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Live Stock, Feed Farming and Commerce.

Fifth Year, No. 39.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, DECEMBER 8, 1888.

Weekly, \$3 a Year.

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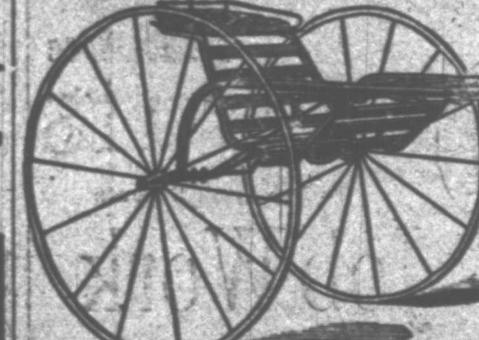
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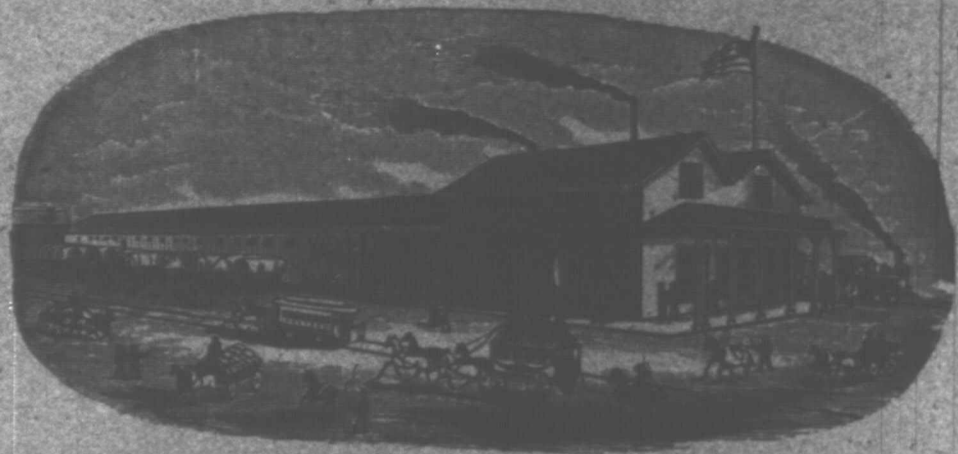


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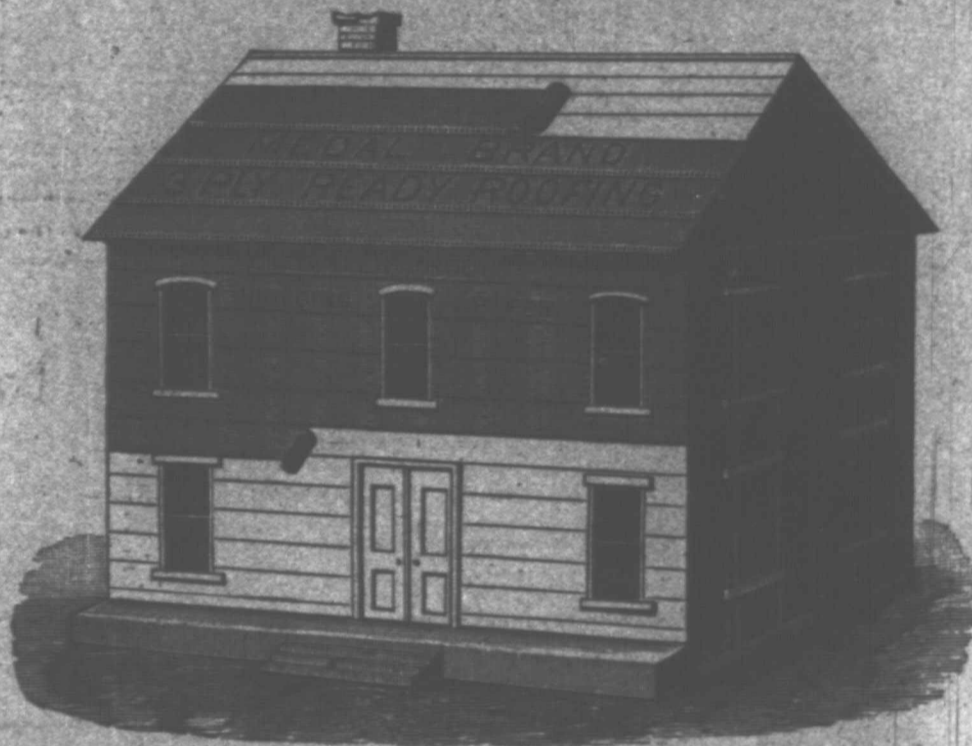
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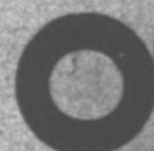
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"THE peoples like humpug and by Got I gifts it to them," was the remark of Nelse Morris when speaking of the peccant beef he sends to the country markets.

ARMOUR'S conditions and the cattlemen's theories are the two most potent factors in the present situation of unsatisfactory returns for the beef producers' investments.

WILL congress give its ear to the suggestion that the duty of 1872 be restored on hides? This is a tariff matter in which there is no division of opinion among cattle growers.

THE big four did not spend a moderate fortune at St. Louis the latter part of November just for the fun of the thing. They intend to permit no encroachment upon their special privileges in the line of beef monopoly.

REPRESENTATIVE SPRINGER, of Illinois, chairman of the house committee on territories, says he intends to press upon the attention of congress this session what is known as "the four state bill," which provides by the usual machinery for the admission of the territories of Dakota (as a whole), Montana, Washington and New Mexico as states of the union. He will ask that an early day be fixed for its consideration in the house, and believes that a majority of the house will favor its passage. He will also endeavor to have the measure passed by a caucus of democratic members as soon as possible. The bill to create the territory of Oklahoma out of a portion of the unoccupied lands of the Indian Territory, and to include the public land strip known as "No Man's Land," is one that Mr. Springer takes much interest in. It has an advantageous position on the calendar, being the first business in order for a motion to pass under suspension of rules, which may be made on the first and third Mondays of each month.

THE senate committee for the investigation of the beef trade re-convened at Washington on the 4th instant. The investigation will be continued as vigorously as it was begun, and when the report of the committee is ready to go before the country, there will be no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man that the great combine has robbed producers and consumers of many million of dollars.

THE times have surely changed for the cattleman. At the St. Louis conference the big four representatives did the artistic handling of champagne bottles; they reveled luxuriously on the easily gained wealth of their masters; they looked with contempt on the impoverished producer of beef and bowled along conscious only of the power which the dollars of monopoly give. It was not thus in a somewhat larger gathering of cattlemen at St. Louis in 1884.

SECRETARY VILAS in his report says: "The accumulation of business in the land office has increased to such an extent that a settler who has met all the requirements of the law has no reasonable expectation of receiving evidence of his title for nearly four years after his proof shall have been admitted." Of final entries, there were pending on the 30th of June last 238,156; and the number of such entries made during the last year was 70,468. This latter number exceeds all the final entries disposed of by patent during the last year; so that instead of a diminishment of arrearages, the accumulation of cases has increased. The commissioner hopes to dispose of 75,000 during the current year.

THERE was much swaggering talk at the St. Louis conference on the part of the big four representatives, as to the effect of the agitation of the meat question upon the beef export trade. They would make it appear that the producers of beef were standing in their own light in demanding relief from the evils of the beef syndicate's methods. They were frightened, apparently, at the possible action of foreign governments in shutting out American meats because this country should insist upon proper sanitary regulations governing the sale of beef from the big four factories. To show how miserable are the tactics of the dressed beef men as against the interests of the people in this matter, it can be truthfully said that Armour et al. have paid particular attention to keeping down our export trade in order to control the market, and it is unnecessary to say that in this part of their

business, as in every other, they have been most successful. It is not now a matter in which the western ranchman alone is affected by the operations of the beef monopoly; the farmer and small stock raiser now see how their interests have been injured as well. The ramifications of the beef combine extend into the affairs of \$5,000,000 of people, laying tribute on all. The tolls paid by the producer to organized robbers have been severely felt, and those exacted from the consumer are no less burdensome, for though in the nature of a reprisal they are an unlawful tax and should not be tolerated.

WE do not find in President Cleveland's message any poetic allusion to the masterful work of the special agent in repressing the natural growth of the territories during the administration now coming to an end. This is a grievous oversight, and especially so when all the affairs of the world have been discussed by the president. It is a piece of wanton cruelty on the part of President Cleveland to omit mention of those servants in his vineyard who have borne the heat of the day in trying to establish a theory in public land matters which could never be demonstrated by facts.

SECRETARY VILAS let himself down as respects the position he took awhile back as to the ownership by the government of the Cherokee outlet, in the following words: "This tract, known as the Cherokee outlet, embracing, as now existing, 6,024,239 acres of land, has been heretofore leased by the Cherokee nation to a corporation known as the Cherokee Strip Live Stock association, at an annual rental of \$100,000 a year. This lease expired with the end of October, 1888, and steps have been taken by the Cherokee nation looking to its renewal or the making of some new lease with other parties. The Indians have been notified of the pending bill to embrace this land in the territory of Oklahoma, and warned against issuing a lease. Their chiefs have replied that they are the exclusive owners of the outlet."

MR. ARMOUR and "Old Hutch" are now manipulating a butter trust, and have run up the price of the oleaginous article thirty per cent. the past ten days. It is one of the approved corners of the modern monopolists. Under the pretended reduction of production the "cornerers" are reaping big profits and the people are being robbed to swell the fortunes of millionaire wreckers. Well, Mr. Armour has been quite successful in manipulating the beef product and as this is the day of monopoly in almost

every commodity of general consumption, the dear old cattle wrecker must have something to do to keep his mind active and his millions increasing. The consumer is awakening to the necessity of keeping Mr. Armour's mind active also. The farmer, the wholesaler and the retailer, do not share the profits of those who have contrived the present corner.

OUR correspondent "B," in another column, calls attention to a theory for poor markets as illustrated by Professor Jevons, and he would apply this theory to the cattle industry of the United States to-day as a reasonable ground to stand on in finding the true cause for the cheerless situation of cattle investments in many parts of the country. Under ordinary conditions the Jevons' theory ought to be a correct one as applied to the cattle industry, but it must not be lost sight of that we are laboring in cattle affairs just now under extraordinary conditions, due almost wholly to the perversion of natural trade laws by the operations of the Chicago syndicate. Armour & Co. and the rest of the beef handlers will knock out the delicately woven theories of the ablest professors in the field of political economy at the first round. They have already demonstrated their capacity in this direction.

Of the 83,158,990.51 acres of land restored to the public domain the past four years, according to the report of Secretary Vilas, 29,729,761.48 acres were restored by cancellation and abandonment of entries under the pre-emption, homestead, timber culture, desert and mineral land acts. We would say for the information of the secretary that the "restoration of land" by cancellation of entries, as the work has been done by special agents here in the southwest, is far from restoring such lands to the public domain. In this section of the west the agents have cancelled nearly all the entries in a township and most of the entries in the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, the good, bad and indifferent alike. The local land officers, to their credit let it be said, have denied the right of the government to cancel the entries, in a great many instances, upon the showing made by the special agents which have generally been atrociously bad. From the "cancellation" item of the restoration of public lands in the secretary's report at least 20,000,000 acres should be stricken off, which will surely be done when the incoming administration begins its honest and intelligent work upon western land matters.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Scathing Review of the Big Four's Operations—What Will Overthrow the Monopoly.

Office of the Beef Producers' and Butchers' Association of the U. S. St. Louis, Mo., November 24, 1888.

To the Stock Grower:

The Territory of New Mexico, by reason of her large interests in range cattle, is deeply concerned in the results which shall follow the national conference of cattle raisers, cattle feeders and butchers, which met in St. Louis during the past week.

After an exhaustive inquiry into all of the causes which are alleged to have depressed the cattle business, the conclusion was unanimously reached by the conference that the Chicago beef monopoly was directly responsible for its present deplorable condition. The small stock farmers and feeders, the plains' cattle growers and the consumers of beef are all found to be the victims of a gigantic monopoly, which controls the retail markets of the country by methods which are, in a moral sense, about on a par with three-card monte, reducing the price of cattle to the producer and increasing the cost of beef to the consumer.

There is, happily, one swift and certain remedy for all of these evils. It is in the passage of state live stock inspection laws, requiring the appointment of inspectors in all cities and towns, whose duty it shall be to condemn all beef which does not come from cattle inspected by them on hoof and found to be healthy. Every delegate who participated in this conference recommended this law to the legislators of the several states. The fact that there was no diversity of opinion among all of the interests represented is the strongest proof that the true remedy has at last been found.

The enactment of state live stock inspection laws, of course, prevents the shipment of dressed beef from one state into another. This will create innumerable markets which no monopoly, however large, can control.

I have attended many cattle conventions during the past four years, but this is the first time I saw the emissaries of the big four out in force. They made no secret of the fact that they were here, working night and day, to counteract the labors of the delegates to the conference. The alarm manifested by the beef trust is conclusive evidence that state live stock inspection laws will break the back of the combine.

It is believed here generally that the beef monopoly spent more than \$25,000 during the past four days in this city, employing attorneys, commission men and other lobbyists who were supposed to be able to prevent the organization of any organized movement to secure state live stock inspection laws. The argument of the lobby was that such laws would ruin Armour & Co., and thus destroy our chief beef market, but the members of the conference were not fresh enough to believe that the big four ate all of the cattle purchased at Chicago.

The big four are making the last desperate endeavor to turn the strong current of public sentiment, which now threatens to wipe out the beef monopoly. The newspapers and newspaper correspondents in their employ are laboring hard to make it appear that the beef combine is a public benefaction, but that argument is not satisfactory to the cattle raisers and feeders who have had to mortgage their farms because of the low price of beef, while the monopoly has amassed nearly one hundred millions in eight short years. The farmers know that their only hope lies in the passage by the several states of live stock inspection laws. It is only a question of a few months until both pro-

ducers and consumers will be united in this demand, as the infamous character of this monopoly becomes more clear every day.

The beef trust reached the high tragedy of meanness last week in St. Louis, when it required several of its range cattle debtors to come out in favor of the big four. A man will do almost anything when some rapacious Shylock threatens to take the daily bread out of the mouths of his wife and children; but the Chicago monopoly will see, when the several state legislatures convene, that the farmers and ranchmen of the United States will take united action to break the power of the big four, whose combine has brought the cattle raisers, feeders and farmers of the whole country to the verge of bankruptcy.

The testimony taken at the conference shows that the beef monopoly has everywhere reduced the price of beef to the consumers in its retail shops until local butchers were ruined. The retail price was then immediately raised above the sum formerly charged by the butchers, so that the monopoly, whenever it gets control of all the retail markets, not only robs the producer who sells his cattle at Chicago, but every consumer of beef must add his toll to the millions which flow into the monopoly's grist.

State live stock inspection laws will give us 5,000 buyers instead of only four, as at present. State inspection laws will cause hundreds of buyers from the east to seek cattle in all the states and territories from Texas to Montana, just as the California buyers now go personally upon the ranges of Arizona for their beef supply.

All kinds of ranch property, including stock cattle, will advance one-third in value within twelve months from the passage of state inspection laws. Capitalists here believed until recently that the power of the beef monopoly was so great that it could not be broken. The man is wilfully blind who cannot see that there will be no market for cattle properties so long as that idea prevails, as it is apparent that the beef combine, under existing laws, has the power to reduce the price of beef to the producers at pleasure and to increase the price to consumers at their own sweet will. Under this regime the price of cattle must steadily decline until all of the great ranches and stock farms of the United States fall into the hands of the big four. Their advances to hundreds of cattle growers, who have been ruined by the operations of the Chicago monopoly, has already reduced many respectable people to a slavery little better than peonage.

An English gentleman of this city, who is perfectly familiar with the cattle markets of his native country, assures me that these state inspection laws will give an unexpected impetus to our foreign beef trade, for the following reason: He says that the Chicago beef monopoly has not endeavored to increase their foreign trade, but has merely used it to work off the surplus beef received during large runs, when cattle are bought for a song. When the run of cattle is short at Chicago no beef is sent abroad, because such exportation would stimulate the demand for cattle at home and consequently increase the price in the Chicago market. The very life of the beef monopoly depends on keeping the price of cattle down to the producer and up to the consumer, so as to leave a very large margin of profit to the combine where it controls the markets. My English friend here, who has a large ranch in Texas, says that these state inspection laws, by shutting the dressed beef out of the eastern states, will compel the dressed beef robbers to use the millions which they have wrenched from the ranchmen and farmers of the United States in building up our foreign beef trade. In no other way, as he says, can they utilize their great dressed beef plant. Their overthrow, therefore, will mark the dawn of the most prosperous era in the cattle trade of the United States.

Every man who has a dollar invested in cattle, every farmer, feeder and rancher, should immediately write to every member of any state legislature whom he knows, or to some one who has influence with such members, urging the immediate passage of state live stock inspection laws, for the reasons stated above. No man who is directly or indirectly interested in cattle or cattle products, should support any man for any public office who refuses to cast his vote and influence in favor of these laws. The people are be-

hind this movement and they must make themselves felt. The cattle producers, farmers and feeders of America must give their public men to understand that this measure is not a matter of politics with them. It is a matter of self preservation. And the public man who champions the cause of this monopoly must understand that he bids farewell to every hope of public confidence and public honor.

Every monopoly which aims to corner the food products of the country is a direct blow at the welfare of the farmers. The excessive price paid by the consumer goes into the pocket of the speculator and stays there. Every few months the dispatches announce that some speculator has grown rich on a deal in wheat. The press has several times announced that the Chicago monopoly has made a million by cornering the pork product. As the speculators do not produce anything, these enormous fortunes are made by manipulating the necessities of the laboring man, whom the laws of the country should protect against the cupidity of knaves. The Knights of Labor have taken an honorable stand on this question, demanding that gambling in wheat and other necessities be made a penal offense. The cattle producers and consumers should stand by them in securing the legislation they pray for. And the Knights should lend their powerful aid to the cattle producers and consumers in their battle for state live stock inspection, which will wipe out the beef monopoly.

BREWSTER CAMERON.

Too Much of a Good Thing.

COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZ., Dec. 4, 1888.

To the Stock Grower:

In reading a few days ago a work by Professor Jevons, a great authority on political economy, I was much struck with two passages it contained as applying most aptly to the past and present of the range cattle business of the west. Speaking of investing money he says: "As a rule, it is foolish to do just what the people are doing, because there are almost sure to be too many people doing the same thing." I fear the truth of this is now being realized *ad nauseam* by many of us who were joining the host of investors in cattle a few years ago.

Again he says: "It is now easy to see why things, in order to be wealth, must be limited in supply, for we never want an unlimited quantity of anything. A man cannot drink more than two or three quarts of water in the day, nor eat more than a few pounds of food. Thus we can understand why in South America, where there are great herds of cattle, the best beef is not wealth, namely, because there is so much that there are not people enough to eat it. The beef which is eaten there is just as useful in nourishing people as beef eaten in England, but it is not so valuable, because there is plenty of beef to spare, that is, plenty of beef not wanted by the people."

Now, Mr. Editor, while I am grateful to you in the extreme for attacking one of the evils of our business in the form of the deviltries of Armour & Co., do you not think that a few years ago in investing in cattle too many people were "doing the same thing" in the west, and that the chief trouble of the cattlemen now is, that having arrived at the South American stage of the business, even "the best beef (on our ranges) is not wealth, namely, because there is so much that there are not people enough to eat it?" This is, I fear, the main cause of our troubles in Arizona, in spite of the fact that I am ready to coincide with you that we have a bitter enemy to contend with in the dressed beef monopoly at Chicago.

After the Beef Robbers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1888.

To the Stock Grower:

You will see in the St. Louis Republic of Nov. 24 a statement of a few of the difficulties which the range cattlemen had to encounter in their conference with the butchers at St. Louis, to devise some means of breaking the power of the big four.

You can readily appreciate that it is the labor of glants to down that monopoly, but it is now, for the first time, clear to me that the ranchmen of the plains, the

cattle breeders and butchers of the United States, working in harmony, can do it.

Almost every farmer is a feeder. Their home markets have been ruined and their business destroyed by the beef trust. And the consumer has been ground between the upper and nether millstones, for while the price of cattle has been reduced below cost to the producer, the retail shops which the combine runs have charged extortionate prices to the consumers, consequently all classes have been outraged and made this a war of the people against the monopoly.

The enactment of state live stock inspection laws will destroy the Chicago combine. W. B. S.

Vagaries of Texas Fever.

Mr. John D. Dobbins relates a curious experience with Texas fever. In March last he sold a herd of cattle from the Texas coast to parties in Saline county, Mo. All the cattle that came in contact with them took the fever and died right and left. It was probably the worst diseased herd that ever went out of Texas. They would poison a rattle snake. There are several law suits now pending as a result of the introduction of this herd into Saline county. In June last Mr. Dobbins took a coast herd to Kansas. They mixed and mingled very freely with native cattle, but imparted no disease. This appears to upset current theories of Texas fever. It is popularly and scientifically believed that there is no danger to be apprehended from coast cattle taken north before hot weather sets in. On the other hand it is believed that coast cattle taken north as late as June are sure to impart splenic fever to cattle that pasture after them.—Dallas News.

Armour's Grip on Texas.

"There are more empty pastures in Texas just now than in years," remarked a cattleman yesterday, "and from the runs of all kinds of cattle, fat, half fat and lean, to market, there will shortly be still more pasture room to let, for the hundreds and even thousands of cattle going to markets of slaughter will not perpetuate the species. In fact, the cattle industry in Texas is rapidly going to pieces, and nobody appears to view with alarm the fearful pass to which things are coming but the cattlemen themselves. This is all the more remarkable when the fact is taken into consideration that nearly two-thirds of the area of the state is or was and ought to be devoted to cattle raising. Twelve or fifteen years ago when the cattle industry was flourishing, a panic that paralyzed and knocked into a cocked hat the rest of the country passed over Texas without being felt, for the prosperity of the state was then founded on a rock—the cattle business. The decline of the cattle business has been felt by every other line and department of business, in the state, little as the people in those lines and departments think of it. Dallas alone feels it to the extent of two or three millions annually. Look at the west. Several flourishing towns geew up out there on no other foundation than the cattle business. These towns have now gone down and the trains hardly stop at their stations.

"All this proceeds from the beef ring at Chicago, which has the business so completely under control that there is no other place in this broad land where sale can be found for cattle. The Texas cattleman is obliged to sell his cattle to this ring or keep them. The ring fixes its own prices, and fixes them at the lowest notch. Armour in many cases only gives the producer enough for his cattle to enable him to pay second class passage back home. The ring is tightening the screws more and more all the time, and there is no encouragement to raise cattle, and the grazing regions of the west are in a fair way to relapse into unoccupied lands. It is easy enough to see all this, but what the remedy is is not so easily seen. It is certain that nothing so far suggested by the many able men who have been interviewed will reach the case. You have to fight the devil with fire, and the Chicago ring can only be downed with money, but just who is going to put up the money, and how it is to be successfully applied, are questions that are too profound for me. Cattlemen to whom the banks were formerly only too anxious to open their vaults, can no longer raise money. Cattle are n. g. as collateral, or as much of anything else in the way of raising the wind. The business is going from bad to worse." Dallas News.

To Tell the Age of Horses.

To tell the age of any horse, inspect the lower jaw, of course; The sixth front tooth the tale will tell, And every doubt and fear dispel.

Two middle "nippers" you behold Before the colt is two weeks old. Before eight weeks two more will come; Eight months the "corners" cut the gum.

The outside groves will disappear From middle two in just one year. In two years, from the second pair; In three the corners, too, are bare.

At two the middle "nippers" drop. At three the second pair can't stop. When four years old the third pair goes; At five a full new set he shows.

The deep black spots will part from view At six years from the middle two. The second pair at seven years; At eight the spot each "corner" clears.

From middle "nippers," upper jaw, At nine the black spots will withdraw. The second pair at ten are white, Eleven finds the "corners" light.

As time goes on, the horsemen know The oval teeth three sided grow; They longer get, project before, Till twenty, when we know no more.

—(Toronto Truth.)

The "Maverick"

A True Account of the Derivation of the Term.

In response to an inquiry, George M. Maverick, of Dallas, gives the following authentic account of the term "Maverick" which all stockmen use and understand. He says:

To begin with definitions, the term is applied where cattle of various owners promiscuously mingle on the common range, that is to say, where fencing is not the rule. The cows bear the brand of their owner, and the calves are known by the brands of the cows. Calves are branded as soon as found, but invariably some are not found and branded in time. The calf becoming independent soon leaves the cow and sets up for itself. If unbranded, who is the owner? Who can tell? It becomes impossible to decide the question of ownership, but right here one thing does happen—the unbranded beast adopts a name and is known as a "maverick." Translate the term as here understood into Latin and you have "nullius bos." Now, how did, how could this term originate? Why, simply enough, through the inattention of a cattle owner by the name of Maverick, who was known in a wide region of southwest Texas for not branding more than one-third of his calves and leaving the other two-thirds to become the common property of the range.

Now for the story of the facts as they actually occurred. Hon. Samuel A. Maverick, a citizen of San Antonio, Tex., was during 1845 temporarily residing at De-crow's point, on Matagorda bay. He was a lawyer with a strong propensity for speculation in real estate. In fact, all the enterprising men in the Texas of that day went more or less wild over real estate at 5 and 10 cents per acre. An interesting volume could be written on the land craze of that period. During that year (1845) a neighbor being indebted to Mr. Maverick in the sum of \$1,200, paid the debt in cattle, transferring 400 animals at \$3 per head. Cattle were cheap in those days, the hides only being cashable in the foreign markets. Mr. Maverick did not want the cattle, but as it was a case of cattle or nothing, he passively received them and left them in charge of a colored family, nominally slave, but essentially free, while he and his own family returned to San Antonio. In the year 1853 the cattle were removed from the gulf coast to the Conquista, on the east bank of the San Antonio river, fifty miles below San Antonio. Here, as before, under the distinguished care of the colored family, who really were not to blame, as they had no interest in the outcome, the cattle were left to graze, to fatten, to multiply and to wander away. Mr. Maverick was absorbed in real estate, and no doubt enjoyed the reflection that he was not encumbered by either the cattle or their managers. Right here a cattle-man would say, "you needn't spin the balance of that yarn, I see the upshot," but I shall continue to the end if it takes a dozen bronchos!

About one-third of the calves were branded, and the branding iron was kept

so cold and rusty that in 1856 the entire plant or "brand" was estimated at only 400 head, the original number. To the ingenious minded the explanation will occur when it is stated that the branding of "mavericks" was perfectly "square" in those days, although the occupation had not been distinctly named. To restate it, the cows wore brand ornaments, the calves were unadorned—becoming independent and straying off, the calves soon acquired the requisite ornamentation.

Now the neighbors shrewdly surmised these calves to be Maverick's and so they called them "mavericks"—but did they continue to recognize them as such? Ah, no; they hastened to burn into their tender hides their own brands, and the beasts were Maverick's ("mavericks") no longer. The reader should bear in mind that no owner could know his own cattle on the range except by the brand, and so the first brand settled the question of ownership. Thus the unbranded stray calves were in those days dubbed "mavericks," for they were most likely Maverick's, at least in that neck of the woods. The humorous neighbors who profited by Mr. Maverick's indirect liberality, thus jokingly gave him the credit of it, and while they secured the profits he was permitted to acquire the experience. Indeed they hesitated not to bestow his name upon the unbranded yearlings, for although a neighbor might have admitted "a stray by any other name would be my meat," still by applying the right name at the right moment he thereby erected a wide-spreading monument of gratitude to his benefactor.

The name took and spread and filled an "aching void," for to-day a cowboy would be lonesome if he couldn't call a "maverick" a "maverick."

About the year 1856, after eleven years of experience in the cattle business, Mr. Maverick sold the entire brand, 400 head, "as they ran," to Mr. A. Toutant Beaugard, a brother of the distinguished general. Mr. Beaugard, however, paid him \$6 per head, and Mr. Maverick retired from the venture, thoroughly experienced against similar investments, but with an apparent profit of 100 per cent. and the unique distinction of having bestowed his name upon a very dear friend of the human race. Mr. Maverick, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding, was never a cattle king, for with the exception of the herd mentioned and a few necessary cow ponies, he never owned any cattle or horses.

To complete the account and satisfy the reader, I add a short sketch of Mr. Maverick. He was born in Charlestown, S. C., in the year 1803, was given a collegiate education at Yale, and secured his law diploma at Winchester, Va. In 1835 he visited Texas, then a province of Mexico, and was in San Antonio when the Texas revolution broke forth. He joined Gen. Houston's army and in December, 1835, under Ben Milam, he took part in the storming and capture of San Antonio by the Texan army. He adopted San Antonio as his home, and together with Don Jose Antonio Navarro, was elected a member from that town of the first congress of the republic. In 1842 he and many other prominent citizens, during a session of the district court at San Antonio, were captured by the Mexican general, Wool, and marched on foot to the castle of Perote, a fortified town on the road from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. There the prisoners were kept under ball and chain, save when they worked in the quarries. He was a member of the last congress of the republic, which effected the admission of Texas into the union. He served many terms thereafter in each house of the legislature, never seeking any of the positions mentioned, but patiently and often under protest, accepting the duties thrust upon him by his fellow citizens. This is mentioned as a matter of fact merely—his old friends will bear me out when I say of him he was not noted for egotism. He lived a life full of trusts, of business and adventures, and died in 1870 in the midst of his family.

Mr. Editor, I have been careful in this account to state only what I believe to be strictly true and capable of proof. I am one of the sons of Mr. Maverick, and it is natural that I should wish the true story to prevail. To the stockmen of the west I submit this account and would remind them that of the thousand and one versions of the story only one can be correct. Be assured this is the true account.

GEORGE M. MAVERICK.

Against the Hand-Saw.

As I have been requested by several readers of the *Gazette* to make public my views on the practice of dishorning cattle, and for the benefit of those who tolerate the practice, and for those who are ignorant of the great injury they inflict on the dumb brute, I wish you to publish my letter.

I, as a veterinary surgeon, denounce the practice of dishorning as cruel, injurious and dishonorable. First, it is a cruelty to animals, and according to the law of some states it can be made a violation of the law relating to cruelty to animals, and such law ought to be enforced. The practice of dishorning cattle is nothing more than a cruel hobby, which some men are monkeys enough to ride because they see others do it. So far as I can trace the matter back is to 1876. The first dishorning took place in Texas by John Mann, and from that the evil practice has spread because of the ignorance of those who fell prey to the evil and injurious practice.

As a veterinary surgeon, I claim the operation to be one of the most painful kind, as there is no spot found in the animal that is more tender to the touch of pain than the horn of the cow and ox. There is no spot where the sympathy of the nerves depends and harmonizes as those connected with the sympathetic nerve, which starts at the base of the brain and follows the spinal column, its branches leading off to the heart, liver and lungs. These nerves, being in sympathy with the spine, makes it a law of nature that one depends on the other for support, and each and every animal that has horns has one of those branches of the sympathetic nerve in each horn, which has its part to form and act in sympathy with the spine. The horn contains a marrow and a red, gluey substance, which feed and nourish the spine, and the spine, helps feed the brain, and the branching nerves feed the heart, liver and kidneys.

We also find that in the mule's head on top of the skull bone near the center of the head at the upper base of the brain, a bone called the cullie bone. This bone is of an egg shape and contains the same substance that is found in the horn of the others, and performs the same supply to the system. Now in dishorning cattle we take away this life giving power and cut off the nutriment which helps supply the most important part of the system. Thus it is that when those nerves become weak and impaired, then the animal is troubled with spinal disease, usually called "hollow horn" in cattle. These nerves must then be treated so that they can perform their proper function, and then the animal will at once improve and come back to its proper condition. Some men, of course, argue that there is no such disease as "hollow horn." I am convinced by experience that this is a spinal complaint, and this spinal complaint is nothing more than the "hollow horn," which destroys many cattle each year. Some men claim—and the idea has already been advanced in some of the leading colleges—that dishorning is a sure cure for "hollow horn." The very idea is absurd. They might as well say the taking out of the spine would be a cure! Dishorning also imparts a weakness to the offspring, causing a weak spine and deformity.

Now, for illustration, I will say that taking the world as it is in regard to the wounds which cattle inflict one on the other by their horning, they receive more injury by the hand of man than they do from their field companions by their horns. How often do we see men kick, beat and abuse their stock. Here comes a cow that feels a little mischievous; she does not readily go to her stall. How soon does she receive a kick from a heavy boot or a rap over the back or horns! The blow has struck the poor creature in the eye, and thus is the sight injured forever, or the eye hanging from the socket. But all this goes unheeded; but should cow or steer have done this, then for revenge off comes the horns that it may not happen again, and the poor dumb brute is robbed of its horns which nature had so beautifully provided.

Now I will say, amputate the man's foot so that he cannot kick the poor dumb

brute and break a rib. Take off both hands so that he cannot strike the poor brute, for it might happen again. Now there would be just as much common sense in this as for men to say: "We will dishorn our herd of cattle so that they cannot inflict any injury on each other," but never say to the boy or herdsman: "You must not abuse my stock." Rather help them saw off the horns instead of using common sense and taking and reading the laws that govern nature in the animal kingdom as well as the human. I have received many letters asking me to come and dishorn cattle and asking how much I will charge. My answer is simply this: "I charge \$100 per head, but my advice to you is that it is a cruel, foolish, injurious practice." If you want healthy stock, leave the horns where they belong and do not try to imperfect that which God has perfectly created.—J. G. SNYDER, in *Breeders' Gazette*.

What the Association of Cattlemen and Butchers Will Do.

A *Gazette* man had a talk yesterday with a gentleman who has confidential information regarding the intentions of the National Beef Producers' and Butchers' association, the joint organization set on foot at St. Louis recently. The association has made arrangements to have introduced in every legislature that meets this winter, a bill establishing local cattle inspection, as set forth in the resolutions passed by the convention at St. Louis, and Col. J. O. Broadhead, president of the American Bar association, is now preparing a draft of the measure desired. The committee of the association having the business in charge will go to work at once to have the measure acted upon. Already, before the bill has been drafted, senators of Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas and Texas have sent in requests for copies of it, and this without solicitation from interested parties, thus evincing an interest in the business not expected by its most ardent supporters.

The new association promises to have a large membership, went on the informant. One assembly of butchers numbering a membership of 280 has asserted its intention of entering in a body, and it is thought that in four months a fund of from \$12,000 to \$15,000 will have been secured with which to carry on the fight. The fight will have to be made by the general public as well as by the cattlemen and butchers, for if the latter were never so strongly in favor of the movement they could do nothing toward it without the aid of the consumers. The difficulty of the work of educating the public in the matter is enhanced by the fact that a great part of the press in the west is hindered from publishing its sentiments, for the live stock papers, upon which the cattlemen and farmers depend mostly for their information, are largely dependent for their patronage upon these meat monopolists or their agents, and anything those papers might say derogatory to the combine would be in the nature of cutting their own throats. The commission men, to whom the cattlemen have learned to look as their friends as against the combine, are not able to take active part in the fight on either side. The members of the big four are very bitter against all who are taking part in the affair against them, and it is even said there was talk in Chicago and St. Louis of boycotting the cattle of a certain prominent Texas cattleman who took a prominent part in the St. Louis convention.

What the new association considers its strongest card in the fight it has on hand is the support to be gained by the people of the west of the butchers of the east to the deep water project on the coast of Texas. The object of the butchers in the contest is the securing of naturally distributed competitive markets throughout the country, and in order to gain this object they see they ought to secure an outlet somewhere on the southwest coast for range cattle in Texas and the neighboring range country. Strong efforts will be made to secure the co-operation of the range, the Farmers' alliance and all other agriculturists' organizations in the country and their influence will also be thrown for the securing of the Texas harbor.—*Fort Worth Gazette*.

FROM ALL POINTS.

Live Stock Notes Carefully Collected from Every Source.

The run of cattle, says a well posted stockman, consists of 60 per cent. cows.

"Combinations" and "trusts" are pernicious, and monopoly is an outrage on the poor, but the big four are greater than all.

The senate committee is fully able to ascertain that immense capital can be used with success to close out the small fry.

Six hundred head of cattle were lately brought to the valley by the Travelers' Insurance company, and will be placed on the north and south farms.—*Del Norte Prospector.*

Receipts for 1888 to December 1 at Kansas City were 973,471 cattle, 1,823,672 hogs and 323,170 sheep, showing a gain of 356,919 cattle, 375,423 hogs loss, and a gain of 127,350 sheep compared with 1887.

Fifteen thousand New Mexico steers have been placed on our Montana ranges this year. The New Mexico cattle people say that they expect to sell 50,000 to fatten on our ranges next season.—*Dillon Tribune.*

According to the reports in our exchanges the snow fall was deeper in southern Montana than in the northern counties. The depth at Billings was about five inches and at Dillon about ten inches. At White Sulphur Springs the depth did not exceed one and a half inches, while at Benton, 100 miles further north, we believe it hardly covered the ground.—*White Sulphur Springs Husbandman.*

Mr. J. W. Stockley, of Uvalde county, dropped in yesterday to renew and have a few minutes chat on the outlook for the cattle business. Mr. S. has been traveling around for the past six weeks, and gives it as his opinion that the cattle business is on the eve of a change for the better. He is one of the oldest raisers and shippers of cattle in the southwest and his experience ought to add weight to his opinions. *Texas Stockman.*

Mr. S. W. Lomax, manager of the Espuela Cattle company, was in town, and reports having 700 steers feeding on sorghum. He had just learned also that good numbers of the steers sold as two-year-olds off the Espuela ranch, and double wintered in Montana, weighed 1,300 pounds as four-year-olds, and sold for \$66.50 gross per head. These steers were delivered at the little Missouri for \$20 per head as two-year-olds, and certainly paid a good profit on the investment of the purchasers.—*Fort Worth Journal.*

B. A. Goodwine, of Cameron, Milam county, was probably the most important person that visited San Angelo this week. He bought \$20,750 worth of steer cattle, as follows: From L. B. Harris, 500 threes and up, at \$19.50, and 100 long twos at \$14.50, from P. C. Lee, 525 threes and up, at \$18 per head. In all he purchased 1,125 head of steers. These cattle will be immediately shipped to Milam county, corn fed during the winter and placed on the market early next spring.—*San Angelo Standard.*

A tract of 3,500 acres of the Lord Ogilvie lands near Denver has been purchased by a horse ranching company which proposes to breed Percherons. The shareowners of the company who have been west seeing the ranch were at the Grand Pacific on Saturday. Among them were ex-Congressman George A. Halsey, Newark, N. J.; William Clark, the thread manufacturer of Newark; L. Lamb, Clinton, Iowa; Thomas G. Kinney, proprietor of the Newark Daily Advertiser, and Fred S. Fish, of Newark, a son of Hamilton Fish.

The receipts of live stock at the Union stock yards since January 1 have been in round numbers 2,397,500 cattle, 4,474,594 hogs and 1,380,000 sheep, against 2,162,130 cattle, 4,867,972 hogs and 1,240,190 sheep for the corresponding eleven months of 1887. The receipts of live stock for November this year compared with the receipts for November, 1887, are as follows, to-day's arrivals being estimated: Receipts, November, 1888, cattle 257,512, hogs 482,400, sheep 148,000, horses, 2,700; November, 1887, cattle 227,011, hogs, 735,208, sheep 151,982, horses 2,027. Increase, cattle 30,501; decrease, hogs 252,808, sheep 3,982, horses 227.—*Chicago Market Review.*

PAN HANDLE, Tex., Nov. 30.—More than the usual number of cattle at this time of year are dying of poverty. The native Texas cattle are all in good shape for the winter, but quite a number of Colorado and New Mexico cattle have been shipped to this point and driven down on the Salt farm and into the White Deer pasture in the northern part of this country. These cattle are said to be dying very rapidly.

P. P. Gourney, Licking county, Ohio, has a 1,600 pound roan shorthorn cow, calved in 1880, which has the following produce record: A bull calf in 1882, two heifer calves in each year of 1883, 1884 and 1885, a bull calf in each of the following years, making ten calves in all. The first calf brought \$40 at eight months, the next four \$200 and the next one \$60. Present worth of remaining four calves, \$150; herself, \$65; making \$515 in all. This is besides the produce of the calves sold.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Nov. 28.—The defendants in the case of Robert Johnson against E. V. Miller, better known as the "Jones county calf case," have perfected an appeal to the supreme court from the decision of the September term of the district court in this city. This will be the fifth time that this case has been to the supreme court, and if a new trial is granted it will be the seventh trial of the case since 1877, when the case was begun. The calves were originally worth \$45, but they have already cost the parties to the litigation \$20,000, and no one knows when the end will be reached.

The Lampasas (Tex.) *News-Dispatch* evidently feels hopeful of the effect of the late election on the stock industry. It says: We have said that a republican president would be the signal for a boom in this country, and to show that we believe it we will make the following proposition to every farmer in this country: We will send the *News-Dispatch* to all new subscribers to be paid for when yearling steers sell in this country for \$8 per head, or when yearling ewes sell for \$3 per head, or wool sells for 22 cents per pound. If these prices are not realized in two years we will stop the paper and charge you nothing for it.

An unusual number of cattle will be corn fed in this section the ensuing winter, upon which fact we are to be congratulated. Corn fed to a good steer, with a hog or two following him, will bring in February fully twice as much as though sold now by the bushel. The profit is not only the increase in weight, but the value of the entire animal is raised about two cents per pound. Besides that, two lots of hogs can be turned off while the steer is fattening. In addition to the cattle being full fed, a number stockmen are "roughing" a lot of steers through the winter, intending to have them ready for an early market next year. On the whole, the appearances are that there will be a good deal of mighty nice beef here the coming winter and spring.—*Vinita Chieftain.*

Reduction in Western Cattle Rates.

For several weeks past reports have been current that the Milwaukee & St. Paul was cutting the rates on cattle coming from the far west to Kansas City, but as the reports could not be substantiated nothing was done in the matter by competing lines. As the St. Paul continued to get much more than its regular proportion of that business at Kansas City an investment was set on foot a few days ago which revealed the fact that the St. Paul was giving special concessions to certain shippers. Complaints were filed with Chairman Midgely and he was requested to authorize the St. Paul's competitors to meet the cut rates as provided for by rules of the association. In accordance with that request Chairman Midgely issued a notice yesterday authorizing all roads in the southwestern section of the Western Freight association to make a rate of \$25 per car from Kansas City to Chicago on cattle originating at points west of the Missouri river, and that rate was at once put into effect by all the roads. This is a reduction of from \$5 to \$15 a car.

Tone up the system and improve the appetite by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will make you feel like a new person. Thousands have found health, and relief from suffering, by the use of this at blood purifier, when all other means failed.

Western Farm Mortgages.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—Statistican Dodge, of the agricultural department, writes to a local paper protesting against the exaggerated statements which are made about farm mortgages in the west. He says these loose assertions are unjust to the agricultural classes. Two years ago an extensive investigation of the subject was made, and it showed a decrease of farm indebtedness during a period of ten years. In his letter the statistician says:

"There has been altogether too much misrepresentation of farm indebtedness. Farmers of the south, west and east, averaging by states, are in a better financial position than they were ten years ago. Nobody will deny this, unless he has a crankish theory to sustain by sweeping assertion.

"The mortgages of farms beyond the Mississippi and the Missouri are mainly for buildings, implements and improvements in the making of homes upon public or other cheap lands, or in part for the purchase of farms or additional lands. Aside from a home investment the idea of land speculation enters into the calculations. It is debt as a profitable investment—mortgaging to make money—by men of small means and much enterprise, mostly young men making a start in life. The white over the burden of such indebtedness is an imputation upon the manliness of western character. As in all speculations, there is now and then one proprietor lacking diligence or business ability, who loses his grip. But the foreclosures are almost unknown."

The senate will probably insert a provision in the bill for the census of 1890 which will insure a thorough examination into the nature and extent of farm mortgages. "Sunset" Cox, the author of the bill, was anxious to have this done in the house, but failed for lack of time.

The Black Trotting Wonder.

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 28.—The condition of Jay-Eye-See, the celebrated trotter that nearly bled to death in the pasture from a cut inflicted by a piece of glass, is still very critical. The animal's life will probably be saved if hemorrhage does not set in again.

The Black Wonder, as Jay-Eye-See is called, flashed into the trotting firmament in 1883, and the following year at Narragansett Park was proclaimed king of trotters, with a record of 2:10, beating Maud S.'s record a quarter of a second. Horsemen went wild over the performance, and the shouting swept from Providence in the east to Cleveland in the west, where the peerless queen was stamping in her box stall, where she had been kept for several days on account of heavy rains.

But the sun came out on the following morning and the daughter of Harold determined that the son of Dictator should off his crown before the sun went down. The queen's partisans hoped that she would resume her sceptre, but bets were made by followers of trotters that she would miss clutching it by two seconds. Many New Yorkers were at the track and a *Sun* reporter stood in the judges' stand. The scene when the mare stepped under the wire and ascended the throne again with a quarter of a second to spare, will never be forgotten by those fortunate enough to see it. It was the trotting sensation of the century. Maud S. has since lowered her record to 2:08 1/4, with Jay-Eye-See next to her with his 2:10.—*New York Sun.*

Favorable Year for Cattle in the Northwest.

Col. John W. Buster, manager of the Continental Cattle company's ranches in Texas and Montana, has returned from Montana, where he spent the summer, says the *Dallas News*. He reports that he put in most of the heated term in the saddle, making a full hand as a cowboy. This exercise made him healthy, and he looks better than for years. He says it has been an exceptionally favorable year for cattle in the northwest. The grass is luxuriant,

and as the cattle have been somewhat thinned out, the remaining stock are in fine condition and in shape to go through a very rigorous winter without much loss.

The shipments from that section continue as heavy as do those from Texas, but the cattle from that quarter are superior to those going from this, and are fetching correspondingly better prices. Since his return to Texas Col. Buster has visited the company's ranch in the panhandle, where he found things in satisfactory condition. He has about three weeks' work on the Texas ranches, which done he will return to Dallas and go into winter quarters.

Speaking of the relative severity of Texas and Montana winters, Col. Buster says that Texas cowboys and Texas cattle do not appear to suffer any more the first winter of their sojourn in the high latitude of that territory than do the natives. He thinks this finds explanation in the fact that Texas people and Texas cattle, particularly those that are used to the big out of doors of the west, are used to sudden and violent changes, as the mercury often takes a tumble of 40 to 50 degrees in a few hours, and they are prepared for anything. He says the cowboys always picture the blizzards much worse than they really are, and when they find that they do not come up to their expectations and they do not freeze to death they feel that the climate has been misrepresented to them, and doesn't beat their own native northerners to any great extent. He thinks that a healthy Texan is better prepared to stand a change to either a hotter or colder climate, especially a hotter, than a person from any other section, because all kinds of weather meet here and no one is surprised at any turn it may take without previous warning.

Echoes From the Conference.

[Butchers' Advocate.]

Levi Samuels was considered the best butcher orator at the conference.

George Beck, the well known Detroit butcher, although small in stature, made his presence felt at the senatorial investigation, to the consternation of the dressed beef people.

The dressed beef men hadn't many representatives from Brooklyn. The Brooklyn butchers would not accept free passes and free champagne for betraying their business associates.

Col. Taylor, the well known ranger, secretary of the International Range association, was one of the hardest workers of the meeting.

A great many members of the association would like to know who can tell the best story. G. V. Rambaut, of Memphis, Tenn., or President Andrews, of the International Range association. We think it is a stand-off.

The Dubuque butchers made a good showing at the conference, and their able president, John Ruegamer, did a great deal of efficient committee work. Levi Dowd, the commission man of Chicago, was taken for a Mexican vaquero.

The men representing the dressed beef monopolists, literally reveled in champagne. They had it for breakfast, dinner and supper, and altogether had a royal time at their master's expense.

On the vestibule train during the trip to St. Louis, one of the big four's heelers ate and drank more than was good for him at a dinner, of which plum pudding with wine sauce was a conspicuous feature. On his way from the dining car to his seat he tripped over a lady, and in apologizing he said: "Oxcuse me, lady; I hef been eatin' viskey short-cake."

John I. Martin, counsel of the Butchers' National association, who represents that organization before the Vest committee, is one of the leading citizens of St. Louis. He was grand marshal of the great Democratic parade in that city, is grand dictator of the Knights of Honor of Missouri, and was the chairman of the citizens' general committee which tendered the delegates such a hearty reception.

We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. J. D. Warner, editor of the *New Mexico Stock Grower*, while at St. Louis. Mr. Warner is as affable and congenial a companion as he is an able editor. He knows the wants and needs of the stockmen, and has, with his large experience and intelligence, caused the *Stock Grower* to become one of the leading journals of the country.

THE STOCK GROWER.

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THE STOCK GROWER COMPANY.

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The Stock Grower is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received by the publishers for its discontinuance, and all payment of arrears is made, as required by law.

Discontinuances.—Remember that the publishers must be notified by letter when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid. Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your postoffice address is given.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1888.

SOUTHWEST STOCK NOTES.

Short Items Relative to Stock and Stockmen of the Southwest.

Eighty-five thousand head of cattle have been shipped from Amarillo, Tex., this season by the Santa Fe route via Panhandle City.

The Salt river valley in Arizona now contains 11,000 head of steers, which are being turned into beef on alfalfa. This beef will be marketed in due time in California.

The Carlisle Bros., of Durango, within the past forty days have sent 110 car loads of beef steers out of Chama and have yet to make a further shipment of one train load of matured cows.

The bills establishing United States land offices at Folsom and Roswell not having been passed by congress, an earnest effort is now being made to secure the location of an office at Las Vegas.

Kirby & Cree will drive to Amarillo for spring sale and delivery from 2,000 to 3,000 head of yearling, two, three and four-year-old steers, which point is now taking the place of Colorado City as a shipping depot for cattle.

The scrub and long horn cattle have been reduced wonderfully in numbers the past three years. The thinning out process goes on. Cattle raising will soon be one of the most profitable occupations for the investment of money.

Drum & Snider have shipped to Kansas City over 4,000 cattle during the past eleven days. They expect to close their shipments for the season to-day. This firm wintered about 30,000 head and have shipped about 18,000, leaving nearly 12,000 to winter.—Kiowa Herald.

Mr. Waddingham is rough-feeding this winter in the Indian Territory 6,000 head of cattle, so that they will be good and strong when the magnificent blue grass starts in the spring, about April 1st, and which will fit them for the usually good market of the latter part of June.

The farmers and small stock raisers are now ready to take a hand in the contest which will be waged to the end with the big four. Monopolies and trusts of every description they are unalterably opposed to. The success of the beef syndicate has started a brood of trusts which the people will try to overcome.

The Jornada del Muerto, which is now one vast cattle range, presented the pleasing sight during the great storm of last week, which prevailed over the entire southwest, of being covered with snow. The water holes are now filled and the prospects for the herds there going through the winter in fine condition are particularly good.

Texas feeders, it is said, are paying particular attention to the short, compactly built steers of eastern Texas in their purchases this year. They claim that the cattle from the woods and hills of east Texas fatten much faster, are more attractive and really better steers than the "leggy" range steers of western Texas.

Amarillo, Tex., on the Fort Worth & Denver railroad, is becoming one of the most important shipping points for range cattle in the western country. Since the establishment of the station there it is claimed that the shipments from that point have exceeded 700 cars per month. More cattle are being shipped during this year from Amarillo than from any other point in the state.

A. S. Mercer, editor of the Cheyenne Journal, who recently made an inspection of cattle in southern California at the request of Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, says that "anthrax prevails there to an extent so alarming, that any importation of breeding cattle, bulls or cows, to the range country from southern California might be liable to decimate the herds on the plains."

Kirby & Cree, of Fort Stanton, who drove a bunch of steers to Amarillo for shipment to Kansas feeding pens, and which, it is said, was the best bunch of graded steers that have gone out of New Mexico this season, sold the yearlings of the bunch to Capt. Kearney, of Cedarville, Kans., at \$11.50, the two-year-olds to Gaddis & Biggers, of Higgins, Tex., at \$14, and the three- and four-year-olds to the same firm at \$18.50.

There are a good many fine feed steers in Colorado, and they are being bought by Nebraska, Kansas and Indian Territory feeders. One company sold nine car loads of feeders to Kansas parties last week for \$25 per head, and another firm sold 450 head to Nebraska parties for \$24 per head. Steers are bringing from \$3 to \$4 per head more this year than last, which is an evidence of a steady but slow return of prosperity to the business.—Field and Farm.

Keenan & Sons, of Chicago, say under date of the first instant: "Receipts of cattle this week have been several thousand less than last week, but prices have not been any better. Good grades held their own in prices, while all common grades are lower. There have been more good corn fed natives on the market this week than for some time, while the market is oversupplied with common natives and cows, and prices on the latter grades of cattle are from 15 to 25 cents lower than last week, and hard to sell."

Mr. Alexander Swan, of Cheyenne, in a conversational way, says the range is rapidly decreasing. The settlers no longer spread out over the country, but creep along the streams. They utilize the water for irrigation and shut out the cattle. Ranges that would be good for a hundred years if there was access to the water are fast becoming worthless. The high land lying back of the streams cannot be farmed, for it is too dry; nor can it be grazed, for the settler has cut off the water. Hence, every cow that can be made fat is sold. Not only this, but every large rangeland is spraying the heifers, thousands and thousands of them. Mr. Swan says that when sprayed young they sell about as well as steers. Whilst four years ago the ranchmen were buying up every heifer they could find, now they are selling all the stock.

The cattlemen of southern Arizona are clamoring for better shipping facilities along the line of the Southern Pacific railway. They cannot be too loud in their demands for better treatment by that road. The Southern Pacific has never been progressive in equipping its line with suitable cars for the transportation of stock, and it was brought out in the senate investigation at St. Louis that this road of all the roads in the western country would not haul an improved stock car on its line for any consideration. It has been arbitrary in all its dealings with the stockmen, and has never sought to encourage the live stock shipping trade by giving the stock shippers decent privileges. It has stood on the order in its treatment of the stockmen of "take what you can get." The cattlemen should be persistent in the demand for better treatment from the company and continue the demand until the road recognizes their rights and grants them as good and complete facilities as are furnished by the A. T. & S. F. road, for instance. The "kicker" fills an important place sometimes in regulating an evil in the interests of the people.

From information brought to Fort Worth by parties recently down from the Panhandle it is learned that the condition of range cattle on the borders of the neutral strip and of New Mexico is not so good as those in the eastern and southern part of Texas. On account of the insufficiency of

pasture on the ranges in many parts of Colorado and New Mexico this fall a great many cattle from these parts have been driven on to the Panhandle range for the winter. But in the far northwestern part of this state there has not been a great deal of rain this year, and the pasturage is consequently somewhat light, barely sufficient for the cattle that belong there. So when these foreign cattle made their appearance the range was soon depleted of grass, and now business prevails on the countenances of the cattlemen there, who see a long winter before them with a shortage of grass at the very outset. Of course it is too early yet for any losses of consequence to have occurred, but cattle are looking thin and lanky for the time of year, and the outlook for owners is not at all pleasant.—Fort Worth Gazette.

S. S. Patterson, agent of the Navajos, reports that there are 18,000 Indians on the reservation. The Navajos are nomadic in their habits, and constantly move about with their herds and flocks over a vast territory. The principal pursuit of the Navajo is stock raising. The agent reports that they own 245,000 horses and ponies, 300 mules, 3,500 cattle, 800,000 sheep, 300,000 goats and 500 burros. The wool clipped for the year amounted to 1,900,000 pounds. They also sold 300,000 sheep pelts at 10 cents each, and 100,000 goat skins at 25 to 50 cents each. The Indian farmers raised 8,000 bushels of wheat, 75,000 bushels of corn, 20,000 pumpkins and 15,000 melons.

A live stock commission dealer of Kansas City says that the whole country is unloading cattle, and to such extent already that the butter market is affected by reason of the great shortage of cows, and that the butterine and oleomargarine makers now stand a chance to make a fortune, as genuine butter is going to be too high for the masses to eat. The same authority declares that "the corn crop is the heaviest the country probably ever raised and the number of corn fed cattle will be correspondingly large. Corn is worth 20 cents in Kansas and 30 cents in Missouri and Iowa. The feeders of these states and in part of the entire feeding region are drawing largely on the Panhandle and Colorado for feeders. Last year they wanted nothing but natives for feeders. This year they want nothing but range animals. Range feeders are, in consequence of this fact, worth \$1 more per 100 pounds than last year. A lot of extra feeders from Goodnight's ranch sold a few days ago in Kansas City for \$2.65 to \$2.85. The best price for such cattle in that market last year was \$2.25. From the way in which the feeders are putting their money in steers they evidently expect good prices in the spring."

Communication Regarding the Texas Fever Line That is Very Definite in Its Terms.

The Gazette's rustler was yesterday shown the following communication, which is addressed to Dr. A. A. Holcombe, territorial veterinarian of Wyoming, who is now, in connection with the bureau of animal industry, engaged in ascertaining the limits of the country affected by Texas fever, in order to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the live stock trade between Texas and Wyoming. The gentlemen who carried the circular said that it was probable there were other prominent cattlemen in Texas whose opinions were valuable and would be gladly received by Dr. Holcombe or the agents of the bureau, to whom it would be well to say that Geo. S. Williamson, the Texas agent of the bureau, whose address for the present is the Lindell hotel, St. Louis, would be the proper person to address, and that he would place any communications that might be sent him on the subject where they would do the most good:

ALBANY, TEX., NOV. 8.
Dr. A. A. Holcombe, Wyoming Territorial Veterinarian, Cheyenne, Wyo.:

DEAR SIR: We enclose herewith our circular in the matter of quarantine lines, and as to this country will further state, as most of our cattle interests are in Montana, we would be willing to admit cattle into our herds by rail into that state from anywhere west of the ninety-eighth mer-

idian in Texas, beginning at said meridian on Red river, thence south on said line to Missouri Pacific railroad, thence southwest along said road to a junction with the Southern Pacific about San Antonio, Tex., thence west with said southern Pacific to the Rio Grande in Val Verde county, thence with the Rio Grande to New Mexico, making a block of 144 counties off northwest Texas.

This we consider absolutely safe and would risk said lines for the following reasons, viz:

1. It follows the western timbered belt.
2. And the western limit of the sage grass, and the eastern limit of the mesquite grass.
3. It is the eastern limit of the limestone and rocky belt of country with limestone and gypsum water.
4. It will average in altitude from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above coast level.
5. It is west of the tick and gnat belt, both of which we think tend to create fever.

We think cattle from eastern Texas much more fatal to our cattle than southwestern or southern cattle, at least such has been our experience, that we have suffered much more fatal results from eastern cattle than from any other, and especially those from Florida and Arkansas, and all cattle that grow in low caney and swampy countries, as they arrive here from said districts in an emaciated condition, their blood having been sapped by insects, and they appear to have had the yellow fever instead of the alias name, Texas fever.

To take a more liberal view of the matter, we don't believe cattle from west of a line on Red river, taking in a line on Red river, taking the Missouri Pacific from Red river to the Rio Grande at Laredo, Tex., would transmit fever. There is no doubt in our minds that there should be some concession from our northern neighbors on this point, as the lines are too closely drawn as they now stand, and are a benefit to the few fortunate ones above said line in Texas and a disadvantage to our northern neighbors in making their purchases of cattle.

Hope this will be of use in furthering the interests of all concerned in this question.—REYNOLDS BROS., in Fort Worth Gazette.

Big Demand for Cattle.

Yesterday the extraordinary number of 20,068 cattle were received, yarded, fed and watered, weighed and sold at the stock yards, Chicago. They were distributed as follows: Shipped to eastern markets, 4,319, while the beef packers and our city butchers took the remainder. Swift & Co. bought about 4,000, Armour about the same number, Morris & Hammond about 8,000. There was scarcely a load of cattle left last night unsold out of the 20,068 received.—Chicago Evening Journal, Nov. 20.

Measurement of Water.

The Mining and Engineering Journal has the following to say about methods of measurement of water taken from irrigating canals:

A cubic foot per second is becoming the module in Colorado, and is that volume of water which will flow during the irrigating season through an orifice one foot square. It is sufficient to irrigate about fifty-four acres.

An "inch" of water means the "statutory inch," i. e., that volume of water which will flow in a second of time through an inch square orifice under a five inch pressure. An "inch" of water is generally considered in Colorado sufficient to irrigate one acre, but it is an inaccurate term and is fast falling into disuse.

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

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THE STOCK GROWER. LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1888.

PERSONAL.

Items of Interest Relating to Stock Growing People.

C. B. Eddy, the Lincoln county cattleman who has been spending a few weeks on his steer ranch in Colorado, is now on his ranch at Seven Rivers.

J. A. LaRue, after six days of plodding through continuous rain and snow, arrived at Las Vegas to-day by the buckboard route from his ranch in Lincoln county.

Senator Plumb claims that President Cleveland was defeated by reason of the miserable, vicious land policy imposed upon the west by his administration. Senator Plumb is broad between the eyes and wears a 7 1/2 hat.

A. M. Richardson is spending a few days in Las Vegas in attendance upon court. Mr. Richardson reports a deluge of water upon the range in Lincoln county from the recent storm, and that cattle are going into the winter in his section in fine condition.

Numerous cattlemen now visiting in Las Vegas attending to court duties and other matters, are unanimous in the expression that the northern outlet for steers is about the only remedy to overcome the robberies of the eastern markets in the disposition of the steer product of New Mexico.

Hugo Zuber, the wealthy sheep owner of Puerto de Luna, is the foreman of the United States grand jury now sitting in Las Vegas. The maliciously disposed land department officials will run against a rock of integrity in Mr. Zuber that will save the people from the effects of their cunning and deplorable contumacy.

R. P. Walker, chief of land spies in New Mexico, who had announced that he would have every cattleman in Lincoln county indicted and their entries cancelled at the fall term of court at Las Vegas, has not been able to get but one witness before the grand jury. Walker has left Las Vegas declaring that he will not return until next September.

D. McWilliams, a millionaire banker of Dwight, Ill., was a pleasant caller at the Stock Grower's office this week. Mr. McWilliams is much pleased with the apparent adaptability of the land of northern New Mexico for alfalfa raising. He thinks the maturing of steers on alfalfa can and should be carried on as successfully here as it is in the corn growing states of the east.

S. P. Patterson, the Indian agent who was some time ago charged with irregularities in his accounts at the Navajo agency, has been removed, and the president has appointed Chas. Vandever, of Indiana, to succeed him. Patterson was an Iowa democrat, who was appointed early in the administration, but he became involved through some ditch contracts on the reservation and was unable to straighten out his accounts to the satisfaction of the Indian bureau. Some time ago an inspector was sent here to investigate the matter, and it is presumed that the change in the agency was made upon the inspector's report and the recommendation of the commission of Indian affairs. No charge of fraud is made against Patterson, but he is simply involved to the extent that to prevent scandal and further complications of accounts, his removal is deemed advisable.

A press dispatch of the 30th ultimo says: "J. W. Dwyer, the New Mexican, remained in Indianapolis to-day and did a good deal of talking, both to Gen. Harrison and others, as to the need of home rule in the territories. 'It has been the custom to send broken down politicians from the states to govern us,' said he, 'and we have no home administration except through county officers and our legislature.' He complains particularly in New Mexico's case of Surveyor General George W. Julian, of whom he says: 'After his appointment he had himself interviewed at every point between here and New Mexico, and declared that it was impossible to get clear titles to land in the territory, and he has kept on reiterating the declaration until he has frightened all capital away from the territory. In consequence of Julian's talk there has not been \$100,000 invested in New Mexico land within the last three years, and it is doubtful if the population is as large now as it was three years ago. It will require many years for the territory to recover from the damage done it.'"

The Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Dec. 7, 1888.

Special to the Stock Grower:

Supplies of cattle have met all demands. The lots offered contained more than the usual number of inferior cattle. Prices have fallen off, and 15 cents lower is the quotation on nearly all classes. It has been a bad market for shippers all the week. Western rangers were hardly up to the average of a few weeks past. She cattle still continue in the ascendancy as to receipts. When the deluge of cows will end no one can tell. Two hundred and seventy-three 888 lbs. half bred New Mexico steers sold on Tuesday at \$2.60. One hundred and eighty-one stockers weighing 873 lbs. each were sold at \$2.40. The market closes weak to-day on all kinds of cattle stocks. ROSE.

FOR TRADE A FINE FIVE-YEAR-OLD STALLION, flowing mane and tall, dark brown, weighs 1300 lbs., a beauty. Will exchange for ponies. Address, Robert Ritchie, Peabody, Marwin County, Kansas.

The Chicago Market.

[Breeder's Gazette.]

Sheep are 25 to 50 cents higher per 100 lbs. than 12 months ago.

One year ago choice 1,400 to 1,600 lb. cattle were plentiful at \$4.25 to \$4.75.

Hogs are only 30 to 40 cents per 100 lbs. higher than at this time last year, though the receipts are not much more than half as large.

The receipts of she cattle continue large beyond all precedent. A very large proportion are poor in quality and must go at prices ranging down from \$2.25.

Big Rock, Iowa, was represented on our market Friday by D. Kean, whose thirty-two head of fat steers brought \$5.15, the average weight of the lot being \$1,432 lbs.

The receipts of cattle for Monday, Nov. 26, were the largest ever recorded for one day, amounting to 20,068 head. The nearest approach to it was the 16,966 head received Jan. 12, 1886.

Among the largest droves of native cattle received here this season was the 263 head offered on Monday by H. B. Miller, of Wayne, Neb. The lot averaged 1,317 pounds, and brought \$4.70.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending Saturday last were 69,902 head. With a single exception this is the largest total ever recorded for one week. For the week ended Sept. 22 the receipts reached 71,310 head.

It is reported that Hammond, Standish & Co., of Detroit, have bought the Chicago Packing and Provision company's old beef house at the stock yards, and will move thither their plant now located at Hammond.

By all odds the finest bunch of lambs offered here recently was that belonging to John Wilson, of Palmer, Ind. There were thirty-eight head, averaging seventy-eight pounds, and \$580 was the price Armour & Co. paid for them.

In July last A. L. Long, of Big Rock, Iowa, visited the Union stock yards and took back to his farm 135 lambs, paying 75 cents per head for them. He sent them back on Thursday last, and had the satisfaction of seeing them go over the scales at \$4.72 per 100 lbs.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

POSTMASTER GENERAL DICKINSON claims in his report that the mail service of the United States is the best in the world at the present time. This is a fearful indictment of the efficiency of postal affairs in other quarters of the globe.

By decisions rendered in the United States land office at Cheyenne this week, 32,640 acres of land, which had been taken up under the desert land act by the Union Cattle company and Goshen Hole Irrigation company, were canceled. The defendants will at once appeal their case to the general land office, and if beaten there will take it to the secretary of the interior.

The trotting wonders of the year are headed by Guy, whose mile in 2:12 is not regarded as the limit of speed. Although the record of Maud S.—2:08 3/4—nor the time of Jay Eye See—2:10—nor that of St. Julian—2:11 1/4—has been equalled, remarkable speed qualities have been shown by a number of horses. It is expected that Guy will reach next season, if indeed he does not lower, the now unparalleled record of Maud S.

Southern Arizona appears to offer good inducements to a good spayer. The Erie, the San Rafael and the Huachuca Cattle companies are intending to have large numbers of heifers operated upon, and there is nothing to show that other companies are not of the same inclination. The range there is very short this year and the stockmen have been brought face to face with the difficulties to be expected at any time from overcrowding.

In the suit of John Snodgrass vs. J. M. Carey & Bro., of Cheyenne, which termin-

ated on Tuesday, for \$8,000 which he claimed was due him on a contract for cattle sold the firm about seven years ago, the jury returned a verdict in favor of Carey for \$32,080 and cost of the suit. The defendants claimed they had paid Snodgrass over \$47,000 and were to receive 1,800 head of cattle. Instead they only received 300 head of cattle and fifty ponies and had been damaged to the extent of \$40,000.

The rains which have fallen in the western part of Texas recently have swollen the streams and effected the cattle so that the latter are not in as good condition for marketing as they had been previously, and as a consequence shipments in beef are not heavy now, though there seems little decrease in the movement of feeders from the breeding sections to the feeding places in the country around Fort Worth. The floods in some places prevent the cattle from being driven to the railroads. It is not now thought that any destruction to grass will follow the continued rains in the west.

Ten or twelve of the cattlemen and butchers of Yuma, A. T., have addressed a letter to the Hon. Mark A. Smith asking him to use his efforts and have the treasury department rescind the order requiring the territorial veterinary surgeon to inspect all cattle admitted at that port. They claim there are no cattle on the range from which they draw their supply except those which have been exported from the United States, and that they are perfectly healthy. They claim that the order not only forces the people to eat poor beef, but advertises their cattle to the world as anthraxiously, splenically and otherwise generally infectiously dangerous.

No possible industry now opens up so full of certain and large profits as raising buffaloes, says a contemporary. The American bison, as a wild animal, is practically extinct, as much so as the wild horse. The hides have risen in value and are almost out of the market. A fine quality of these hides, produced with all the care they might be on ranches, would command a price almost at the option of the seller. There are vast ranges of prairie where no other cattle would pay one-half the profit. The impulse of cowboys to shoot the bison at sight would have to be restrained; but that would be as well for the cowboy as for the beast.

An experiment in crossing sheep for the purpose of producing wool and mutton is noted by a southern exchange as follows: What success wool and mutton sheep of the merino-cotswold type may meet with in Texas remains to be demonstrated. The Las Moras Ranch company, six miles south of Menardville, Menard county, has over 20,000 sheep of that type, under the management of Mr. Runge. They need to be shorn only once a year, and the clip this season was 98,000 pounds, the wool being worth 2 cents per pound more than the average twelve months' wool of Texas. These sheep can only be herded in bands of about 800, or half as many as sheep of the kind usually kept in the state.

Pleuro Pneumonia.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The state board of health is in receipt of a communication from Monroe, N. Y., to the effect that pleuro-pneumonia has broken out among the cattle there, and that 150 cattle had been killed. The local health officer asks whether the cattle so killed shall be allowed to go on the market as beef. An emphatic negative answer was returned to this part of the dispatch, and the officer was directed to prevent any such use of the carcasses.

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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. Charge reasonable.

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A SURE CURE The awful effects of early 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 indulged in excesses 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

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STEERS FOR SALE. 300 to 500 3 and 4 year-old, N. M. raised, A1 condition. Address, W. A. Irvin, Hilton P. O., Dona Ana Co., N. M. 2714

Advertisement for Champion Balancing Presses, featuring illustrations of the machinery and descriptive text about its features and benefits.

The Great Contest.

The convention of cattle producers, cattle breeders and butchers of the United States, recently in session at St. Louis, Mo., says the Tucson Star, recommended the enactment of live stock inspection laws in every state and territory, requiring that all cattle be inspected on hoof before being slaughtered.

Mr. Brewster Cameron created something of a sensation by reading an extract from a speech delivered by A. S. Mercer, of Cheyenne, before the Butchers' National Protective Association at Philadelphia last summer.

The Star then speaks out in the following emphatic manner as to those journals which are always tacking and whose sympathies are extended to the monopolistic element because their financial strength may seem to be of greater service to the journals of the kind mentioned than the welfare and best interests of the people.

The journalist demagogue, like the politician of the same stripe, stands for zero as a factor in moulding, directing or leading public opinion. They follow the tumult, they are always behind, never in the front or in the midst of the storm.

An Agricultural Item.

A lady in Nyack, N. Y., has discovered a way to make butter without churning. She puts sour milk in a thick cloth or bag, buries it in the ground and leaves it. When she takes it out, twenty-four hours afterward, the cream has all turned to butter and the buttermilk has soaked into the ground and disappeared.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured.

A Correction.

To the Stock Grower: I see by your last paper an account of the sale of the Angus cattle of W. M. Lee's, which you say was made at the Fat Stock show, and give averages. I can't understand how you were led so astray.

In mentioning sales at the Fat Stock show you might have said that the Hunston sale of twelve shorthorns averaged \$2,611 per head and the whole herd of seventy-nine head averaged \$549.

I enjoy your paper very much and find many items, articles and statistics which are instructive. I am, Yours Truly, F. M. Wood.

Cold, bare and brown lie hillside, dale and plain. They rest from labor now; yet flower, fruit and grain Shall cover them again. Complain not that they sleep— Sow worthy seed; a worthy harvest shalt thou reap.

Where the "Canners" Go to.

The chief interest of the caucus held during the conference was aroused by a suggestion from some of the range men present that the representatives of the dressed beef monopolies who were in the city were working on the rangemen to keep them from supporting the butchers in their attempt to secure laws for the inspection of beef.

Canners are light weight cattle which are supposed to go into canned roast or corn beef for export. Immense quantities of it are sold in Europe, and it is claimed that inspection will prevent the conversion of light weight cattle into anything profitable.

The message boiled down: To the congress of the United States: The constitution is 100 years old. The tariff is a tax. You are neglecting public business. The fishery question is still unsettled.

Day and Night

During an acute attack of Bronchitis, a ceaseless tickling in the throat, and an exhausting, hacking cough, afflict the sufferer. Sleep is banished, and great prostration follows. This disease is also attended with Hoarseness, and sometimes Loss of Voice.

I have been a practising physician for twenty-four years, and, for the past twelve, have suffered from annual attacks of Bronchitis. After exhausting all the usual remedies

Without Relief,

I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It effected a speedy cure.—G. Stoveall, M. D., Carrollton, Miss.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is decidedly the best remedy, within my knowledge, for chronic Bronchitis, and all lung diseases.—M. A. Bust, M. D., South Paris, Me.

I was attacked, last winter, with a severe Cold, which grew worse and settled on my Lungs. By night sweats I was reduced almost to a skeleton. My Cough was incessant, and I frequently spit blood.

Cured By Using

two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I am now in perfect health, and able to resume business, after having been pronounced incurable with Consumption.—S. P. Henderson, Sausburgh, Penn.

For years I was in a decline. I had weak lungs, and suffered from Bronchitis and Catarrh. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral restored me to health, and I have been for a long time comparatively vigorous.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Bronchitis. The physician attending me became fearful that the disease would terminate in Pneumonia. After trying various medicines, without benefit, he prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved me at once.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

Monopoly at Work.

FINDLAY, O., Nov. 29.—A great fight is about to be inaugurated here between P. D. Armour & Co., of Chicago, and the local meat dealers for control of the market. Armour has obtained a large building and is preparing to open retail shops throughout the city for the sale of his meats at prices at least 25 per cent. lower than have heretofore prevailed.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study.

The message boiled down: To the congress of the United States: The constitution is 100 years old. The tariff is a tax. You are neglecting public business. The fishery question is still unsettled. Affairs with China and Mexico need looking after.

Notable Pacers and Trotters.

The pacers are busy building up a table of age records for their own benefit, and while only a few of them equal those made by the trotters, they promise to pass them in time. The following are the best for two, three, four and five-year-olds:

Table listing names of horses and their ages, such as Five-year old stallion Roy Wilkes, Five-year old gelding Jay-Eye-See, etc.

The corresponding records for the trotters are:

Table listing names of horses and their ages, such as Five-year old stallion Patron, Five-year old gelding Jay-Eye-See, etc.

—Breeder and Sportsman.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Includes an image of a tin of Royal Baking Powder.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders.

Notice for Publication.

[Homestead No. 2,206.]

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.

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

Notice for Publication.

[Homestead No. 2,173.]

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.

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

Notice for Publication.

[Desert Land Entry No 119.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., November 2, 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 December 20, 1888.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land, viz: Pablo Anova, of Las Vegas, N. M.; Santiago Esquivel, of Las Vegas, N. M.; Senario Baldonado, of Las Conchas, N. M., and Vidal Madrid, of Las Vegas, N. M.

JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

FREE TO F.A.M. Fine Colored Engraving of Ancient York, England, where the first G. Lodge of Masons was held A. D. 936. Also large illustrated Catalogue of Masonic books and goods with bottom prices. Agents wanted. Pay very liberal. Send for specimens. SEEDING & CO., Masonic Publishers and Manufacturers, 121 Broadway, New York.

Increased Density of Population Brings Increased Rainfall.

A few years ago only about half as much rain was expected in southern California as in the northern half of the state. The drouth in the two or three lower tiers of counties was so great in some seasons that cattle and sheep were driven to the mountains in the early summer because the pastures had failed. Of course, that part of the state has lost much of its prominence as a grazing country. But little has been heard in later years about the failure in pastures. Has the climate changed? Has not the eastern immigration some connection, near or remote, with an increased rainfall in southern California? During the last two years the rainfall in that part once afflicted with severe drouth has been abundant. The moisture was sufficient to mature crops without irrigation. The pastures were good. The weather reports that came in from time to time showed even a greater rainfall than in the northern part of the state. It looks now as if a similar report would be made during the present season.

Now, the eastern immigration has wrought wonderful changes in southern California. It has made out of Los Angeles the second city in the state. It has stimulated the building of immense hotels. It has built up some of the handsomest towns in California and has put a great many acres under cultivation. It has brought in streams of water from the distant mountain, and has planted orchards and lined many a street with shade trees. This immigration has changed the politics of that part of the state. The returns from Los Angeles county furnish a striking illustration of that fact. But what other changes have been wrought beyond town and city building and the bringing of a great many acres under cultivation? Concurrent with the great influx of population is the great increase of rainfall in the same districts. The rains have become abundant there. As much moisture is now confidently expected there as will be equal to the average rainfall in the most favored parts of the state. While the connection may be beyond explanation, the facts would seem to indicate some relation of meteorology to immigration and cultivation. The more people the more rain. The more acres put under cultivation the more humidity in the soil from artificial irrigation; the more fruit and shade trees planted the more rainfalls in the winter months. This is the association of facts. The scientific explanation, if there is any, is not attempted.

There is the great county of Fresno, a few years ago given over to herds of roaming cattle, which, when overtaken by a drouth, were driven to the mountains or were half famished on the dry plains. Of late years a large immigration has been pouring into that county—not all eastern, it is true. But another revolution has been wrought here. Orchards, vineyards, and alfalfa fields are dotting the country all over. The largest city in the great San Joaquin valley has been developed in Fresno county, and it is still in the first stages of growth. It is the center of the great raisin interest of the state. Water has been let on to thousands of acres—humidity in the place of aridity. Concurrent with this change is that of the greatly increased rainfall. The storm which has not yet ceased has given that county a thorough wetting down, and all the inhabitants are glad. Here again are the same facts in close association. Immigration, an increased area of land brought under the most careful cultivation, trees and vines planted everywhere, humidity in the soil from artificial irrigation, and an increased rainfall. If this immigration has not brought a modification of climate, has it not done something toward creating one which insures a larger winter rainfall?—San Francisco Bulletin.

A forty years, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been demonstrated to be the most reliable remedy in use, for colds, coughs, and lung diseases. Slight colds should not be neglected. The Pectoral will prevent their becoming chronic.

"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.

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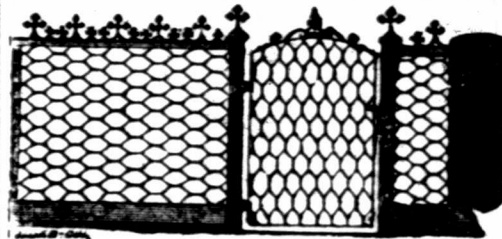


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Manufacturers of The Lightning Hay Press

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

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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 Pier. 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.

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Oldest Bank in New Mexico.

First National Bank

OF SANTA FE.

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

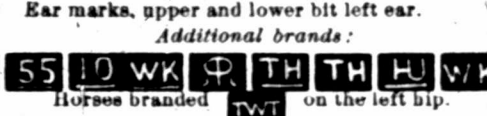
NORTHWEST TEXAS.



O. J. Wiren. Cattle Raiser and Dealer. Postoffice, Colorado, Texas. Ranches in Fisher and Kent 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, H, WK. Horses branded TWT on the left hip.

MEXICO.



Heresford & 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: FP and Y.

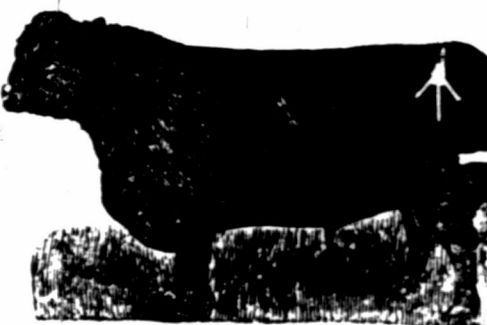
ARIZONA.

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.

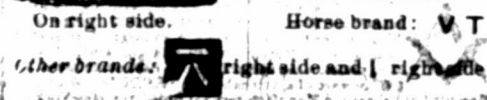
RIO ARRIBA COUNTY.



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 like toward the end thus.

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. On right side.



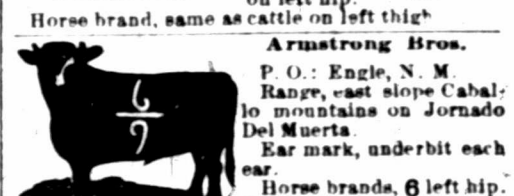
Other brands: right side and right side.

SIERRA COUNTY.

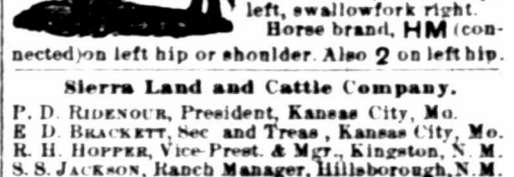
Henry G. Toussaint. P. O.: Lava Range, near Engle, Sierra county, N. M. Horse brand, left hip. Vent brand on horses under original brand. Other brands on cattle and horses: NI, AF. Vent brand on cattle, same as on cut, but inverted and run on neck.



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, Fairview 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, 6 left hip. Cattle branded on left side.



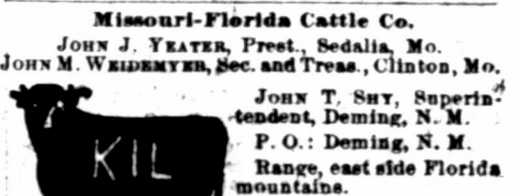
ADORE RANCH. Range, on headwaters of the Upper Gila, Sierra Co. P. O.: Grafton, N. M. Ear mark, underslope left, swallowfork right. Horse brand, HM (connected) on left hip or shoulder. Also 2 on left hip.

Sierra Land and Cattle Company. P. D. RIDENOUR, President, Kansas City, Mo. E. D. BRACKETT, Sec. and Treas., Kansas City, Mo. R. H. HOFFER, Vice Pres., Kingstons, 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 mark, under half crop each ear. Horse brand, same as cattle but on left shoulder. Additional Brands: on left hip. left hip. Some have same on side. WO left side. 22 right hip. 22 right thigh, on the same animal.

John McLeod. P. O.: Rincon, Dona Ana county. Range, twelve miles north of Rincon on each side of Rio Grande, and in the Caballo mountains in southeastern portion of Sierra county. Horse brand, OM on the left shoulder.



Buckeye Land & Live Stock Company. S. A. BAXTER, Financial Manager, Lima, Ohio. M. CHAPMAN, Range Manager, Deming, N. M. P. O. box 101, Deming, N. M. Range, Cedar Grove ranch, 20 miles south of Deming. Horse brand, same, on left hip. Brand on left side. Marked, sharpen both ears.

Missouri-Florida Cattle Co. JOHN J. YEATER, Pres., Sedalia, Mo. JOHN M. WEIDENYER, Sec. and Treas., Clinton, Mo. JOHN T. SHY, Superintendent, Deming, N. M. P. O.: Deming, N. M. Range, east side Florida mountains. Horse brand, same as cattle on left hip.

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 cattle 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 FT as in cut.

Robt. Mingus, C. A. Rathbun.

GRANT COUNTY.

Old and New Mexico Ranch and Cattle Co. Loc H. Brown, Supt. P. O.: Hatchita, Grant county, N. M. Range, Alamo Hueco in southern end of Piyas valley, southwestern Grant county, New Mexico. 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 Secy. C. H. DANE, 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, JC, FC, TC. Horse brand: on left hip. Also, two underbits in each ear; crop left underbit right; underbit left crop right.

W. T. Marshall. 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 on right side. All increase branded as in cut.

GRANT COUNTY.

Lindauer Cattle Co. S. LINDAUER, Manager. P. O.: Deming, N. M. Range, on McKnight's Ciennaga, 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 LC anywhere on the left side.

MORA COUNTY.

J. F. LaTourrette, President. W. H. Willcox, Secy 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. Elzea—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. Ear marks. Horse brand same on left hip.

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

A. S. Isaacs—Cattle branded on left side. Ear marks. Horse brand AI 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. Maldaner—Cattle branded on left side. Ear marks. Horse brand same left shoulder.

T. C. Garlington—Cattle branded on right side. Ear marks. Horse brand X44 on right hip.

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

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

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

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

W. H. Willcox—Cattle branded on left side. Ear marks. Horses branded same on left rump. WW

Robison & Clark Cattle Company. Cattle branded 66 on left side and hip. T, I, H, H. 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 on right side. 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. 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 Vegne. All increase branded the same as old stock. Other brand, T on right shoulder, side and his on the left shoulder. Horse brand, HT

The Riverside Cattle Company. W. B. BRISTON, 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, BOB

Farr Bros. P. O.: Watrous, N. M. Range, Red River and Alamacitos. Horse brand, on left shoulder. Other cattle, on left brand, on left side. Also, m 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. H7

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. ALE

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, SX or MX or T left hip or shoulder. Other Brands: OO, JD, CD, ED. 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. T-K

Shepard & Hall. P. O.: Tequesquite, N. M. Range, Alamacitos. Ear marks, crop and underhalf 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 but all increase are branded as in cut. thus IL. Ear marks—Crop and underbit left, and underbit right. Horse brand, same as cut, on left shoulder.

S. M. Folsom. E. A. CAHOON, 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. N-N on either side. LX on right hip and side.

Additional B-brands: N-N on right or 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, Retaplen, Holkio, Palo Blanco, Don Carlos and Ute creek. Ear mark, swallow fork the left. Horse brand, same as cattle, on left thigh. Also left side, slash on left shoulder, own left hip. T slash left hip.

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

Range, Rincon and Arroyo de Los Alamocitas.
Ear marks, crop right, underslope left.
Horse brand, same as cattle, 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 $\Delta \Phi$ 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, grab the right ear.
Other prominent brands:

VI **DO** **♀** **XI** **MK** **A+** **-X-**
WCC **III** **7** **7** all on the right side, and **VI** right or left **VI** on the left shoulder thigh, or thigh
101 **W** on the right hip. **7** on the right thigh.

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: **M** **75** 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, **9** left side. Ear mark, underbit 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: **LT**
All horses are branded **LB** on the left side.
Young stock in Sierra Co. **-LB** thus:

Also cattle branded **+** **Y**
Also horses branded **HS** or **H** on left shoulder. Ear marks, crop right, swallowfork left. Old stock has **H** on left shoulder. Horses branded **H** on left thigh.

Sacramento Cattle Co.
P. O.: El Paso, Texas. Range, Sacramento Ranch, Sacramento mountains, Dona Ana county, New Mexico.
Also cattle branded **Q** left side of neck.
Also horses branded **HS** 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.

Trujillo Ranch Company.
OF LAS VEGAS.
Office of **Browne & Manzanara.**
C. W. BROWNE, 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:
W **X** **C**
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.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

Trujillo Ranch Company.
OF LAS VEGAS.
Office of **Browne & Manzanara.**
C. W. BROWNE, 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:
W **X** **C**
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. Degraffenreid.
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:
CA **Q** **R** **J**
R **82**

J. N. Degraffenreid & 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 **RC**

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.

Ilfeld & Letcher.
Postoffice, Las Vegas, N. M.
Range, Alamoas.
Also Chas. Ilfeld, **FE** **H** and **150**
Horse brand, same as cattle.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

Myers Bros. & Livezey.
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 Doss.
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 **L** right loin; some **T** right loin; some **F** right side. None of these brands are kept up. All increase is **Δ** 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, **H** 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. **IL** on hip.
Horse brand, **IXI** 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 **7**

Clifton Davis.
P. O.: Puerto de Luna. Range, Juan de Dios.
Ear marks, crop left, and crop and split right.
Horse brand, **IX** on the left shoulder.

Fond du Lac & Las Vegas Cattle Co.
JAS. GAYNOR, President and Manager.
P. O.: Fond du Lac, Wis. Range Liberty Ranch

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List of County Warrants Issued by San Miguel County During the Month of November 1888.

Placido Beltran, salary as janitor for Oct. \$ 60 00
 F. C. Ogden, Red river bridge approach. 795 66
 E. H. Skipwith, chief police, salary for Oct. 35 00
 M. W. Robbins, county physician salary for Oct. 35 00
 M. O. Keefe, coal for court house 33 75
 M. O. Keefe, wood for police office 2 20
 Jose Ygnacio Marques, making two ballot boxes. 7 50
 Pablo Aragon, fees two round-ups and stationery, justice of the peace. 11 00
 Manuel Sanchez, judge of registration and bringing returns. 15 60
 Jose Santos Gonzales, judge of registration and bringing returns. 7 00
 Elvicio Baca, judge of registration and mileage for returns. 4 50
 Manuel Martin, judge of registration and mileage for returns. 4 80
 H. S. Wooster, justice of peace, fees inquest body John Moore. 2 00
 H. S. Wooster, justice of peace, criminal cases June 30 to date. 49 30
 Juan Quintana, judge of registration and returns. 5 00
 John Odam, work on roads precinct 26. 175 75
 Albino Baca, jailor, salary for Oct. 60 00
 Plutarco Baca, jail guard for Oct. 40 00
 Silvano Gallegos, jail guard for Oct. 40 00
 Demetrio Martinez, police for Oct. 30 00
 Doroteo Sandoval, police for Oct. 30 00
 Manuel Silva, police for Oct. 30 00
 Senobio Gonzales, police for Oct. 30 00
 Abado Garcia, police for Oct. 30 00
 Deciderio Gallegos, delivering ballot boxes, etc., Liberty precinct. 40 00
 Manuel Valerio, judge of election precinct 25 and returns. 6 00
 Manuel Sagura, judge of registration precinct 26. 3 00
 Atanacio Casados, judge of election precinct 34. 3 00
 Ben P. Wooster, clerk of election precinct 29. 6 00
 Henry Levey, clerk of election precinct 29. 15 00
 A. J. Houghton, judge of election precinct 29. 15 00
 T. W. Hayward, judge of election precinct 29. 15 00
 R. C. Stewart, judge of election precinct 29. 15 00
 D. W. Marshall, clerk of election precinct 29. 15 00
 S. S. Mendenhall, fees as deputy sheriff for Oct. 6 00
 Vicente Quintana, judge of registration and secretary of election precinct 8. 6 00
 Esmerajildo Vigil, judge of registration precinct 8 and returning books, etc. 14 00
 Benito Baca, judge of election precinct 38 and returning books, etc. 8 60
 Gumaciendo Lopez, judge of election precinct 38. 3 00
 Ramon Baca, judge of election precinct 38. 3 00
 Miguel Baca, judge of registration precinct 38. 3 00
 Alijandro Lucero, judge of election precinct 55 and returns. 15 00
 Marcos Garcia, judge of registration precinct 10. 3 00
 Pablo Rivera, judge of election precinct 10. 3 00
 Canuto Lucero, judge of registration precinct 10. 3 00
 Felix Garcia, judge of election precinct 10. 6 00
 Higinio Lucero, clerk of election precinct 10. 3 00
 A. B. Vigil, judge of election precinct 8 and road superintendent. 23 00
 Lorenzo Valdez, judge of election precinct 10. 3 00
 Tomas Gonzales, clerk of election precinct 31. 3 00
 W. B. Stapp, judge of election precinct 5 and fuel. 14 50
 Adelado Gonzales, judge of election precinct 5. 12 00
 Clemente Angel, clerk of election precinct 5. 12 00
 John M. Whitlock, judge of elec-

tion precinct 5, bringing returns and rent of room. 17 00
 Jose Manuel Valdez, judge of election precinct 4 and bringing returns. 4 00
 A. Morrison, judge of election precinct 26 and registration. 12 00
 Telesfor Jiminez, clerk of election precinct 7. 9 00
 Rafael Sanchez, judge of election precinct 48 and bringing returns. 6 20
 Juan Sandoval, judge of registration precinct 35. 3 00
 Agapito Vigil, judge of election precinct 33 and bringing returns. 3 50
 Manuel Lucero, judge of election precinct 39 and bringing returns. 6 00
 Jose F. Mora, judge of election precinct 39 and bringing returns. 3 00
 Santiago Parras, clerk of election precinct 49 and bringing returns. 9 50
 Pedro Lucero, clerk of election precinct 39. 3 00
 Guadalupe Crespin, judge of election precinct 33. 3 00
 Jesus Sanchez, judge of election precinct 11. 3 00
 A. Varela, treasurer, salary and fees for Oct. 50 00
 Jose Ma Chaves, judge of election and registration precinct 31. 6 00
 Manuel Valasques, judge of election and registration precinct 31. 6 00
 Santos Baca, judge of election and registration precinct and returns precinct 31. 9 60
 Candelario Lucero, clerk of election precinct 20. 4 50
 Clemente Angel, judge of registration precinct 5. 3 00
 Gabino Baca, clerk of election precinct 23. 6 00
 Jose N. Roival, clerk of election and bringing returns precinct 11. 4 50
 Jesus M. Valencia, judge of election and bringing returns precinct 54. 8 00
 Jose L. Martinez, clerk of election and bringing returns precinct 24. 5 00
 Preciliano Garcia, judge of election precinct 26. 9 00
 Francisco Romero, judge of election and registration precinct 26. 12 00
 G. A. Rothgeb, judge of election precinct 26. 9 00
 Henriques Armijo, clerk of election precinct 26. 9 00
 Pedro Lopez, judge of election precinct 33. 3 00
 Benito Bustamente, judge of election precinct 23. 6 00
 Jose Montano, judge of election and returns precinct 18. 10 50
 Pedro Trujillo, judge of registration, clerk of election and returns precinct 15. 10 50
 Roman Gallegos, judge of registration precinct 23. 3 00
 Esquipula Griego, clerk of election precinct 23. 6 00
 Aniceto Garcia, judge of election precinct 11. 3 00
 Jose N. Gallegos, clerk of election and returns precinct 7. 10 20
 Jose L. Lopez, clerk of election and returns precinct 28. 10 50
 Blas Ortega, judge of election precinct 35. 6 00
 Blas Ortega, judge of registration precinct 35. 3 00
 Julian Maes, judge of election precinct 11. 3 00
 E. D. Bullard, clerk of election and bringing returns precinct 41. 15 50
 Robert Keen, judge of election precinct 41. 3 00
 John Laseter, clerk of election precinct 41. 3 00
 Pablo Medino, clerk of election precinct 51. 6 00
 Eugenio Alarid, clerk of election and bringing returns precinct 51. 7 80
 Ramon Chavez, clerk of election and bringing returns precinct 15. 5 50
 G. O. McCrohan, judge of election precinct 41. 3 00
 Pablo Encinas, judge of election precinct 12. 3 00
 Jose Rafael Aragon, judge of election precinct 6. 3 00

Miguel Guerrin, clerk of election precinct 1. 3 00
 Manuel Martinez, judge of election and registration and bringing returns precinct 6. 7 50
 Felipe Guerrin, judge of election precinct 1. 3 00
 Martin Baca, judge of election and bringing returns precinct 1. 6 00
 Perfecto Baca, clerk of election and judge of registration precinct 39. 6 00
 Miguel Swabacher, clerk of election precinct 11. 3 00
 A. Martinet, bringing returns from Endee. 15 00
 Juan Padilla, judge of election and bringing returns precinct 46. 9 70
 Tomas Gonzales, clerk of election precinct 34. 3 00
 Justo Gonzales, judge of election and bringing returns precinct 34. 6 60
 Dolores Medina, clerk of election precinct 58. 3 00
 Pablo Gallegos, clerk of election and bringing returns precinct 2. 9 00
 Juan Ysidoro Guitierrez, judge of election precinct 35. 3 00
 Luis Sena, salary as road superintendent precinct 32. 20 00
 Luis Sena, judge of election and bringing returns precinct 32. 6 90
 Anto Jose Garcia, judge of election and bringing returns precinct 57. 16 00
 Anto Jose Garcia, salary as road superintendent precinct 57. 20 00
 Martin Vigil, judge of election precinct 46. 6 00
 Juan de la Cruz Aragon, judge of registration and clerk of election precinct 34. 9 60
 Juan Andres Aragon, judge of election precinct 34. 3 00
 Felipe Garcia, judge of registration precinct 34. 3 00
 Demetrio Salas, judge of election and bringing returns precinct 35. 4 20
 Pablo Galis, clerk of election precinct 2. 6 00
 Jose Ygnacio Varos, judge of election precinct 2. 6 00
 Francisco Rivera Y Martinez, clerk of election precinct 58. 3 00
 Santiago Rivera, clerk of election precinct 58. 3 00
 Bartalo Archuleta, judge of registration precinct 58. 3 00
 Juan Montoya, judge of registration precinct 58. 3 00
 Jose M. Santellanos, judge of registration precinct 58. 3 00
 Elicio Mestas, clerk of election precinct 58. 3 00
 Pedro A. Bustos, clerk of election and bringing returns precinct 22. 9 50
 Samuel Dean, judge of registration, clerk of election and bringing returns precinct 12. 20 50
 F. S. Clark, clerk of election and bringing returns precinct 45. 10 50
 Domingo Moore, clerk of election precinct 43. 3 00
 Ceriaco Gonzales, clerk of election precinct 43. 3 00
 Carlos Romero, judge of election precinct 43. 3 00
 Victor Gonzales, judge of election and bringing returns precinct 43. 4 20
 Perfecto Madril, judge of election precinct 43. 3 00
 Pilar Abeytia, clerk of election precinct 5. 12 00
 Antonio Garcia, judge of election and bringing returns precinct 58. 3 50
 Lorenzo Montoya T. Jaramilla, judge of registration and bringing returns precinct 51. 4 80
 Jose M. Lucero, road superintendent 2 days services precinct 44. 4 00
 Jose Y. Lujan, judge of registration precinct 51. 3 00
 Jose D. Romero, judge of registration precinct 51. 3 00
 Felipe Flores, judge of election precinct 2. 6 00
 Manuel Velasquez, clerk of election precinct 57. 3 00
 Jose Montoya, judge of election and bringing returns precinct 52. 9 00
 Ramon Campos, judge of election precinct 42. 6 00
 Jose Sanchez T. Cedillo, clerk of

election and bringing returns precinct 42. 14 75
 George Guidings, clerk of election precinct 42. 6 00
 Telesfor Lucero, judge of election precinct 42. 6 00
 Juan E. Gallegos, judge of election precinct 42. 6 00
 Manuel Maes, judge of registration precinct 52. 3 00
 Teodoro Herrera, judge of registration and election precinct 52. 6 00
 Julian Herrera, judge of registration and bridging returns precinct 24. 5 50
 Prudencio Montoya, judge of registration precinct 52. 3 00
 Francisco Griego, judge of registration and election and bringing returns precinct 23. 12 00
 Perfecto Baca, judge of registration precinct 39. 3 00
 Gertrudes Medina, judge of election precinct 55. 3 00
 Filomeno Genzales, judge of election precinct 51. 3 00
 Jose Ramires, judge of election precinct 36. 3 00
 Hilario Martinez, judge of registration and road superintendent 1888 precinct 4. 23 00
 Tomas Garcia, judge of election precinct 19. 6 00
 Juan de M. Trujillo, judge of registration precinct 5. 3 00
 Mariano Gonzales, clerk of election precinct 52. 3 00
 Bernadino Montoya, clerk of election precinct 52. 3 00
 Trinidad Lovato, judge of election precinct 52. 3 00
 Santos Garcia, judge of registration precinct 56. 3 00
 Jose Ma. Baca, judge of registration precinct 19. 3 00
 Donaciano Gonzales, judge of election precinct 19. 3 00
 Pedro Mares, bringing election returns from precinct 19. 5 00
 Jose Garcia, judge of registration precinct 25. 3 00
 Estevan Marquez, judge of registration and bringing returns precinct 6. 4 60
 Anastacio Manzanares, clerk of election and bringing returns precinct 37. 5 50
 Jose de la Luz Sanchez, judge of registration and bringing returns precinct 25. 5 00
 Donaciano Bustos, judge of election precinct 13. 3 00
 Feliciano Chaves, judge of election and registration precinct 48. 6 00
 Manual Casaus, judge of election and bringing returns precinct 53. 13 50
 Anastacio Sena, judge of election precinct 53. 3 00
 Teodoro Casaus y Benevides, clerk of election precinct 53. 3 00
 C. T. Nicolson, clerk of election precinct 53. 3 00
 Teodoro Casaus, judge of registration precinct 53. 3 00
 John Gerhart, judge of election precinct 53. 3 00
 Julian Gonzales, judge of election precinct 37. 3 00
 Luis Montoya, judge of election and registration precinct 37. 3 00
 Candelario Flores, judge of election precinct 41. 3 00
 Jose G. Montano, judge of registration precinct 24. 3 00
 Manbrino Tapia, judge of election precinct 24. 3 00
 Jesus Ma. Roival, road superintendent, salary for 1888 precinct 54. 20 00
 Jose Encamacion Roival, judge of registration and clerk of election precinct 54. 6 00
 Rinaldo Cedillo, judge of registration precinct 4. 3 00
 Antonio Jose Montoya, judge of registration and election precinct 3. 6 00
 Moise Sanchez, clerk of election precinct 3. 3 00
 Manuel Lucero, judge of registration precinct 39. 3 00
 Sebastian Ortega, judge of registration precinct 33. 3 00
 Quirino Gallegos, judge of election precinct 50. 3 00
 Jose Armijo, judge of election precinct 50. 3 00
 Anselmo Gonzales, judge of election precinct 50. 3 00
 Leandro Gallegos, judge of regis-

tration and bringing returns precinct 50..... 16 50
 Rumaldo Fuentes, judge of registration precinct 50..... 3 00
 Anselmo Gonzales, judge of registration precinct 50..... 3 00
 Encarnacion Sandoval, clerk of election precinct 50..... 3 00
 Jose Montoya, judge of registration and bringing returns precinct 2..... 6 00
 Marto Lopez, judge of registration precinct 24..... 3 00
 Romaldo Montoya, judge of registration and election and bringing returns precinct 58..... 6 60
 Pedro Montoya, clerk of election precinct 58..... 3 00
 S. F. Reuther, clerk of election precinct 28..... 6 00
 Nicolas Sandoval, clerk of election precinct 6..... 3 00
 Luis Hommel, clerk of election precinct 55..... 3 00
 Francisco Griego, clerk of election precinct 33..... 3 00
 Jose Demecio Crespín, judge of registration and clerk of election precinct 33..... 6 00
 Tomas Gallegos, judge of registration precinct 46..... 3 00
 Leopoldo Sanchez, judge of election precinct 21..... 3 00
 Camilo Sanchez, judge of registration precinct 21..... 3 00
 Vicente Sanchez, judge of registration precinct 39..... 3 00
 No. 1460 Not Issued.....
 Santiago Sena, judge of election and bringing returns precinct 14..... 4 20
 Ramon Salazar, judge of election precinct 32..... 3 00
 Juan Marquez, judge of election precinct 46..... 3 00
 Juan Dionesdes Maes, judge of election precinct 15..... 3 00
 Martin Marquez, clerk of election precinct 56..... 3 00
 Camilo Ortiz, judge of election and registration precinct 44..... 6 00
 Porferio Apodaca, judge of registration precinct 3..... 3 00
 Felix Ortiz, clerk of election precinct 44..... 3 00
 Manuel Ortiz, judge of election precinct 45..... 3 00
 Porferio Apodaca, road superintendent salary for 1888..... 20 00
 Victor Lucero, judge of election precinct 7..... 3 00
 Tomas Pino, clerk of election precinct 44..... 3 00
 Eljio Baca, judge of election precinct 40..... 4 60
 Victor Romero, judge of election precinct 40..... 3 00
 Octaviano Maestes, judge of registration precinct 58..... 3 00
 Antonio Garcia, judge of election and bringing returns precinct 58..... 3 50
 Delferio Martin, clerk of election precinct 6..... 3 00
 Luis Gallegos, judge of registration precinct 22..... 3 00
 Mateo Archuleta, clerk of election precinct 40..... 3 00
 Candelario Maestes, judge of registration precinct 43..... 3 00
 Dario Guerra, road superintendent salary for 1888 precinct 15..... 20 00
 Dario Guerra, judge of registration precinct 15..... 3 00
 Juan Frujillo, judge of election precinct 10..... 3 00
 Juan Manuel Abeytia, judge of election and registration precinct 40..... 6 00
 Charles Dowlén, clerk of election precinct 40..... 3 00
 Serafin Baca Y. Armijo, judge of registration precinct 56..... 3 00
 Jose Valera, judge of registration precinct 36..... 3 00
 Agabita de Herrera, judge of registration and clerk of election precinct 36..... 6 00
 Lorenzo Gurule, judge of registration precinct 43..... 3 00
 Juan Quintana, judge of registration precinct 43..... 3 00
 Lonjnio Aragon, judge of election precinct 24..... 3 00
 H. A. Jenkins, clerk of election precinct 59..... 3 00
 H. L. Broadwell, judge of election precinct 59..... 3 00
 George M. Day, judge of election precinct 59..... 3 00
 Thomas H. Brown, clerk of election precinct 59..... 3 00

Jesus Vigil, judge of election precinct 56..... 3 00
 Serafio Ortiz, judge of election precinct 12..... 3 00
 Jose Andres Montoya, judge of election precinct 7..... 6 00
 Tomas Gonzales, fees justice of the peace for round-up, etc., 1888 precinct 31..... 9 00
 Eugenio Griego, judge of election precinct 4..... 6 00
 D. Hernandez, clerk of election precinct 9..... 6 00
 Gumecindo Ortiz, judge of registration precinct 58..... 3 00
 Jose Ma. Duran, burying body of Gregorio Jaramillo precinct 1..... 7 00
 Lazaro Sandoval, justice of the peace, fees inquest on Gregorio Jaramillo precinct 1..... 2 00
 Francisco Roival, clerk of election precinct 38..... 3 00
 Patricio Montano, judge of election precinct 38..... 3 00
 Jose F. B. Montano, judge of registration and clerk of election precinct 38..... 6 00
 Epitacio Quintana, road superintendent, salary for 1888 precinct 37..... 20 00
 Tomando Quintana, judge of election precinct 37..... 3 00
 Jose Sanchez, judge of election precinct 21..... 3 00
 Crecenciano Baca, judge of election and registration precinct 21..... 6 00
 Masario Arguillo, clerk of election precinct 21..... 3 00
 Placido Baca y. Baca, judge of registration and clerk of election and bringing returns precinct 21..... 13 50
 Anastacio Rael y Aranda, clerk of election precinct 46..... 3 00
 Salamon Sanchez, clerk of election precinct 46..... 3 00
 Cruz Lucero, clerk of election precinct 55..... 6 00
 Jose Rafael Lucero, probate judge, salary September 10 to November 17, 1888..... 149 67
 Augustin Rivera, judge of registration precinct 32..... 3 00
 Urbano Rivera, judge of election precinct 32..... 3 00
 Jose Labato, judge of registration and bringing returns precinct 4..... 4 44
 Jose Lovato, judge of election precinct 4..... 6 00
 Jose Montoya, road superintendent, salary for 1888 precinct 52..... 12 00
 Julian Sisneros, clerk of election and bringing returns precinct 16..... 10 50
 Tomas Salas, judge of election precinct 56..... 3 00
 Julian Sandoval, judge of registration precinct 1..... 3 00
 Florencio Esquibel, judge of election and registration precinct 1..... 6 00
 Manuel Sena, judge of registration precinct 1..... 3 00
 L. Fisher, judge of election and bringing returns precinct 47..... 12 60
 Quirino Montoya, judge of election and bringing returns precinct 7..... 4 20
 Castulo Silva, salary road superintendent for 1888 precinct 48..... 20 00
 Castulo Silva, judge of election precinct 48..... 3 00
 Blas Martinez, judge of election and registration precinct 16..... 6 00
 Jeraldo Trujillo, clerk of election precinct 4..... 3 00
 P. R. Page, judge of registration precinct 28..... 3 00
 P. R. Page, judge of election precinct 28..... 6 00
 Manuel Abrea, judge of election and registration precinct 27..... 6 00
 Charley Foor, clerk of election precinct 27..... 3 00
 Santos Madril, judge of election precinct 27..... 3 00
 Pablo Beanbrien, clerk of election precinct 27..... 3 00
 Manuel Tafoya, judge of election precinct 23..... 6 00
 Peter Maxwell, bringing returns from precinct 27..... 12 00
 Geraldo Trujillo, clerk of election precinct 4..... 3 00
 Pablo Ensinas, judge of election precinct 12..... 3 00
 Ponciano Benavides, judge of registration precinct 34..... 3 00
 Seferino Romero, judge of elec-

tion precinct 4..... 6 00
 Serafino Archibeque, justice of peace, fees and stationery to date and judge of registration precinct 55..... 20 00
 Julian Trujillo, judge of registration precinct 14..... 3 00
 F. O. Kihlberg, work on county roads precinct 26..... 461 80
 No. 154 Not Issued.....
 Stock Grower, publishing proceedings of board for October and blank certificates..... 34 42
 J. A. C. Miner, judge of registration precinct 47..... 3 00
 F. O. Kihlberg, services superintending county improvements Salome Martinez, clerk of election precinct 16..... 3 00
 Julian Trujillo, road superintendent, salary for 1888 precinct 14..... 20 00
 Colorado Telegraph & Telephone Co., use of telephone to January 1, 1889..... 28 50
 Epifanio Escudero, judge of registration precinct 5..... 3 00
 Teodoro Chavez, clerk of election precinct 31..... 3 00
 Filipe N. Gonzales, judge of registration precinct 44..... 3 00
 Esteban Masias, clerk of election precinct 24..... 3 00
 Sabino Garcia, judge of election precinct 9..... 6 00
 Agapito Barros, judge of election and bringing returns precinct 36..... 5 50
 Jose M. Lucero, judge of registration precinct 44..... 3 00
 Jesus Jose Quintana, judge of election precinct 24..... 3 00
 Juan B. Sanchez, judge of election precinct 25..... 3 00
 Jose Ramires, fees for round-up 1887 and 1888 and stationery justice of peace precinct 25..... 22 00
 L. P. Tracy, clerk of election precinct 17..... 6 00
 F. N. Page, judge of election precinct 17..... 6 00
 Juan B. Pais, judge of election precinct 17..... 6 00
 Guillermo Giddings, clerk of election and bringing returns precinct 17..... 14 00
 Pedro Lopez, judge of election precinct 33..... 3 00
 Anastacio Bustas, clerk of election precinct 37..... 3 00
 Narciso Otero, judge of election precinct 9..... 6 00
 Manuel Pacheco, judge of election precinct 2..... 6 00
 Albino Salazar, judge of registration precinct 40..... 3 00
 A. Danziger, judge of registration and election precinct 47..... 12 00
 Rafael Chaves, clerk of election precinct 14..... 3 00
 Teodoro Trujillo, clerk of election precinct 14..... 3 00
 Jose de la Cruz Garcia, judge of election precinct 49..... 3 00
 Louis Leroux, judge of registration precinct 35..... 3 00
 Frank Deschamps, clerk of election precinct 35..... 3 00
 Adolfo Sandoval, clerk of election precinct 35..... 3 00
 Charles Ifeld, supplies for jail..... 20 25
 F. C. de Baca, lumber for culvert J. Rosenwald & Co., supplies for jail..... 7 68
 Epifanio Baca, justice of peace fees to date precinct 5..... 6 20
 William Wells, witness case Wallis vs County..... 5 44
 C. B. Hickman, postage for board county commissioners..... 6 00
 Pablo Antonio Galis, clerk of election precinct 2..... 6 00
 Jose Y. Barros, judge of election precinct 2..... 6 00
 Felipe Flores, judge of election precinct 2..... 6 00
 Albert A. Alberti, judge of election precinct 47..... 6 00
 J. M. Tafoya, interperter probate court 2 days..... 10 00
 J. M. Tafoya, 3 locks and keys for ballot boxes..... 4 00
 Ricardo Gallegos, judge of registration precinct 2..... 3 00
 Tranquilina Herrera, judge of registration precinct 2..... 3 00
 Tranquilina Herrera, round-up fees 1888 and stationery justice of peace precinct 2..... 11 00
 Atanacio Montoya, judge of registration precinct 48..... 3 00
 Jose Amador Gonzales, judge of

election precinct 48..... 3 00
 Pedro Antonio Sena, judge of registration and bringing returns precinct 32..... 6 90
 Gabriel Sena, judge of registration precinct 32..... 3 00
 Fastin Padilla, judge of registration precinct 33..... 3 00
 Santos Lopez, judge of registration precinct 6..... 3 00
 Ladente Garcia, judge of registration and bringing returns and road superintendent salary precinct 22..... 29 00
 F. O. Kihlberg, services superintending public improvements..... 319 50

SOCORRO COUNTY.



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.



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.



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



Additional Brands:
 and 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: on the left hip

Additional Brands:
 LS both sides; marked, crop and split both ears.
 H left side; over H right side; crop and split right and split left.
 H both sides; split each ear. Also, 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, Ocaras mountains, Socorro county. Horse brand, XK on left shoulder.




JOHN R. HOWELL.
 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 Penasco springs, Sierra county, N. M.



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


SOCORRO COUNTY.

C. S. Roberts.
 P. O.: San Marcial, N. M. Range, Los Burros, 30 miles west of San Marcial, Socorro county. Ear marks, crop right and small crop and half circle above and below in left; also, skin cut on nose.




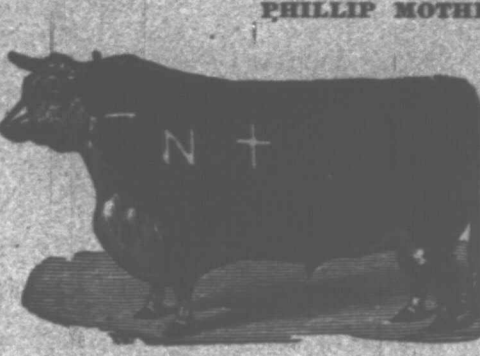
Horse brand, same as cut on left hip. Cattle branded either side and hip.





Black Range Land and Cattle Co.
 J. B. Parra, Manager. P. O.: Fairview, N. M. Range, on head of Gila, Socorro county, N. M. DD left side.

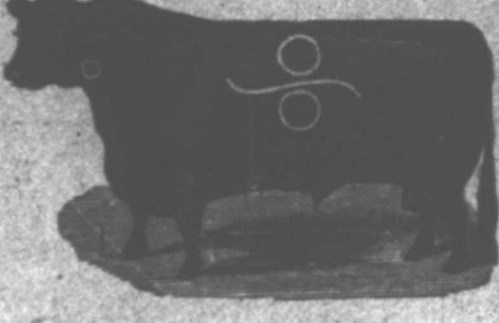


Ear mark, crop the right. Horses branded D on left hip.

DETROIT AND RIO GRANDE LIVE STOCK CO.
 PHILLIP MOTHERSILL, General Manager.
 P. O.: Eagle, N. M.
 Range, Jornada del Muerto, Caballo and San Andreas mountains.
 Ear marks, crop and split left.
 Horse brand  or JJ left hip.



Deer Park Cattle Company.
 FRANK H. WINSTON, Manager.
 P. O.: Fairview, N. M. Range, at Elk mountain, Socorro county.
 Also own the following brands:   
 Horse brand,  on the left shoulder.



Iowa and New Mexico Ranch Company.
 JUSTUS 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 right and underslope left.

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 ranges. All increase of following brands, which Iowa, marked and branded as in main cut.

			
Underslope each ear.	Underslope each ear.	Crop left, under half crop right.	Crop and underbit left some 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.	


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.




THE ANGUS V V RANCH.
 KIRBY & CREE.
 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, underbit both ears.  on left side, or either side.  on either hip.  on the left side.  on left shoulder, side and hip. Marked, crop right and underslope left.



UPCHER, STEVENS & BURR.
 R. A. JONES, Range Superintendent.
 Postoffice, Frisco, Socorro county, New Mexico.
 Range, Tularosa 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, O 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.


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, Aplshaps 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. rare Circle Diamond ranch.
 Breeding ranch  cattle. JAR. 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.  on left hip. Ear mark, upper half crop right.  on left side. Various ear marks.



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 desirable in every way. Requesting your patronage, respectfully,

CHAS. E. BONSALL, Manager. W. E. TALBOTT, Proprietor.

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

JOSHUA S. RAYNOLDS, President.
 J. RAYNOLDS, Vice-President.
 M. 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.
 CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000
 SURPLUS FUND, \$40,000.

ALBUQUERRUE, N. M.
 CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000
 SURPLUS FUND, \$15,000.

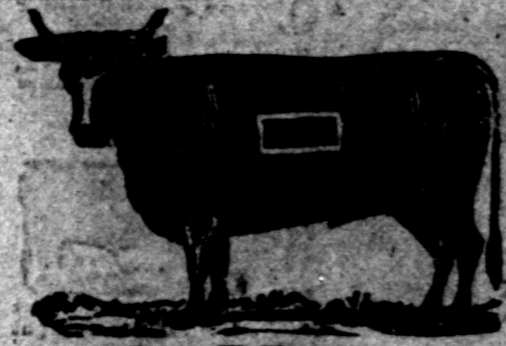
EL PASO, TEXAS.
 CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000
 SURPLUS FUND, \$20,000.

Depository of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

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

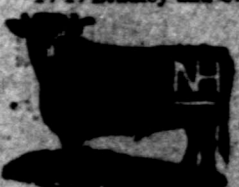
Depository of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. and Mexican Central R. R.

SOUTHERN COLORADO.



George W. Thompson.
 P. O. Address: Trinidad, Colorado.
 Ranges 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: W I M T J 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. Thourson, Foreman.
 F. T. Bradley and C. K. Dewell, Assistants.



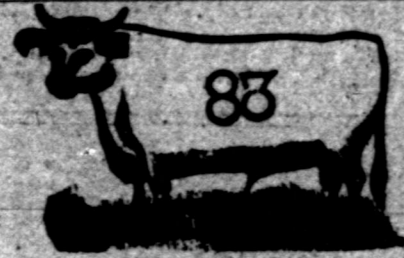
Postoffice, Trinidad, Colorado.
 Range, Lower Apishapa.
 Brand as here given.
 Ear marks, under half crop to left.
 Horse brand same as cattle brand.



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

Additional brands:
 Triangle on jaw. 10 left lots. V right side.
 P 3 left side. FS left side. 22 left side.
 Horse brand, HL (combined), on left shoulder.

ARIZONA.



Santa Rita Cattle Co.
 ISAAC N. TOWE, Superintendent.
 Postoffice, Calabasas, Pima county, Arizona.
 Range, Santa Cruz river, Pima county, Arizona.
 Calves of 1888 and imported bulls are branded same as cut on left hip.



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



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



Hunings & Cooley.
 Breeders and Importers of Thoroughbred and Graded 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.

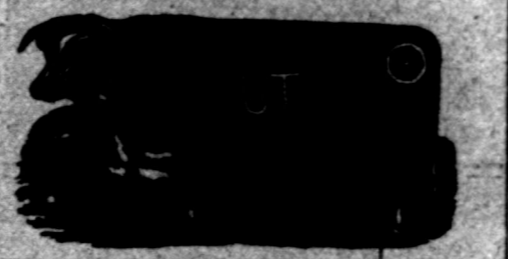


J. H. Hampson.
 P. O.: 481 Nelson building, Kansas City, Mo.
 Ranch P. O.: Camp Thomas, Arizona.
 Range, on Eagle creek, Graham county, Arizona. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Foreman.
 Ear marks, crop and split left, crop right.
 Horse brand, on the left shoulder.



Gardiner, Gillies & Willmerding.
 P. O.: Navajo Springs, Apache county, Arizona.
 Range, Deer and Cedro Springs, Apache county.
 Ear marks, right ear is grubbed.

All cattle in addition to above brand, have an X on the left jaw.
 Horses are all branded 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 underlope the right, swallowfork in left.
 Horse brand, like cut.
 Also own the following brands, kept up:



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

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 Mining, Geology, Topography, Land, Soil, Water, Townships, etc., \$100.
 Private Land, Filing, etc., and
 Surveying, etc., by HENRY N. COPP,
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 Every State has a COPP'S SETTLES GUIDE, 24 pp., price only 25c. (postage stamps).

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 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

\$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. FRAUDT, 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
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 CLOSED CARRIAGES,
 MOUNTAIN WAGONS,
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 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-bred cow ponies in good condition, and ready for use. They are offered for sale at reasonable prices.

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 THE LEADING
 Grocer, Baker,
 OF LAS VEGAS.

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.

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 Dealer in
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 Boots and Shoes to Order.
 SOLE AGENT FOR H. D. WELLS & CO.
 Stock Grower's Trade Solicited.
 Bridge Street, West Las Vegas.

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 We have on hand, left from last season, a few copies of our well known Tally books,
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 100 PAGES.
 Flap Cover and Pencil Holder,
 POCKET SIZE.
 Reduced to 50cts.
 By mail, postpaid.
 THE STOCK GROWER CO.,
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