

PAMPHLET WORK

NOTICE TO Stock Associations.

The JOURNAL office is supplied with an entire new Job outfit, including special facilities for getting out pamphlet work.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1884. NO. 18.

Write J. B. Mitchell & Co., FORT WORTH, TEXAS, For Prices on WAGONS, Barbed and Smooth Wire, HAY PRESSES, HAY RAKES, Mowers, WIND MILLS AND PUMPS.

BANKS. A. M. BRITTON, President. JOHN NICHOLS, Vice-President. G. R. NEWTON, Cashier. THE CITY NATIONAL BANK, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$172,000.00.

FOR SALE. 17,712 acres of land in one body in Crosby county. 18,000 acres of land in one body in Archer county.

CASEY & SWASEY, Wholesale Dealers in Liquors and Cigars. AGENTS FOR LEMP'S BOTTLED BEER.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD LAND GRANT and other land for sale by G. W. Angle, Land Dealer.

WM. BROWN, Dealer in all kinds of STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES.

EUROPE! Through Tickets from or to any point in Great Britain or Continent of Europe.

TEXAS LAND, INVESTMENT AND LOAN Company. Offices at Brenham and Wichita Falls, Tex.

T. W. POWELL, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, ETC.

SINKER, DAVIS & CO., Manufacturers of ENGINES, BOILERS AND MILLS.

TAYLOR & BARR! FIVE SPECIAL BARGAINS.

LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S Muslin and Cambrie UNDERWEAR! LOT 920--16 children's long white Marselles cloaks...

Out-of-town orders will be filled C. O. D., with the privilege of examination. All garments not satisfactory can be returned at our expense.

TAYLOR & BARR, FORT WORTH, TEX.

R. F. TACKABERY, West Weatherford Street - - - Fort Worth, Texas. THE BEST THOROUGHLY BREDED SADDLES!

THE NATIONAL TRAIL. The Cattle Interests of Texas.

The cattle interests of Texas seem to be just now in a very critical condition. During the last congress a very persistent attempt was made to pass house bill No. 8967, known as "The Pleuro-Pneumonia Bill."

Advocating an Embargo Against American Cattle. OTTAWA, ONT., Sept. 4.—Dr. McCochran, the inspector of the Dominion cattle quarantine...

Against Pleuro-Pneumonia. SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Sept. 3.—Gov. Hamilton to-day issued a proclamation based upon the report of the state veterinarian upon the existence of pleuro-pneumonia.

Artificial Trotters. The Breeder's Gazette. The day of making horses trot fast by means of toe-weights and other mechanical appliances is rapidly passing away...

HORNS AND HOOPS.

Cattle are suffering greatly for water in Frio county. The cattlemen are the best tax-payers in the state. Mr. James Moore is back from his trip to Nebraska.

TRADERS' BANK, Kansas City, Mo.

DODDRIDGE & DAVIS, Bankers, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Fort Worth, Texas.

BROWNSON & SIBLEY, Bankers, VICTORIA, TEXAS.

Pleuro-Pneumonia. TOPEKA, KAN., Sept. 4.—The state veterinarian Surgeon Hancock, has filed with the governor his report of the cases of pleuro-pneumonia which he has been investigating in Illinois.

Minneapolis Races. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Sept. 4.—At the Minneapolis fair and races to-day the attendance was very large.

Artificial Trotters. The Breeder's Gazette.

The day of making horses trot fast by means of toe-weights and other mechanical appliances is rapidly passing away, and the sooner some of the practices now in vogue among horsemen are relegated to deserved and perpetual obscurity the better it will be for both the trotting and breeding interests.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

We call the attention of breeders to the advantages offered by the JOURNAL as an advertising medium. We guarantee a circulation among the stockmen of Texas equal to any other half-dozen papers published.

SHLAND PARK TROTTING STUD. NEAR LEXINGTON, KY. B. J. Tracy, Proprietor.



RICHLAND FARM. SHORTHORN CATTLE A SPECIALTY.

One Hundred Head of Pure Bred Registered Females in the Herd.

The Best Combined Milk and Beef Breed in the World.

The prizes taken by this breed at the recent shows in the United States, Canada and Great Britain, attest this fact.

NOTABLY

First prize as "Best Dairy Cow" at the Dairy Show in London, in November, 1883.

First prize for best "Carcase of Beef" at the Great National Fat Stock Show at Chicago, in November, 1883.

Champion prize over all breeds as "Best Animal in the Show" at Provincial Show in Canada, December, 1883.

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ESTRAYS.

Bandera.

1 bay horse, star in forehead, right hind foot white, 14 hands high, 14 years old, and branded HD on left shoulder.

1 dunish colored sorrel - left hind foot white, 14 hands high, 15 years old and branded - Z on right shoulder and 7K on left shoulder.

1 brown mare, mule, lame in right fore leg, 13 hands high, 10 years old and branded 3H; connected on right shoulder and A on left hip.

1 brown horse, branded as follows, 2 with a bar over it on left shoulder, trident followed by 4 on right thigh, 1H on left hip.

1 mare mule, branded with a pitchfork on shoulder and Spanish brand on left thigh.

Blanco. 1 red roan mare, 14 hands high, branded A connected on left shoulder, and branded and counterbranded J with half crop under it.

1 sorrel filly, 2 years old, 12 or 13 hands high, branded AA connected on left thigh.

1 brown cow, branded VL on hip, had a bell on.

1 black 3-year-old beef, branded RFT on side, marked crop left, swallowfork right.

1 sorrel mare and colt, mare branded key and 15 (over it) on left shoulder.

1 yearling filly, no brand.

1 sorrel stallion, 3 years old, branded key up on left shoulder and key down on left thigh.

1 iron gray mare, brand not known.

1 black mare, branded R on left shoulder.

1 bay yearling filly, colt of above described mare, no brand.

1 brown cow, 3 years old, branded JS, marked crop left, underbit right.

1 cow, branded TD (over it), and marked swallowfork left ear, overbit right ear.

1 red and white cow, branded ARW (tail of R running under W) on left side, key on left hip and a key on right hip, marked crop and under half crop in left and overbit in right ear.

1 red white speckled cow, branded JRC (JR connected), marked underbit, swallowfork right.

1 bull, 2 years old, branded Catholic cross on side, LD (L connected to D middle way) on hip.

1 brown heifer, 2 years old, branded CX (under it) on side, marked under half crop both ears.

1 red and white cow, branded EB connected (E turned backward) marked crop and underbit right, underslope left.

1 brown cow and calf, BNT on right side and H connected on left ribs, marked swallowfork left, crop right.

Burnet. 1 bay mare 7 or 8 years old, 15 hands high, branded WE (connected) on the left thigh.

1 iron gray mare 13 or 14 hands high, 4 years old, branded A on the left thigh.

1 white ox, 6 years old, marked crop left, swallowfork and underbit right, branded on right side.

1 cow, branded 7 on left side, 1E on left shoulder, F on left hip, marked swallow fork each ear.

1 brown horse, 6 years old, 13 hands high, star in forehead, branded on left side, 1E on left shoulder, mixed brand on left thigh counterbranded.

1 bay mare, 2 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, branded left shoulder M.

1 sorrel mare, 13 hands high, 5 years old, branded left shoulder B.

1 dark sorrel horse, 8 years old, 14 hands high, counterbranded on left shoulder LP, left thigh TT.

1 dun mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, branded left shoulder BIR, on left hip EM, on left thigh D.

1 bay gelding, 15 years old, 14 hands high, branded left shoulder D.

1 gray gelding, 15 years old, 15 hands high, branded left thigh X.

1 gray mare, 11 years old, 14 hands high, branded left hip A.

1 brindle cow, 9 years old, counterbranded B left hip, counterbranded X7 right side, and LOC on right side, crop and underbit left, sharp right, also yearling calf same mark.

1 sorrel mare, 13 hands high, branded H left shoulder.

Harrison. 1 red and white cow, marked crop in left and underbit and overbit in right; branded W on left shoulder and X on left side, R on left hip.

1 yellow steer, marked crop off left side, and underslope in right, branded S connected by 7 on right side and hip and O on left side, and X on left hip.

1 bay mare, blaze face, hind feet white, branded 5 on left jaw, 12 years old.

1 bay horse, blind in left eye, left hind foot white, 14 hands high, branded on small bell on.

1 bay mare, 10 or 12 years old, 14 hands high, branded 3E on left thigh.

1 three-year-old filly, branded E on left thigh.

1 three-year-old bay, no brand.

1 three-year-old stallion, white and red spotted, marked crop and half crop in each ear, branded MITY on left side.

1 old pale red white cow, branded UZ on right side and E on left hip.

1 two-year-old bull, overbit in left ear, branded UZ on side.

1 three-year-old black and white steer, branded UZ on right side and E on left hip.

1 sorrel filly, 2 years old, branded H on left shoulder, 13 hands high.

Hood. 1 bay horse, 4 years old, 14 hands high, branded E left shoulder and back part of left thigh, has on a bell branded WHM.

1 yellow horse, 14 hands high, 9 years old, left eye out, branded FH left shoulder, has on a bell.

1 bay horse, 9 years old, branded OOO connected rear past left hip, face, hind feet white.

1 sorrel horse, 14 hands high, X on left shoulder.

3 red steers, marked swallowfork and underbit left, swallowfork right, REV left side, CILL left hip.

1 bay mare, 8 or 10 years old, S left shoulder, JST left thigh.

1 gray mare and 2 bay colts, mare branded T on left shoulder and C on left hip, colts not branded.

1 sorrel horse, branded CA on right shoulder.

1 mare, no brand.

1 horse, branded JAC on left shoulder and JI on right.

1 cow branded X on left shoulder and D on left hip, marked crop and split left, swallow-fork right.

1 bull, no mark or brand.

Kimble. 1 sorrel mare, 7 years old, 13 hands high, blaze in face and branded on left thigh connected.

Lampasas. 1 dun mare branded F on left shoulder, with yearling colt, unbranded.

1 young colt, unbranded.

1 brown mare, 10 years old, branded AD on right shoulder, with yearling colt.

1 sorrel mare, branded TI on left shoulder.

1 roan horse, branded PS on left shoulder.

1 grey mare, branded VA on left thigh.

1 dun filly, branded A5 on left shoulder.

1 bay horse, 8 or 9 years old, unbranded.

1 brown horse, branded SMOOT on hip and thigh and HX over AX barred out, on left shoulder.

1 sorrel roan mare, no brand.

1 sorrel horse, branded A on left shoulder.

1 bay pony, 4 years old, no brand.

1 sorrel horse, 8 years old, no brand.

1 roan horse, branded H3 and VO.

1 sorrel horse, branded V on left thigh.

1 brown yearling colt, white in face, and suckling colt, not branded.

1 sorrel mare, white in face, right ear gotched, 8 years old, no brand.

1 bay yearling colt, branded X on right shoulder.

1 dun horse, 4 years old, 14 hands high, branded 2P.

1 sorrel mare, 18 years old, 14 hands high, branded R on left shoulder.

1 bay mare, 15 years old, branded F on left thigh.

1 red cow with a little white in the flank, 12 or 15 years old, marked swallowfork left, crop right, branded JH on right hip and S on left hip, and her suckling red bull calf.

Palo Pin'o. 1 bay mare, star in face, both hind feet white, 14 hands high, branded on left shoulder.

1 bay horse colt unbranded.

1 brown horse, 14 hands high, 6 years old, branded Y on right shoulder, white spot in forehead and snip on the nose.

1 gray horse, 12 years old, 14 hands high, branded EV on the right thigh and 10 on the left shoulder, broke to saddle.

1 bay horse 11 or 12 years old, 14 hands high, both hind feet white, small white spot in face, saddle marks, branded LW on the right shoulder and 2 on left shoulder and Spanish brand on left thigh.

1 sorrel horse, 8 or 9 years old, 15 hands high, small white spot on forehead, shed all round when taken up, branded OIL on left thigh and PK on right shoulder, saddle and harness marks.

1 sorrel mare, 13 hands high, 4 years old, branded P has a bay colt following.

1 dun sorrel gelding, branded ALF on the left shoulder, 9 years old and 15 hands high.

Parker. 1 red and white pided steer, 15 years old, marked over half crop left, crop and underbit right, branded on the side IH and O on right thigh, scar on the side.

1 cow, 1 year old, or one yearling heifer, brown color, no marks or brands.

1 bright red steer, 8 years old, branded W on right hip and S on left side, marked two under bits left, crop right, points of both horns off.

1 mare mule, a light bay, 15 hands high, saddle and harness marks, blind in left eye, branded on shoulder and on left hip with 2 Spanish brand, 12 or 15 years old.

1 brown mare, 4 years old, left fore foot white, small star in forehead, 14 hands high, branded O on left jaw and left shoulder and B on left hip or thigh.

1 brown mare mule, some white hairs about head, saddle and harness marks, 13 hands high, 11 years old, branded F on left shoulder.

1 bay horse, 16 hands high, 7 years old, blaze in face, one white hind foot, and left hind leg, branded on left shoulder U.

1 sorrel mare, 14 hands high, blaze face, hog back, 9 or 10 years old, no brand.

1 sorrel horse, 13 hands high, 3 years old, blaze face, no brand.

1 sorrel horse colt, 1 year old, blaze face, no brand.

1 yellow horse, 14 hands high, 4 years old, branded X on right shoulder and C on left jaw, had small bell on when taken up.

1 brown mare, 14 hands high, blaze face, hog back, 9 or 10 years old, no brand.

1 sorrel horse, 13 hands high, 3 years old, blaze face, no brand.

1 sorrel horse colt, 1 year old, blaze face, no brand.

1 yellow horse, 14 hands high, 4 years old, branded X on right shoulder and C on left jaw, had small bell on when taken up.

1 brown mare, 14 hands high, 7 years old, blaze in face, one white hind foot, and left hind leg, branded on left shoulder U.

1 sorrel mare, 14 hands high, blaze face, hog back, 9 or 10 years old, no brand.

1 sorrel horse, 13 hands high, 3 years old, blaze face, no brand.

1 sorrel horse colt, 1 year old, blaze face, no brand.

1 yellow horse, 14 hands high, 4 years old, branded X on right shoulder and C on left jaw, had small bell on when taken up.

1 brown mare, 14 hands high, 7 years old, blaze in face, one white hind foot, and left hind leg, branded on left shoulder U.

1 sorrel mare, 14 hands high, blaze face, hog back, 9 or 10 years old, no brand.

1 sorrel horse, 13 hands high, 3 years old, blaze face, no brand.

1 sorrel horse colt, 1 year old, blaze face, no brand.

1 yellow horse, 14 hands high, 4 years old, branded X on right shoulder and C on left jaw, had small bell on when taken up.

1 brown mare, 14 hands high, 7 years old, blaze in face, one white hind foot, and left hind leg, branded on left shoulder U.

1 sorrel mare, 14 hands high, blaze face, hog back, 9 or 10 years old, no brand.

1 sorrel horse, 13 hands high, 3 years old, blaze face, no brand.

1 sorrel horse colt, 1 year old, blaze face, no brand.

1 yellow horse, 14 hands high, 4 years old, branded X on right shoulder and C on left jaw, had small bell on when taken up.

1 brown mare, 14 hands high, 7 years old, blaze in face, one white hind foot, and left hind leg, branded on left shoulder U.

1 sorrel mare, 14 hands high, blaze face, hog back, 9 or 10 years old, no brand.

1 sorrel horse, 13 hands high, 3 years old, blaze face, no brand.

1 sorrel horse colt, 1 year old, blaze face, no brand.

1 yellow horse, 14 hands high, 4 years old, branded X on right shoulder and C on left jaw, had small bell on when taken up.

1 brown mare, 14 hands high, 7 years old, blaze in face, one white hind foot, and left hind leg, branded on left shoulder U.

1 sorrel mare, 14 hands high, blaze face, hog back, 9 or 10 years old, no brand.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

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



THE SANTA FE CATTLE TRAIL.

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway offers inducements of Quick Time, the best Shipping and Feeding Pens, Smooth Track, Good Cars and Courteous Attention to Cattle Shippers.

For further information address OSCAR G. MURRAY, General Freight Agent, Texas Live Stock Agent, Galveston, Texas.

Advertisement for NOW READY. To Meet All Demands for our Twelve Dollar Solid Silver Hunting American Watch.

Advertisement for PAN HANDLE BRANDS. \$250.00 REWARD.

Advertisement for ST. LOUIS AND DALLAS. Fort Worth, El Paso.

Advertisement for SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Marshall and New Orleans.

Advertisement for INDIAN TERRITORY. A. B. ROFF.

Advertisement for El Paso to St. Louis. Fast Time, First-class Equipment, Sure Connections.

Advertisement for Holstein Cattle. Of the Best Stock of Holland.

Advertisement for Jos. Israels & Sohn, Purveyors of Cattle.

Advertisement for AT WEENER (Dutch Frontier). Province of Ostfriesland.

Advertisement for FROM VICTORIA COUNTY. Slight Rains - Local Stock in Fine Condition.

Advertisement for VICTORIA, Sep. 1, 1884. Showers are still falling around in different parts of the county.

Advertisement for Ladies approve of your smoking "Little Joker."

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

S. P. Cunningham, Editor.
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.
Subscription, \$2.00 Per Annum.

The only Paper Published Devoted Exclusively to Live Stock on the Range.

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Entered at the postoffice as second-class matter.

The JOURNAL is the official organ of the Texas Live Stock Association and of other prominent stock associations in the state.
Full proceedings of each meeting of these associations, together with the time and place of such meetings will be published in due time.
Advertisements, alternately, the estrayed stock of every county in Texas.
Gives latest market reports and stock news generally from all points of the country.

To Local Agents.
All orders for subscriptions must be accompanied by the money. Otherwise no attention is paid to such orders.

To the Public
The Fort Worth Publishing company having disposed of the Fort Worth Daily and Weekly GAZETTE, the Texas Live Stock Journal and Texas Wool Grower to Geo. B. Loving, the latter is authorized to receive and receipt for all open and book accounts due said company on account of subscriptions and advertising in all of the above-named newspapers. Mr. Loving will also pay all open and book accounts due by the Fort Worth Publishing company. The transfer of these properties takes place to-day, September 2, 1884.

A. M. BRITTON,
Pres't Fort Worth Publishing Co.

With this issue, my field of labor in connection with the JOURNAL will change. I turn over the editorial responsibility to the present proprietor, Mr. Geo. B. Loving. The high position attained in its special and important field of usefulness, from its foundation, is due to his energy and capacity; and while during the past year I have labored faithfully in my efforts to fill the void occasioned by his absence, I rejoice with the readers in welcoming to the front this thoroughly posted stockman and successful journalist. As editorial correspondent I will visit many of you at your homes and ranches. Starting westward along the Texas and Pacific, I will extend my trip over the A. T. & Santa Fe through New Mexico, Wyoming and Colorado, devote much time to investigating cattle movements and diseases, and furnish weekly letters to the JOURNAL. Thankful for the kind consideration received at the hands of valued friends in stock journalistic labors, I now retire from the editorial sanctum to range in the correspondent's field.

S. P. CUNNINGHAM.

The stockmen at and near Muskogee, Indian Territory, have issued a call for all cattlemen, whether large or small holders, who are interested in preventing, by stealing, straying or diseases, any losses in cattle or horses in or adjacent to the Creek National Fair, for the purpose of organizing a Creek Protective and Detective Cattle Association. This is a good move and should work well.

We publish elsewhere in this issue a report of the meeting at the opera house on Wednesday night, at which a very large and appreciative audience listened to the addresses of Gov. John Ireland and Hon. Barnett Gibbs, the candidates of the Democratic party for governor and lieutenant-governor. The report is taken from the Fort Worth Daily Gazette of the 4th and contain the views of the distinguished gentlemen upon the paramount questions of state politics, that of the lease system. The reader will find in their speeches much food for thought.

We would call special attention of cattlemen in the Tenth congressional district to a communication from "Stockman" elsewhere in this issue.

While Texas has been ably and faithfully represented in the house and senate at Washington, in matters touching upon stock interests of this state by our present members, yet we think our interests at the next session would be greatly aided through the election of a thoroughly posted and able exponent of live stock affairs as the president of the State Stockmen's association - Maj. Sayres. "Stockman," we feel assured, will find many voters in the 10th, that will endorse his statements and follow the course he suggests.

GOOD RAINS.

Our advices from the Panhandle proper up to the 3d are that heavy and continuous rains have fallen from Lipscomb county on the northeast down to and including much of Tom Green in the southwest. The effect upon the herds and rangemen have been electrical. It insures to them plenty of good winter range and opens up vast quantities of good grass for fall grazing that otherwise would have rotted on the ground.

The rains have not only started the grass to grow to make good winter range in and about the home ranches, but has filled the water holes and sinks on the plains and gives access to stock to rich and well-matured grass that has remained dormant and unused all summer. Cattlemen say they are now masters of the situation. With a certainty of sustenance for the safety and

well being of their cattle for the winter, they feel confident that by spring trade will revive, prices advance, and their surplus cattle meet with ready sale at remunerative prices. The cattle business is without doubt the best paying business in Texas, especially when run by men who steer clear of debt and give their full time and attention to the demands of their herds.

THE FALL ROUND-UPS.

This important work has just begun in the ranges between the Brazos and Colorado rivers, and the ten districts into which the territory has been divided are now in charge of the superintendents, and the cattle will be gathered during this month.

Superintendents and outfits are called upon now to exercise fine judgment and discretion in laying out work and handling stock, which, from short grass, burnt range and scant supply of stock water, will require more care and attention than in former years.

They should remember the intense heat in which the stock must be handled will militate against rapid or rapid drives. The superintendent has selected and will doubtless work his district with an eye to grass and water, when he selects holding ground, and cutting out will be done with a little worry to cattle as possible. While a dry range has many drawbacks, yet in times of gathering cattle to round-up, much labor is saved by outfits finding the cattle around the water holes and along the streams; here they congregate for shade, grass and water. Fortunately the Jim Ned, Pecan Bayou, Elm Fork, Deep creek, Elm and Clear Fork of the Brazos, furnish fair range and plenty of water for the eastern and southern portion of the districts. While the Colorado, Eagle, Valley and Oak creeks, the Silver and Champion creeks, Sweetwater and Clear Fork cover most of the remaining territory. Good workers and old experienced bosses on these ranges will, we are certain, do very good work and leave the cattle in good shape to pull through the winter. With Holloway, Scott Buntun, Durant and others we know the C. & B. association will pull through well, but our former connection with these men and their ranges will pardon us for the hints thrown out above.

DEATH OF ABRAM RENICK.

The news reached us too late for our last issue, that Abram Renick, the most noted breeder of Shorthorn cattle that America has ever produced, died at his home in Clark county, Ky., on the 20th of August.

This event has for some time been expected, as he had reached the ripe old age of 83 years. "Uncle Abe," preparing for this great change more than a year since, sold out most of his famous herd of those of Sharon's at public sale, and was greatly disappointed at the figures reached, having ten years before, refused at private sale five times the sum received. Spending his youth and several years of manhood on almost adjoining farms, we can truthfully say, we knew this remarkable man well, and never knew any one so completely wrapped up in his life business, that of rearing beautiful and useful cattle. Related to the Renick's of Ohio, he attended the sale at Chillicothe in that state held by the Ohio Importing Co., in 1846, and purchased a young cow, Thames by Shakespeare, and a cow calf her foal, afterwards called Red Rose Ist. This cow Thames was out of Rose of Sharon, by Belyedere, and of Thomas Bates favorite Red Rose family. Taking this family as a base to breed from, he established a herd of broad-backed, massive Shorthorns, that through his breeding attained great value and celebrity on both sides of the Atlantic. It is safe to say that the descendants of Thames in sons and daughters sold for more than a quarter of a million of dollars. Mr. Renick bred at first to lulls outside of Mr. Bates' tribes, but when Mr. Alexander brought over to him and secured the famous bull Aldrie, (known as Renick's Aldrie) who was out of a Rose of Sharon cow. After this a system of line and in and in breeding was continued. Sires by Duke bulls out of Rose of Sharon cows were used upon the herd.

In 1865 Earl Dunmore's attention was attracted to the high quality and merit of Mr. Renick's family of cattle, so he purchased a few heifers and exported them to Europe. From that time on English purchasers were the only ones that could purchase female Rose of Sharon's from Mr. Renick. All bull calves were sold as weanlings and his herd of 100 choice cows could hardly supply the demand for bull calves at a uniform price of \$500 per head. While heavy drafts on his young heifers were made by Canadian and English buyers at about \$3000 per head. In 1870, the writer, while at Mr. Renick's farm, made an estimate from the statement of Mr. Renick and the computation, based on the private sales, showed that he had sold in ten years \$161,000 worth of this family of cattle, and could have closed out all he had on his farm for as much more.

He never permitted his herd to be pampered or stall-fed; they ran in large blue-grass pastures, were accustomed to rough it in all kinds of weather, but were not permitted to go hungry. Pure water, fine grass, plenty of hay, fodder and corn in winter and judicious knowledge in selections to couple were the secrets of his success. He lived a bachelor's life and lavished all the affection of his heart on his cows and calves. Uncle Abe was a man of strong and warm passions. Where one succeeded in gaining his confidence, he found a true and warm friend, but let him once be-

lieve that his confidence was misplaced and therefor Uncle Abe would cut loose from him for all time. We think the state of Kentucky and America is indebted to this plain, illiterate and uneducated blue-grass farmer for the upbuilding of the grandest and most valuable tribe of Shorthorn cattle in the world. Some of his rivals attributed his remarkable success to luck, but all fair-minded breeders only need to see the cows he produced, their uniformity in excellence, to acknowledge that his excellent judgment and skill in handling and breeding caused him to attain the prominence among Short-horn breeders that he reached.

Plain and unassuming in manner, illiterate in speech, with a keen eye, a retentive memory, a strong will and unshaken confidence in his ability to bring his herd to his just idea of what constituted the highest type of Short-horn, he succeeded. Mr. Renick for a long time bred two other families of Shorthorns besides the Rose of Sharon, to-wit: the descendants of Josephine by Norfolk, and the Harriers, and each of these families disseminated many excellent cattle throughout the country.

Of the contemporaries of Mr. Renick, but few are left in blue-grass country. The elder Vanmeter's, Cunningham's, Gay's, Warfield's, and Goff's are dead, leaving not but few of the pioneer Shorthorn-breeders in that section alive. Edwin and George Bedford, William Warfield and John and Lewis Cunningham are about all we now remember of the leading Clark, Bourbon and Fayette breeders, who near 40 years ago strove for the front and contended at the shambles in the show-ring and in sales with the Renicks. Younger and equally as earnest men are filling the gaps made by the death of their fathers, and the interest in raising the best has not abated.

WHO WILL BE FIRST?

The lines in Texas when some of the central counties were the possessors of the larger stocks of cattle and the range was as open then as the extreme western counties now, it often happened as grass became short and the immediate range became overstocked that the question quietly canvassed was, "Who will be first to move?" and it invariably turned out that the first to move to the wider ranges of the west were those who had most at stake and were liable to lose most on an overstocked range during a severe winter.

Although other conditions had some influence on such moves it is certain that those who took chances by moving were the wealthiest, while the smaller owners could only contemplate selling the surplus to those who went, thus relieving the range in another way. The same question will arise again in another way soon, and this same question in matters somewhat of a different nature will be asked, and the question, "Who will be first to move?" will be answered in the same way, and the first to move will be those who have most at stake.

The question will not arise as to range, because the greater number of Texas stockmen are in a position to state that they will not move again, and the question of the future will not be as to an outlet for range stocks, but beef, for young cattle, an outlet in place of the drive and the long haul to market, with attending dangers, difficulties and losses.

As grass is growing more valuable year by year, and as the cost of production becomes proportionately greater, if prices of the product do not advance in proportion, and the cost of transportation becomes no lower, the subject of economy in marketing beef will be of more moment than at any time up to the present, and stability to the business of beef growing will be dependent on the moves made in this direction, and on the outlet that promises increase in values and consequent greater returns, and so far as can be seen the movement to be made will be in the direction of a revival of refrigeration under better and stronger management than before.

The unfortunate weakness of the company recently attempting to move Texas beef to market under the refrigeration system here, is not a pleasant subject to those who can only contemplate the losses they suffered by a combination of circumstances beyond their control, while not weakening their faith in the system at all, may and possibly will prevent its revival unless a stronger combination will act with them, and by skillful investigation prepare the way for success in the movement of beef from the ranges where grown to the centers of consumption. In the next movement in this direction it is hoped that those having most at stake will assist in making stronger efforts in future in a matter in which they are vitally concerned, and it will be found that great faith, to be shown by works, still abides in the original projectors of the meat company. The news from the Victoria branch is that certain stockmen are now operating the works under lease and moving in the same groove, but profiting by the experience of those who had moved before.

The great good to be accomplished is yet to be done, the works are available at a reduced cost, the markets are still supplied by cattle on the hoof, and the same old system prevails, excepting where the strong combinations of Chicago have proved that with perfect system backed by science and capital, refrigeration will win, even when the margin between purchasing and selling is but the fraction of a cent per pound. Here there are advantages to be taken much greater than Chicago can offer, and only capital is lacking. The question will be: Who is first to move? And it will be in order for those who have most to gain to answer.

REPORTS FROM THE DRIVE.

During the past week we have met with quite a number of Texas cattlemen just returning from the stock cattle centers of Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana, and are pleased to find that reported losses among Texas trailmen were far less in reality than were anticipated.

In the first place of more than 300,000 young cattle moved from Texas to Dodge City and beyond more than two-thirds of them left Texas under contract at good prices, and while in a few cases, the purchasers failed to meet their engagements and forfeited the money advanced on their trade, yet the cattle have about all been placed, not it is true at quite so good figures as owners had expected, yet when the situation is calmly viewed, we think Texas drovers have much to be satisfied with, as few of the 300,000 head have been left unplaced.

Our readers will remember that in March and April last when contracts were made preparatory to the movement of cattle out of the state, times promised to be flush, panics and financial pressure were not anticipated and trades were made looking to a prosperous future.

When stock cattle reached their destination the financial situation had changed, purchasers under contracts were unable to promptly pay the balance due the sellers. Compromises, such as delays in payment, or receiving only such of their bank accounts could settle for, left many contracted cattle to compete on the market when the unsold, this caused an unpleasant and uncertain feeling that was not allayed until the beef cattle started for market. Added to this uneasiness was the report of disease in cattle, quarantine regulations, and a heavy temporary decline in beef. Now the markets are taking grass leaves at fair prices, and the financial stringency has lessened, and as a consequence, all the stock of young cattle at Dodge City and other points are being rapidly absorbed.

Advices from Dodge City as late as the first instant show that quite a number of Texas owners have secured pastures and winter in preference to selling their young steers. We are inclined to think this sound policy, as if it pays the rangemen of the Northwest to buy, it certainly would pay Texas to hold. We feel sure that a more prosperous year, for owners of range cattle in Kansas, Wyoming and Colorado than the present has been, will be heralded in January next. The grazing area there has been enlarged, and better provisions for wintering stock made. Hay is becoming a factor in keeping cattle through the winter and giving them a growthy start for spring.

Stockmen should not be discouraged by this year's experience in regard to the future. The grazing and developing country North and West must always have range cattle, and Texas is and for a long time in the future, will be the main source of supply. All that is now required is more certain and satisfactory methods of moving cattle to them. An open and uninterrupted trail, and rapid, safe, economical, rail lines will give us this. These requirements must be contended for and secured at the November National convention in St. Louis.

THIRTY MONTHS' LIMIT.

The weights of three year old steers sent to market, averaging as they do from 800 to 1000 pounds, with nine hundred pounds above the average from Texas ranges, seem trifling when compared with corn-fed heaves marketed by the feeders of Illinois and early reaching thirteen to sixteen hundred pounds at twenty-four to thirty months old, and this disparity is as nothing compared with the difference in value when the price is given, whereas four cents is good for the former and seven cents is not considered high for the latter. The one is the grass animal unaided either by the cross of a corn-crib or gentle blood, while the other is fed in scientific hands, and bred and fed for the new found merit in early maturity. The one brings thirty-five and the other ninety-five dollars. The one is an example of cheap raising, the other of scientific feeding without stint; the one grass-fed where even hay cannot well be had, while the other can only be perfected where farming is in the hands of experienced men, backed by the best soil of the states.

The king of feeders in Illinois made his wide and well-won reputation for marketing cattle five and six-year-old, and the feeding world was surprised when he said he had fed the last of them, that he could make more money on younger cattle, and that hereafter his limit was thirty months. Many intelligent and practical feeders feared to follow his footsteps and remained true to the faith in aged stock to be astonished at the weights, finish and prices of the Gillett cattle so much earlier matured than their own and in much better condition, until early maturity became the watchword of success and the calf was placed on feed from the day he could nibble the nubbins. The feeders of Texas have made and lost money handling matured cattle, have taught four-year-old steers that it is not too late to learn to eat corn, have roughed them on cotton seed, have starved them to-day and fed them tomorrow, but where profit has been assured from the start, where money has been made of a surety, has been where young cattle, yearlings and twos, have put on size and flesh from a liberal process of feeding and have struck the market at a time just before the grass cattle began to reach the early markets.

Texas cattle at 36 months old on

grass alone, may not average over eight hundred and fifty pounds, yet figuring on the statement given above it will be strange if cattle cannot average a thousand pounds from Central Texas, with liberal feeding from the first to a limit of twenty-four months, and it will be still more strange if such business does not pay. We look for Texas to feed more cattle, but expect the successful feeders will feed long yearlings and twos, because they are safe stock to handle, while work oxen and old cows pay only as often as they do not.

Two suits have been filed against J. M. Mathis of Victoria, for damages in connection with the Texas Continental Meat Company. It is alleged that Mr. Mathis falsely represented the financial condition of the Victoria works and on such representations induced others to take stock in the concern.

A LARGE CATTLE SALE.

We learn from a gentleman just down from Colorado City, that Mr. O. J. Wren this week sold to Mr. Cookson, late of England, a three-fourth undivided interest in the stock of cattle purchased by Mr. Wren of Claib Merchant last spring. The price paid by Mr. Cookson was \$150,000, a handsome advance on the price paid for the cattle to Mr. Merchant.

THE MARKETS.

With occasional exceptions in breaks caused by an over supply of thin stock the cattle markets of this year have so far maintained solid foundations; good conditioned cattle have sold remarkably well. Prices have averaged higher than last year on the best grades and slightly lower on inferior grades, so that the average has been very good as compared with previous years. To-day prices are fairly good at all the markets and four cents is easily obtainable for any beef which can show fat on the ribs in market, and the only marked feature so far has been that the beef cattle from drothy ranges have not been in fix to bring the good prices which better conditioned stock have easily brought, for while one may have cause of complaint from low prices, there are those having good reason to congratulate themselves. With every product of the farm selling at prices barely sufficient to cover cost of labor and seed, with business so dull generally throughout the land, beef alone shows no decline in value and no decrease in the demand.

Small Industries on Farms.

As "little foxes destroy the vines" and small expenses constantly incurred absorb large incomes, so minor industries carried on by farmers help pay expenses and eventually render them wealthy. The great majority of Western farmers devote themselves to raising a few leading crops, such as corn and wheat. Those who are not engaged in producing grain raise cattle and sheep for the market. They take great delight in doing things on an extensive scale. They are fond of increasing the number of acres devoted to cultivated crops, forage plants that are to be harvested and pastured, and adding to their flocks and herds. They are averse, however, to devoting time to the production of little things. They keep but few fowls and no bees. They raise no small fruits, even for the supply of their own tables. Their gardens are small in proportion as their farms are large. Little is raised in them but the more common sorts of vegetables. No delicate articles are produced in the fields or gardens, and as a consequence their living is poor or their grocery bills are large.

The great prosperity that prevails in the rural districts of France is almost entirely due to the small industries that are carried on by the farmers. Poultry-keeping in the aggregate is the source of a large revenue. Persons of very small means raise rabbits and pigeons for the city markets. The culture of mushrooms is carried on in caves and cellars and basements of buildings. A great variety of vegetables is produced in the gardens, which are tended with great care. Much attention is given to producing honey and considerable success is attained in the raising of fish.

The great thing to turn attention off from the farm every week. The amount of money received at any one time is not large, but a little is received very often. Farmers who devote almost their entire attention to the production of a few leading crops would do well to adopt the practice of those who can not raise these crops at all. By combining small industries with larger ones they can scarcely fail to be successful. Any farming conditions us against "putting all our eggs in one basket." It is safer to diversify our risks. In most parts of the West and South the number of persons who will engage in the production of the minor crops for sale is comparatively small. On that account the demand for them will be good. Local markets are rarely supplied with small fruits, fine vegetables, honey and fresh fish. The farmer may be raised a good advantage on farms supplied with springs, ponds and streams. The cost of their production in a good locality is small. Many of the minor industries on farms may be carried on by persons who have not the strength to perform hard work in the fields. Some of them may be attended to at times when nothing can be done in the fields.

Business is Business.

A young widow had a monument erected to the memory of the "dear departed," and she cleverly availed herself of the opportunity to have inscribed upon the tombstone: "Sacred to the memory of Nathaniel Beschet, who departed this life at the age of sixty-eight years, regretting deeply the necessity of parting from the most charming and best of women, his wife, who was forty-three years his junior, and who resides at the old home."

Good Bread.

A reliable baking powder is a household necessity, and in the make-up of Silver Loaf a combination has been found by which the most inexperienced housekeeper is placed on an equality with those who have made a study of bread making for years. When directions are followed in its use the result is always satisfactory. Baking powder ever has cause for complaint.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

A Young Girl's Dementia—How it Was Occasioned—Some New and Startling Truths.

The St. Louis express, on the New York Central road, was crowded one evening recently, when at one of the way stations, an elderly gentleman, accompanied by a young lady, entered the cars and finally secured a seat. As the conductor approached the pair, the young lady arose, and in a pleading voice said:

"Please, sir, don't let him carry me to the asylum. I am not crazy. I am a little tired, but not mad. Oh! no indeed. Won't you please have papa take me back home?"

The conductor, accustomed though he was to all phases of humanity, looked with astonishment at the pair as did the other passengers in the vicinity. A few words from the father, however, sufficed, and the conductor passed on while the young lady turned her face to the window. The writer chanced to be seated just behind the old lady and could not forego the desire to speak to him. With a sad face and a trembling voice the father said:

"My daughter has been attending the seminary in a distant town and was succeeding remarkably. Her natural qualities, together with a great ambition, placed her in the front ranks of the school, but she studied too closely, was not careful of her health, and her poor brain has been turned. I am taking her to a private asylum where we hope she will soon be better."

At the next station the old man and his daughter left the cars, but the incident, so suggestive of Shakespeare's Ophelia, awakened strange thoughts in the mind of the writer. It is an absolute fact that while the population of America increased thirty per cent during the decade between 1870 and 1880 the insanity increase was over one hundred and thirty per cent for the same period.

Each state, every county; hundreds of private individuals, and in all cases their capacity is taxed to the utmost. Why?

Because men, in business and the professions, women, at home or in society, are children of their times; their mental and nervous forces by work, worry and care. This brings about nervous disorders, indigestion and eventually mania.

It is not always trouble with the head that causes insanity. It far often arises from evils in other parts of the body. The nervous system determines the status of the brain. Any one who has periodic headaches; occasional dizziness; a dimness of vision; a ringing in the ears; a feverish head; frequent nervousness or sickness at the stomach, should take warning at once. The stomach and head are in direct sympathy and if one be impaired the other can never be in order.

Acute dyspepsia causes more insane suicides than any other known agency, and the man, woman or child whose stomach is deranged is not and cannot be safe from the coming on of any number of mania in some one of its many terrible forms. The value of moderation and the imperative necessity of care in keeping the stomach right must therefore be clear to all. The least appearance of indigestion, or mal-assimilation of food should be watched as carefully as the first approach of an invading army. Many means have been advocated for meeting such attacks, but all have heretofore been more or less defective. There can be little doubt, however, that for the purpose of regulating the stomach, toning it up for proper action, keeping it serene and in normal condition and purifying the blood, Warner's Peppermint Cure, excels all ancient or recent discoveries. It is absolutely pure and vegetable; it is certain to add vigor to adults, while it cannot be given to children, or even a child. The fact that it was used in the days of the famous Harrison family is proof positive of its merit as it has so thoroughly withstood the test of time. As a tonic and revivifier it is simply unequalled. It has relieved the agony of the stomach in thousands of cases; soothed the tired nerves; produced the peaceful sleep and averted the coming on of a mania more to be dreaded than death itself.

Racing Past and to Come.

The delightful winner of the past week largely increased his endurance at the tracks and interest in the results. The winners of some of the important three-year-old events have secured their first important victory in a fixed event. No good thing has yet come to the front from the track, but there are some really good ones which will give an account of themselves before the season closes. St. Augustine won his maiden race from a good field at Monmouth Park on the 14th. Economy also won a capital race over a strong field while the unnamed King Ernest-Mimiolt won the great Omnibus stakes, being his second victory in the fixed events of the season. As we predicted, the race in this country for Ratanapal to win with the seven pounds penalty, when the scale of weights are high, as in our three-year-old stakes, an addition of seven pounds will tell in a race of one and a half miles. Louisiana showed the she is getting into her true form. Her race, one mile and a quarter, in 2:09, was a capital one, and the race for the West-End hotel stakes, which Duches won, concerning her seven pounds, was an excellent race, the difference between the three fillies was close and exciting. Goano won the Criterion stakes in good time, the finish for the place being one of the closest and most exciting ones ever witnessed in the world. Lord Beaconsfield and Brookwood being only a neck apart. Monitor won his first race of the season, one mile and three furlongs, in 2:25. Old Whitenose seems to be getting in condition, and was enthusiastically greeted on his return to scale, and his stable companion and favorite, Trafalgar, seemed as much delighted as the noble old gelding. The racing on Tuesday was the best of the meeting. Iota, thanks to the light-weight age, is too much waiting with Buckstone won the fastest six furlongs of the season, by a head in 1:14; Chimera landed the Moet & Chandon champagne stakes in 1:51; Aranza by a new idea of training her, waited and won one of the best mile and a quarter races run this year in 2:09. We think this is the true way to run this mare. Her big turn of speed would make her very effective at the finish. Drake Carter placed the Monmouth handicap to the credit of the Ranococas stable over a good field. The fixed events to be run in the next three days, which will

close the meeting, are the Homebred Produce stakes, for two-year olds. From present appearances, it is a gift for the Ranococas stable. The racing on the extra day, Saturday, August 23, will bring together a mile and a half such grand horses as Drake Carter, Miss Woodford, W. R. Woodward, Modesty and Louissette. All are good ones. Miss Woodford has not lowered her colors this year, whilst Modesty has won this season the Kentucky Oaks, Nantura and Moet & Chandon Champagne stakes at Louisville, Ky., the American Derby and Woodlawn stakes at Chicago, the Eupel and Pochontas stakes at Saratoga. Woodward is also a good horse. Both have carried high weights and won in good time. The Select stakes, for two-year olds, will bring out the best of those in the Ranococas, Clispiana, Baldwin's, Sneliker & Co.'s and Corrigan's stables, and will be a heavy betting race. We shall look to see the winner come from Ranococas. The meeting will be brought to a close on Tuesday, the 26th, to be followed on Saturday, August 30, by the grand fall meeting of the Coney Island Jockey club, with one of the best cards of the season.

The Saratoga meeting has continued without intermission. The racing has been good. The great Foxhall stakes was won by one of the cast-offs from the Brooklyn stable, Painsrus, who is own brother to Corsair and Mintzer, being by Imp. Glenag, out of Crowlet, by Australian, running back to the old Blue Hen, Blue Bonnet, dam of Lightning, Ladstone, Thunder, Lancaster, etc., by Imp. Hedgeford, a few words from the father, however, sufficed, and the conductor passed on while the young lady turned her face to the window. The writer chanced to be seated just behind the old lady and could not forego the desire to speak to him. With a sad face and a trembling voice the father said: "My daughter has been attending the seminary in a distant town and was succeeding remarkably. Her natural qualities, together with a great ambition, placed her in the front ranks of the school, but she studied too closely, was not careful of her health, and her poor brain has been turned. I am taking her to a private asylum where we hope she will soon be better."

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Texas Fever and Pleuro-Pneumonia.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Sep. 2.—The report of the State Bureau of Agriculture, issued to-day, states that several counties report the prevalence of hog cholera, in some of which the condition of stock is good throughout the state, though a number of fatal cases of pleuro-pneumonia are reported to have occurred in Wilson county. The recent importation of Texas ponies to Davidson county is believed to have spread the disease known as Spanish fever among cattle in the tenth district. A number of deaths have occurred in that section, and as the ponies were pastured in that neighborhood it is believed that the disease had its origin as stated.

The period of gestation in mares is very variable. It is reported upon good authority that a mare owned by W. M. Robb of Jessamine county, Ky., lately dropped a foal which she carried thirteen months and twenty days. There is another case on record where the mare carried her foal thirteen months and twenty-four days. A late copy of the California Breeder and Sportsman contained a note from a correspondent, dated June 18, 1884, which is as follows: "My brown mare Vic, by Hendrick's Washington, foaled a filly this morning by Kansas Central. She was bred May 20, 1883, making thirteen months and twenty-five days, but one service, consequently no mistake. The filly is a fine one in size as lively as a cricket." Another party is mentioned who kept a record of twenty-five mares, and found the shortest period of the gestation to be twenty-one months and the longest was 336, and the average 243 days.

Poker or the Bible. We advised Gov. Ireland to stand pat on the Francis matter, and this moves the Austin Capital to say that the governor knows nothing of cards or the technical expressions of the game. We thought he understood the English of the day. Had we known that he was ignorant we would have addressed as follows: "Be ye steadfast." Maybe he knows what that means. If a man in these times don't understand the Bible, he can't understand the Bible. In reply to the Capital we would say if the governor don't know the game, where did he get that silver watch he brought from Kentucky with him?"

FOOTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No horse will die of Cough, Croup or Influenza. Footz's Powders are used in the following cases: Cough, Croup, Influenza, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Stomach Trouble, and all other ailments of the horse and calf. It is a sure cure for all these troubles, and is the best medicine ever used for the horse and calf. It is sold by all druggists and horsemen. Price, 25 cents per box. DAVID E. FOOTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, MD.

BRANDED THIS WEEK.

A. H. & V. ROWE. Post office, Mobeetie, Wheeler county, Texas. Ranch on White F in Creek and Salt Fork of Red River.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Parties having any kind of live stock or land to sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of...

LAND FOR SALE. 675 acres, splendid grass and water. A. P. Colby, Fort Davis, Presidio County, Texas.

WANTED, ON SHARES. The undersigned desires to obtain an interest in shares...

JOHNSON GRASS SEED. Orders accompanied with cash promptly filled at 3 1/2 cents per bushel.

Chester White Berkshire and Poland China Pigs, Fine Saddle Horses, Fox Hounds and Beagles.

FOR SALE. Hereford ranch. I have for sale 50 head of high grade Hereford calves...

FOR SALE. By carload, a cross-bred Gallop calves, Short-horn cows, etc.

TEXAS RAISED THOROUGHBREDS. Trotters and Short-horns for sale at Bowne's Improved Stock Farm.

FOR SALE. 200 head of Kentucky Short-horns, 100 head of blood mixed short-horns...

CATTLE WANTED FOR A 6000 ACRE PASTURE. I have 6000 acres of well watered grazing land...

STRAYED AND STOLEN. \$500 REWARD! \$250 REWARD! \$100 REWARD!

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons for killing cattle...

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons for killing cattle...

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons for killing cattle...

FOR SALE. One hundred and fifty head of extra good Kentucky high grade...

PROPOSALS FOR CORN, OATS AND BRAN. Headquarters Department of the Missouri Office Chief Quartermaster.

FOR SALE. One hundred and fifty head of extra good Kentucky high grade...

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PERSONAL NOTES.

John T. Shaw and A. J. Yantis were registered at the Pickwick hotel from Deming, N. M.

R. H. Pierce, a stockman of Seven Rivers, New Mexico, was registered at the Pickwick on the 1st.

B. C. Rhome of this county, shipped on the 31st, 3 cars of beef to St. Louis, consigned to Hunter, Evans & Co.

John H. Stone, a prominent cattleman of Gainesville, Texas, was in the city on the 31 and a guest of the Pickwick hotel.

Wm. Corn and Wm. Hunter came in from on the Clear Fork of Trinity this week with a bunch of cattle for city butchers.

Sam Lazarus from Sherman was in the city yesterday. He is looking well, and still has high hopes of the live stock business in Texas.

L. H. Griffith of Seven Rivers, New Mexico, was in the city the first of the week, and reports range and cattle in his section standing the heat of summer well.

Volney Hall of Marshall, Texas, was in the city on the 1st, and reports the fire at Marshall and the most disastrous that city has ever been subject to.

T. J. Atkinson, of Curtis & Atkinson, Henrietta, was in the city on the 31 and 4th, seeming well pleased at the news from their Hunnevell sale of two and three, referred to elsewhere.

Clair W. Merchant of Abilene, accompanied by his daughters, came in on the 1st night and spent the following day in the city. He is taking his daughters to Virginia to school.

Will Hudson of Bosque, was in the city on the 1st, and reports the sale of his cattle, 15 and 25 to Hittson & Reed on their Western contract.

J. M. Shelton, ranching on head of Duck Creek, in Dickens, spent most of the week in the city. He reports good rains in his range a week since and grass growing well, also water holes filling up.

J. M. Kuben of Laredo, came in Wednesday evening with 77 head of horse stock for sale. The lot consists of horses, mares and a few mules. He reports Southwest Texas as very dry and stock suffering.

J. H. Britton of Sherman, the state engineer to look after railroads, spent Monday in the city. The colonel has labored faithfully in the discharge of his duties and will present an interesting report to the 19th legislature.

Messrs. Cason & Lusk of Brown county, were in at the close of last week with three cars, which they disposed of to the butchers. Report rain needed in Brown, yet stock have stood the drought well. They were good cattle.

J. C. Richardson, agent of R. Strahorn & Co., came in from Colorado City on Tuesday night, having shipped on that day 740 head of calves (thirty-six cars) to his house from the Matador Cattle Company.

Col. H. T. Keenan, agent for transportation of live stock over the C. B. & Q. R. R., in the Southwest, came down from Chicago on the morning of the 4th. He looks well after a visit to his family, and thinks Texas shippers for the past ten days have done well with cattle.

David Coleman of Lexington, Ky., after spending a few weeks in Garza at his company's ranch, and pronouncing himself delighted with West Texas started for home on the 30th.

Col. D. E. Bentley of Colorado City came in yesterday morning and reports fine rain, Thursday in Mitchell, Borden and Scurry counties. He reports Colorado City improving rapidly, and several new brick buildings will soon be erected in the burnt district. Cattle shipments quite heavy.

Jno. W. Burgess, president of the Lexington, Ky., Cattle company, left on Monday for Seymour, to inspect a bunch of 1000 nice cattle, which he thinks he needs on his fine Garza county ranch. Mr. Burgess will soon become a citizen of Fort Worth, and his interesting family will prove a valuable acquisition to the city.

Thos. Merrill, a cattleman formerly of Palo Pinto, was in town Wednesday buying up cattle for a herd on the Rio Grande, in Presidio county, where he will ranch in future. Tom will be greatly missed in this part of Texas, but one thing we know about him is, that wherever he is found there will always be found good Texas cattle.

Sam Ban of Henrietta, Texas, came in Wednesday morning from Hunnevell, Kansas, after selling out for Curtis & Atkinson 1475 head of 23 and 3x, at \$23 and 33. He looks well after his extended stay, being away since April 1st. The cattle market is looking up, and most of the herds have been disposed of, either by sale or in pasture for winter.

Mr. T. J. Brown of Brown & Moulton, Bloomington, Illinois, who purchased 2000 head of stock cattle in Southern Texas last spring, and has left them there since, but is now moving them by rail to Wichita Falls and will locate them in the Indian Territory. He was in town yesterday and reports South Texas almost destitute of water and grass.

Our old friend Frank Taylor of Coleman City, who has a fine ranch and herd of cattle on the Colorado river and Holmes creek, in said county, spent Tuesday in the city en route North after his family. Frank reports an enjoyable race at Baird Saturday; fine rains along the Colorado and north-west about Moro Mountain. Says trade in cattle is dull, but does not respond for the future.

F. M. Hounts, the noted Hereford breeder of Texas, was in the city on the 31, and reports his ranch and fine Herefords in excellent condition. Mr. H. has some of the finest Herefords in America, and is breeding both pure bred and high grade cattle in Wise county. It is a treat to a lover of fine Herefords to view his cattle, and a pleasure to us to converse with him about the improved stock at Hereford ranch.

S. C. Sugg of Gainesville, Texas, came in on Sunday and spent several days in the city. He has been at Kansas City and out west, at trading centers, for the past six weeks, and reports trade in stock cattle improving. He thinks the general feeling prevailing against Texas cattle in the territories is mainly against the movements of young stock by rail, as through them the splenic fever originated. He does not give this from personal knowledge, but general rumor.

Mr. H. D. Rogers, a well-known commission man engaged in the cattle business and a member of the firm of Harris, Rogers & Co., Chicago, Ill., also of Rogers & Rogers, Kansas City, Mo., came in from Big Springs on

IRELAND AND GIBBS.

The Candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor Address the Citizens in the Opera-House.

The Issues of the Day and their Bearing in the Present Campaign.

A very large audience assembled in the opera-house last night to hear speaking by Gov. Ireland and Hon. Barnett Gibbs.

A number of ladies decorated the audience and at times vigorously applauded the speakers with their fans. Wm. Capps, president of the Young Democracy, introduced Gov. Ireland to the audience shortly after 8 o'clock.

The governor commenced his speech by arguing that perfection in government was impossible and that all the differences of the Democratic party should be settled in the party, and that the Democratic voters should stand by their party.

Referring to the free-grass agitation the speaker went on: "There is not a single acre of public lands in Texas to-day. The lands belonging to the state are dedicated to a sacred trust—the free schools and asylums."

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TEXAS AND ARE WILLING TO GO BEFORE THEM ON RECORD.

You are paying 12-12 cents on the \$100 for school taxes. Now these lands were given by all the people for the purpose of supporting the schools.

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THE FORT WORTH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

25 TWENTY-FIVE 25 CENTS.

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ONLY 25 CENTS.

To January 1st, 1885.

In view of the great interest felt by all classes in the political campaign now pending

THE FORT WORTH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Has been reduced to a Price that will Enable Every Man TO GET THE NEWS

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And is printed on large, clear type, and is the cheapest paper for the money in the State.

THE MARKETS.

Latest From Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City.

CHICAGO MARKET. (Special Telegram to the Journal.)

USTOCK STOCK YARDS, Sept. 5, 1884.

Native and Texas cattle in good demand at same figures as last week.

Choice to extra Texas cattle.....\$4 25@4 75

ST. LOUIS MARKET. (Special Telegram to the Journal.)

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, Sept. 5, 1884.

Texas cattle in light supply and market stronger.

Choice to extra Texas cattle.....\$4 00@4 50

KANSAS CITY MARKET. (Special Telegram to the Journal.)

Texas cattle in moderate supply and prices stronger.

Choice to extra Texas cattle.....\$3 50@4 00

FORT WORTH. TEXAS.

Advertisement for the Fort Worth Weekly Gazette, featuring large text and pricing information. Includes the headline '25 TWENTY-FIVE 25 CENTS.' and 'ONLY 25 CENTS. To January 1st, 1885.' The ad also mentions 'Enable Every Man TO GET THE NEWS' and 'Free Grass Advocate AND Lease Law Opponent.' It includes market reports for Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City, and ends with 'Send Money and order to FORT WORTH. TEXAS.'

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

Cattle Market Good—Light Runs of Texans—Prices from 30 to 50 Cents Advance.

Representative Sales—Contagious Disease Rumors.

Large Numbers of Texas Cattle from the Northwest Coming to Market.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, Sept. 1, 1884.

A good deal of commotion is being raised throughout the country about infectious diseases. Last spring about the time of the excitement about the "Bureau of animal industry," some body started the cry of "foot and mouth disease" in Kansas, and several high authorities confirmed the false report. Then Illinois, Iowa and Missouri came sprawling to the front with what inexperienced men and veterinary quacks declared to be foot and mouth disease. The writer in company with Simon Beattie of Scotland, visited Effingham, on the Illinois Central Railroad, said to be the seat of the disorder in Illinois. Mr. Beattie immediately declared the reports entirely false. This was the first authoritative contradiction that was made. It was quickly followed by similar investigations and results in Kansas and the other states, and the great foot and mouth mania was run down, but not without causing incalculable shrinkages of values in the West. This was followed by the great "Texas" fever scare which made a great deal of noise, caused considerable consternation and heavy losses among stockmen, but outside of a shipment of half-bred cattle from the Indian Territory, which arrived here with what was reported to be that disorder, there was nothing in the matter. Not one of the thousands of native animals that came in contact with the lot that caused the trouble was ever affected. Now we have another sensation in the way of a pleuro-pneumonia scare. The press of the country has heralded this latest scare, and high government authorities have declared with as much confidence that this is the genuine disease, as they did in the spring when they declared that foot and mouth disease existed in its most virulent form. By no means is it desirable or expedient to cover up any actual disease that may exist among stock of any kind, but it certainly is folly to raise so many false rumors. The daily press is mostly to blame for the countless sensational canards that go out.

The range cattle market of late has been very good. Receipts have been moderate, and during last week there was an advance of about 30 to 50 per cent per hundred pounds.

The following representative sales show the current value of Texas cattle.

Table with columns: No., Description, Av. Wt., Price. Lists various types of cattle like Texas steers, cowboys, etc.

The great bulk of the Texans here lately have been from the West. They have sold largely at \$4.00 to \$4.50.

The Continental Cattle Company had in 431 Montana-Texas to-day which averaged 900 pounds, and sold at \$4.20.

Following is a list of some of the cattle sold to-day:

Table with columns: No., Description, Av. Wt., Price. Lists various types of cattle like Wyoming, Texas, etc.

Just now the movement of Texas cattle is not as brisk as it was a few weeks ago, but far Western cattle are coming to market in increasing numbers.

The number of Texas cattle that are coming from Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Nebraska is surprisingly large.

Prime corn-fed cattle hold their own, some 1450-pound steers sold at \$7.05 to-day.

High Prices for Polled Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

Canadian Stock Raisers Journal.

If America has been guilty of interfering with the outlets of British cattle feeders by sending dead meat to this country in such volume, there is no denying the fact that on the other hand she has been an important factor in raising the price of pedigree stock on this side of the Atlantic.

The good she had done may not be equivalent to the evil arising from her incessant supplies of dead meat—which, however, have moderated tolerably within a year or two—the loss has been the means of enabling herd raisers, and especially of Polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle, to pocket between 100 and 200 per cent more money for their surplus stock within the last three years than they could possibly have done without her. The prices of well bred highly pedigreed stock in some instances increased as much as 200 per cent since 1881. American demand still continues, but Polled cattle have not quite maintained the sudden rise experienced in 1882. This at least has been demonstrated by the sales held since the advent of the present year; but possibly they have not been sufficiently numerous to afford a reliable basis upon which to form a fair calculation. In any case spring sales are

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Market Advanced Owing to Light Receipts—Texas Grass Cattle and Indian Steers Sell from \$3.50 to \$4.80.

Bulk going at \$3.75 to \$4.20 per 100 Pounds—Natives from 1300 to 1550 Pounds in Active Demand from \$6 to \$6.75.

Sales of Texas and Indian Horses from \$25 to \$60.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS, Sept. 2, 1884.

Just as could be expected, for the feast of plenty of the week previous was followed by a famine, and it was the turn of the sellers to show independence and make buyers to the mark. From the opening to the close the run of Longhorns was light, which had the effect of sending up prices. It may be said that holders of decent to good quality obtained larger figures than they expected. Sellers had buyers cornered and made them pay the prices they asked, consequently the advance was very great, say from 60 to 90 cents per 100 pounds. The run consisted almost wholly of grass Texas and Indian steers, for which from \$3.50 to \$4.20 per 100 pounds was paid, with the bulk of sales going at \$3.75 to \$4.20 per 100 pounds. Local butchers, speculators and interior shippers were pushed for supplies, and at times could not get all they wanted. The run at other points was also small. This is some consolation, but we were slightly nevertheless, and should have got more cattle. Eastern shippers also took grass Texas steers but had to curtail their operations greatly. This they did not like, but it could not be helped. Indian range cattle were scarce and the falling off was great. This proved a genuine surprise to all classes of buyers. The run of native shipping steers were insignificantly small, which was caused by the advice sent out the week previous by our commission salesman notifying their customers that there was no sale for light to fair fleshed native steers, and as this is about the only kind in Missouri, Illinois and Kansas, country shippers and farmers held back with the result as above stated. Good fat native steers of 1300 to 1550 pounds and over were in active demand. Prices ranged from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per 100 pounds, according to quality. Light to grassy natives, although but comparatively few droves were offered, still were dull and unchanged at range of \$4.50 to \$5.50 per 100 pounds. So it will be seen that only first-class cattle, native or Texas, is the kind wanted. Texas ranchmen should make a note of this. Advice of this kind is well worth heeding.

The following are the leading sales made to-day:

Table with columns: No., Description, Av. Price. Lists various types of cattle like Texas steers, cowboys, etc.

Today there was a change. Offerings were larger and reports from New York, Chicago and other points not very flattering. Besides this, we had a pretty fair run with reports of liberal receipts for to-morrow. Chicago had a very large run yesterday and was lower. Then, too, New York is being well supplied; our buyers, in consequence, are taking an alarm and want prices to come down. That they have been run up a little too high there is no gainsaying, and will come down on the least provocation, for Texas steers can not bring \$4.25 to \$4.75, as they have been selling the past week on liberal receipts, and that we are to have big receipts from this on is to be expected. However, good fat Texas and Indian range cattle will bring handsome prices, that is certain.

Texas horses are not coming in at present in very large numbers. The daily receipts ranging from three to five car-loads. This falling off can be accounted for on the score that the contracts are about filled and it would not do to put too many on the market for it would upset prices. The range paid the past week was from \$25 to \$30 per head with the bulk of the sales going at \$30 to \$40 per head. Common and thin horses are not wanted and should be kept at home. Mr. Sam A. White, the superintendent, says that considering the hard times business has been for a long time, the outlook warranted two or three months ago. The receipts show but a little falling off from last year, only a few hundred head, when last year was a banner year for the Texas horse trade. The quality this year showed a great improvement, and had it not been for the panic very profitable figures would have been obtained. As it was owners are not out of pocket by any means.

RATTLE.

Track and Road.

Veritas in Spirit of the Times.

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 27.—Trotting peculiarly an American pastime, and, when properly carried out, no son of Uncle Sam need be ashamed of it. We must allow, however, that there is considerable worry in owning the fastest trotter of them all, and one can well understand how a man like Mr. Vanderbilt, who has a thousand and one things to think about, cannot possess Mand S in peace. Her sale is more than a nine days' wonder, and

CENTRAL CATTLE GROWERS.

Meeting of Ranchmen of Socorro, Valencia and Bernalillo Counties.

We are indebted to G. L. Brooks, secretary of this association, for the following full report of proceedings:

The second meeting of the Central Cattle Growers' association took place at Albuquerque on Monday, the 25th ult., in Grant's opera-house.

A fair attendance of members were present, and business proceeded smoothly from the start.

President D. F. White occupied the chair, and called the convention to order promptly at 10 o'clock. The roll was called by Secretary G. L. Brooks and found the following members present:

W. H. Virgin, N. Grayson, W. S. Hopewell, R. J. Jarra, H. M. Atkinson, D. F. White, Sam L. Dedrick, J. Snyder, Edwin F. Upcher, W. H. Hulvey, J. A. Stinson, A. W. Coddington, Wm. French, D. C. Cantwell, W. C. Bruton, Chas. W. Kennedy, M. B. Bowman, J. K. Bay, H. B. White, W. H. Featherston, W. S. Hopewell, Geo. L. Brooks, G. H. Purmont, J. E. Saint, S. A. Johnson, J. M. Hall, G. N. Virginia.

Several other members came in after the roll call, and a number of applicants for membership were also present.

The minutes of the last meeting of the association at Socorro and of the joint meeting held at Albuquerque in April were read by the secretary, and there being no corrections, stood approved. A member arose and asked if all dues and assessments were paid.

This rather premature question was answered satisfactorily by the secretary.

A member then asked the object of the meeting.

This was answered by the president, who said: "At the spring meeting of the association it was understood that a report would be necessary to arrange for the fall round-ups and for the admittance of new members as well as for such other business."

The next order of business was the admission of new members, when the names of several gentlemen were read: G. H. Purmont, J. H. Cook, J. E. Saint, J. A. Johnson, J. H. Holmes, G. N. Virgin, W. H. Featherston, Wm. French, E. C. Henriques, H. B. White, H. C. Wilson, C. H. Kirkpatrick, Montague Stevens, J. M. Hall, Samuel Ailman, J. C. Tiffany, H. R. Durfee, J. W. Crawford, G. M. Mannell, Jose M. Gallegos.

The above named gentlemen were all properly vouched for and the usual order of balloting being dispensed with, they were voted in without dissenting voice. The newly admitted members then stepped forward to the secretary's desk and paid dues, initiation fees and assessments.

A motion to adjourn until 2 o'clock was then made, and the convention dispersed until the

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock President White called the assembly to order and business proceeded in the usual manner.

The report of standing committees included the report of committees on round-ups.

There was no report from District No. 1, represented by Alex. Rogers.

Mr. Rogers, of District No. 2, reported: "We were more engaged this spring in rounding up rustlers than cattle. The entire outfit has been occupied in chasing rustlers, and I suggest that we round-up the cattle in September."

Mr. Bruton, of District No. 3, stated that in his district a complete round-up was made, and it is not considered necessary to work again this fall.

No. 4 is to be worked this fall. No reports were received from Districts 5 and 6.

Mr. W. H. Hulvey from No. 7, made a written report to the secretary as follows: "I have never made a final report of the round-up in this district. We did not find any stray that did not belong in this section, a red three-year-old cow without brand, marked with small underbit in left ear. We found good grass and water."

No report was received from this district.

No. 9—J. A. Stinson reported that the round-up in that district was satisfactory.

The above reports were approved and the various committees discharged.

Mr. French recommended that the limits of district No. 5 be extended so as to take in the ranges of some new members. This was agreed to, and the district extended as requested, and the committee on round-ups, with J. J. Snyder, secretary, went into private session.

Secretary Brooks read a letter to the association from Edward Feit who desired to resign, as he was no longer engaged in the cattle business. The resignation was accepted and the secretary, H. M. Atkinson, read a letter from the governor, who requested that the opinion of the meeting be given as to advisability of continuing the quarantine law. Realizing that the utmost care must be taken in the execution of the association, the president appointed a committee of five, with H. M. Atkinson as chairman, to offer resolutions regarding the quarantine law, and an organization called the committee to report to the governor on the condition of cattle disease in other parts of the country.

The committee on round-ups reported as follows: The round-up in District No. 2 will commence October 1st, at Palomas. Arrangements will be agreed upon there. W. S. Hopewell, J. J. Snyder, committee.

District No. 9 will commence October 15th; at Salado, and twenty-five miles southwest of Santa de Agua. All members of this district and adjoining country who are interested in this round-up are notified to be on hand. J. A. Stinson and M. B. Bowman will furnish two wagons and supplies to run the outfit. An Stinson, M. B. Bowman, committee.

The committee advised that district No. 5 be divided, and that all that portion lying west of the Mogollon and Toleros mountains be called district No. 10, and that the round-up extend south to the W S ranch. The other districts will have no fall round-ups. J. J. Snyder, secretary of the committee.

The committee appointed to take action on the governor's letter offered a resolution endorsing the latter's action and recommending that the quarantine be continued until October 10th.

G. L. Brooks nominated N. Grayson vice-president of the association, and he was elected unanimously to the position.

No. 10, members that they be allowed representation in the executive committee and J. H. Cook was selected a member of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy it was agreed that hereafter captains of round-ups be elected on the ground by members of the association.

The secretary read a letter from J. M. Evans, secretary of the Dona Ana association, requesting co-operation in the prosecution of the "Topsy" Johnson band of thieves. Mr. Evans stated that the Dona Ana men had employed Major Fountain to prosecute thieves, and that any assistance would be welcome. Mr. H. M. Atkinson was appointed to a committee to draft resolutions regarding the letter from the Dona Ana association. His resolution was adopted as follows: Resolved, That the secretary of this association be requested to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the secretary of the Dona Ana Association, of August 21st, relative to the action of said association, in employing counsel to assist in the prosecution of the "Topsy" Johnson gang of cattle thieves, and to express to the Dona Ana County Association the sincere thanks and appreciation of this association, and also to convey to said association assurances of our desire to cooperate with them in the prosecution of mutual interests and the interests of our respective members.

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BONNER'S STABLES.

The Expensive Medicine Prescribed by His Physician, Mr. Bonner's System of Purchases Since 1856.

New York Herald. The announcement that Mr. Bonner has had a price named to him for the famous trotter Jay-Eye-See will be an apt supplement to information concerning the \$40,000 purchase of Maud S.

"I shall drive Maud S with harness," said Mr. Bonner, as he patted the beautiful mare upon her flank and returned the look of confidence with which this exquisite piece of mechanism and fire regarded her new owner.

It is understood that he is negotiating for the purchase of Jay-Eye-See. If you were to purchase that horse would you trot the two together?

"Certainly not," replied the proprietor of Maud S, and The Ledger.

"Jay-Eye-See was a very fast fifteen hands high. When Wm. H. Vanderbilt purchased Maud S, he said to a friend: 'Rarus is the only proper mate for Maud S, but you know I cannot get him.' Fortunately Maud S and Rarus are now placed where they can be regarded as phenomenal advertising."

The public are very greatly interested, Mr. Bonner is a very successful manager of high-priced horseflesh," was said to him yesterday afternoon.

"How did you first enter the field as a purchaser, and what were the motives that induced you?"

"Well," said Mr. Bonner, as he rested his feet upon a pile of papers, "I persuaded myself that there was a breeze as he waffled a copy of next week's paper. It was really a question of life or death. It is a long story but I will tell it to you as briefly as possible."

In 1856 I was engaged in what was then regarded as phenomenal advertising. In one season I spent here \$25,000 in advertisements and \$2,000 in show-bills, and I was worked to death reading proof and preparing copy and variously superintending my novel-advertising."

My family physician, Dr. Samuel H. Hall, is a cousin of the late Dr. John Hall, told my family that I was in danger of brain fever, and that I was killing myself with work, and I was. I had very peculiar sensations in the back of my head, and felt that I was in danger. Dr. Hall told me that I must get a saddle-horse and take a few hours' exercise every day. I purchased a little mare for \$375 and tried saddle exercise, but it was too violent and did me no good, so I purchased a top wagon. Mayor Rice of Boston, called to see me on some business matter, and in the course of conversation told me that Superintendent Robinson, of his city owned a very fine pair of road horses which could beat three minutes, and as the papers in Boston were finding considerable fault with him for keeping the horses at the expense of the city, he thought I could get them at a reasonable price. Mr. Rice bought them for me, paying \$2,000. At that time Col. John Harper, the senior partner of the publishing house, and Commodore Vanderbilt were the only two owning noticeably fast horses here, making their mile in 2:50 to 3:00. My purchase naturally brought me into immediate competition with these gentlemen upon the road.

"I exercised every day and my health improved marvelously. About this time I was negotiating with Edward Everett, whom I had offered \$10,000 for a series of Mount Vernon papers, and the gobetweens were not dealing fairly by Mr. Everett or myself, so that I fretted and worried considerably about it, and was utterly unable to get my mind off of it, and my proposition. It chanced one afternoon when I was on the verge, I verily believe, of acute brain fever, I started up the road with this Boston team. As I did so a gentleman, with a fast gray horse, and a very evident intention of passing me. Now horses are like men, and one doesn't care to be beaten in a race any more than the other. My team pulled up, his horse increased his speed, my team became excited and so did I, and we sped along for half an hour. I forgot business, threw Edward Everett, Mount Vernon, and \$10,000 into the background, and devoted my existence for the time being to the one point of reaching the end of the lane before the gray horse did. I succeeded, and when I jumped from the wagon, and threw my reins to the attendant for the first time in half an hour I thought of my business. 'I really believe it saved my life.'"

Mr. Bonner told of various purchases by him, including Lantry, Peeler, and Lantier, Palmer and Pocantons, for which he paid \$35,000 cash. "Of Pocantons," continued Mr. Bonner, "old man Vanderbilt said to me as we stood together, 'Bonner, it is worth a hundred dollars a day just to look at that animal,' and so it was."

"When was it you became the owner of Dexter?"

"Dexter? Let me see. In 1857 a Cincinnati man told me he had a fast mare which he desired to sell. I looked at her and concluded not to take her, but said: 'A friend of yours, Mr. Foster, has a horse I want to buy, and for which I am willing to pay \$35,000, provided he wipes out Flora Temple's time.' 'Well,' said the man, 'if I can get him for \$33,000, I will give you the other \$2,000.' I agreed, of course, and in a few days he purchased Dexter in my name, paying \$1,000 down to bind the bargain, the balance to be delivered to me in the fall. At that time he had made a mile in 2:17 on the Buffalo track, and his owner hesitated about having my name mentioned in connection with the purchase, fearing that someone would thereby lose the remainder of the money. I told him to deliver the horse to me, dead or alive, on his feet or the simple carcass, on the 10th day of September, and I would give him the \$32,000 balance. That satisfied him, and the next day I sent a telegram to Buffalo, which was read on the grand stand on the Buffalo track, as follows: 'I saw Niagara Falls this morning for the first time, and I came down here this afternoon to see the other wonder of the world (Dexter) do his mile in 2:17. I desire, as is well known, to get the best of everything, and, as I could not buy the falls, I bought the next best thing, which is Dexter, who will go into my stables on the 10th of next month.' 'Oh, your health continue to improve.' 'Yes, marvelously. So much so that I continued the horse medicine suggested by Dr. Hall, and followed with such beneficial results in my own person.' 'Why didn't you buy Goldsmith Maid when she made a mile in 2:14?' 'Well, I didn't make any offer for Goldsmith Maid, any more than I made an offer for Maud S. She was

owned at that time by Henry M. Smith, a very wealthy man, and I should have considered it impertinent to offer to purchase the mare, as I should have considered it strange if I had suggested to Mr. Van derbilt of his parting with Maud S."

"What others did you buy about that time?"

"I paid \$10,000 for Joe Elliott, who did a mile in 2:15, and \$20,000 for Edward Everett, the sire of Mountain Boy, and \$20,000 for Startler, and \$16,000 for Edwin Forrest the day that he made a mile in 2:15; to a wagon, and \$15,000 for Lady Stout, the first 3-year-old who ever made a mile in 2:15, and many others, but I cannot say 'too numerous to mention.'"

"You speak of Rarus with a great deal of apparent pride. Why did you buy him?"

"I bought Rarus in 1870, paying \$35,000 for him, he having made a mile in 2:14, and that time St. John was brought to me, he having made a mile in 2:11. I didn't buy him, and some people have wondered why I didn't. The fact is, the horse was lame."

"Well, the story of Maud S. has been told thoroughly told. Now that you have her, what do you propose doing?"

"I have a very clearly defined plan. I intend to keep Maud S. for my own pleasure and health, but not with any exclusively selfish intent. She has made a mile 2:37. I believe she can do much better, and I intend to give her a fair trial, for her sake, for my sake, and for the sake of the friends of horsemanship the world around. My brother David on-half of Jay-Eye-See's father, who is a full brother to Dexter, I paid \$10,000 for Maud S. She is worth much more, but one can readily understand why a gentleman in Mr. Vanderbilt's position would not care to be bothered and annoyed as he has been by people desiring to utilize his possessions for their own benefit."

"It is true that you have promised not to allow her to compete for money?"

"Well, I will say to the Herald precisely what I said to a friend of mine last night. He asked me the same question and I said, 'When I was asked Dr. Hall to preach in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church there was no understanding with him that he should not enter the prize ring.'"

"In other words, then, you scout the suggestion?"

"Obviously."

The Racing Race at Chicago. CHICAGO, August 23.—The match race between the famous pacers Johnston, owned by Commodore W. W. Kittson, and Richball, owned by J. S. Campbell, for a wager of \$50,000, occurred here this afternoon. The weather was clear and cool, and the track fast, except a portion of the backstretch, which was soft. The attendance was 5,000. Johnston was the favorite in the pools before the opening of the race at 2:50 to 3:00, and a large amount of money was bet on the favorite. Richball claimed that Johnston could not get three fast heats. The result proved that they were mistaken, as he was never headed, pacing very close to Little Brown Jug's 2:11, 2:11 and 2:12, which are the fastest heat times on record. It was the general opinion that Johnston had been driven out in each heat, could have beaten this, Campbell, owner of Richball, says his horse was out of condition.

First Heat.—Johnston drew the inside position. After both horses had been warmed up, they came down even and going well and got the word "go" at the first attempt. At the first turn Johnston began to draw away and increased his lead to two lengths at the quarter-post in 32; and to two open lengths along the backstretch and went to the half in 1:06. Around the upper turn Richball drew up to within an open length. The three-quarter pole was reached in 1:30. On the home stretch Johnston began drawing away, and as it became evident he had no chance of winning the heat Richball was pulled inside the distance stand, and Johnston came in in a jog in 2:13.

Second Heat.—They went away well together at the second attempt. At quarter-post in 32; Johnston was an open length in front. The relative positions were not changed to the half, in 1:05. At the end of five furlongs Johnston responded to the call of his driver and quickly opened a gap of half a dozen lengths, and coming in won in a jog by twenty lengths. Time, 2:11.

Third Heat.—They were given send off at first trial. Johnston shot half a length in the lead and he increased it steadily, going to the quarter post in 34; to the half in 1:08; to the three-quarter post in 1:31; and finished in 2:11, nearly distancing Richball.

Following this event was an exhibition by the pacer mare Minnie R., hitched to wagon, with running horse, Firebrand, which accompanied the pacer Westcott when he paced over this course in 1:41. The exhibition was best of 2:05.

First Heat.—First quarter, 32; half, 1:04; three-quarters, 1:35; mile, 2:07.

Second Heat.—Just as the word was given the mare broke and was pulled up and returned without making a stride. The quarter post was reached in :30, at the rate of two minutes; the half in 1:00, same rate; next quarter slower, the three-quarter post being reached in 1:37. Coming home the mare tired perceptibly, completing the mile in 2:07.

A Cowboy on Roller Skates. The cowboy takes to the new style of locomotion as naturally as a Democrat takes to Stonewall or Valley Tan. Toll Caldwell was telling me of the fun he had last night. He said: "I am more used to riding on horseback, but last night I thought I'd try them little wagons. I got one with a double cinch, and another to match it, and as soon as I straddled the layout I could feel 'em begin to bow their backs, and was wishing that I had a buck rein, because I was expecting them to stiffen their knees and go to bucking every minute, but they didn't. I walked 'em over to the other end of the corral to gentle 'em a little, and directly they started off at an easy canter, and were coming around the right through the herd, and there was a dude there with a stiff hat who was trying to cut out a Polled Angus heifer, in a blue dress, and I found 'em roped both my hind legs with a hoop skirt and I had 'em stretched out ready for branding quicker'n a spring calf can bawl with its mouth open and its lungs stretched. But I got up and got on again, and you oughter seen me exercise them vehicles. Of course they wasn't bridled, and of course they'd buck when I tried to hurry 'em, and they would rear up and fall back, when I tried to stop 'em too quick, but I'll leave it to the boss herder of the whole round-up if I didn't gallop 'em round there for three or four hours and had 'em roped and received by me, and then they didn't get me off."—Auldfool.

TO THE PEOPLE.

Statute of Liberty.

Joint resolution authorizing the president to designate and set apart a site for the colossal statue of the abiding friendship of our ancient ally; thereore, be it

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the president of the United States be and he is hereby authorized and directed to accept the colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," when presented by citizens of the French republic, and to designate and set apart for the erection thereof a suitable site upon either Governor's or Bedloe's island, in the harbor of New York; and upon the completion thereof shall cause the same to be inaugurated with such ceremonies as will serve to testify the gratitude of our people for this expressive and felicitous memorial of the sympathy of the citizens of our sister republic, which is hereby authorized to cause suitable regulations to be made for its future maintenance as a beacon, and for the permanent care and preservation thereof as a monument of art, and of the continued good-will of the great nation which aided us in our struggle for freedom."

The foregoing resolution of congress setting apart Fort Wood and Bedloe's island, in the harbor of New York, for the Statue of Liberty, and covenanting to provide for its permanent preservation and maintenance as a beacon and memorial of the ancient and continued good-will of the great nation which so materially aided us in our struggle for freedom, is an equivalent to the part of our government to a donation (including the maintenance of the statue) of more than one and a half million dollars, leaving it to the people of the United States to provide about one-fifth of that sum for the foundation and pedestal.

The whole structure when completed will exceed a height of 300 feet and become a fitting monument to the grandeur of free government.

The cost of the statue—more than \$250,000—was contributed by 181 cities, towns and precincts in the republic of France, in appreciation of the blessings of a government—by the people, and for the people, such as exists in the United States of America, with a liberty that enlightens the world—graciously reminding us of the sympathy and help of their ancestors in our struggle to obtain it.

The American committee having in charge the raising of funds for the completion of the pedestal are unable, from the very nature of the case, to organize sub-committees throughout the country for that purpose; therefore they appeal to influential and patriotic citizens of every locality, to chambers of commerce, boards of trade, exchanges and societies, to aid them in this national monument by forming sub-committees for the purpose of gathering the remainder of the needed funds.

The statue is finished, and has recently been formally presented to Mr. Morton, our minister to France, and will be ready for transportation to our shores in a French national vessel as soon as the pedestal shall be completed. More than half of the sum required for its completion has been contributed—chiefly by New York and its immediate vicinity. The work is well under way, and ought not to be stopped by the indifference or apathy of the people. The committee are confident that it will not be, when the object of this international sentiment of friendship and love of liberty is fully comprehended.

Hitherto it has been misrepresented and misunderstood. It is in no way a private enterprise for personal or sectional glorification; it is the gift of the people of France to the people of the United States—the grandest monument ever dreamed of as a recognition of the blessings of liberty. It is fitting that its pedestal should be the contributions of many and not of few. No North, no South, no East, no West; but throughout this glorious land. More than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars will be required to complete the pedestal. It is for this purpose that the inauguration, as set forth in the resolution of congress.

The funds of the committee are nearly exhausted; the work must stop within thirty days unless public spirit and patriotism is widely aroused to assist in this noble and patriotic undertaking to national ingratitudes and humiliation.

All checks should be drawn to the order of H. F. Spaulding, treasurer. Your fellow-countrymen, WILLIAM M. EVANS, President. RICHARD BUTLER, Secretary. HENRY F. SPAULDING, Treasurer. Executive committee: JOSEPH W. DREXEL, PARKE GODWIN, J. W. FINCHER, J. M. MOORE, FREDERICK A. POTTIS.

55 Liberty St., New York, Aug. 13, 1884.

Texas Fever Not Contagious. Kansas Common Weal. To the cattlemen here and on the great ranges it is a constant and vexatious surprise that what has been demonstrated times indefinite is still ignored elsewhere. That a steer having or dying with Texas or Spanish fever is incapable of communicating that disease is fully established, and no stockman thinks of separating a sick animal from his herd, knowing fully that there is no danger of contagion. This disease is communicated to grade or native cattle by their coming in contact with the sick animal, and through cattle "never have it. Therefore the fact that an animal has the disease is the best guarantee to be had that it cannot give it to others. Through cattle are never brought to these ranges to be kept here except on the condition that they are to be slaughtered, and until the frosts of autumn have done away with danger of communicating the disease for the year. Through cattle are, however, driven over established quarantine trails and shipped to market, but these trails are constantly guarded to prevent the range cattle from getting to them. The danger of contagion from the trail of through cattle is as great as from the cattle themselves. When through cattle are held here a season, and become accustomed to the range, and are receiving the constant care that direct from Texas, the same as native

LIVE-STOCK PRODUCTION.

A Western Interest That is as Yet Barely in Its Infancy.

Forty years ago the few settlers in Texas lived on game. To-day the state contains more than 10,000,000 cattle, sheep, horses, mules and swine, says the *Drivers' Journal*. Forty years ago Texas was a Lone Star outside of the Union. She was admitted as a state in 1845. Texas was settled by the Spaniards in 1804, and from that time until 1845 she was a part of the Union as a state she had all the natural resources for the production of live-stock that she has to-day, but her resources lay dormant and undeveloped while the country continued to be held under Spanish sway, and the country was not better under Mexican rule. The admission of Texas as a state into the American Union was the signal for the inauguration of a new order of things as to the settlement, improvement and development of the vast area of territory comprised within her limits (274,754 square miles). It took nothing in the way of experiment to determine the fact that the country as to soil and climate was pre-eminently well adapted to the raising of all kinds of live-stock. As soon as the immigration from all parts of the United States and some of the leading foreign countries began to pour into the new state, live-stock production began to develop upon perfectly natural principles, and has kept on increasing as population has increased, and to-day we have the result stated at the head of this article.

Although the figures, as given, sound well at the present time, it is pretty certain that Texas has, as yet, hardly shown a tenth part of her capacity for live stock production. The greater portion of the land as yet unbroken up and devoted to the production of live-stock have been taken from the vast stretches of prairie through the middle and western portions of the state, while nearly about one-third of the state on the eastern side being in a general way heavily timbered as yet remains, almost untouched as to developing the vast natural resources that yet lie dormant. This portion of Texas would make a large state, and if cleared and brought under cultivation, as Ohio and Indiana have, would be capable of producing a very large amount of live stock.

The following figures are of great interest in the way of showing up the great strides which Texas is making at the present time as to natural prosperity.

Texas has made wonderful strides in prosperity during the past three years. The population of 1,591,000 in 1880 has grown to 2,250,000 in 1884; there were 10,157,501 acres of land occupied last year, or 12,520,707 more than in 1880; the property valuation in the same time increased from \$170,736 to \$93,000,000; in 1882, cereals of an aggregate value of \$65,000,000 were produced and consumed at home, while products of the value of \$110,678,783 were shipped, including 1,573,316 bales of cotton, worth \$80,000,000 of wool, and 13,312,648 hides. After all, the value of live stock towers above all other elements of her wealth; the value in 1883 reaching \$181,322,480, comprising 5,500,000 head of cattle, 1,305,000 horses and mules, 7,000,000 sheep, 1,223,370 goats and 2,000,000 swine.

But the past forty years has seen a wonderful development in the way of live-stock production in all the country west of the Mississippi river. Within that period of time railway facilities have been provided for all the country referred to, giving stock raisers the means of reaching all the best markets of the country or even of the world with their beef, mutton or pork, a condition that has given a truly wonderful impetus to stock raising within that period of time. The states and territories here mentioned, The Indian Territory, Arkansas, New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, California, Nevada, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington Territory. As these states and territories each have a very large area of territory; the whole makes an immense stretch of country and a most important point involved is the fact that development in the direction of live stock production has only just been fairly well begun in all this vast region, notwithstanding the fact that in the aggregate the business makes a formidable showing.

General Brislin in a book which he published a few years ago, gave some startling figures as to the possibilities of live stock production in the Rocky Mountain portion of the country we have referred to. His work we have referred to. His work we have referred to. His work we have referred to. His work we have referred to.

Since this book was published the ranching business in all portions of that country has been making rapid increase. Both home capital and foreign capital has been going into the ranching business heavily. Ranches have been located in some of the finest valleys and parks in the Rocky Mountain country, and still we have recently seen the statement made that it will take twenty-five years to fill up with live-stock a single large stretch of valley land that is yet lying almost wholly un-ruled; but in addition to the valleys and parks there are immense stretches of foot hills and low mountain elevations that will make the finest grazing lands in the world for sheep. A late census speaks in strong terms against the wholesale slaughter and reckless waste of the immense herds of buffalo that has been kept up all through that country for the past few years, but all this is making room for farm animals, cattle, horses and swine. Certainly the wild and the tame animals could never be mixed on the same feeding grounds to advantage; they could not exist together in very large numbers. Events drift along rapidly in our day. The railways are taking sportsmen and hunters into all parts of the region, we are speaking of—these are clearing out the buffalo, deer and antelope; and the same agency is filling the country rapidly with domestic animals. It is not possible to make even an approximate estimate as to the extent that this vast region of country will be in the future we have referred to. For a good many years it has been held that hog raising could not be carried on to advantage outside of the corn-producing districts. It is, however, certain that large numbers of hogs can be raised every year through all portions of the country west of the Mississippi river. Alfalfa, peas, artichokes, and other root crops can be used in any part of the Rocky Mountain region to good advantage in the production of pork.

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BRANDS OF CATTLE AND HORSES

Of Companies under the Management of Underwood, Clark & Co. \$250.00 REWARD!

These Companies and Ranches will pay \$250.00 reward, in addition to rewards paid by associations of which they are members, to the party or parties, securing the arrest, or furnishing information leading to the arrest and conviction of any party or parties who may have violated the stock laws to the detriment of these companies. The above reward will be paid for each and every person so convicted.

MUSCATINE CATTLE CO. OTHER PROMINENT BRANDS. Z. O. T. H. O. HORSE BRAND. Same as cattle, on left shoulder. Muscatine Cattle Company, Underwood, Clark & Co., General Managers, Office: 15 West Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Mo. W. R. GREEN, Ass't. Manager, Trinidad, Colo.

Prairie Cattle Co., Limited, Arkansas River Division. Range on Arkansas River, P. O. West Las Animas, Colo., & Kansas City, Mo. Texas Land & Cattle Company, (Limited). Eagle Chief and Cimarron Rivers, P. O. Kiowa, Kan., & Kansas City, Mo.

OTHER PROMINENT BRANDS. J. H. A. N. V. K. HORSE BRAND. Same as cattle, on left shoulder. Prairie Cattle Co., Limited, Cimarron River Division. Range, Cimarron River, P. O. Cross station, Mo., & Kansas City, Mo. Horse-Shoe Ranch. Range, Canadian River, P. O. Springer, Texas, and Kansas City, Mo.

OTHER PROMINENT BRANDS. T. Z. XT. H. T. T. HORSE BRAND. Same as cattle, on left shoulder or hip. Prairie Cattle Co., Limited, Canadian River Division. Range, Canadian River, P. O. Texas, Texas, and Kansas City, Mo.

OTHER PROMINENT BRANDS. A. L. U. X. A. L. I. HORSE BRAND. Same as cattle, on left hip. PRAIRIE CATTLE COMPANY, (LIMITED). UNDERWOOD, CLARK & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS. Office: 15 West Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Mo. B. G. HEAD, Gen'l. Branch Supt., Trinidad, Col.

NEW MEXICO. KANSAS. NEW MEXICO LAND AND CATTLE CO. J. A. STINSON, Superintendent, Postoffice, Manzano, N. M., near the mouth of the Ranch, Arizole Springs, Valencia county, N. M. Ear marks, crop right, underslope left. BEESON & HARRIS. Postoffice, Dodge City, Kansas. Cattle range on Sand Creek, Cheyenne county, Kansas, known as the Moore brand. Cattle branded on both sides, on both sides, on both sides. ARTHUR GORHAM. Postoffice, Kinsley, Kas. Range on the Cimarron and Buffalo Rivers, west from the mouth of Buffalo Brand known as half brand. Ear-marks—Swallowfork and upright horns. Additional brands L and LX. Brand as cut, with three circles on left side, lip and thigh; some cattle with one circle on left hip, and some with circle on left hip and side. Ear-mark—Smooth crop off both sides.

SHORT HORN CATTLE CO. J. M. Hall, President; D. F. White, Secretary and Treasurer, Postoffice, Colorado City, Colorado. Food & Blush ranch managers, Postoffice, Socorro, N. M. Branch on branch of Rita Blanca in western New Mexico. Additional brands—X on side, H on hip and X on side X on hip and X on side. HORSE BRAND, X on left shoulder.

STONEWALL CATTLE COMPANY. C. W. HAYNES, Manager, Postoffice, Cañon Springs, San Miguel county, New Mexico. Range, head of the "Juan de Dios," head of the "Brazo," head of the "Cuervo." Additional brands—X on side, H on hip and X on side X on hip and X on side. HORSE BRAND, X on left shoulder.

BOOK BINDERY, THE BEST IN NORTHWEST TEXAS, HOLT OZ. Ranges, Horse Creek, Rush Creek and Big Sandy, Colorado. Ear-mark—H on left hip or thigh.

THE WEST LIVE-STOCK COMPANY. Wm. T. Holt, President; Myron W. Jones, Superintendent. Office and postoffice address, Grand Opera Block, Denver, Colorado.

