbranded with a mall block on the left jaw.




Doak Good.
 P. O.: Paris, Texas. Range, Los Portales, Staked Plains. All increase branded **FX**. Ear mark, underbit in left. Old brand, **GOOD**. Ear marks, underslope each ear.

Lea Cattle Company.
 J. C. LEA, Manager. W. M. Atkinson, Range Foreman.
 P. O.: Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M. Range, on the Hondo, North Spring and Pecos rivers, and on the Aqua Azul, Blackwater and Baca Ranches, all in Lincoln Co.
 Ear marks, crop and split left, split right. Brand as in cut on left side, but sometimes on right side. Ear marks sometimes reversed.




Additional brands:
E side, and also some on side and hip. **W** side. **JB** on hip or loin. **LEA** on side, or shoulder. side and hip. Cross on side and hip. And various other old brands and marks.
Horse brand:
I on left shoulder and **A** left hip or thigh. Part branded only on left shoulder thus: 


Sutherland & Farrell
 P. O.: Roswell, N. M. Range, Rio Hondo, above Roswell.
 Other brands: All cattle have two bars across the butt.




George G. Gans.
 P. O.: South Fork, Lincoln county, N. M. Range, Pleasant valley, 9 miles north of Upper Penasco. Marked, crop both ears. Horses branded same as cattle, on left shoulder. Also own all cattle branded **G** on both sides.



J. & J. S. Reynolds.
 A. B. ALLEN, Foreman. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, 8 miles below Cedar Canon on the Pecos river. Horse brands **J** on left shoulder.



John Shaw & Co.
 Wm. MAILAND, Supt. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Yeso and Pecos river. Horse brand, **X** on the left shoulder. Increase brand both sides



LINCOLN COUNTY.


The Holt Live Stock Co.
 WILLIAM T. HOLT, President. MYRON W. JONES, Manager. Office, Opera House block, Denver, Colorado. P. O. box 2143.
 A. TEMPLE THORN, Cashier and Accountant. L. WALLACE HOLT, 7 Rivers, N. M., Asst. Manager.



Breeding range, on the west side of Pecos river, Lincoln county, New Mexico. GEORGE WILCOX, foreman; P. O., Seven Rivers, N. M.
 Steer range, in Elbert and Bent counties, Colo. W. A. WAGGONER, foreman; P. O., Hugo, Colo.
Horse **AC** on the left hip. **H** on the left hip, brands: **AC** on the left hip. **H** on the thigh. Thoroughbred Hereford and Polled Angus breeding farm, Horse Creek, O. Z. postoffice, Colo.


VALENCIA COUNTY.

Davenport Live Stock Company.
 M. B. BOWMAN, Manager. P. O.: Chilili, N. M. Range, Buffalo Springs. Horse brand, same as cattle on left hip.




This company will pay a reward of \$300 for each and every conviction and sending to the penitentiary of any one illegally handling any stock in its brands.

J. A. Johnson & Co.
 P. O.: Albuquerque, N. M. Range, San Jose ranch, on A. & P. railroad, forty-seven miles from Albuquerque. Horse brand, **J** left hip. Various earmarks

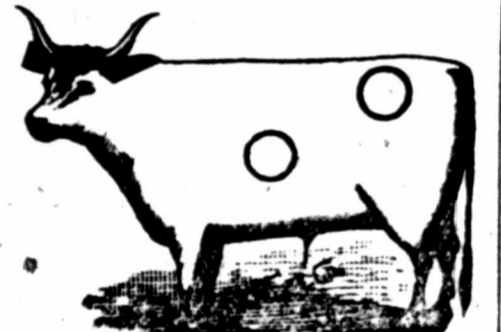


L. P. BRADLEY, Pres.
 T. S. MUMFORD, Secy. **Cebolla Cattle Co.**
 P. O.: Santa Fe, N. M.; box 218. Range, Valencia county, near Fort Wingate. Horse brand, the same.

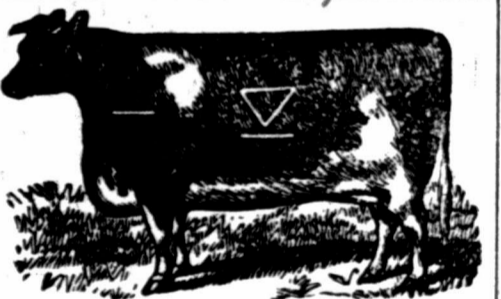


W. P. METCALF, Superintendent. **JAS. A. STINSON, Ranch Manager.**

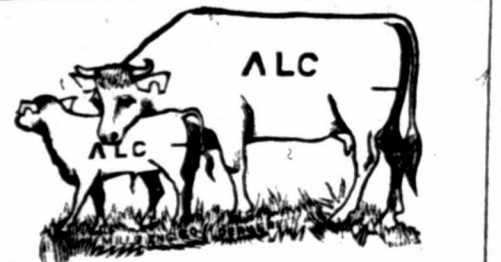
New Mexico Cattle Breeding Company.



P. O.: Chilili. Range, Estancia grant, Valencia county. Horse brand circle on the left hip.



Tusas Valley Cattle Co.
 P. O.: Albuquerque, N. M. Coolidge, N. M. Ranches in Valles de Las Tusas. Range, between Bluewater and Coolidge, along line of A. & P. R. R. Old stock are branded **K** on left side; since 1883 all branded as in the cut. Ear marks, crop right, under half crop left. Horses branded **K** or **Ⓛ** left shoulder.



Acoma Land and Cattle Co.
 P. D. RIDENOUR, President. Kansas City. E. D. BRACKETT, Sec. and Treas., Kansas City. J. E. SAINT, Vice-Prest. and Mgr., Grants, N. M. Range, the Acoma Grant, and territory adjoining west and north. Horse brand, **A L C** on the left hip.

SOCORRO COUNTY.



Nathan Hall Cattle Company.
 NATHAN HALL, Manager. P. O. Magdalena, New Mexico. Range, Apachita creek, Tulerosa creek and Gallo Springs, Socorro county. Horse brand, **NH** connected, same as on cut, on the left hip. Also have cattle branded **O** on left side and hip with ear mark crop and under back left and jingle-bob right. All increase branded as in cut.



W S Ranch.
 P. O.: Alma, Socorro county, New Mexico. Range, San Francisco river, Socorro Co. Horse brand, same as cattle, on left shoulder or thigh.



JAMES D. REED, Pres. **G. L. BROOKS, Sec'y.** **SAM N. DEDRICK, Manager.**

J. D. Reed Cattle Company.
 P. O.: Socorro, N. M. Range, western slope of the Magdalena mountains, Gallinas and Hierolosa mountains, and the Bear Springs, all in Socorro county, New Mexico. Bars across hips as in cut on both sides. Ear marks, half under crop left and crop right. Ear marks, sharpen the left and crop the right.

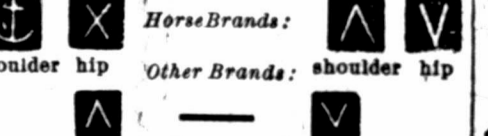
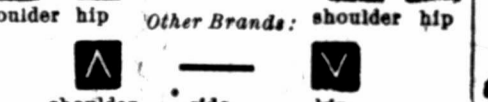
Other brands:

CR left side.
H left hip saddle horses. **H** rt. sh'lder stock horses.

Nigrita Cattle Co.
 JOHN BELL, Foreman. P. O.: Alma, Socorro Co. N. M. Range, South of Nigrita, Mogollons. Horses are branded the same as cattle but on the left hip.

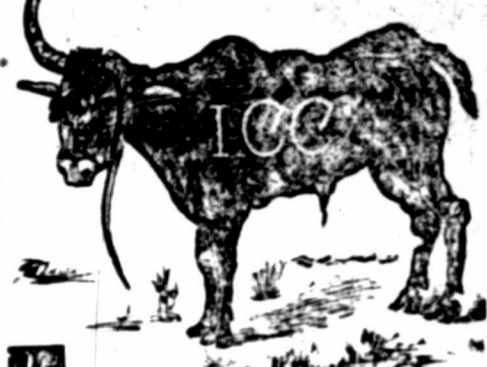




Western Union Cattle, Land and Irrigation Company.
 A. P. BLAKE, President. JOHN B. ALLEY, Vice-President. G. L. BROOKS, Secretary. T. J. WRIGHT, Manager. P. O.: Fairview, N. M. Range, Ojo Caliente, Socorro county.

Horse Brands: 
Other Brands: 


SOCORRO COUNTY.

Illinois Cattle Company.
 S. P. JOHNS, Manager. JULIU M. ESTIS, Foreman. P. O.: San Marcial, Range, between Magdalena and San Mateo mountains, and on west side of Rio Grande river, between San Marcial and Cantaritas.



Other brand  on the left side and left hip. Ear marks, crop the right and underslope the left.

Glorieta Cattle Co.
 HOWELL & READ, Mangrs. Pasture, with Howell & Read. Ear marks, underhalf crop both ears. Above brands, anywhere on left side of grown cattle. On increase, same as cut.



Hurst, Black, Kiehne & Wiley.
 Postoffice, Frisco, Socorro county, New Mexico. Range, San Augustine plains, and Nigrita river, Socorro county, N. M. Ear marks, swallow fork the left, crop the right. Above brand and ear mark kept up. Horse brand **Y** on left hip.



Additional Brands, not kept up:


Curwen & Norris.
 P. O.: Magdalena, Socorro Co., N. M. Range, north slope of San Mateo mountains and adjoining San Augustine plains.



Additional Brands:

 and **HE** on right side, and **7HL** on left side.

All the increase of above brands, branded same as in cut with the addition of **N** right side of neck or jaw. Ear mark, crop and two splits in each ear. Horse brand, **C-N** on right thigh.

NORTHWEST TEXAS.

Liberty Cattle Co.
 W. C. BISHOP, Manager, Big Springs, Texas.



This brand kept up. Ranch: Dawson county, Texas.

Lee-Scott Cattle Co.
 P. O.: Tascosa, Texas. Range, Oldham and Hartley counties, Texas. Horse brand: **J** on the left hip. **LS**, **S** or **J**



Additional Brands:
I S both sides; marked, crop and split both ears. **Ⓛ** left side; over **Ⓛ** both sides; crop and half crop, under bit left. **Ⓛ** split right and split the left. **Ⓛ** both sides; split each ear. Also, **VAH** all on the left side. **GM** left side; marked, underslope each ear, all steers.

In addition to the reward offered by the association, we will pay a reward of three hundred dollars for the conviction of any one stealing, butchering or illegally branding any of our stock, or marking any of our calves. **LEE-SCOTT CATTLE CO.**

Presnell & Mussey.
 P. O.: Fort Stockton, Tex. Range, Comanche creek and Pecos river, Texas. Ear marks, sharpen left ear. Horse brand, **♀** on left hip.



SOCORRO COUNTY.

Bell & Taylor.

 P. O.: Socorro, N. M.
 Range, Oconee mountains,
 Socorro county.
 Horse brand, XK on left
 shoulder.

JOHN R. HOWELL. **HENRY B. READ.**
 Howell & Read.


 P. O.: San Marcial, N. M.
 Range, Rio Grande
 river, San Juan springs,
 Cedar springs and Nogal
 creek, Socorro county and
 Rio Grande river and Pen-
 sasco springs, Sierra coun-
 ty, N. M.

Ear marks, crop and split both ears.
 Horse brand, same as cattle, but on left hip.



Dear Park Cattle Company.

FRANK H. WINTER, Manager.

P. O.: Fairview, N. M. Ranches, at Elk moun-
 tain, Socorro county.

Also own the following
 brands:
 Horse brand, on the left shoulder.

SOCORRO COUNTY.

C. S. Roberts.

 P. O.: San Marcial, N. M.
 Range, Los Burros, 30
 miles west of San Mar-
 cial, Socorro county.
 Ear marks, crop right and
 small crop and half circle
 above and below in left;
 also, skin cut on nose.
 Horse brand, same as cut on left hip.
 Cattle branded either side and hip.

**Black Range Land and
 Cattle Co.**
 J. B. FERRIS, Manager.


 P. O.: Fairview, N. M.
 Range, on head of Gila,
 Socorro county, N. M.
 DD left side.
 Ear mark, crop the right.

Horse branded on left hip.

Iowa and New Mexico Ranch Company.
 JUSTICE CLARK, President, Red Oak, Iowa.
 BENJ. B. CLARK, Vice Pres., Red Oak, Iowa.
 PAUL P. CLARK, Sec. and Treas., Red Oak, Iowa.



P. O. Magdalena, New Mexico.

Range, Socorro and Valencia counties.
 All increase branded as on
 left calf, in cut, and marked crop
 hip. right and underslope left.

SOCORRO COUNTY.



J. C. TIFFANY, Manager, San Marcial, N. M.

BOSQUE BONITA

Land & Cattle Company

SAN MARCIAL,

SOCORRO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

Holstein cows, high grade Shorthorn and Hereford cattle. Berkshire hogs.

UPCHER, STEVENS & BURR.

R. A. JONES, Range Superintendent.

Postoffice, FRESA, Socorro county, New Mexico.

Range, Tuleosa and San Francisco Rivers, and Johnson Basin, Socorro county, New Mexico.



We run two brands, SU and M—F. Ear mark, crop the right and split the left, for both brands.
 Horse brand, SU on left thigh or left shoulder.

All increase of the following brands, also owned by us, is put in the above brands and marks.

MAY on side, S on hip. BEL on side, S on hip. on side. on side.

ALA on side, on hip. U on side. on side. on side. MON on side, S on hip.

on side, S on hip. A on both sides. All brands on left side.

Other horse brands, U S and JON S on left hip.

The Armijo House,
 ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

NEWLY FURNISHED THROUGHOUT.

Every modern convenience has been added, making it one of the best hotels in the southwest.
 Commercial travelers will find commodious sample rooms. The bar and billiard room are the finest
 in the territory. Its nearness to business, street car lines, opera house, depots, etc., make it desira-
 ble in every way. Requesting your patronage, respectfully,

CHAS. E. BOWSALL, Manager.

W. E. TALBOTT, Proprietor.

DETROIT AND RIO GRANDE LIVE STOCK CO.

PHILLIP MOTHERSILL, General Manager.



P. O.: Eagle, N. M.

Range, Jornada del Muerto, Caballo and Sa
 Andreas mountains.

Ear marks, crop and split left.

Horse brand or JJ left hip.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

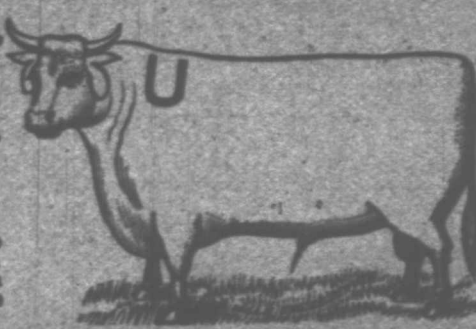
WM. ROBERT,

Postoffice,

Roswell, Lincoln county,
 New Mexico.

Ranges,

Breeding range, on the
 Pecos river, New Mexico.
 Steer range, on the San
 Pedro river, in Cochise
 county, Arizona.



Horse Brand,

U on the left shoulder.

Ear Marks,

Jinglebob in both ears

Same brand and marks
 kept up on both the steer
 and breeding range.
 All increase of follow-
 ing brands, which I own,
 marked and branded as in
 main cut.

			
Underslope each ear.	Underslope each ear.	Crop left, under half crop right.	Crop and underbit left same same mark right
			
Crop and under half crop each ear.	Crop right and under- slope left.	Swallow fork in either ear.	Crop the left and half crop right.
			
Crop left, underslope right.	Crop the right.		

THE ANGUS V V RANCH.

KIRBY & CREEK.



Postoffice, Fort Stanton, Lincoln county,
 New Mexico.

Range, Rio Salado, Rio Bonito, Little
 creek, Eagle creek, and Rio Ruidosa.

Ear marks, underbit in each ear.

Horse brand, V on the left shoulder.

Additional Brands:




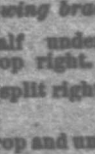

on right side, un-
derbit both ears. on left side,
or either side.
 on either hip. on the left side.
 on left shoulder, side and hip. Mar-
ked, crop right and underslope left.

COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO.

THE BLOOM CATTLE CO.

FRANK G. BLOOM, General Manager, Trinidad, Colorado.

Also own the following brands:

				
	Half undercrop left, crop right.	Swallowfork left, split right.	Swallowfork left, crop and underbit right.	

All increase branded same as cut and marked swallowfork right, and
 tin tag in the left.








Horse and Steer range, Apishapa Temp creek, Bent and Lockwood canons, Colorado. W. F.
 Bloom, Foreman, Postoffice, Thatcher, Colorado.

Breeding ranch, Rio Hondo, Lincoln county, New Mexico. JOHN BURNS, Foreman, Postoffice,
 Lincoln, New Mexico, care Circle Diamond ranch.

Breeding ranch cattle. JAS. X. Y. SUTHERLAND, Foreman.

P. O.: Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M. Range, Rio Hondo, Lincoln county, west of Roswell

Additional Brands:

						
	on left side and upper half crop.	on left hip. Ear mark underbit left, crop right	on left side, same as boot.	on left hip. Ear mark, bar cattle.	on left side and hip. Ear mark, crop and split in left and underbit in right.	on left side, upper half crop left, under half crop right.

on left side. Various ear marks.

J. RAYNOLDS, President.
 JOSHUA S. RAYNOLDS, Cashier.
 A. B. SMITH, Asst. Cashier.

JOSUA S. RAYNOLDS, President.
 J. RAYNOLDS, Vice-President.
 E. W. FLOURNOY, Cashier.

J. RAYNOLDS, President.
 JOHN W. ZOLLARS, Vice-President.
 H. S. KAUFMAN, Cashier.

The First National Bank

The First National Bank

The First National Bank

LAS VEGAS, N. M.

ALBUQUERRUE, N. M.

EL PASO, TEXAS.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000

SURPLUS FUND, \$40,000.

SURPLUS FUND, \$15,000.

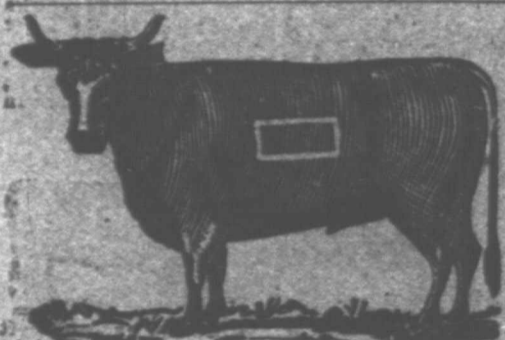
SURPLUS FUND, \$90,000.

Depository of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

Designated U. S. Depository, Depository of A. & P. R. R. and A. T. & S. F. R. R.

Depository of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. and Mexican Central R. R.

SOUTHERN COLORADO.



George W. Thompson.
 P. O. Address: Trinidad, Colorado.
 Range in western portion of Las Animas county, Colorado, and eastern portion of Colfax county, N. M.
 Some branded same as above on right side.
 Some cattle in the following brands on either side or hip: WI HH TI Various ear marks.
 Horses also branded same as on above cut, but smaller, on the left shoulder or left thigh.

New Haven Cattle Company.
 W. W. Thompson, Foreman.
 F. T. Bradley and C. K. Dewell, Assistants.



Postoffice, Trinidad, Colorado.
 Range, Lower Apishapa.
 Brand as here given.
 Ear marks, under half crop to left.
 Horse brand same as cattle brand.

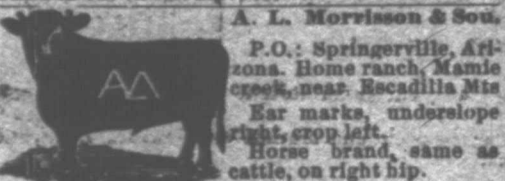
Lane & Murray.
 P. O.: West Las Animas, Colorado.
 Range, Fort Lyon to Mud creek, Colorado.
 Ear marks, underslope and underbit each ear.

Additional brands:
 Triangle on jaw. 10 left side. V right side.
 P on left side. FS left side. 22 left side.
 Horse brand, HL (connected) on left shoulder.

ARIZONA.



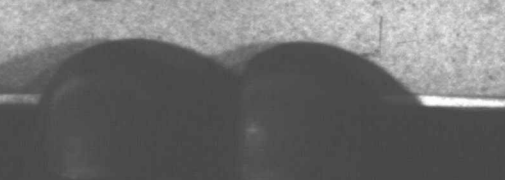
Santa Rita Cattle Co.
 ISAAC N. TOWN, Superintendent.
 Postoffice, Calabasas, Pima county, Arizona.
 Range, Santa Cruz river, Pima county, Arizona.
 Cattle of 1886 and imported bulls are branded same as cut on left hip.



A. L. Morrison & Son.
 P. O.: Springville, Arizona. Home ranch, Mamie creek, near Escudilla Mts.
 Ear marks, underslope right, crop left.
 Horse brand, same as cattle, on right hip.



C. H. Ward.
 Geoson Pusey, Manager.
 P. O.: Los Angeles, Cal.
 Range, Sulphur Spring Valley, six miles north of Wilcox, A. T.
 Ear marks, crop left, underslope right.
 Cattle branded on right hip.



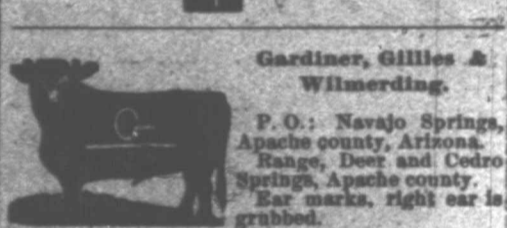
Hunings & Cooley.
 Breeders and Importers of Thoroughbred and Grade Cattle.
 P. O.: Show Low, Apache county, Arizona.
 Horse brand, same as on cattle, on left shoulder.

ARIZONA.

\$1,000 REWARD! I desire to call attention to my marks and brands for cattle, as shown in cut. I sell no stock cattle, and will pay \$1,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons unlawfully handling cattle in the following brand and marks.



J. H. Hampson.
 P. O.: 481 Nelson building, Kansas City, Mo.
 Ranch P. O.: Camp Thomas, Arizona.
 Range, on Eagle creek, Graham county, Arizona. WILLIAM CHREACH, Foreman.
 Ear marks, crop and split left, crop right.
 Horse brand, [square] on the left shoulder.



Gardiner, Gillies & Wilmerding.
 P. O.: Navajo Springs, Apache county, Arizona.
 Range, Deer and Cedro Springs, Apache county.
 Ear marks, right ear is grabbed.
 All cattle in addition to above brand, have an X on the left jaw.
 Horses are all branded [square] on right shoulder.



Cameron Bros.
 Postoffice, Lochiel, Pima county, Arizona.
 Range, on the San Rafael de la Zanja Grant.
 Ear marks, right cropped, left slit.
 All cattle in the quarter-circle U brand are marked underslope the right, swallowfork in left.
 Horse brand, like cut.
 Also own the following brands, kept up!



Smith, Carson & Co.
 P. O.: Springville, Apache county, Arizona.
 Telegraph and express office, Navajo Springs.
 Atlantic and Pacific railroad.
 Ear marks: [square] Crop off the left. Horses branded: [square]

R. G. McDONALD, WHOLESALE Liquor Dealer
 GIVENS' BLOCK, BRIDGE ST., LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.
 Special attention given to ranch trade.
 Mail orders for all classes of liquors and cigars carefully attended to.

LANDS
 Report on Entries, Contests, Tracts of Land, Scrip Locations, Townships, &c., \$1.00.
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 Investment small, profits large. Send 25c. for mailing large illustrated Catalogue with full particulars.
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\$250 Reward.
 OFFICE OF THE A. & P. CATTLE ASSO., GRANTS, New Mexico.
 A reward of \$250 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person unlawfully handling stock belonging to any member of this association, and \$100 for each additional person implicated in the same offense. Also a reward of \$100 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons for killing cattle and not preserving the hides for inspection.
 G. H. FRADY, President.
 J. E. SAINT, Secretary.

LAS VEGAS STEAM DYE WORKS.
 CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS CLEANED AND DYED.
 Ladies' and Gentlemen's CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.
 ADAMS & FALKSON, Center St., East Las Vegas.

COOLEY & HUNTER, Proprietors Livery, Feed and Sale Stables,
 CLOSED CARRIAGES, MOUNTAIN WAGONS, OPEN CARRIAGES, AND SADDLE HORSES.
 CHARGES REASONABLE.
 Horses and wagons bought, sold or exchanged. All orders by telegraph promptly answered. We take great care to please owners who board their horses at our stables. Constantly on hand a number of well-broke cow ponies in good condition, and ready for use. They are offered for sale at reasonable prices.

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 We have also the finest line of Fancy and Imported Groceries in New Mexico.
 Dealer in Queensware and Glassware.
 Ranch Trade Solicited and Prompt Attention given all Mail Orders.
 NORTHWEST CORNER OF PLAZA.

C. A. RATHBUN, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, LEATHER AND FINDINGS.
 Boots and Shoes to Order.
 SOLE AGENT FOR H. D. WELLS & CO.
 Stock Grower's Trade Solicited.
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 Flap Cover and Pencil Holder, POCKET SIZE.
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