

# STOCK RANGERS

COLORADO TEXAS ARIZONA MEXICO NEW MEXICO

Live Stock, Feed Farming and Commerce.

Fifth Year, No. 47.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, FEBRUARY 2, 1889.

Weekly, \$3 a Year

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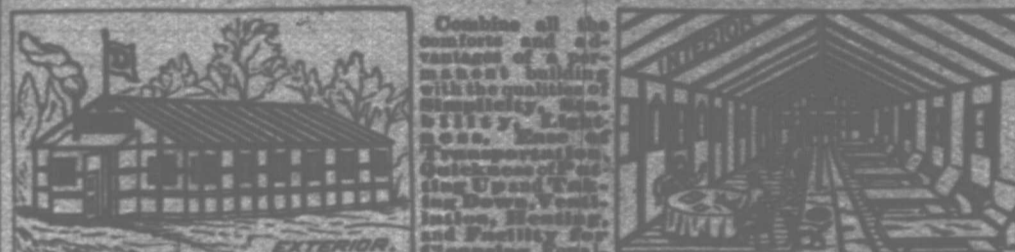
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<b>Contents.</b>	
Editorial Notes	1
To Do Away with Exorbitant Commissions	1
The People vs. Boodle	1
A Good Idea	1
The Stock Yards at Kansas City	1
Irrigation and Production	2
Dressed Beef Prices	2
Progress of the Frozen Meat Trade	2
Land Office Bulletin	2
Don't Give Up the Cattle	2
Texas Cattle Notes	2
A Dry Land	3
The Origin of No Man's Land	3
From All Points	4
The Horses	4
Dates for Race Meetings in 1889	4
Texas Notes	4
Southwestern Stock Notes	5
The Razorback Hog	5
A Sick Cattle Market	5
Personals	6
Kansas City Markets	6
Stock Prices	6
Texas Rates	6
Of Interest to Stock Dealers	6
Sheep	7
How the Big Four blotted out M. de Moraes	7
Progress of Live Stock Inspection	7
The Packing House Combine	7
The War on Dressed Beef	7
The Home Corner	8
Particulars of the Graham County Killing	8
An Important Ruling to Cattlemen	8

The beef syndicate raise the finger and all the asinegos of the press in Chicago at once begin to bray.

The southwest, with all its unparalleled advantages for breeding cattle, will not be able to supply the demand for steers that is sure to exist in the future. The great back of the big four will be broken and the laws of supply and demand will be in operation once more.

The bills introduced in the New Mexico legislature affecting the live stock interests of the territory are all showing satisfactory progress on their way to become laws. The live stock inspection bill will, without doubt, be passed and the cattle industry greatly promoted in this territory in many essential particulars by the enactment of the law.

The farmers, as well as the cattlemen, the country over are taking a hand in the great contest now going on with the Chicago combine. The country seems to be alive to the exigencies of the situation as regards the mighty power that sits at Chicago and dominates the welfare of 60,000,000 people. The small stock raiser sees that he can no longer make beef at a profit. The grasp of Armour et al is strangling him as it has strangled the western producer of beef. The effect of this monopoly is seriously felt in every department of agricultural industry. The agriculturist wants to be released from the dictation of four men who regulate his business to their gain and to his loss. The farmer in the legislature is usually a power, and his voice for the redress of grievances has a stentorian sound just now and is effective.

THE many cases of death from that most loathsome of all diseases, glanders, which are recorded from various parts of the west among humans, should be the means of arousing our legislators to take action leading to the passage of a law which shall prevent the spread of the disease in this territory. The territories and states to the north of us have generally taken the evil in hand and protected themselves from its ravages so far as they were able to do so. The virulence of the disease and its easy contraction by man place it among the worst of all diseases to which he is subject. As a commercial matter alone in protecting the horse stock from its ravages, an effective law controlling it ought to go upon the statute books. The higher consideration of safety to human life demands such a law also.

#### TO DO AWAY WITH EXHORBANT COMMISSIONS.

As another result of the many evils coming to the cattle business by the association of the Chicago combine with the various stock yards' companies, a movement was inaugurated this week by a dozen or more leading western cattlemen representing large cattle interests, to unite for the purpose of handling their stock themselves, thus doing away with the exorbitant commissions now being charged by the stock yards' companies. There has been a loud demand by the cattle raisers for a reduction of the enormous tolls imposed by the stock yards' companies in passing cattle through their yards. The management has paid no heed to this just demand, and feeling secure in the backing and business of the big four have exacted the pound of flesh. The cattle raisers must protect themselves, and it is therefore intended to form an organization for the purpose of marketing cattle, with headquarters at Kansas City and branches at Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis and New York. Capital stock to the amount of \$150,000 will be issued, and an endeavor will be made to get all the leading stockmen of the west to join.

#### THE PEOPLE VS. BOODLE.

No argument showing the necessity for enacting live stock inspection laws is stronger than the one which the beef combine themselves now employ. They are spending thousands of dollars in trying to defeat legislation which, if successful on the lines laid down to meet the urgent necessities of the situation, will break down the centralization of the cattle industry of a continent at Chicago. Mr. Armour and his friends are employing every agency in their

power to negative the will of the people. They hesitate at no exaggeration of statement to deceive those whose influence is being given to the creating of sentiment which shall result in the establishing of such trade relations for the cattle producers and those who buy meat products for consumption, as will be just and equitable and such as the people everywhere demand. Mr. Armour no longer pooh poohs at the efforts of the cattlemen to protect themselves from his rapacity. He knows that the people are at length thoroughly aroused and are ready to take measures of defense against his schemes which are impoverishing them and enriching him. And now the contest has come to a point where it will shortly be proven whether Mr. Armour's money is more powerful than public sentiment and the crying demand of a great industry to be relieved of the incubus of a soulless combination.

#### A GOOD IDEA.

It has been suggested by the STOCK GROWER and other live stock papers, that the idea was a good one for the cattlemen of this territory to club together and appoint agents to go among the feeders of the eastern states to place such steers as they desired to dispose of. The suggestion has met with a favorable response in many directions. A letter has been sent out by a prominent feeder of Peabody, Kansas, who seconds the inauguration of such a movement by the cattle growers. He says in the course of his remarks:

"I refer to the appointment of an agent by the rangemen to go into the feeding districts to place feeding cattle. As early as the last of July, when farmers are casting about for something to do with their corn, is the time to sell to them. Almost any farmer would be willing to give 25 cents per hundred above the market price to have it settled in his mind whether he shall keep his corn to feed or sell it. The perplexing question with him is, can he get the cattle? When the farmer goes on the Kansas City market to get his steers he generally employs a commission man and takes his judgment as to the quality of what he purchases. Under this system of buying the expenses per head for feed and freight till laid down in the feeders' yards will foot up to more than \$2 per head; to which must be added the extra cost of going to market, commission and other expenses another \$2, a total extra expense of \$4 per head, which goes into the pockets of the railroads, feed yards and commission men, and neither the feeder nor the rangeman is benefited one cent.

"Farmers do not care to go on the range for what they want, for they do not know where to go nor at what time to go, and in many cases where they have gone and spent two or three weeks at a considerable cost to themselves, they have been compelled to return without seeing but very few cattle or finding everybody's cattle mixed up, which is generally the case until the gathering season commences.

"James McKenzie, manager of the CC brand, and the Prairie Cattle company had excellent success selling their cattle this way last fall.

There could be 3000 cattle sold at this point any week now that a representative of a good herd of cattle would come here, and a good fair figure could be obtained. Lots of farmers have feed enough to carry one to two hundred to grass, but they do not know where to get the cattle except to go on the range and they don't know which way to start."

#### THE STOCK YARDS AT KANSAS CITY.

There is every probability that new stock yards will be opened at Kansas City the present year. These yards will be under the control of the Santa Fe Railway company. This corporation owns several thousand acres of land lying about fourteen miles west of Kansas City, on the Santa Fe road. It has a large capital and is backed by wealth outside of its capitalizations. Its purpose is to build up and operate transfer and feeding yards for live stock. It is not believed that it will be difficult to arouse sentiment against the present yards which are managed in the interests of the Chicago combine. There has been a great deal of dissatisfaction among shippers the past year with the operations of the present yards. Scalpers have enjoyed the greatest license there, and the dictum of the big four buyers in nearly all matters has been accepted by the management. These things have worked greatly to the disadvantage of the growers of stock, who have found that when the "pickings" of the various elements in and about the yards were taken up, the shipper had but little left as the result of his consignment. Then, too, the wholly unsatisfactory policy to the shipper of western cattle in particular, of retaining the commission charge of 50 cents per head for selling cattle, rather than the per centage basis for selling, has become a source of the greatest discontent to the producers of cattle, who, with all the depressing influences which have been a part of their business the past three years, have felt, and justly too, that the charges for selling their cattle are excessive and not in harmony with the times. To this end of lower charges to prevail in the stock yards at Kansas City a bill has been presented in the legislature regulating charges for yarding and feeding stock which provides for just one-half the present charges on cattle and hogs and three-fifths on sheep. The Santa Fe company say that they can handle stock with a profit on the foregoing basis and propose to give shippers the benefit of lower rates all around on the handling of stock. This is a good move and one that will be heartily endorsed by western shippers who have found the burden of the stock yards' charges a most onerous one.

**Irrigation and Production.**

To The Stock Grower:

The extent of the country within the United States which is dependent upon irrigation for its productiveness is very much larger than is generally supposed. Careful statistics make it as much two-fifths of the entire area. It practically includes all west of the 100th meridian of longitude, and all the mountain regions of the west. In all that district there is more or less rain-fall. In some portions of it there is enough during the year to produce crops, if it were properly distributed, but falling at certain seasons only, it does not meet the requirements of agriculture. The soil of all that section upon the prairies east of the mountains, and the plains intermediate, as well as of all the valleys and arroyos, is generally of high fertility, where water can be applied to it. It produces crops without artificial fertilizing, and when water is applied, under proper control, it assures larger and better returns to the farmer and fruit-raiser than can be attained in any locality dependent upon rainfall.

While the cost of building canals and ditches necessary for irrigating is very considerable, yet it is the nature of an improvement, which is found by experience to be unusually profitable. It varies, of course, according to the difficulties encountered in the construction of the works, and taking the whole area in which successful irrigation is in operation, the original cost of what may be called the plant for irrigating ranges all the way from \$2 per acre, or even less, to as much as \$50 per acre. The Mormons, through their effective organization, have demonstrated the utility of the system in Utah. The average cost of canals and ditches per acre there may probably be stated at from \$3 to \$10. The undertakings have generally been by local communities, the land owner taking shares jointly with the capitalist. The one puts in work and the other money, and both have derived large benefits. In some of the fruit regions of California the returns seem almost fabulous, and net returns annually of \$100 to \$500 per acre are not unusual from the well-cultivated orchards and vineyards. In these localities the higher expenditure for plant, ranging from \$25 to more than \$50 per acre, is found to be practicable.

It has become established as a principle, that wherever a constant supply of water can be taken to a sufficient body of land to utilize it, any reasonable expense will be justified. Where the engineering difficulties are slight, the returns calculated as a percentage are enormous, frequently returning the investment ten-fold within the first three or four years. Where such cultivation is in vogue, the farms are usually small, it being found preferable to cultivate a few acres thoroughly, than to distribute the labor and expense over a large area.

The rapid absorption by settlement of all desirable agricultural land, east of the 100th meridian, is forcing the attention of our people and legislatures to the development of the irrigable lands in question. The time is not far distant when the government will be aiding to utilize these now useless lands, and to make them wealth-producing sections of the country. Private enterprise has led the way, and demonstrated the practicability of the undertaking, but there are much more extended operations, covering wide areas, such as the construction of storage reservoirs at the head waters of large streams, which must have the aid of favorable legislation, as well as congressional appropriation. Public sentiment is drifting in that direction, and there is every indication that it will soon justify the National congress in the adoption of a liberal policy to this end.

CHARLES W. GREENE.

**Dressed Beef Prices.**

The following which we copy from the New York Sun states the prices for dressed beef, wholesale and retail, just as they stand in New York, and relatively the same condition prevails in all the other beef consuming markets of the country; "The question has frequently been asked why it is that when the newspaper

quote the wholesale price of beef at from 4 to 7 cents a pound, the consumer is compelled to pay as much as 20 or 23 cents a pound. To answer this question intelligently the *American Analyst* detailed one of its staff to make the necessary inquiries, and we give herewith the itemized results. A carcass of beef, weighing 750 pounds, cut into loins, rounds, chucks, ribs, plates, shanks, flanks, kidneys and necks, will make the following product, at the retail price stated. The average wholesale price of such a carcass in New York is 7 cents, or \$52.50 for the carcass, which, when retailed, as shown by the table sub-joined, would make \$92.12, or a profit of \$40.62 upon an investment of \$52.50, which would certainly appear to the outside observer as a pretty good profit to the retailer. It is true that from this profit must be deducted the expenses of the retailer's business; but, nevertheless, it proves conclusively that the retail butchers have no ground for complaint against the Chicago dressed beef men, nor can the public have, unless it is that the prices of meat at retail stores are as high as they were when cattle sold at higher prices, but the remedy for this should be demanded of the retailer, whose prices have not been reduced in proportion to the wholesale price. We may add here that the retail prices given are the lowest prevalent, and where there is any variation it will be found that the prices demanded by retail butchers are somewhat higher. In any case, it should be borne in mind that as for quality Chicago dressed beef is always the best, having the advantage of more careful selection, better dressing and consequent tenderness.

One steer, weight 750 lbs, cut as below, would sell as follows:

	Lbs.	Per lb cts.	Amount.
Porterhouse steak	55	39 1/2	\$21.75
Sirloin steak	85	21	17.85
Suet	19	4	.78
Round steak	74	17	12.58
Boiling piece	16	7	1.12
Roast rump	39	15	5.85
Soup shank	25	5	1.25
Shoulder steak	74	11	8.14
Boiling pieces	64	7	4.48
Roasts	74	19	14.06
For salting	130	7	9.10
Boiling pieces	21	7	1.47
Soup bones	25	5	1.25
For salting	13	7	.91
Flank steak	5	11	.55
Kidneys and suet	31	4	1.25
Neck and bones	7	4	.28
Shrinkage in cutting	3		

The total of 750 lbs would sell for \$92.12.

**Progress of the Frozen Meat Trade.**

"The frozen meat trade," says a London paper, "grows steadily despite many difficulties and disappointments. The importations of mutton and lamb into London and Liverpool have risen from 400 carcasses in 1880 to close on 2,000,000 in 1888. The great bulk of these came to hand in good condition. The quality of New Zealand shipments, which are the largest in bulk, has tended to deteriorate, while the quality of the River Plate sheep has improved year by year. New Zealand mutton is, however, still distinctly superior to either Australian or River Plate produce, and that advantage may still be maintained by care. The River Plate is making vigorous efforts to increase its exports, and is successful in doing so, being assisted by a lower charge for freight, a bounty on exports, and a low rate of exchange. Sales of frozen mutton were at first confined almost exclusively to London, but with greater railway facilities almost the whole of the River Plate and nearly half the New Zealand imports are finally disposed of in the provinces. The market was in a very depressed state at the close of the year, with stocks of frozen mutton undesirably heavy."

**Land Office Bulletin.**

NEW MEXICO—SANTA FE.

Our Washington correspondent sends us the following information:

Land contests decided. The names of the successful parties are printed in capital letters. ALBERT GRUNSFELD vs. United States. ALFRED GRUNSFELD vs. United States. ALBERT EISEMANN vs. United States. Coal Patents—Samuel B. Crandell.

LAS CRUCES.

J. W. Lewelling vs. CHARLES KINGSLEY. Arthur Forbes vs. EDWARD C. ROCKWELL. Edward C. Rockwell vs. UNITED STATES. Fred D. Brown vs. JONE TAFOYA.

Coal Patents—Rolla Wells.

ARIZONA—TUCSON.

CHARLES W. STERNS vs. United States.

**Don't Give up the Cattle.**

One of the most successful of Illinois cattle feeders took advantage of last week's demoralized market to buy a bunch of steers at the Chicago yards that had been corn-fed since fall and sent in half fat to bring only as much money as they would have brought before the grain-feeding was begun. They go not a thousand miles from one of the great blue-grass farms of Sangamon county, Ill., to be carried forward to a greater weight and undoubtedly to meet a better market. This late extraordinary run of cattle—big and little, old and young—is believed by more than one well informed observer to register low water mark for 1889, but as weeks and months have gone by only to bring disappointment to holders, it requires something little short of recklessness to prophesy—even at this point in the long lane cattle-owners have been traversing—better things for this long-suffering interest.

There is one point, however, that seems to us quite clear, the longer this depression continues the greater will be the duration of the subsequent reaction—that is of course assuming that such a thing is ever going to be experienced. That breeders and feeders of cattle have nearly all lost money during the past few seasons is too disagreeable a fact to need repeating; and that losses have in many cases been of the most serious nature is also unfortunately too true. Those who undertake to restore reasonable confidence in the future, therefore, in the face of such a market as we had last week, are not apt to be heard with any great degree of patience. In fact the rallying of the broken columns of a panic-stricken army is about as easy a task as that undertaken by those who seek at this time to restore the confidence of farmers and breeders who have been hoping against hope with reference to cattle values for so many months.

It is related of Gen. Beauregard that near the close of the first day's bloody fight at Shiloh, when the southern troops were practically masters of the field and the boys in blue were fast being forced to river's very brink, the confederate commander—from his headquarters in the rear of the all but victorious army—unnerved by the large number of stragglers appearing from the front, imagined that disaster must be overtaking his men and ordered a cessation of the attack, which if continued but an hour longer would very possibly have extinguished not only the military fame of Gen. Grant, but altered the entire course of the war in the west. In other words the sponge was thrown up—in the opinion of able military men who were at the front—just as the dear-bought victory was fairly won. A great struggle for existence in the face of an unprecedentedly low range of values has been carried on for many months by cattle growers, and is still in progress. Thousands have been financially injured—many, on the range in particular, ruined; and the country is full of the stragglers who have quit the contest from sheer weariness or from disability. Viewed, therefore, in retrospect, the field, strewn as it is with so many evidences of disaster, may give little token of success for those who are still girding up their loins, firm in the belief that the reward will soon be reaped. But is the ground already fought over the most available point from which to study the situation at the front? May not the forces that have operated to bring about this great depression have well nigh spent their fury? May not the chief barrier in the way of better prices—an overcrowded market—be even now fast passing into a state of disintegration? May not, in short, this stampede of stuff to market wear itself out at last from sheer lack of material to maintain its devastating volume?

Everybody has heard the story of the fellow who fell by night into the abandoned but "dried-up" well, and clung in mortal terror to the wall until the morning light revealed his toes to have been within an inch of solid earth. The

weary cattle-feeder—fallen as he has upon evil days and ready to abandon all hope—will, it is believed by the shrewdest calculators, in the light of subsequent events be found to have occupied much the same sort of a position in this month of January 1889. A rise, steady and permanent in its nature, is now firmly believed by many of the most intelligent observers to be at hand. Rock bottom is again thought to be immediately beneath the feet of the cattle grower. May such a prognostication prove correct? There is at least enough of encouragement in the situation to warrant a more general resumption of breeding operations and the judicious purchase of "stores" by those who are in a position to take advantage of prevailing conditions; and of course the better the material to be worked with the more certain will be a satisfactory result. Breeders generally are reporting a greater inquiry for good bulls than for some time past, and to us there are many tangible evidences that the worst is clearly past. Improvement in values and returning confidence seem to be among the things now practically assured.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

**Texas Cattle Notes.**

[Texas Live Stock Journal.]

The demand for range steers in lots of 500 to 5000 is very strong and indicates confidence in the cattle trade. The dark days of the cattle trade will be over when good grass comes again.

The readers of the *Journal* will notice by our clippings from the *Stock Grower* that the cattle buyer is abroad in the land and figuring on the breeding grounds of New Mexico as well as in the breeding ranges of Texas.

A gentleman from Missouri who has considerable knowledge of cattle affairs, and who was in Fort Worth during the week, said that the Missouri stockmen were confidently looking to an improvement of no small dimensions in the cattle trade.

It is reported from Arkansas City that in addition to the steers sold by Mr. Pierce to Mr. Geo. W. Miller, of Winfield, Kansas, that Mr. Ike T. Pryor also sold a large string of cattle to the same buyer and that the aggregate amount of both sales will reach \$225,000.

The Cherokee strip cattlemen are figuring on buying cattle and Montana, too, but Colorado and Wyoming are not yet heard from to any great extent. Move your cattle early gentlemen and give them a chance of summer grass.

The weather, while dull, gloomy and rainy is favorable to stock. Here is January 25th, 1889, and no bad cold spell yet. The remnant of the winter, even if it turns very cold and severe, cannot injure Texas stock to the extent an average winter would and the outlook is more than favorable that we will get through with nominal loss of stock with the earliest grass in several years.

Mr. A. H. (Shanghai) Pierce has sold 4000 three and four-year-old southern steers (sea lions) to G. W. Miller, of Winfield, Kansas, the cattle to be delivered on the railroad in the strip. There is just as much uncertainty about the amount paid as there was when the Pierce cattle were sold last year, but the figures are a clean dollar over last year's prices.

Colonel Abner Taylor, of the Capitol Syndicate, said to a San Antonio interviewer that the cattle ranch business will be abandoned and the land sold to farmers when the demand for small tracts is sufficiently strong to justify such a programme.

The cattle trade of northern Texas is still in an unquotable condition; the buying interest is pointing to the terribly tough and glutted market at Chicago and the selling interest is gassing about the scarcity of cattle. They are offering cattle above views of the buyers and a regular accepted line of values is not apparent. Choice Panhandle yearlings have sold on a basis of \$12.50 per head. Western yearlings have sold at \$10 and the price of twos and threes cannot be ascertained. The yearlings and twos in the semi-farming sections are only selling in small lots to speculators who are putting up bunches for later sale, and as the trading is hardly commenced a week or two may smooth out the trade so that somebody can catch on. All hands agree that the price will rule from a shadow to a dollar above the sales of the year 1888.

A DRY LAND.

An Interesting Letter on Ranches in Arizona.

RANCHO DEL PINALENO, ARIZ.,  
January 2, 1888.

Arizona is in the arid belt, and well adapted to the range cattle industry. Indeed, its favorable conditions of climate, grass and water make it the ideal range country. To claim it as such may sound strange to the novice, when it is known that water is scarce, grass not abundant and the land, without irrigation, wholly unfit for farming. However, to the one condition of a limited water supply, more than to anything else, is its value as a range country due. If water was plentiful the land would all be farmed and fenced, when there could be no open range. Although spoken of as belonging to the, it is not a prairie country. Its mountains extend in every direction, and furnish the range admirable natural boundaries. Unlike the other territories it has no blizzard-swept plains where cattle drift and perish from cold.

The climate of Arizona is in every respect favorable for successful ranching. There are no severe storms, cyclones or blizzards to decimate the herds. The weather is not extremely cold, the mercury never falling to zero, and but seldom more than a few degrees below freezing. If it freezes during the night the frost and ice disappear the next day. If snow flies, as it sometimes does, it lies only upon the mountains, but melts as it falls on the foot hills and in the valleys. There are but few cloudy or stormy days, but bright warm sunshine generally prevails. The climate is so mild that no serious loss of cattle has ever been known to occur from stress of weather. They are not frozen and starved one-half of the year to live, by contrast, the other half, in comparative luxury. Nothing but loss can result from the freezing and starving process of a hard winter as experienced on the northern range. There, through prolonged suffering, the poor brutes are reduced to mere skeletons, and where thousands perish miserably every winter, those are fortunate that survive the trying ordeal. Even moderately stormy weather makes cattle restless and prone to wander, which gives the herdsmen much trouble to gather the scattered herds. The cattle of Arizona are not subject to any such hardship or exposure; neither are they swamped in bogs which serve as death traps to weak animals.

There has likewise never been known any considerable loss in the territory from disease, and the shrinkage, from all causes through the year, is so small that it is scarcely worth mentioning. Its warm and equable climate promotes rapid growth and early maturity, which are factors in stock growing, that every ranchman appreciates, and values as contributing materially to the profit of the business. Fat beefs are sold from the range during every month in the year, whose meat is found in the shambles juicy, tender and sweet. Cattle grow right along with no cold to stunt their development, but steadily take on flesh from birth to maturity. As a breeding country it is unsurpassed, the calf crop being invariably large and fine. With every condition favorable, the young calves need no other care than what their mothers can give them.

The pasturage consists of valley, mesa and mountain lands, whereon grow a variety of nutritious grasses. Of the native forage plants the gramma grass is the most abundant and best. There are several varieties, but the black gramma grows the most plentiful, and has the preference. It springs up during the summer rainy

season in the months of July and August, when the whole country looks as fresh and green as a young wheat field. It is a bunch grass and does not make a solid sod, but wherever it is found it covers the ground thickly. In its season it grows rapidly and attains a height of from one to two feet. It makes good hay and large quantities are cut to supply the corrals. At maturity it turns gray instead of brown, as other grasses do. The head and leaves cure upon the stock, which gives it a dead and dry appearance, but the stem remains green throughout the year, and supplies a perennial pasture. J. C. Cremony, who was on the frontier in the government employ for many years, and had long opportunity for making conclusive observations, says that "gramma grass is beyond all comparison the most nutritious herbage ever cropped by quadruped. It is much heavier, contains more saccharine in connection with more farinaceous and strength-giving aliment than any other grass known. At least such is my experience, and that of all other men who have had occasion to test its virtues, and time to pronounce upon its merits. I give it the very first rank among all sorts of hay, believing it to be superior to clover, timothy and alfalfa, or all three combined." [Life among the Apaches, page 1882.]

The average ranch is supplied with other good grasses in limited quantities, and a number of edible shrubs, which altogether furnish a variety of excellent forage. The best grazing, as a rule, is found in the highlands, where the cattle thrive the best. Particularly in the summer do they seek the elevated places where it is cool and airy; and can be seen browsing high up on the mountain side cropping the succulent herbage.

Arizona is a dry country. Its rainfall is small and entirely inadequate for growing and maturing cereal crops. The annual precipitation varies according to locality. At Yuma, its lowest point in a double sense, the average is between four and five inches, while upon the high mountains of its northern border it reaches a maximum of thirty inches. Most of it falls during the summer rainy season, although in the winter snow caps the mountains, and occasional showers refresh the valleys. But water is scarce; and a long succession of cloudless days run into weeks, and the weeks glide into months in which the sky refuses to give the earth one day of moisture. Even the rainy season is not altogether reliable, as it varies considerably one year with another in the time of its appearance and continuance; but when it begins, it rains easily. Sometimes the clouds empty themselves in an instant and are called "cloud bursts." It is then no longer rain, but a solid sheet of water pouring down the mountains through arroyo and canyon in a rushing and restless flood that subsides as suddenly as it arose.

The soil is porous and readily absorbs the water, and on that account but few streams leave the mountains. One of the peculiarities of the country as noted on the maps, and that exists in fact, is the diminution and often final disappearance of the streams after they leave the mountains. If not wholly lost upon entering the valley, the water sinks out of sight into the sand, and runs in underground channels that are hard to find. Many a pleasant valley is thereby made entirely destitute of water in any surface spring or brook. Occasionally a hidden fountain can be struck by digging, but it is only by the merest chance and is an unusual streak of good luck. Wells have been sunk to great depths without striking water, and to dig a well is ordinarily equivalent to making a useless bill of expense.

Running water that is fed from perennial fountains and flows continuously, and none other can be depended on for ranching, is scarce, compared to the large scope of country to be supplied. Permanent water is a valuable possession in this land of drought, and quickly finds an owner. The sight and sound of running water is doubly appreciated and is more pleasing to the eye and musical to the ear than elsewhere. Its scarcity is not all that makes it valuable, for owing to certain conditions of soil and climate, it can be utilized to greater advantage than is done in other lands. The possessor of an ample supply of water has the building of a fortune in his hands. He controls an element, which if rightly used, makes an oasis in the desert and furnishes a subsistence for himself and herds. His cattle thrive, his fields produce without fail, and he lives an independent, comfortable and healthful existence. The advantage of a limited water supply to the ranchero is that he is in no danger of being crowded by his neighbors, or his range becoming overstocked. His water rights give him undisputed control of the range in his vicinity, which is sanctioned by custom and protected by all cattlemen. On account of the scarcity of water the country is sparsely settled and always will be, until more water is provided by artificial means in developing artesian wells and building storage dams. It is done successfully in other parts of our broad domain where the conditions are similar, and will in the course of time be done here. Until then it will remain desert and dry, excepting in the vicinity of springs and brooks which supply sufficient water for irrigation.

Such land as can be reclaimed and cultivated by the application of water is valuable, for where the experiment has been tried it has proved a success. The bulk of the land, however, will be worthless for anything but grazing, and stock growing will continue to be a stable industry of the territory. It has been a profitable business in the past, and will continue to be where it is properly conducted; but if it is ignorantly or carelessly managed it is as certainly to prove a failure as any other business poorly done. It is somewhat slow and requires time to realize on the investment, but for steady increase and certain income it is not excelled by any legitimate enterprise. Beginning with a herd of stock cattle, no dividend can be declared until after the third year, when the steers of the first calf crop are matured and marketed. After that there remains the original cow herd with the annual beifer increase, which, together, represents an enlarged working capital, while the steers are clear profit.—J. A. MUNK IN Topeka Capital Commonwealth.

"It is worth its weight in gold," is a common expression. But, while the virtue of gold is easily affected, the worth of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, as a blood purifier, never depreciates. It will eradicate scrofula from the system when everything else fails.

The Origin of No Man's Land.

Time was when No Man's Land was a part of Mexico. Afterward it was a part of the republic of Texas, but it never was any part of the state of Texas. Let the reader take a good map of the United States, and then, while looking at it, call to mind the fact that when, in 1803, the United States purchased what was at that time known as the Louisiana territory, the boundary line of this territory followed the Red river west from the 95th to the 100th meridian, and then it followed the 100th meridian north to the Arkansas river. South and west of the line, as here traced, the land belonged to Mexico, and it remained Mexican territory until after the war between the United States and that country.

But before coming down as far in United States history as the Mexican war, the reader should recall the fact that the Indian Territory was organized between the years 1835 and 1837, and that the western boundary of this territory was the 100th meridian, for the very good reason, if no other were to be had, that that meridian was then the western boundary of the United States, and so continued until the Mexican war. This fact is important, because it settles the claim of the Cherokee Indians to No Man's Land adversely to the Indians. When the Cherokees were moved from Georgia to the Indian Territory, they were given by treaty "a perpetual outlet west, and a free and unmolested use of all the country lying west of the western boundary of the above described limits, and as far west as the sovereignty of the United States and their right of soil extend." The sovereignty of the United States, as already stated extended only to the 100th meridian, and that is necessarily the western limit of the Indian Territory and of the Cherokee Outlet. No subsequent acquisition of territory by the United

States," says Land Commissioner Wm. A. J. Sparks, "could extend the rights of the Cherokee Nation beyond this limit," and Secretary Lamar approved. The 100th meridian is the eastern boundary of No Man's Land.

After the Mexican war, as the reader will remember, Texas became a part of United States. In fixing the boundary of the new state the negotiators for the state and for the United States ran against a snag. The snag was Mason and Dixon's line, or the parallel of latitude 36 degrees and 30 minutes north of the equator. Texas, as a republic, had claimed the land between the 100th and 103d meridians north as far as the Arkansas river, and the claim had, perforce, been allowed by Mexico. But, by a compromise between the slave-holders and the free soilers in the United States congress, it had been agreed that no slave state should be created north of Mason and Dixon's line, and here was Texas, a slave state coming in with slave territory extending north to the Arkansas river. To get rid of the obstacle the Texas statesmen ceded to the United States so much of her territory as lay north of the dividing line between slave and free soil. We thus have the parallel of latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes north of the equator fixed as the northern boundary of Texas and the southern boundary of what is now No Man's Land. No Man's Land was then an unimportant part of a very wide area of unorganized territory.

Along in 1854 came the Kansas and Nebraska bill, by which Kansas was to be organized. The bill provided that the southern boundary of Kansas should be the parallel of latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes north, until the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas called the attention of the house of representatives to the fact that this would deprive the Cherokees of a large part of their lands in the Indian territory as given them by treaty, and the bill was therefore amended so that the thirty-seventh parallel was made the southern boundary of Kansas. The northern boundary of a part of No Man's Land was thus fixed.

Subsequently the organization of Colorado, with its southern boundary on the thirty seventh parallel, completed the northern boundary of No Man's Land, while the organization of New Mexico, with the 103d meridian as its eastern boundary, left the strip of land between the 100th and the 103 meridians of longitude and the parallels of latitude at 36 degrees 30 minutes and 37 degrees wholly unorganized, and beyond the pale of any territory or state. It was simply the property of Uncle Sam, a waste bit of pasture that he had overlooked in laying out the rest of his farm in patches for cultivation.

That it should have been overlooked in the course of legislation is not very surprising, but that it should be a part of the United States and yet be beyond the reach of United States courts and court-officers is a matter needing explanation. This is the explanation: The jurisdiction of each United States court sitting in the states and territories round about No Man's Land is definitely defined by the bill that created the judicial district in which the court sits. No court takes cognizance of any crime committed beyond the limits of the territory that comprises its jurisdiction. Because No Man's Land was not within the limits of any of the surrounding states and territories, it was, naturally enough, overlooked in defining the limits of the judicial districts. It is not included in any of the judicial districts. Now, it is provided by the United States constitution that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime is committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

Before which court, therefore shall the agent of the post office department, for instance, haul the road agent whom he has arrested for holding up a mail carrier? Will not the road agent escape in the technical plea that the court, no matter which one it may be, has no jurisdiction?

Nevertheless, during the interval of over two years in which Beaver City has had at least a tri-weekly mail, no road agent has ever tried to hold up the mail carrier. But this immunity from danger which registered letters have enjoyed is simply a flattering tribute to the excellence of American firearms and to the marksmanship of American frontiersmen. As a compliment to American legislators, it comes, in the vernacular of the country, left handed.—New York Sun.

FROM ALL POINTS.

Live Stock Notes Carefully Collected from Every Source.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature of Texas, prohibiting the importation of dressed beef into that state.

The big four have removed Elmer Washburn, general superintendent of the Chicago stock yards, and had appointed one of their own pets.

The craze for the interbreeding of the buffaloes and domestic cattle has set in. Buffalo Jones, of Garden City, sold this week a 3-year-old buffalo bull for \$500.

In the range country of the northwestern territories of Canada, the live stock interests have been as favorably dealt with this winter as in this country. The snow-fall has been lighter than usual, and the storms have been less numerous and fierce.

"Yes, cattle are cheap," remarked a well-known stockman the other day, "and I am putting all I can get into more stock if I am suited with the kind. Now is the time to buy, and many will see the time that they will wish they had bought in '88 and '89."

Many stockmen are quietly adding to their herds, and it is said that several good sized contracts are being made for spring delivery of stock from Colorado and New Mexico. This don't look as if faith in the industry was on the wane.—Cheyenne Journal.

The war of the hog packers on the "scalpers" at Kansas City seems to have been more successful than it has been in Chicago. The packers object to the speculators because they often frustrate the bearish plans of packers. At Kansas City the commission men seem to have joined with the packers to "oust" the scalpers.

During the past week prices for beef cattle touched a lower point than they have previously occupied within the last eighteen months. They dropped to within 25 cents per 100 lbs. of the lowest prices ever known. The decline for the week was 50¢ to 60¢ in shipping grades, and was due to the remarkably heavy receipts.—Breeder's Gazette.

The weather over the northwestern ranges is still altogether lovely. Zero temperature is mentioned in parts, but there has been neither high winds nor precipitation of the sort to make away with tallow. This winter will long project out from the canvas of the stockman's memory as one of beauty and dollars.—Cheyenne Journal.

The wild animal bill introduced in the Texas legislature this winter provides the following prices for scalps: For coyote wolf, \$1; tabo wolf, \$2; wild cat, panther or tiger, \$2; and appropriates \$25,000 from the state to pay for said scalps. Tolar's amendment pays 5 cents for jack rabbits and 1 cent for prairie dogs. This bill, while it offers a very small reward for dogs, will demonstrate in the next two years whether it is sufficient to destroy the great pest of the western range.

The movement of Texas cattle to the Indian Territory this season will begin early and be quite heavy, if reports are at all reliable. They will go for the most part to the Cherokee strip, which has been leased for a period of five years. The movement will be both by rail and by trail. Owing to fair range and an open winter, cattle are in better condition than they were last year, and will strike the territory in correspondingly better shape than those taken up last season. The movement will begin about the time the grass begins to peep forth in the nation, that is to say about April 1.

The gentleman commenting on the feeding business generally remarked that the number of cattle being fed in the grain belt of Texas this season is about 30 per cent. less than last season. Corn is cheaper and cotton seed scarcer than last season. Cotton seed is not much higher in price than heretofore, but there is simply none to be had. He says that hogs are nothing like so scarce as popularly believed. Most feeders would like to have a few more than they have got, and some feeders have been unable to procure any at all, but there is nevertheless a considerable sprinkling of swine in the feed pens of Texas, and the pork output will not fall much below the average.—Dallas News.

Buffalo Jones, of Garden City, Kansas, has now a herd of 130 buffaloes. Save a few isolated specimens in various parts of the west, this herd is believed to constitute nearly all the bison now extant. Mr. Jones will perpetuate the race.

"The opinion seems prevalent in the east," remarked a cattleman who has just returned from an eastern trip, "that the business is now at the turning point—that the new year will see better prices, and, to some extent, better cattle at the market points."

Thus far the winter in this vicinity has been a most favorable one for stockmen. The reports from all the ranges are to the effect that the cattle and horses are in much better condition than they usually are at the beginning of the year, and unless the latter part of the winter be unusually severe, losses from stress of weather will not be very heavy.—Virginia City, M. T., Madisonian.

LIMA, O., Jan. 24.—Several weeks ago Swift Bros., opened up a meat store here and are supplying nearly all the butchers with meat. The farmers find no market for their cattle and are protesting against the Chicago meat, and the result is that the matter has reached such a point that a meeting of farmers has been called to discuss boycotting Lima unless Chicago meat is done away with.

A. B. Colby and C. Henry Witherall, who went to Buenos Ayres a few months ago with Vermont stock, have returned. Among the stock disposed of was the horse Pickwick, which was sold for \$30,000, and a span of Rutland horses brought \$5000. South America offers a market for speedy horses, and a large trade has been opened by a Vermont syndicate for fast horses and blooded sheep. The expense of shipment is large, which relatively increases prices.

The cattlemen and farmers of the Panhandle are to be congratulated on the open Florida-like winter they have had so far. It has not been cold enough this winter to freeze a film on the streams, while the numerous warm rains have soaked the ground to an immense depth. A few days of warm weather and the ground will be covered with green grass. While at present the trees are budding should a wave of a norther strike it would be a bad setback; but that has not happened as yet.—Canadian Free Press.

Ranchmen are having a more favorable winter for their business than for a number of years, and although they have obtained but little satisfaction from the markets for some time, they are now feeling reasonably cheerful over the outlook, because of the probable light losses of the season. The mildness which has characterized the winter throughout the states has extended as well over the entire far west, not a single blizzard of consequence having occurred to create uneasiness among the stockmen of that region.—National Stockman.

The champion beast in England is a splendid Devon steer, whose sire rejoices in the popular name of Gladstone and which belongs to a Norwich man, but which was bred at Tavistock. Just under 3 years of age, this animal tips the beam at 150 hundredweight and a quarter. How does that look, says the patriotic visitor, for the roast beef of old England. At the Birmingham show last week the judges proclaimed this steer the best of its breed they had seen, and the Islington wise men have crowned the edifice of Gladstone pere's fame by the supreme award of all, to say nothing of being first in his class, best of his breed and the best male in the show. When I looked at him yesterday he did not seem much affected by all this honor; but I am afraid he will be rather cut up before long. His closest rival was a black Scotch heifer from Rosshire, pronounced a little beauty and awarded a £50 cup as the best lady in the show.

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THE HORSES.

Interesting Bits of News for Horsemen and Breeders.

The largest winner on the turf in this country last year was J. B. Haggin, the total earnings of his stable footing up \$124,867. In England the Duke of Portland is at the head of the list with \$134,577 to his credit, while the largest winner in France took down \$95,000.

The trotters Gov. Hill, 2:18½, and Spoford, 2:18½, were shipped to South America last week. They were purchased by a resident of the Argentine Republic, and will be driven together as a team on the road, and it is possible they may also take part in some of the races there, trotting having become a popular sport in South America.

There is at present in San Francisco a horse of the Clydesdale breed named the Equine Jumbo. In size he is a perfect wonder, being 20½ hands in height and weighs 2,700 pounds. He measures around the arm thirty-two and a half inches; stifle forty-four and a half; the length of the face is thirty-six and one sixth inches. The horse is owned by W. T. Lundy, was foaled at Brampton, Can., five years ago, and is a gelding.

Geo. H. Johnson, a farmer living a few miles east of Honey Grove, Tex., has a mule that is a natural curiosity. The most prominent feature about his mule-ship is that he is just exactly 18½ hands high, or 6 feet 2 inches, so that a man who stands 6 feet in his stockings standing by the mule's shoulders just lacks two inches of being as high as the animal, and he weighs in proportion to his height, tipping the beam at 1,619 pounds.

Perhaps the most remarkable yarn that has been told of late years concerning wonderful horsemanship is one that comes from Australia. The story goes that not long ago on the Brisbane race course a horse called Grafton, that was one of the contestants in a hurdle race, slipped just as he reached the last hurdle, struck the track heavily, turned a complete somersault, landed on his legs and continued the race after having unseated his driver.

There has been a report afloat for some time to the effect that Sunol, that made a record of 2:18 last fall as a two-year-old, was about to be sold for \$50,000 to some eastern parties, but a little investigation shows that there was no truth in the story. It appears that a New York gentleman went so far in the matter as to ask Gov. Stanford to put a price on Sunol, but he declined to do so, and it is not at all likely that she will ever pass from his ownership.

Andy Welch, who went to Europe last year and brought back the stallion Viking, which he purchased for \$5,000 in England and subsequently sold for \$15,000 in this country, has another scheme on hand which he thinks will boom American trotters on the other side of the water. This is nothing less than the presentation to the Prince of Wales of an American trotting team that can do a mile in 2:30. On the strength of this Andy hopes to make American harness horses very popular on the other side of the Atlantic. Welch is the young man who bought Atlantic last year for about \$3,000, gave him a record of 2:21, and then sold him to some Italian parties for \$13,000. Welch was raised in Hartford, Conn. When Clingstone went from there to Cleveland and won a good race when the odds were against him, Andy, then a boy, was on hand and won a lot of money. It was by reason of this sensational performance that the young man received the name of "Clingstone Andy," which has stuck to him ever since.—Breeder's Gazette.

C. W. Alys describes the accident on the railway, wherein was killed the great horse Eole and eleven other valuable horses, and from which only St. Lavin escaped, as follows: "I was sitting in a lounging chair close by the side of a pet saddle mare of Mrs. Langtry's—sitting up with her, you know—who was the greatest thing to fret I ever saw, seasick, too, and all that, when the shock came. Would you believe it? that mare was dead before the car fairly left the track; just screamed and the life flew out of her. Course didn't know what was up; only knew we were going faster and faster. Sat clutching the handle of the car door when we struck. The door flew open and

I think I shot out twenty feet, striking head first in the water and being wedged in between the rocks when recovered sufficiently to get up. Got off with a scalp wound and this (here he showed a red scar entirely encircling the left wrist), broke right off, I tell you, and doubled up. Matt Storms, the trainer, was hurt worse than I, but how we escaped with our lives is wonderful, for from where we jumped the track to where we struck was a descent of 316 feet and an actual drop of 190 feet, straight down from the top of the precipice to the water. We have sued the company for \$170,000; \$100,000 for the horses, \$50,000 for Storms, \$20,000 for myself."

Dates for Race Meetings in 1889.

At the meeting of the Turf Congress at Cincinnati, Ohio December 19th, the following dates for the Spring Meetings of 1889 were arranged:

- Lexington, Ky., May 1st to 8th inclusive (seven days).
- Louisville, May 9th to 18th inclusive (nine days).
- Latonia, May 20th to June 1st inclusive (twelve days).
- St. Louis, June 1st to 15th inclusive (thirteen days).
- Kansas City, June 17th to 22d inclusive (six days).
- Chicago, June 23d to July 20th inclusive (twenty-four days).
- St. Paul, July 23d to 31st inclusive (eight days).

Texas Notes.

[Texas Live Stock Journal.]

A. S. Nicholson of Fort Worth, is buying long two year-olds, coming threes at \$13 per head, and will take a few more Tarrant county steers at the price.

We don't want to quote Texas cattle for spring delivery just now. So say the buyers and sellers also. The fact is they are about \$2 per head apart in their views on two-year-old steers.

Mr. Coleman of the Shoe Bar ranch in the Panhandle, is reported to have sold all his yearling steers, about 2000 head to Drumm & Snider, of Kansas City at \$13 per head delivered at the Cherokee strip. This is a very choice lot of Panhandle yearlings.

Stockmen of Texas having yearlings and two-year-old steers for sale must not be too extravagant in their views as to prices, as there is a country on our west flank having some cattle that they must get rid of. It is a country that can raise yearlings, but cannot fatten beef.

In making his report to the Colorado Cattle Growers' association for the year 1888, Mr. H. H. Metcalf gives account of Texas cattle as follows: "During the past season 53,264 head have been driven and 57,523 head shipped from Texas to Montana and Wyoming—a total of 110,787 head, of which only about 11,000 stopped in Colorado."

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1889.

**SOUTHWEST STOCK NOTES.**

**Short Items Relative to Stock and Stockmen of the Southwest.**

M. T. Farris, who has been operating a horse ranch on the upper Pecos, it is reported has sold his herd of 250 horses to Tuelser & Cogswell, of Montana, at \$18 per head.

The Eddy-Bissell Cattle company, sold last week in the Kansas City market 700 head of steers from their range in Park county, Colorado, at an average net price of \$18 per head.

Meyer Hall, who owns a ranch in Dona Ana county, is making preparations to stock it with steers from his Texas ranch as soon as the weather will permit gathering for shipment.

The report was handed in to the Stock Grower this week that William Robert, of the Chisum ranch, has sold all of his yearling steers at \$10 per head. We have not been able to verify the report.

The Sacramento Cattle company, of southern New Mexico, has dissolved, F. Moore withdrawing from the company. The gentlemen operating the business now are C. F. Hilton and W. A. and O. C. Irwin.

The demand in Colorado and New Mexico these days of legislative activity is for a liberal bounty on the wild animals which create havoc in the cattle herds. All the stockmen demand a bounty law.—Field and Farm.

To INQUIRE.—To measure alfalfa that has stood in the stack at least ninety days, the stack being of reasonable height, estimate 512 cubic feet to the ton. Small stacks will run short of the foregoing measurement.

The San Simon Cattle company, of southern Arizona, is making preparations to move, in the early spring, nearly 6000 head of steers to the Cherokee strip—the Mecca for the surplus stock of the southwestern range country.

Weather reports from the Indian Territory, where a good many thousand cattle were put last season by New Mexico and Texas stockmen are all of the most encouraging character. Cattle there are doing well and no losses have occurred among them.

A press dispatch of the 25th ult. from Clayton speaks of high winds accompanied by light snow raging in that vicinity for one day and night. The weather was cold. Stock that was exposed on the plains are believed to have suffered somewhat, though no losses are yet reported there.

Sol Luna who has just returned to Los Lunas from the American Valley, says that he saw as many as six head of cattle dead under one tree, and that the snow covers the valley to the depth of thirty inches. Mr. Luna thinks that the mortality among cattle in that vicinity will be very large.

The severe storm of the past week was the most severe of any for years, and the snow fell to a considerable depth in the mountains. In and below town the fall was quite light. The mercury, as if ashamed of the weather, tried to hide itself in the bulb, but failed to get below 10 degrees above zero. The amount of snow that has fallen this winter insures heavy grass in the spring and summer, and in consequence the cattlemen are happy.—Kingston Shaft.

The Fort Worth Gazette says the demand for steers on this market both by buyers in person and by letter, is far greater than had been expected, even though the anticipations of those interested was at a high pitch. Montana, Wyoming, Kansas, Colorado and the Indian Territory have representatives scouring the country, the largest quota coming from the latter country. There is a divergence between prices of buyers and sellers, but they are expected soon to come together.

The Singlebob Land & Live Stock company has been incorporated, the articles of incorporation being filed by Wm. Robert, James Chisum, Walter P. Chisum, W. J. Chisum and Sallie L. Robert. The purposes of said company are declared to be to deal in live stock, establish colonies, construct irrigating canals, storage reservoirs, etc., in Lincoln county, New Mexico. The capital is \$2,000,000 and the principal place of business at Roswell.

Deputy Sheriffs Cook and Rhea, of Colfax county, on the 25th ult. arrested a man called Marion Hillsworth on the serious offense of "burning" the long H brand and changing it into BHP connected. Nine calves were found at Hillsworth's camp on the north Poni that had been quite recently "burnt," and all having the long H ear mark; one having another mark in the left ear, which at time of detection was yet bloody.

A correspondent of the Stock Grower writing from western Valencia county under date of January 29, says: "Our winter is the hardest ever known, but so far we have had no loss of stock, though we have had to gather some of the bulls to feed. We seem to be on the north edge of the heaviest fall of snow ever known here. Going south toward the Datyl mountains and the American Valley the snow gets deeper, and in some places there it is two and one-half to three feet on the level. Should the weather turn warm soon stock will come through all right."

The Dallas News is authority for the statement that young steer cattle in Texas have advanced in price nearly \$1 a head since last October, and it looks as if there would be a shortage in that class of cattle next year in the southern part of the state. The sale of cows and veal calves in 1887 and 1888 is the cause. The price of steers has advanced all over the range. We doubt if any contract for steer stock will be made on the southwestern range this year at last year's prices. Steers are now worth more money.

Several buyers of cattle are in the country. One party wants 5000 head of 2's, 3's and 4's, and another one 3000. They are after feeders. Lynch brothers, of Colorado, Dona Ana county, sold their feeders, 2's and 3's for \$15 per head. Their cattle are not extra good. Good feeders will probably bring from \$16 to \$18 per head.—Lyons & Campbell have recently shipped from California fourteen head of males. It is the intention of these gentlemen, as soon as the weather permits, to break up 1000 acres of land and seed it to alfalfa. This is a move in the right direction, and one which will insure to every stock owner, who will follow suit, a return of 300 per cent. on the time, labor and cost incident to the investment.—The Enterprise.

The supreme court of New Mexico this week handed down its unanimous decision in the case of the United States vs. the Maxwell Land Grant company, affirming the judgment of Judge Reeves dismissing the bill. This is the New Mexico branch of the now famous litigation involving the validity of the Maxwell land grant. The court holds that the decision of the supreme court of the United States in the case originating in Colorado, is conclusive of every question that can be raised, and that the validity and correctness of the survey and patent can no longer be questioned in any court. The opinion concludes as follows: The United States having exhausted its powers in a fruitless effort to cancel this patent, it becomes the duty of the court and the people to abide the final judgment of the highest tribunal to which a controversy can be appealed, and to seek redress for meritorious grievances, if any exist, at the hands of a just and generous government.

The snowfall has been particularly generous over most of New Mexico and Arizona this winter, especially the northern portions of the aforesaid territories. A correspondent of the Stock Grower writes that all the mountain ranges in the southern half of New Mexico are covered with snow. At Lincoln the recent fall was about two inches and at Fort Stanton nearly four inches. Even at El Paso and vicinity there was a depth of fully two inches.

The success of alfalfa feeders in the Salt River valley, Arizona, who are attempting the fattening of range cattle on a large scale, is not as flattering as it had been hoped it would be, the Stock Grower is privately informed. It is already demonstrated that it will require from six to nine months to fit steers there for market instead of sixty and ninety days as has been asserted. The experimentation going on there, however, will be of great value to all cattlemen and the facts and figures relative to the matter will be forthcoming in the Stock Grower in due time.

A Washington dispatch of January 28 says that Ex-Governor Thomas C. Fletcher, of Missouri, is in the city looking after legislation in the interest of the Tase Valley Canal company of New Mexico. This company is composed principally of St. Louis capitalists and it proposes to build a monster irrigation ditch in the Tase valley, its estimated length being 140 miles. A bill to grant the company the necessary right of way has been introduced in the house by Delegate Joseph. The bill also contains a provision granting the company every alternate section of land for three miles on each side of the ditch and for a distance of twenty miles along the line. The bill has been referred to the committee on agriculture.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Henry Warren, vice president of the Aztec Land & Cattle company, we are in receipt of a printed report of the condition of that corporation at the close of the year 1888. The superintendent of the company, Mr. E. J. Simpson, furnishes some interesting statistics. He shows that the number of cattle on the company's range in Arizona at the close of the year was 37,725, as against 31,648 at the close of '87. There were driven from the Pecos ranch 2246 head during the year, which practically closes the company's range operations in Texas. The total sales for the year were 2537 head, aggregating a value of \$32,323.09; number of calves branded 6449, besides 377 left in the herd as bulls. The expenditures for the Arizona ranch were \$96,736.15; for the Pecos ranch, \$2643.07. Mr. Simpson states that the number of calves branded fell below a full proportion, but attributes the shortage to an insufficient number of bulls on the range. The losses for the year have been nominal, Mr. Simpson believing two per cent. to be an ample estimate.—Hoof and Horn.

**The Razor-Back Hog.**

The razor-back hog of Georgia, like a ruling passion, is strong even in death; but the pampered pig of the home life becomes, when mowed down in his prime, one of the pleasantest things to associate with that I can recall.

The razor-back meets us at every station and scratches his back and dorsal fin under the engine or warms the cockles of his heart against a hot box. Yesterday a flock of little red razor-backs burst out of the brush as we passed out of a town and sailed away with the train for a mile or two, at last disappearing, however, as the train fell behind them.

"Good-bye," said my companion, the little Hoosier poet, as they faded away; "good-by, little goldfish, good by."

Gen. Horace Porter says that when he was in Florida he asked an old cracker why he did not go into raising more of the better class of hogs, the kind that gets corpulent, instead of this autumn leaf style of hog. Then the poor, sady-eyed man shot about a quart of tincture of tobacco out of one corner of his mouth and said or stated as follows:

"We have tried the fat kind, and they are good eatin', of case, if that's all you want of a hog. Our hog, though, is a speedier hog than yours. He is a better roadster, even if he don't cling to his home. We've made a good trial of the fat hog and we've come to the conclusion that it ain't any use to raise a hog that can't run faster than a nigger kin."

Most everybody from the north speaks slightly of the razor-back hog. People make fun of the animal who never tried to be funny before. He is a good subject to begin on. Last week a Michigan man and a Georgian were riding along together down this way, and a tall hog came out of the forest like a pattern for a side of pork cut out of pasteboards.

As the papier mache brute faded out of sight the Michigan man sat back and sighed in a heartbroken way. Then in a moment he brightened up again as he saw another just like the one he had just lost sight of a moment before. Sitting up with a glad smile, he said: "Colonel, by jimminy, there's the other half of that hog."

But the baby pig that has better blood in his veins, when overtaken in the flush and bloom and heyday of life by a sudden death, looks, after the barbecue, rather pleasant, and has an odor surrounding him which would make a clergyman cut his sermon short, especially if he hadn't had anything to eat for a month but an underdone donation.

I do not know how it is done, but I do know that in this form the stinger of death seems to have been removed, and there is nothing about the placid features of the deceased as he lies there with an apple in his mouth to cause one pang in the heart of those who gather about his bier.

The pig is first procured. With this I have nothing to do, though often there is more genius displayed right there than anywhere else. Then you remove his exterior environments, and also his inner environments, substituting for the latter a combination of graces which gives him a pleasant and plump appearance. He is then spitted or skewered. So he is really secured in life and skewered in death. As he revolves over a bed of coals a highly artistic dose is administered to his seething sides, and as the odor escapes and rides away over the surprised and delighted atmosphere the neighbors for miles away take in a lung full of it at a time, and locking the front door they take their children and come to spend the day with you.

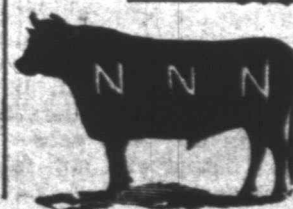
I am not surprised to know that the Chinese burned down their ranches in old times in order to get the insurance and eat the barbecued pigs which they found in the ruins. The Chinese were crude in their methods, but they knew when they had a good thing. BILL NYE.

**A Sick Cattle Market.**

The breaded beef operators are stocked away up, and eastern live stock markets have been plentifully supplied right along. Kansas City has had an abundance of cattle, and many orders that would have naturally been filled here were sent to that point. Omaha has ruled dull, and Buffalo demoralized. Hence competition has been entirely absent at Chicago, and buyers did not hesitate to let it be known that on any appearance of firmness they would retire and see what they could do later on.

Prices are low—so low that it seems almost impossible for them to go lower. No such figures have been current within the last eighteen months and they are very close to the lowest ever known in the Chicago market, yet buyers seldom go out of the exchange building until late in the afternoon and then appear to be entirely indifferent. For steers of 1400 to 1600 pounds weight the top price is about \$4@4.40, with sales about \$4.25 scattering. Some fine export steers have gone at \$3.50@3.75 and the ordinary run of dressed beef stock can be had at \$3@3.50. The decline this week has as usual been chiefly on the medium grades and amounts to about 10@15c, which is a pretty big loss, when the ridiculously low point at which the market left off last Friday is considered.

The market is now 70c@1 lower than one year ago, \$1@1.15 lower than two years ago, and \$1.25@1.40 lower than three years ago. The quality of the steer stock offered is rather below the standard, but quite a number of prime fat cows and heifers have come in. Fancy lots of these latter that have fed right along with the steers sell at \$2.85@3.25 with the bulk of the good fat cows going at \$2.25@2.50, and canning stock at \$1.40@1.90. At these prices many buyers prefer the cow.—Chicago Ez.



G. H. Miles.  
 P. O.: Las Vegas.  
 Range, Mesa Rica.  
 Horse brand 3N

# THE STOCK GROWER.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1889.

## PERSONAL.

### Items of Interest Relating to Stock Growing People.

Wilson Waddingham will spend a few days in Las Vegas, returning east about the 5th instant.

A. D. Hudnall, formerly a Herford breeder of Las Animas, Colorado, is now selling dry goods for Bullene, Moore & Emery, of Kansas City.

Mr. S. L. Stanley died at his home in San Francisco on the 25th ult. He was a member of the Carpenter-Stanley Cattle company, of Grant county.

J. C. Fryor, the old-time cattleman says that he never saw range cattle in better condition than they are generally this winter. He predicts that the year 1889 will be one of the most prosperous ever seen in the south west.

Hon. Justin Clark, president of the Iowa and New Mexico Cattle company, is now in the lower country and he is making arrangements to ship, early in the spring, 600 head of steers from his breeding ranch in Socorro county to his pastures in Iowa.

Mr. L. D. Yoak has been appointed general agent of Street's Stable Car lines with headquarters at Fort Worth, Texas, for the following territory: Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

Col. Henry Milne, who has been in Chicago the past six weeks, returns to New Mexico about the 5th instant. He writes the Stock Grower that he hopes the legislature will pass the live stock inspection bill, which he deems a most important measure for the protection of New Mexico's cattle interests.

Col. S. P. Carpenter was a visitor again in our city on Wednesday last. He announced the presence of beef buyers from Kansas City with much satisfaction and hailed it as a sign of good times coming to the cattle interests of New Mexico.—Deming Headlight.

Messrs. McKenzie and Johns, of the Prairie Cattle company, were in Las Vegas during the week. Mr. McKenzie looks forward to a good spring demand for southwestern steers and thinks that northern buyers will take all good two and three that are not sent to the Indian Territory.

Frank Collinson, the heavy cattle grower of Bent county, with headquarters on Clay creek, has bought a large ranch and some stock at Alpine, Texas, and will, during February and March, ship his immense herd of stock to that place. Mr. Collinson says he can't stand the settlers and their wire fences.

A. L. Calvin, manager of the Wendling Cattle company, of Mora county, was in Las Vegas on Tuesday. Mr. Calvin reports a great abundance of snow over the range in northern New Mexico, but said that there had been no losses of stock, and that with ordinary weather cattle would come through in good shape.

John W. Poe, who owns one of the choicest ranches and herd of fancy bred stock in the Pecos valley, called at the Stock Grower's rooms on Monday. Mr. Poe has spent the past month in Kansas and Missouri and returns to New Mexico with one of the finest jacks ever brought into the territory. Mr. Poe is now engaged solely in the breeding of high grade and pure bred stock.

A. J. Cooke, who has been looking after Grayson & Co.'s interests in Kansas, where he secured grazing for 6000 of their steers, was in Las Vegas on Wednesday. Mr. Cooke is in the market for a considerable bunch of young cow ponies which Grayson & Co. must have in order to move their cattle. Mr. Cooke is an old-time cowman. He believes that the cattle business is now on the upturn and that the season of extreme low prices has passed.

There will be a considerable movement of southern steers to Montana as well as to the Cherokee strip in the spring. But it is probable New Mexico will furnish most of the steers for the Montana range, says an exchange. At least all the buyers that have so far come south have gone to that territory. There are two reasons, says Gen. John W. Buxter why they go to New Mexico in preference to Texas. One of them is that they can get steers cheaper, and the other is that New Mexico steers are allowed to move free from quarantine restriction. He says Texas steers are being held at pretty steep figures on account of the access of the range of the Indian Territory, which is sufficient to fatten a world of them. Pasturage is a little higher in the nation than it was last year, by about a third. A pasture that rented for \$4000 last year readily brings \$6000 this year according to reports.

W. L. Thompson is a special inspector of customs at El Paso, Tex. He also represents certain persons who have claims against the government for duties paid on animals especially imported for breeding purposes. On the 3d inst. he wrote a letter to Representative Sayers at Washington asking for certain information as to furthering said claims. Representative Sayers referred the letter to the treasury department. Assistant Secretary Maynard has replied to him that the department has no information to give upon the subject referred to by Mr. Thompson, further than to suggest that, in view of the manifest impropriety of a public officer, while in the service, interesting himself in claimants against the government, and of the fact that Mr. Thompson desires to represent the class of claimants above mentioned in the prosecution of their claims, his resignation from the service should be promptly tendered.

B. B. Godley of the San Simon Cattle company of New Mexico tells the Dallas News that there will be an immense movement of steers from Texas, New Mexico and Arizona to the Cherokee strip as soon as spring opens. Last year was the first time the range of the nation was utilized to any considerable extent to mature Texas steers and the experiment was a complete success. This range is almost virgin and not only the best in the country, but the only remaining patch of grass left where Texas cattle can be matured

after the old-fashioned way. The steers matured there last year were exclusively from Texas, but there will be a large number from New Mexico and Arizona this year. Mr. Godley says his company alone will move from 5000 to 8000 of two, three and four to the strip, and other large companies will move something like as many. It is estimated that the strip is capable of fattening about 600,000 steers, and Texas and the two territories above mentioned can furnish the steers to stock it without half trying.

The well-known stock firm of Hunter, Evans & Co. has dissolved partnership and are succeeded by the Evans-Snyder-Buell company. The firm of Hunter, Evans & Co. was an old and prominent one, having houses at St. Louis, Kansas City, and Chicago. Col. R. D. Hunter, Capt. A. G. Evans and M. P. Buell comprised the firm. Col. Hunter managed the parent house at St. Louis, Capt. Evans the Kansas City house and Mr. Buell the one in Chicago. Col. Hunter of late years has given but little of his personal attention to the business, from the fact that he had other large holdings which necessitated his almost constant attention. A few months ago he became a large stockholder in Texas coal mines, which are panning out well. He then decided to sell his interest in the commission firm. Accordingly a stock company was organized under the above title, with a capital stock of \$300,000, and articles of incorporation have been filed at Springfield. The incorporators are: Albert G. Evans, Munson P. Buell, Amos L. Atwater, Thomas J. Daniels and Chester A. Snyder. Mr. Atwater was the manager for the old firm at this point and Mr. Daniels the cattle salesman. There will be no change made in the workings of the office or employes.

### Kansas City Market.

Receipts for 1889 to date are 76,748 cattle, 162,743 hogs and 36,287 sheep showing a gain of 31,867 cattle, 22,492 hogs loss and a gain of 19,512 sheep compared with 1888.

Receipts for January, 77,397 cattle, 168,639 hogs, 37,990 sheep. January 1888, 44,881 cattle, 185,235 hogs and 16,775 sheep. Showing an increase of 60 per cent. on cattle, 11 per cent. decrease on hogs and 49 per cent. increase on sheep.

Top price on beef steers one year ago \$4.77½ for 1590-lbs steers. Prices are now just about \$1.00 per cwt. less on shipping and butchers steers than same time in 1888.

Top on hogs January 31st, 1888, \$5.25 showing 45 cents per cwt. less.

Sheep are selling at about the same figures.—Kansas City Telegram, Jan. 31.

### Texas Rates.

On and after February 10 the Texas roads will charge for handling live stock by weight instead of by car as heretofore. In other words carload rates will be reduced to cents per 100 pounds—not actual 100 pounds—but estimated and arbitrary. For example, a car 28 feet and 6 inches internal measurement will be held to hold 19,000 pounds of horses, mules, cattle or calves, 15,000 pounds of hogs and 12,000 pounds of sheep. A car measuring any where from 22 to 33 feet will be reckoned to hold 21,500 pounds of horses, mules, cattle or calves, 16,000 pounds of hogs, or 13,000 pounds of sheep. A 34-foot car will be held to contain 23,000 pounds of horses, etc., 17,000 pounds of hogs and 14,000 pounds of sheep.

### The Wolf Question.

D. J. Hogan a prominent cattle grower of the South Fork in an interview by the Sun River Sun said:

"I have made the ravages of wolves a study for several years past and have concluded that each wolf costs the range men at least \$100 per annum. That the damage per head increases with the increase of the wolves I am certain. With 500 wolves on a given range the damage is \$100 per year for each wolf. With the increase of the pests comes an increased power of destruction, and you may be certain that the wolves avail themselves of it. Thus it is possible to materially increase the damage per head done by these animals, and unless something is done quickly to prevent it the stock interests of northern Montana will be destroyed. I believe that a bounty of \$5 should be placed on every wolf's scalp for one year; this would cause the most of them to be killed off by wolves and would save us \$95 for each wolf so killed; the second year \$3 should be paid, and this, I believe, would work their entire extermination and save us many thousands of dollars. I am for a bounty and am willing and anxious to pay my proportion."

A YOUNG-LADY TEACHER WANTS A SITUATION in family, on farm or ranch; or will teach private school. Address, Miss M., 719 Cherry St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

### Stock Passes.

The following rules relative to the issuing of passes to men in charge of live stock shipments have been adopted by the Western Freight association, and will go into effect February 15: "Pass one man in charge of one or two cars of horses, mules or cattle, or with two cars of hogs or sheep, or with one car of emigrant movables when the latter contains horses, mules or cattle; no return pass to be given. Pass one man each way in charge of three or more cars of horses, mules, cattle, hogs or sheep; two men each way in charge of six or more cars in one train and under the same ownership; two men to be the maximum number to be passed with any shipment under the same ownership in the same train. Return passes for horses to be used within thirty days, other stock within three days after cars arrive at terminal points or designation points on these lines, the return passages to be commenced

in 24 hours after the issuance of the pass. Women not to be passed in charge of live stock. No return passes will be issued to parties who did not accompany the shipment, and special instructions must be given to agents and others to see to it that in issuing contracts no names are inserted therein but those of the party or parties actually with the stock, and the signatures of the parties whose names are thus inserted must be shown upon the contract as a means of identification."

"Buffalo Jones," of Kansas, recommends the crossing of the buffalo upon our Polled breeds. When it was suggested to an old longhorn cowman that a good cross would be that of an American livery stable goat on the Jersey cow, said that it might improve the cow some but it would be pretty darned hard on the goat. "Buffalo Jones" scheme might help the buffalo, but we fail to see where the "doddies" would be improved.—Texas Stockman.

# Grand Combination Sale

## OF FINE HORSES AND CATTLE AT

# CITY STOCK YARDS

Denver, Colorado, February 18 to 23, 1889.

Over 500 head of stock from the most prominent breeders. Standard and Thoroughbred Horses and Roadsters, French Coach, Percheron and Clydesdale Stallions, Mares and Geldings one car-load of Imported Shetland Ponies, well broken for Children's use. Work Stock of all kinds and a few fine Jacks.

Galloway, Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus, Jerseys and Holstein Cattle, males and females of both purebreds and grades.

### THE GRANDEST OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED IN THE WEST!

To Breeders and everybody wanting improved stock of any kind. Sale positively without reserve or "fraudulent protective schemes" We guarantee that everybody will have the chance to purchase stock as cheap as bona fide bidding will permit.

For further information and Catalogues containing full description and pedigrees of stock, write to

GEO. L. GOULDING & CO.,

Proprietors CITY STOCK YARDS, Denver, Colo. 4612

### FOR SALE.

# CATTLE, HORSES and RANCH.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court for the Fourth Judicial District of New Mexico we will sell all of the following described property, on the

FOURTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D., 1889.

1868 head of mixed cattle, placed on the range Sept., 1885, less 40 head slaughtered by round-ups and sold to butchers; also two hundred and six sold by the Receiver.

38 high grade bulls placed on range in 1886.

47 native cattle placed on range in 1886.

45 calves branded in 1886.

491 calves branded by Receiver in 1887.

500 calves branded by Receiver in 1888.

Also two large draft horses and thirty-two cow ponies.

### REAL ESTATE.

All the interest of Stapp, Ennis & Co. in and to the S½ of the SE¼ and S¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 24, Twp. 13 north, range 24 east. The land is located on Laugerito Creek.

### PERSONAL PROPERTY.

One 2-horse wagon, One Champion Mower, One Sulky Rake, Three Hay Forks, One Set Wheel Harness, One Set Lead Harness, One Brace and Bitts, One Grindstone, Camp Outfit, One Field Glass, One Shoeing Outfit, One Single Rake Harness, One Lantern, and about 2800 lbs. Barbed Wire.

### CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Sealed bids will be received for the whole property until the Fourth day of March, A. D., 1889, at 6 o'clock p. m. The purchaser will take the property free and discharged from all liens. Each bid shall be accompanied by cash or certified check to the order of the Receiver for one-third of the whole amount of such bid, together with notes at nine months with six per cent. interest, for another one-third of the bid, and also notes at two years with like interest for the remaining one-third of the bid. All notes to be upon approved personal security to the satisfaction of the Receiver. But no bid will be accepted for a less sum than three-fourths of the appraisal made by the Receiver. The property is well located east of Cabra Springs, about 60 miles from Las Vegas, New Mexico.

LEWIS LUTZ, Receiver for Stapp, Ennis & Co.  
J. H. KOGLER, Master in Chancery.

Jan. 21, 1889



**SHEEP.**  
**Items Referring to Mutton, Wool and Kindred Subjects.**

Grover had a little lamb,  
With black and curly fleeces,  
And much did this lachrymose ram,  
Disturb poor Grover's peace.

He followed him to school one day,  
When Mills, the teacher, said,  
That if he didn't stay away,  
He'd break his crooked head.

But as the lamb some older grew,  
More largely loomed his cheek,  
Till at last he batted Grover  
Into the middle of next week.

—Texas Stockman.  
The Boston market for Texas and south-western wools is quiet. There is very little spring Texas on the market. One hundred thousand pounds of Ohio delaine sold last week at 37 cents.

Sheep are still "looking up." They have recently advanced fifteen to twenty-five cents, choice to fancy qualities now being quoted at \$5 to \$6; indeed, \$6.25 1/2 was obtained Monday for a load averaging around 150 lbs. These are very satisfactory prices. They pay the feeder a handsome profit.—Breeder's Gazette.

**A WOOL QUERY.**

It is a long time since the statesman at Washington have been able to touch the wool schedules of the tariff without finding in the end they had been wool gathering and had pulled the wool over their own eyes. Says the Chicago Tribune the recent action of the senate in increasing the wool duties 20 per cent promises no exception to the rule. Politically, the action taken seems odd, because the persons supposed to be benefited thereby are mostly Texas and New Mexico democrats who voted for Cleveland and the Mills free wool bill, and protested against the blessing now being forced upon them. Most of the wool manufacturers and nearly all of their employes voted for free wool and rallied enthusiastically about Cleveland and the Mills bill. Such also was the case with the democratic flockmasters in Ohio and Indiana who keep sheep with a view to a profit from the wool. Texas, the great wool-growing state, went almost solid for free trade in wool, adding about 8,000 votes to the enormous Democratic majority of four years ago. The Democrats carried New Mexico and Arizona, where immense flocks are pastured, and the Republicans lost heavily in California, notwithstanding their pledge that they would preserve or advance the duties on wool. In Ohio the promised landslide of Democratic wool-growers to the Republican party did not take place on election day, nor in Indiana either. Politically, therefore, it seems odd to many that the senate should insist on a policy which alienates the votes of city workmen, secures no increase of Republican strength in the states and territories devoted to sheep husbandry, except in Oregon, but which will surely bear hard on northern and western people, farmers included, in the form of dearer woolen clothes. Why should a republican senate force on the free trade woolen manufactures and operatives and on the southwestern democratic free trade states and territories a policy against which these classes and sections protest?

**SHEEP SUPPLIES.**

The receipts of sheep for the year just past, says the Breeder's Gazette, were the largest for any year in the history of the trade. The growth of this branch of Chicago's live stock business has been marvelous. It has more than quadrupled within the last decade—jumping from a paltry 810,420 head received in 1878 to 1,500,000 head, the total for 1888. The increase has come wholly from the country beyond the Missouri, Texas and Montana being the most prolific sources of supply; indeed the supply from contiguous states has steadily been growing less, the farmers of Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin finding it impossible to successfully compete with Kansas, Nebraska and the range country in the production of mutton. Prices have averaged higher than for 1887, and the season has been more profitable and in every way more satisfactory. The refrigerator men have been the largest buyers, though they have met a lively competition from those who whip on the hoof. From the middle of August till the end of October there was a continuously active demand for fair to good western sheep for feeding purposes.

These sheep are now coming back on the market, and are making a substantial advance on the cost price. For the last two seasons the business of fattening sheep for the winter market has been carried on extensively and with satisfactory results. For the last three weeks the market has been in a state of extreme depression, the receipts having been unprecedentedly heavy for this time of year, but this condition is believed to be of a temporary character. Good prices are almost certain to prevail during the remainder of the winter.

**COST OF GROWING WOOL IN THE STATES.**

A Trumbull county, Ohio, wool-grower gives his estimate of the cost of growing a pound of wool, in an eastern journal, in which he declares that northern Ohio sheepmen cannot grow a pound of wool for less than 19 cents per pound. He says: I have for many years kept on my farm a flock of 400 Merino and high-grade Merino sheep, and I have found that it has required the use of 175 acres of land to keep these sheep. Then my accounts would run thus:

Interest and taxes on land and sheep	\$777.00
40 tons of hay at \$12	480.00
200 bushels of grain at 35c	70.00
Labor, feeding and taking care of sheep	150.00
Washing and shearing	80.00
<b>Cost of keeping 400 sheep one year</b>	<b>\$1,747.00</b>
Value of sheep sold	\$400
Value of manure	100
	<b>\$500 \$200.00</b>
<b>Cost of wool produced</b>	<b>\$1,247.00</b>

**How the Big Four Blotted out the Marquis de Mores.**

A cattleman in referring to statements of Col J. H. Stephens in yesterday's News to the effect that a big forty is wanted instead of a big four, said he coincided fully with "Uncle Henry," and wanted a big 400 as preferable even to a big forty and that the trouble with the big four is that whenever outsiders want to engage in the dried beef business and join the ranks of "Uncle Henry's big forty, the big four always knocked them out. The case of the Marquis de Mores is one in point. He had as fine a refrigerator plant and all the facilities for carrying on the business as brains could devise and money procure, in connection with all the advantages growing out of a location in western Dakota, but the big four did not want to give up even a small slice of their business to the marquis, and drove him to the wall by the same methods that they are using to drive the butchers out of the business throughout the length and breadth of the land. No one questions the fact that the Chicago market controls all other beef markets in the United States, and that fully four-fifths of the cattle marketed at Chicago are purchased by the big four, as the big four have notoriously made their millions by cornering food products and by carrying out, as Mr. Armour says "agreements" among themselves for mutual benefit. No sane man will question the fact but that the big four have control of the Chicago beef market, and that they are manipulating it to their own enrichment to the detriment of both producers and consumers, regardless of the laws of supply and demand which "Uncle Henry" says it is difficult to hold in a state of suspension. Every one admits that there are difficulties in the way of preventing the natural laws of trade, but the big four have long ago overcome these difficulties by means of Mr. Armour's "agreements" among themselves. It is the monopoly feature of the present situation that the advocates of the state inspection laws are fighting against, and if these laws are generally enacted the power of the big four will be broken, the meat business will be scattered and refrigerators established in every large city in the United States, and it is safe to say that 400 of these plants will be in successful operation within a year after the passage of inspection laws. "Uncle Henry" is all

right in what he wants to get at, only this method of getting at it is very much like that of Little Redriddinghood, who put herself in charge of the bear owing to his nice talk, who afterward ate her.—Dallas News.

**Progress of Live Stock Inspection.**

Pennsylvania farmers are complaining that Chicago dressed beef has caused a falling off in cattle feeding in that state of 70 per cent, in the last five years; in consequence of which fact the Pennsylvania grange associations are co-operating with the butchers to secure the enactment by the legislature of that state of live stock inspection laws, which will prevent the introduction of dressed beef. Petitions have been circulated all over the state, which have been numerous signed and large delegations of farmers are going to Harrisburg to push the inspection bill through. M. L. Rhone, representing the Pennsylvania state grange, has charge of the matter of legislation and when it is considered that twenty members of the house are members of the grange, and two in the senate, it will be seen that with the help of the butchers and labor element, all of which is sure, the inspection law is certain to pass. The Ohio Farmer, which is the most influential agricultural paper in that state, commends the action of the Pennsylvania farmers in their efforts to break up the dressed beef monopoly, and says that Ohio will be heard from before long in a way that will encourage Pennsylvania in their good work. The Pueblo Live Stock Review, which is one of the most influential industrial papers of Colorado, has made an earnest fight from the start for the passage by the Colorado state legislature of such live stock inspection laws which will shut out dressed beef, and it is working earnestly to secure this result. The Hon. H. H. Metcalf, secretary of the Colorado Cattle Growers' association, who is one of the largest cattle owners in that state, and who has always been foremost in all work for the good of the cattle industry, says that the inspection bill will certainly pass the Colorado legislature. News has just been received from New Mexico that the live stock inspection bill has been agreed upon by prominent members of the territorial legislature and that it will be passed in the course of a short time. G. V. Rambaut, a prominent business man of Memphis, states that Tennessee will certainly pass state live stock inspection laws, which will shut out Chicago dressed beef. The Tennessee butchers and farmers are working in harmony to secure this result. Equally encouraging advices come from Detroit and other points in Michigan. In Maryland petitions are being circulated among the people asking the legislature to pass live stock inspection laws to shut out Chicago dressed beef.—Fort Worth Gazette.

**The Packing House Combine.**

Another promise was legislation, in so far as the state may legislate on the subject, hostile to so-called "trusts," or combinations, especially such as seek to monopolize food supplies, fix prices by controlling production and eliminating competition. The packing house "combine" to drive out all other butchers and control the cattle market, is denounced as especially odious, as it seriously effects one of the most extensive of Kansas industries, the cattle business, robbing the producer and consumer of meat at the same time. It has come to my notice recently that some of the cities of Kansas are seeking to resist the encroachments of the dressed meat monopoly, by enacting ordinances requiring all beef to be inspected on foot by a city inspector before being put on sale in such city. This would seem to be ingenious, and it is hoped will be effective, if the power of the city in such case is beyond question. If it be not, the legislatures should make haste to confer it fully, and do whatever else it may in the line of legislation against trusts and combinations of that character. These so-called trusts are an excrescent growth of the age—an ill-begotten child of avarice and mendacity, exhibiting in

its most obnoxious form that lust for gain, regardless of the rights and interests of the people, too often seen in lesser degree wherever capital is organized and wielded in masses. The enactment of such laws by you as shall even measurably control or repress these evils will be an occasion for the most sincere congratulation.—From Governor Humphrey's Message.

**The War on Dressed Beef.**

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 26.—The senate had before it to-day three bills relating to the inspection of animals intended for food or meats. One of the bills requires that all animals intended for slaughter for food shall be first inspected in the county where they are to be killed. This virtually shuts the dressed beef from the Kansas City packing houses out of the state, and leaves the business or slaughtering to local butchers. Another bill provides for the inspection of the cattle before being killed, wherever they may be slaughtered, and a third for the inspection of the dressed meats.

**THE Snug Restaurant.**

Bridge St., near the Depot, Las Vegas.  
Short Order and Regular Meals  
AT ALL HOURS.

Washington Moore and Joseph Minton.

**FOR SALE.**

ABOUT 500 GOOD  
**NEW Mexico STEERS**  
OF ALL AGES.  
NEARLY 200 OF THEM

**3-year-old and above.**

To be delivered after spring round-up.

**REUTHER & NAHM,**  
El Cuervo, N. M.

**WANTED.**

Two or three thousand head of yearling and two-year-old heifers—best range stock. Will pay cash on delivery. To be delivered at El Paso or Deming, at option of purchasers. Bids received till February 15th. Address Corralitos Co., care Hon. J. F. Crosby, president, El Paso, Texas. 4612

**I CURE FITS!**

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. EDDY, M. D., 188 Pearl St. New York.

**Trees! Trees!**

I offer a choice assortment of **FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES** for Spring Planting. Also Root Grafts and Dormant Buds. New Catalogue Free. **F. S. PHOENIX & CO.,** NURSERYMEN, BLOOMINGTON, ILL. FOR TRADE A FINE FIVE-YEAR-OLD STALLION, flowing mane and tail, dark brown, weighs 1500 lbs., a beauty. Will exchange for ponies. Address, Robert Ritchie, Peabody, Marwin County, Kansas.

**STALLION FOR SALE.** A FINE THREE-YEAR old stallion for sale at the 704 Ranch. CHARLES SALEWSKY, Bell Ranch. 4712

### THE HOME-CORNER.

A Batch of Interesting Items for Our Lady Readers.

To boil potatoes successfully, when the skins break pour off the water, and let them finish cooking in their own steam.

Never apply soap directly to any woolen garment. Make a strong suds and plunge the garment in it. Rinse in hot water and dry quickly.

Warts can be easily and quickly removed by applying castor oil two or three times a day. This is the simplest known remedy and scarcely ever fails.

Fruit jars not in use may be usefully employed to hold tea and coffee. The aroma soon wastes if these articles are exposed in open paper bags or cans. Keep tightly covered.

Empty spoons make nice racks to hang clothing or towels on. Drive nails through the spool. No danger of rust in using them. You can paint them if desired.

Linen cuffs may be easily and invisibly held in place by attaching a small loop of cord elastic upon the inside of the wrist of each dress sleeve, and slipping the loop over the cuff button after the cuff is adjusted.

To have cheese-cloth curtains retain their creamy look, add a small quantity of saffron tea to the water in which they are rinsed. You can change white lace to a creamy tint by immersing in clear strong coffee and water.

There are various reasons why people suffer from the different ailments of the feet. We know very well that the shoe of fashion is not the best one for comfort. People are prone to wear shoes that are too tight for them; and yet very loose ones are quite uncomfortable. A shoe should fit as tight as a stocking. But it should be tight around the ankle, across the instep, and around the arch of the foot and heel. It should, however, have a loose upper and a large sole. Bunions, corns, corrugated nails, and other troubles of the feet can generally be avoided by a few common sense cautions. Do all that is necessary to keep the feet warm in the way of good fitting shoes, woolen stockings and exercise. Feet that perspire should be washed every night and the stockings changed daily. Most feet can be kept healthy and soft by soaking them in hot water before retiring, and using ammonia and soap freely; then they should be rubbed briskly with a rough towel, and a little glycerine spread over them.

**PRACTICAL RECIPES.**

**LIVER AND BACON.**—Cut the bacon in slices first, then cut each slice into squares. Wash the liver thoroughly and parboil, or rather scald it, and cut it in slices of the same size as the pieces of bacon; put them alternately on wooden and silver skewers, and broil on all four sides. When done do not remove the skewers. Serve with a sauce of melted butter seasoned with lemon juice.

**SWEET POTATO CROQUETTES.**—Eight potatoes, four ounces butter, four tablespoons cream, salt and pepper. Bake the potatoes with skins on; scoop out and mash fine, adding while hot the butter and other ingredients. Beat all well together; form into croquettes, roll in beaten egg and bread crumbs, and fry in boiling lard.

**MUFFIN PUDDING.**—Take four fresh muffins, split and spread with apricot jam; close and cut them in quarters; lay them in a dish and soak them with a cold custard of four eggs, half a pint milk, half pint cream, and flavor with a glass of brandy and one of maraschino; sweeten to taste; fill up the mould with the pieces and the remainder of the custard; steam and serve with vanilla sauce.

**DOUGHNUTS.**—Six cups of flour, one and a half cups of sugar, three teaspoonfuls of Horsford's baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, butter the size of half an egg. Mix thoroughly; then add four eggs well beaten and moisten with sweet milk until a soft dough; flavor to taste. Cook in boiling lard.

**ORANGE JAM.**—Weigh the oranges before peeling and put a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Take the peel from half the oranges, grate it and add the sugar. Open the oranges and be very particular to get out the seeds and white strings; add to the sugar and peel, with a little water, and boil twenty minutes.

**ARROWROOT PUDDING.**—To a deserts-poonful of dry arrowroot use a half pint of milk or water and a teaspoonful of sugar. Mix the arrowpot and sugar, and smooth with a little milk or water. When the half pint of milk has just come to a boil, pour it over the sugar and root and stir well. To thicken nicely the arrowroot must be kept in a dry place. If it does not thicken when the milk is poured over place the whole upon the fire and stir until it does. This is very nutritious and strengthening for invalids and is pleasant to children.

After a housekeeper fully realizes the worth of turpentine in the household she is never willing to be without a supply of it. It gives quick relief to burns; it is an excellent application for corns; it is good for rheumatism and sore throats and it is the quickest remedy for convulsions or fits. Then, it is a sure preventive against moths; by just dropping a trifle in the bottom of drawers, chest and cupboards, it will render garments secure from injury during the summer. It will keep ants and bugs from closets and store rooms by putting a few drops in the corners and upon the shelves; it is sure destruction to bed bugs, and will effectually drive them away from their haunts if thoroughly applied to the joints of the bedstead in the spring cleaning time, and injures neither furniture nor clothing. A spoonful of it added to a pail of warm water is excellent for cleaning paint. A little in the suds on washing day lightens laundry labor.

#### Full Particulars of the Graham County Killing.

Mr. Theo. F. White, of San Diego, superintendent of the Chiricahua Cattle company gives the following account of the trouble between his men and some sheep herders from Apache county, which has been the subject of much newspaper comment. He says:

"A man came over to the Chiricahua camp from a neighboring ranch and wanted to look through the herds for cattle belonging to him. A party was detailed to go with this man who belongs to what is known as the 'Turtle Track outfit' consisting of seven men. They started over the mountain where the cattle are now mostly ranging, and camped the first night within one mile of where the sheep herders had their camp. Next morning the party divided, three men going over the mesa to look at a bunch of cattle and the other four kept up the main canyon. After the three men had looked through the cattle on the mesa, they turned and went to the Mexican camp, and stopped and were warming by the fire. Shortly after the remainder of the cattle party came in sight, and the cattlemen say just about this time the sheepmen, all Mexicans, opened fire on them, and a general battle opened, resulting in the death of three Mexicans on the spot and the serious wounding of one of the cowboys. The foreman of the cattlemen was with the party that had not arrived and who did not come up until the battle was over.

"The Mexicans had encamped on a high point and had surrounded themselves with a stone wall with only an opening on the upper side, and Mr. Lassateer says they had stated that they had come to that range and intended to graze their sheep on the range occupied by the cattle company at all hazards. At the time the shooting commenced the cattlemen were warming by the fire on the inside of the stone wall and the story told by the story told by the Mexicans is that one of the cowboys reached over the wall and grabbed a gun belonging to a Mexican who had set it against the outside of the wall, and then the row came up."

Mr. White told the reporter that he met the owner of the sheep at Solomonville and that they had both agreed to take all their old men from that range and put new ones in charge, and to do everything to prevent such another lamentable affair. Three of the cattlemen have been bound over to the grand jury and are now in jail. They are James R. Lassateer, Birchfield and Roper. The other four have not been apprehended.

**A YOUNG LADY TEACHER WANTS A SITUATION** in family, on farm or ranch; or will teach private school. Address, Miss M., 719 Cherry St., Chattanooga, Tenn. 412

### For Toilet Use.

**Ayer's Hair Vigor** keeps the hair soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, causes it to grow luxuriantly, eradicates Dandruff, cures all scalp diseases, and is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

**AYER'S Hair Vigor** has given me perfect satisfaction. I was nearly bald for six years, during which time I used many hair preparations, but without success. Indeed, what little hair I had was growing thinner, until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used two bottles of the Vigor, and my head is now well covered with a new growth of hair. —Judson B. Chapel, Peabody, Mass.

**HAIR** that has become weak, gray, and faded, may have new life and color restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. My hair was thin, faded, and dry, and fell out in large quantities. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal. —Mary N. Hammond, Stillwater, Minn.

**VIGOR**, youth, and beauty, in the hair, appearance of the hair, may be preserved for an indefinite period by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. A disease of the scalp caused my hair to become harsh and dry, and to fall out freely. Nothing I tried seemed to do me any good until I commenced using Ayer's Hair Vigor. Three bottles of this preparation restored my hair to a healthy condition, and it is now soft and pliant. My scalp is cured, and it is also free from dandruff. —Mrs. E. E. Fos, Milwaukee, Wis.

#### Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

**PERFECT SAFETY**, prompt action, and wonderful curative properties, easily place Ayer's Pills at the head of the list of popular remedies for Sick and Nervous Headaches, Constipation, and all ailments originating in a disordered Liver.

I have been a great sufferer from Headache, and Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the only medicine that has ever given me relief. One dose of these Pills will quickly move my bowels, and free my head from pain. —William L. Page, Richmond, Va.

#### Ayer's Pills,

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

#### An Important Ruling to Cattlemen.

The supreme court of the United States on January 28th rendered an opinion of considerable importance to cattlemen of the west in the case of C. Kimmish, plaintiff in error, vs. John J. Ball and Henry Tinskin. The case involves the constitutionality of the state of Iowa making a person having in his possession within the state any Texas cattle which have been wintered north of the southern boundary of Missouri and Kansas liable for any damages that may accrue from allowing them to run at large and thereby spreading what is called Texas fever.

The two judges in the circuit court of the United States for the southern district were divided in opinion, and the case was sent there for final decision, with the record showing that the case had been decided against the plaintiff on the ground that the Iowa statute was an interference with interstate commerce and also in violation of the constitutional provision giving citizens of the several states all the privileges and immunities of citizens of any state.

The supreme court holds that the Iowa statute is not in conflict with the paramount authority of congress to regulate interstate commerce. It is unable to see that the statute has anything to do with such commerce. The case, it says, is not one of restriction of congress, but simply a requirement that whoever permits diseased cattle to run at large shall be liable for any damages occasioned thereby, and the court entertains not the slightest doubt of the right of any state to enact such a statute.

It further holds that as the citizens of Iowa are liable under the statute the same as the citizens of other states, there is no force in the objection that the law is contrary to the clause of the constitution granting equal rights in the several states to all citizens of the United States.

### SPAYING HEIFERS.

Stockmen contemplating spaying heifers or cows this season will do well to correspond with **DR. J. WILLIS, V. S.** Des Moines, Iowa. Lock Box 13, Best of references given, and the fullest satisfaction guaranteed. 414

### THE ALBUQUERQUE DEMOCRAT.

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expresses its opinions freely and independently, upon all topics, local or general, religious or social. It secures all the news but never publishes anything for mere sensational effect, and aims to make no statements that it cannot prove. It believes in the principles of the Democratic party, but never hesitates to condemn what it considers wrong, whether in its own party or any other. It aims to give the people of the great southwest a journal which they will always find

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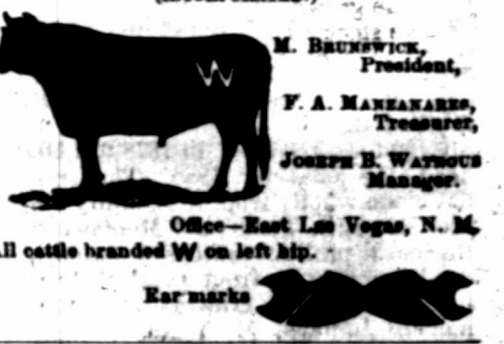
Having had 30 years experience, offers his professional services in treating all

#### Diseases of Horses and Cattle.

Makes a Specialty of Dressing Wounds, Debarring Cattle and Castrating Males and Colts. Can be found at T. B. Mills' Residence, Hot Springs Road, West Las Vegas, N. M. Call and see my Stallions, "Young Bonaparte," French Canadian and Norman; "Hamiltonian," English draft. Hamiltonian is well formed, has remarkably fine limbs, good feet and a fine disposition. His colts are large and well formed. Is a dark bay with black points, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  hands high, and weighs 1300 lbs. He was sired by Green's Hamiltonian, record, 2:26 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Dam by Bay Bashaw; by Green's Bashaw, the sire of fifteen in the 2:30 list. Second dam, thoroughbred. If you want a fast horse breed to a fast horse.

Young Bonaparte is a light gray, 16 hands high, and weighs 1400 lbs. He was sired by the celebrated imported Sir Charles, a noted horse and said to be among the best ever imported. Dam a thoroughbred imported French mare; is a horse of great substance, heavy bone, and a sure foal getter.

#### Watrous Ranch Company. (INCORPORATED.)



**M. BRUNSWICK,** President,  
**F. A. MANHARRIS,** Treasurer,  
**JOSEPH E. WATROUS,** Manager.  
 Office—East Las Vegas, N. M.  
 All cattle branded W on left hip.  
 Ear marks 417

**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. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. D. 181 Pearl St., York.

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

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 M, T, N 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 S cattle have been divided the same way. on left shoulder and T right side, and all increase is to be branded T M as in cut. And thus:

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

ROBT. MINGUS, C. A. RATHBUN.

GRANT COUNTY.

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

Deming Land & Live Stock Co. Incorporated Nov. 1887. Successor of "Deming Cattle Co." WARREN BRISTOL, Pres. U. H. JONES, Vice-Pres. and Sec'y. C. H. DANK, 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, L V 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, on left side. Horse brand, on left hip. Also, two underbits in each ear; crop left underbit right; underbit left crop right.

W. H. Willcox. Cattle branded on left side. Horses branded same on left rump.

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

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

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

GRANT COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

S. Kail—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. Horse brand same left shoulder. Ear marks.

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

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

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

H. C. Reed—Cattle branded on right shoulder, side and hip. Horse branded A on right shoulder.

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

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

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

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

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

MORA COUNTY.

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

The Wendling Cattle and Land Co. OF COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO. New Mexico Division. Range, on OK ranches, Mora county, and on Glen Mora ranch in Mora and San Miguel counties. A. L. CALVIN, Range foreman. P. O.: Watrous, 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 Vegup. All increase branded the same as old stock. Other brand, on right shoulder, side and hip on the left shoulder. Horse brand, on left shoulder.

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

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

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

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

T. E. MITCHELL, Range Manager, P. O.: Tequesquite, N. M. Dubuque Cattle Co. General Management, Dubuque, Iowa. Range, Tequesquite, Ute creek and Tramperos, Colfax, Mora and San Miguel counties. Horse brands, or MX or left hip or shoulder. Other Brands: on left side. 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 alits in left ear. Horse brand K left thigh.

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

COLFAX COUNTY.

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

S. M. Folsom. E. A. CAMOON, Foreman. P. O.: Cimarron Range, Cerosoco Canon, Colfax county. Other brand, on right shoulder and on left side, also on left hip. Horse brand, 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 branded on left hip. N on either side. LX on right hip and side.

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

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

Palo Blanco Cattle Co. O. A. HADLEY, Manager. P. O.: Springer, N. M. Range, Chico, Betaplen, Holkió, 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, slash left hip.

S. W. Dorsey. P. O.: Chico Springs New Mexico. Range—Carrumpa, San Rafael, Cinnegulla, Perico, Carrizo, Finipititas, 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. LRBS left.





LINCOLN COUNTY.



A. E. Powers.

Postoffice, Fort Stanton, Lincoln county, N. M. Ranch P. O., Powers ranch, Red cañon, Socorro county, N. M.

Horse brand same as cattle, same place. Other Brands: BUK Crop and under half crop left, crop right. EUK Crop and under half crop left, crop and underbit right. Both brands on both sides of animal.



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



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

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



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



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

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



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



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



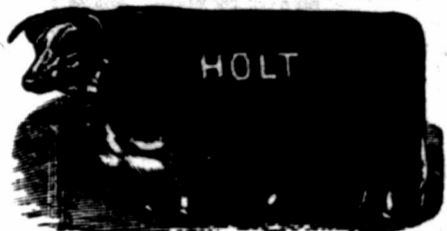
J. & J. S. Reynolds. A. B. ALLEN, Foreman. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, 8 miles below Cedar Canon on the Pecos river. Horse brands J on left shoulder.



John Shaw & Co. W. M. MAELAND, Supt. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Yeco and Pecos river. Horse brand, X-- on the left shoulder. Increase brand both sides.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

The Holt Live Stock Co. WILLIAM T. HOLT, President. MYRON W. JONES, Manager. Office, Opera House block, Denver, Colorado. P. O. box 2162. A. TEMPLE THORN, Cashier and Accountant. L. WALLACE HOLT, 7 Rivers, N. M., Asst. Manager.



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

VALENCIA COUNTY.

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

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



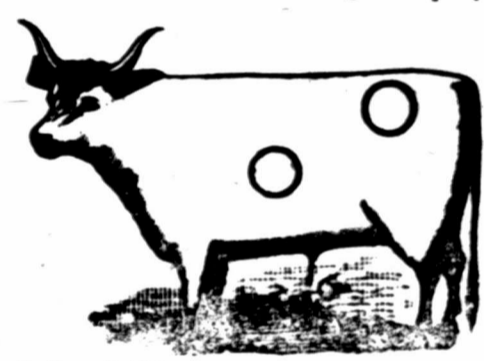
J. A. Johnson & Co. P. O.: Albuquerque, N. M. Range, San Jose ranch, on A. & P. railroad, forty-seven miles from Albuquerque. Horse brand, J left hip. Various earmarks.



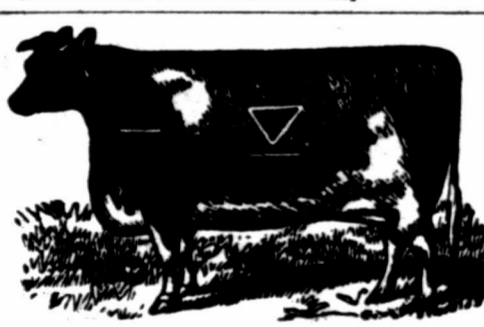
L. P. BRADLEY, Prest. T. S. MUMFORD, Secy. Cebolla Cattle Co. P. O.: Santa Fe, N. M.: box 218. Range, Valencia county, near Fort Wingate. Horse brand, the same.

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

New Mexico Cattle Breeding Company.



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

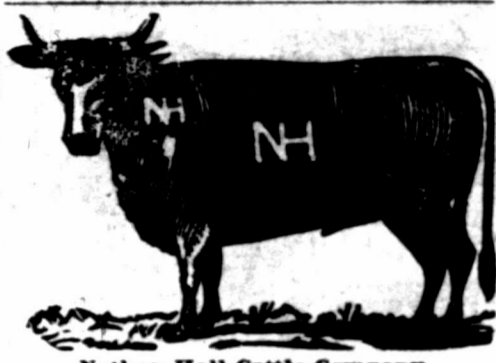


Tusas Valley Cattle Co. P. O.: Albuquerque, N. M. P. O.: Coolidge, N. M. Ranches in Valles de Las Tusas. Range, between Bluewater and Coolidge, along line of A. & P. R. R. Old stock are branded in K on left side; since 1883 all branded as in K the cut. Ear marks, crop right, under half crop left. Horses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

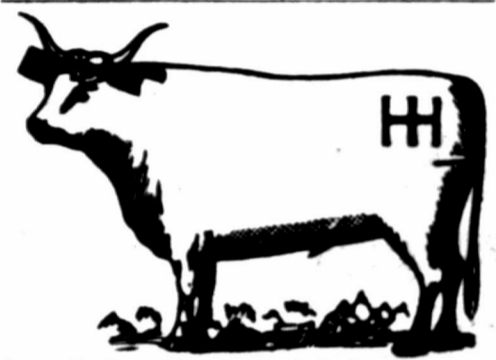


Acoma Land and Cattle Co P. D. RIDENOUR, President, Kansas City. E. D. BRACKETT, Sec. and Treas., Kansas City. J. E. SAINT, Vice-Prest. and Mgr., Grants, N. M. Range, the Acoma Grant, and territory adjoining west and north. Horse brand, ALC on the left hip.

SOCORRO COUNTY.



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



JAMES D. REED, Prest. G. L. BROOKS, Sec'y. SAM N. DEDRICK, Manager. J. D. Reed Cattle Company. P. O.: Socorro, N. M. Range, western slope of the Magdalena mountains, Gallinas and Hieroles mountains, and the Bear Springs, all in Socorro county, New Mexico. Bars across hips as in cut on both sides. Ear marks, half under crop left and crop right. Other brands: COB, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z. Horse brand: left hip saddle horses. rt. sh'lder stock horses.



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. Cattle also branded with a small s on the left jaw.



Western Union Cattle, Land and Irrigation Company.

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

Horse Brands: X on shoulder, X on hip. Other Brands: A on shoulder, V on hip. A on shoulder, side, hip.

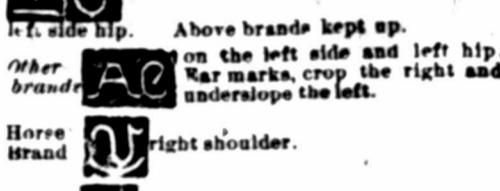
FOR SALE. One Live Stock Register and Ranch Record Book. A book of great value to manager of Ranch Cattle companies, as it is the completest and best system of keeping accounts that has yet been published. Address THE STOCK GROWER CO., Las Vegas, N. M.

SOCORRO COUNTY.

Illinois Cattle Company. W. SIMONS, President. JULIUS M. EORIS, Manager. P. O.: San Marcial.



Mark. Grub the left; crop the right. Left side hip. Above brands kept up. Other brands: AC on the left side and left hip. Ear marks, crop the right and underslope the left. Horse brand: U right shoulder. Stock horses: J left shoulder.



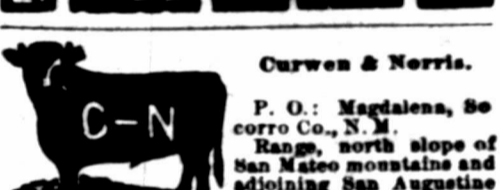
Glorieta Cattle Co. HOWELL & READ, Mangrs. Pasture, with Howell & Read. Ear marks, underhalf crop both ears. Above brands, anywhere on left side of grown cattle. On increase, same as cut.



Hurst, Black, Klehno & Wiley. Postoffice, Frisco, Socorro county, New Mexico. Range, San Augustine plains, and Nigrita river, Socorro county, N. M. Ear marks, swallow fork the left, crop the right. Above brand and ear mark kept up. Horse brand Y on left hip. Additional Brands, not kept up.



Curwen & Norris. P. O.: Magdalena, Socorro Co., N. M. Range, north slope of San Mateo mountains and adjoining San Augustine plains. Additional Brands: AD, AD, HD, HD, 40, 40, 7HL, 7HL, 7HL.



and H 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.: Tacosca, Texas. Range, Oldham and Hartley counties, Texas. Horse brand: LS, S or on the left hip. Additional Brands: both sides; marked, crop and split both ears. left side; over both sides; crop and half crop, under split right and split the left. both sides; split each Also, all on the left side. GM left side; marked, underslope each ear, all steers.

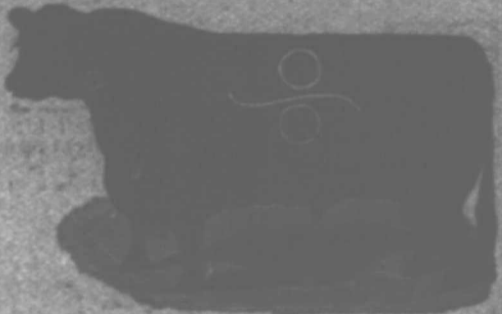
In addition to the reward offered by the association, we will pay a reward of three hundred dollars for the conviction of any one stealing, butchering or illegally branding any of our stock, or marking any of our calves. LEE-SCOTT CATTLE





**SOCORRO COUNTY.**

**Hell & Taylor.**  
 P. O.: Socorro, N. M.  
 Range, Ocuras mountains,  
 Socorro county.  
 Horse brand, **KK** on left  
 shoulder.



**Jerry H. Howell.**  
**Henry H. Read.**  
**Howell & Read.**  
 P. O.: San Marcial, N. M.  
 Range, Rio Grande  
 river, San Juan springs,  
 Cedar springs and Nogal  
 creek, Socorro county and  
 Rio Grande river and Pe-  
 nasco springs, Sierra coun-  
 ty, N. M.  
 Ear marks, crop and split both ears.  
 Horse brand, same as cattle, but on left hip.

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

**C. S. Roberts.**  
 P. O.: San Marcial, N. M.  
 Range, Los Barron, 20  
 miles west of San Mar-  
 cial, Socorro county.  
 Ear marks, crop right and  
 small crop and half circle  
 above and below in left;  
 also, skin cut on nose.  
 Horse brand, same as cut on left hip.  
 Cattle branded either side and hip.




**Black Range Land and  
 Cattle Co.**  
**J. B. Yarnall, 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  on left hip.



**Iowa and New Mexico Ranch Company.**  
**JAMES CLARK, President, Red Oak, Iowa.**  
**BURT E. 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.  
 Horse brand  on left calf, in cut, and marked crop  
 hip. right and underslope left.

**NORTHWEST TEXAS.**



**O. J. Wilson.**  
**Cattle Raisers and Dealers.**  
 Postoffice, Colorado, Texas. Ranches in Fisher  
 and Kent counties.  
 Horse brand, circle bar on left hip.

**SIERRA COUNTY.**


**Henry G. Toussaint.**  
 P. O.: Lava. Range,  
 near Eagle, Sierra county,  
 N. M.  
 Horse brand,  left hip.  
 Vent brand on horses   
 under original brand   
 Other brands on cattle and horses:    
 Vent brand on cattle, same as on cut, but in-  
 verted 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: **F** or  
**TEL** on left hip or 1/2 leg.



**C. Hearn.**  
 P. O.: Fairview, N. M.  
 Range, Fairview creek  
 and vicinity of Fairview.  
 Ear marks, figure 7 un-  
 derbit in each ear.  
 Additional brand, **GL**  
 on left hip.  
 Horse brand, same as cattle on left thigh.



**Armstrong Bros.**  
 P. O.: Eagle, N. M.  
 Range, east slope Cabal-  
 lo mountains on Jornada  
 Del Muerta.  
 Ear mark, underbit each  
 ear.  
 Horse brand, **G** left hip.  
 Cattle branded on left side.



**Sierra Land and Cattle Company.**  
**P. D. EMMETT, President, Kansas City, Mo.**  
**E. D. BRACKETT, Sec. and Treas., Kansas City, Mo.**  
**H. H. HOFFMAN, Vice Pres. & Mgr., Kingston, N. M.**  
**S. S. JACKSON, Ranch Manager, Hillsborough, N. M.**






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



**Grayson & Company.**  
 P. O.: Los Palomas, Si-  
 erra county, N. M.  
 Range, Animas ranch,  
 Sierra county.  
 Ear marks, under half  
 crop each ear.  
 Horse brand, same as cat-  
 tle but on left shoulder.



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

**GRANT COUNTY.**

**Buckeye Land & Live  
 Stock Company.**  
**S. A. BAXTER, Financial  
 Manager, Lima, Ohio.**  
**M. CHAPMAN, Range  
 Manager, Deming, N. M.**  
 P. O. box 107, Deming, N. M.  
 Range, Cedar Grove ranch,  
 50 miles south of Deming.  
 Horse brand, same as  
 Brand on left side. Marked, sharpen both ears.





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




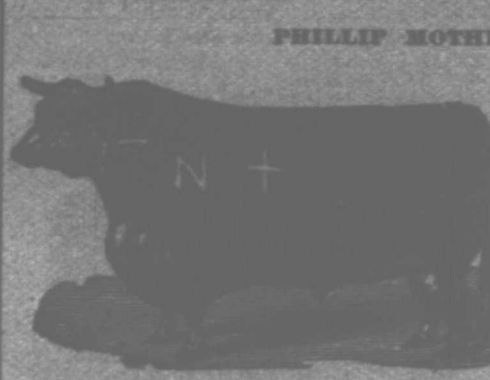
**MEXICO.**



**Heresford & Corbet.**  
 Postoffice address, Ojitos, Yanoa,  
 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:**  and 

**DETROIT AND RIO GRANDE LIVE STOCK CO.**

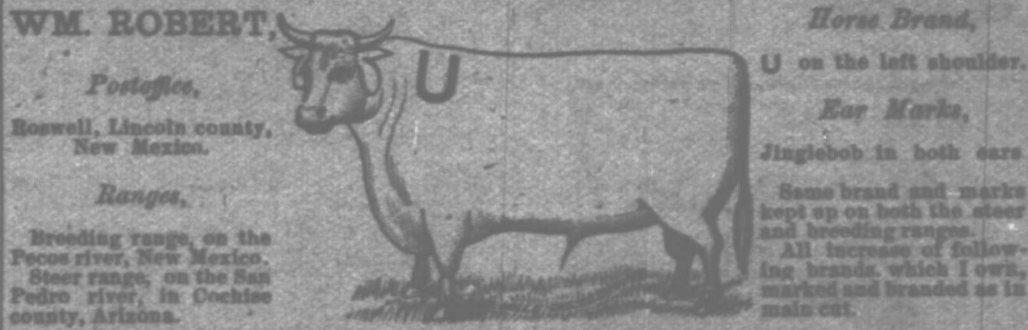
**PHILLIP MOTHERSILL, General Manager.**  
 P. O.: Eagle, N. M.  
 Range, Jornada del Muerto, Caballo and La  
 Andress mountains.  
 Ear marks, crop and split left.  
 Horse brand  or JJ left hip.







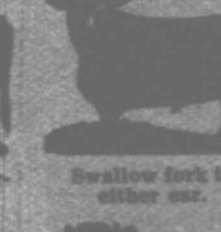





**LINCOLN COUNTY.**

**WM. ROBERT.**  
 Postoffice,  
 Roswell, Lincoln county,  
 New Mexico.  
 Range,  
 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 follow-  
 ing brands, which I own,  
 marked and branded as in  
 main cut.



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












**THE ANGUS V V RANCH.**

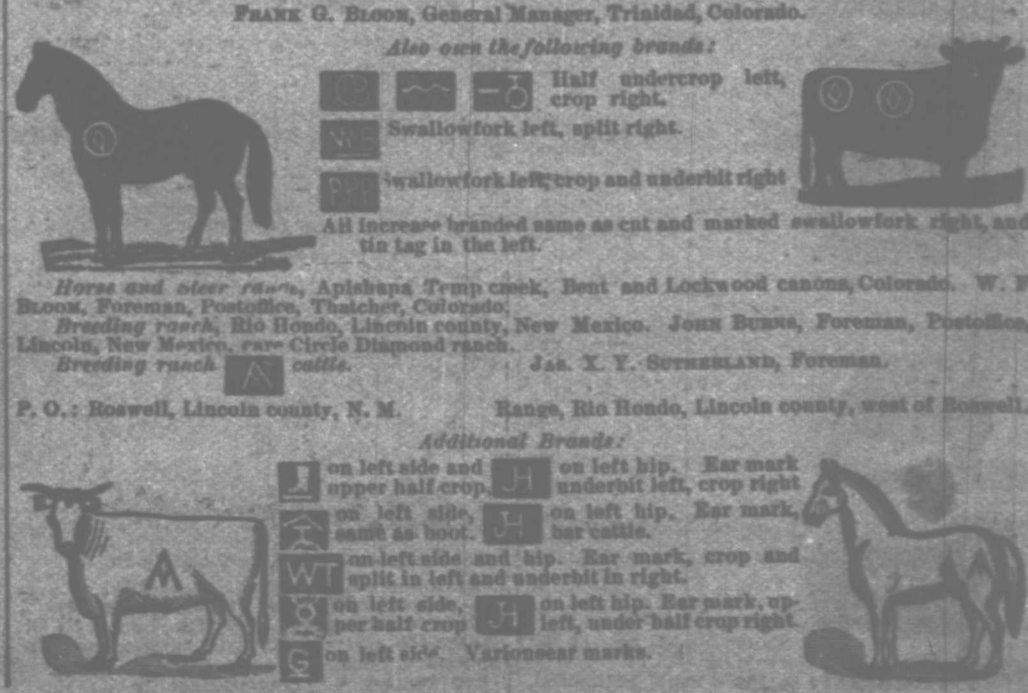
**KIRBY & CREE.**  
 Postoffice, Fort Stanton, Lincoln county,  
 New Mexico.  
 Range, Rio Salado, Rio Bonito, Little  
 creek, Eagle creek, and Rio Ruidera.  
 Ear marks, underbit in each ear.  
 Horse brand, **V** on the left shoulder.  
**Additional Brands:**  
 on right side, un-  
 derbit both ears.  on left side,  
 or either side.  
 on either hip.  on the left side.  
 on left shoulder, side and hip.  
 Marked, crop right and underslope left.



**COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO.**

**THE BLOOM CATTLE CO.**

**FRANK G. BLOOM, General Manager, Trinidad, Colorado.**  
 Also own the following brands:  
 Half undercrop left,  
 crop right.   
 Swallowfork left, split right.  
 Swallowfork left, crop and underbit right  
 All increase branded same as cut and marked swallowfork right, and  
 tin tag in the left.  
 Horses and steer marks, Apishapa Temp creek, Bent and Lockwood canons, Colorado. W. F  
 Bloom, Foreman, Postoffice, Thatcher, Colorado.  
 Breeding ranch, Rio Hondo, Lincoln county, New Mexico. JOHN BURMA, 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  on left hip. Ear mark  
 upper half crop.  on left hip. Ear mark,  
 same as boot.  on left side and hip. Ear mark, crop and  
 split in left and underbit in right.  
 on left side.  on left hip. Ear mark, upper  
 half crop.  on left hip. Ear mark, upper  
 half crop.  on left side. Various ear marks.



J. E. YNOLDS, 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.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

EL PASO, TEXAS.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000

SURPLUS FUND, \$40,000.

SURPLUS FUND, \$15,000.

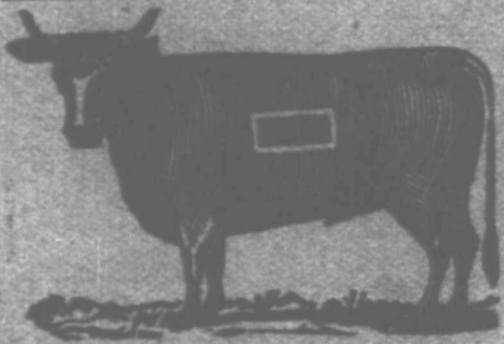
SURPLUS FUND, \$20,000.

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.



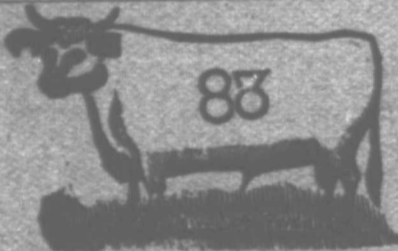
George W. Thompson.  
 P. O. Address: Trinidad, Colorado.  
 Range in western portion of Las Animas county, Colorado, and eastern portion of Colfax county, N. M.  
 Some branded same as above on right side.  
 Some cattle in the following brands on either side or hip: WJ HH TI Various ear marks.  
 Horses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

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



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

ARIZONA.



Santa Rita Cattle Co.  
 ISAAC N. TOWN, Superintendent.  
 Postoffice, Calabasas, Pima county, Arizona.  
 Range, Santa Cruz river, Pima county, Arizona.  
 Calves of 1896 and imported bulls are branded same as cut on left hip.



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



Henry Hanning.  
 Breeders and Importers of Thoroughbred and Graded Cattle.  
 P. O.: Show Low, Apache county, Arizona.  
 Horse brand, same as on cattle, on left shoulder.

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.  
 Ear marks, upper and lower bit left ear.

Additional Brands:  
 Horses branded on the left hip.

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.



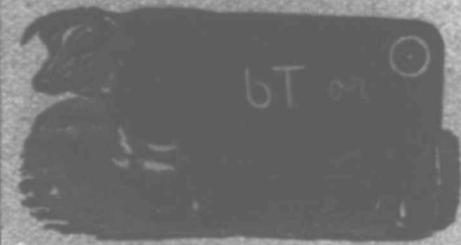
J. H. Hampson.

P. O.: 431 Nelson building, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Ranch P. O.: Camp Thomas, Arizona.  
 Range, on Eagle creek, Graham county, Arizona. WILLIAM CHURCH, Foreman.  
 Ear marks, crop and split left, crop right.  
 Horse brand, on the left shoulder.

Gardiner, Gillies & Wilmerding.



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



Cameron Bros.

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



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 Ear marks: Crop off the left. Horses branded:

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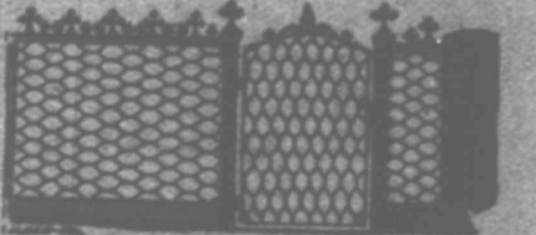
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