

PAMPHLET WORK

NOTICE

Stock Associations.

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

Stock Associations, with Constitutions, By-laws, etc., to print, are invited to examine our work and prices. We make a specialty of this class of work.

VOL. 5.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1884.

NO. 15.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

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. NEW, 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.

For Lease or Sale.

17,712 acres of choice land, in a square body, located in Roberts county, and known as the Olay county school land. For further particulars inquire of

C. W. ISRAEL & CO.,

Bankers, Henrietta, Texas.

ELLIS & KELLNER,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Manufacture the Best Grades of

CALIFORNIA AND TEXAS SADDLES,

USE THE BEST TREES MADE AND THE BEST BRANDS OF CALIFORNIA

AND OILED LEATHER

Respectfully Solicit a Share of the Stockmen's Trade.

SEND FOR STYLES AND PRICES

CASEY & SWASEY,

Wholesale Dealers in

Liquors and Cigars.

AGENTS FOR LEMP'S BOTTLED BEER,

Corner Houston and Third Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD LAND GRANT

and other land for sale by

G. W. Angle, Land Dealer,

Formerly with Land Department I. & G. N. Railroad.

233 Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas. Also Western Agent for the New York and Texas Land Company (limited) owners of the International and Great Northern and the Houston and Great Northern Land Grants, and other land grants. Lands examined and divided. Titles examined and perfected. Patents obtained. Taxes paid on all parts of the state, and a general land business transacted. Business with state departments a specialty.

WM. BROWN,

Dealer in all kinds of

STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES

Produce, Provisions, Cigars and Tobacco,

CORNER HOUSTON AND FIRST STREETS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Houston and Texas Central R'y and Connections.

The Only Line Running Through the Central and Best Portions of the State of Texas.

PASSENGER EXPRESS TRAINS

And Daily Fast Freight Lines Over the Entire Road.

ELEGANT PULLMAN PALACE CARS

(The Only Lines in the State) on all Day Trains Between Houston and Denison.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS BETWEEN Galveston and Dallas via Houston & Denison

and Austin via Houston & Denison

The Shortest Line

Between Texas, Kansas City, Hannibal and all points North and West. And Favorable

Routes via Denison and Missouri Pacific R'y to Kansas City, Hannibal or St. Louis, or via

THE G. H. & S. A. SYSTEM ALL-RAIL THROUGH LINE

Via Houston and New Orleans to all points in the United States and Canada. Via the

named route via Day Express Trains of the Houston and Texas Central Railway

make direct connection in Union Depot, Houston, for New Orleans

and all points in the southeast, northeast and east.

EUROPE!

Through Tickets from or to any point in Great Britain or Continent of Europe via the Houston and Texas Central Railway, and all rail to New York thence via North German Lloyd, White Star, Inman, State, Rotterdam and Italian Steamship Lines, on sale at important stations on line of this railway and at Galveston, Cuero, Victoria, San Antonio, Marlon, Seguin, Weimar, LeGrange, Columbia, Flatonia, Schulenburg, San Marcos, Round Rock, New Braunfels, Rockdale.

For information as to routes of passage and freight routes, etc., apply in person or by letter to

E. D. TRUE, G. F. A., A. FAULKNER, G. F. A., J. WALDO, Vice-President and Traffic Manager, Houston, Texas.

D. C. STONE, President, HEBER STONE, Manager, J. N. BROWN, Vice-Pres.

With in Falls, Brenham, Brenham.

TEXAS

LAND, INVESTMENT AND LOAN

Company.

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of Texas.)

Offices at Brenham and Wichita Falls, Tex.

Will transact a General Land Business, Pay Taxes; Buy and Sell Stock

Ranches and Real Estate; Negotiate Loans upon Real Estate, etc.

PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK, \$50,000.00.

T. W. POWELL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, ETC.,

10 HOUSTON STREET, FORT WORTH TEXAS.

COMANCHE COLLEGE.

Next term opens September 1, 1884, and continues Forty Weeks. Four courses of study. Preparatory, Business, Scientific and Collegiate. A thorough course in music. This institution is located at Comanche, Texas, a town noted for health and educational advantages. The Principal will select suitable homes, for the best families, for students. Over four hundred students in attendance last session. We offer unusual inducements, at moderate expense, to both sexes desirous of a thorough education. For a catalogue containing particulars, address,

W. F. ROGERS, Principal.

TAYLOR & BARR!

San Antonio. All Summer Goods Must Go. Bargains in Every Department.

LADIES' MISSES' and CHILDREN'S WHITE GOODS AND LAWN.

White Goods and Lawns. 800 yards White Piques in 5 lots. These cost the manufacturer 20 cents to 40 cents to make. You can get your choice for 10 cents per yard.

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. Descriptive circular of our Special Bargains in 472 separate lots, mailed to any address on application. Send your orders for goods and samples to

TAYLOR & BARR, FORT WORTH, TEX.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO., RANCH, LAND AND CATTLE BROKERS.

We propose to give our exclusive attention to Grazing Lands and Cattle, and with our extensive acquaintance increased facilities, we know of the country and business generally, we confidently believe we can make it to the interest of those wishing to buy or sell Leased Ranches, Grazing Lands, and any number or class of Cattle, to deal through us.

TRADERS' BANK, Kansas City, Mo.

Capital, \$1,000,000.00. Directors: Jas. T. Thornton, Geo. Sheidler, Seth Mabry, Nathan J. Hall, C. C. Quinlan, W. H. Thornton, A. J. Snyder.

BROWNSON & SIBLEY Bankers, VICTORIA, TEXAS.

New York Correspondent: Mercantile-National Bank.

R. F. TACKABERY,

West Weatherford Street - - - Fort Worth, Texas, Manufacturers none but the

BEST GRADE OF CALIFORNIA, CHEYENNE TEXAS

SADDLES! Employ none but Al Workmen,

Uses none but GENUINE CALIFORNIA LEATHER.

RAISED STAMP CALIFORNIA SADDLES From \$50 to \$100.

TO ORDER PROMPTLY C. O. D. OR OTHERWISE. W. J. TACKABERY, - - - MANAGER.

SINKER, DAVIS & CO.,

Manufacturers of ENGINES, BOILERS AND MILLS.

Mills for Straight Grade Patent Flour and the Latest REPOGLOE PROCESS.

Corner Market Street and Pacific Avenue, DALLAS, TEXAS.

DAIRY GOODS, CHURNS

We make from the best material Superior Articles of Dairy Goods, that are models of strength and simplicity. Unsurpassed for their durability. See our

Power Butter Worker, Lever Worker, Curd Slicer, Best Cheese, Reconstituted Cheese, Cream Vial, Dog Power, etc.

One Family Churn at wholesale where we have the best quality of goods at the lowest prices. We have the best quality of goods at the lowest prices. We have the best quality of goods at the lowest prices.

CORNISH, CURTIS & GREENE, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

THE WEEK'S STOCK SHIPMENTS.

Animal and Hide Inspector Campbell reports the following shipments of stock since our last report: Krow & Elwell, 2 cars mares; Moore Bros., 2 cars mules; R. P. Brown, 2 cars horses;

What About It?

Fayette Lowe of Gonzales county, came here recently to buy horses for shipment, and purchased 125 head.

CATTLE NOTES.

Colorado Live Stock Record. Saguache county is said to have 20,000 head of beef at the present time.

HORNS AND HOOF.

John Guthrie of Bandera, spent a day or two with us last week.

THE PRICE OF HEREFORDS.

We find frequently in the journal's of the day remarks on the high prices of breeding cattle and to know whether they are high or low we must measure them by what they produce, and this measure must have in view the butcher's block.

THE PRICE OF HEREFORDS.

Extraordinary claims are made and extravagant prices are for the time being obtained. The price is high when based on anything else but merit; but a man that will add to the fleeces of his produce one pound, has very large value over one that does not make such addition.

THE PRICE OF HEREFORDS.

These are the questions that farmers and stock breeders and feeders need to discuss and determine, and such results give value to the improving of breeds. These results are a test of true and counterfeited merit. We have now close at hand our fall exhibits. They will have commenced before another number of this Journal is issued. They will bring together a large number of breeders of the different classes of stock. They will bring together a large number of people to examine the people.

THE PRICE OF HEREFORDS.

These are the questions that farmers and stock breeders and feeders need to discuss and determine, and such results give value to the improving of breeds. These results are a test of true and counterfeited merit. We have now close at hand our fall exhibits. They will have commenced before another number of this Journal is issued. They will bring together a large number of breeders of the different classes of stock. They will bring together a large number of people to examine the people.

THE PRICE OF HEREFORDS.

These are the questions that farmers and stock breeders and feeders need to discuss and determine, and such results give value to the improving of breeds. These results are a test of true and counterfeited merit. We have now close at hand our fall exhibits. They will have commenced before another number of this Journal is issued. They will bring together a large number of breeders of the different classes of stock. They will bring together a large number of people to examine the people.

THE PRICE OF HEREFORDS.

These are the questions that farmers and stock breeders and feeders need to discuss and determine, and such results give value to the improving of breeds. These results are a test of true and counterfeited merit. We have now close at hand our fall exhibits. They will have commenced before another number of this Journal is issued. They will bring together a large number of breeders of the different classes of stock. They will bring together a large number of people to examine the people.

THE PRICE OF HEREFORDS.

These are the questions that farmers and stock breeders and feeders need to discuss and determine, and such results give value to the improving of breeds. These results are a test of true and counterfeited merit. We have now close at hand our fall exhibits. They will have commenced before another number of this Journal is issued. They will bring together a large number of breeders of the different classes of stock. They will bring together a large number of people to examine the people.

THE PRICE OF HEREFORDS.

These are the questions that farmers and stock breeders and feeders need to discuss and determine, and such results give value to the improving of breeds. These results are a test of true and counterfeited merit. We have now close at hand our fall exhibits. They will have commenced before another number of this Journal is issued. They will bring together a large number of breeders of the different classes of stock. They will bring together a large number of people to examine the people.

THE PRICE OF HEREFORDS.

These are the questions that farmers and stock breeders and feeders need to discuss and determine, and such results give value to the improving of breeds. These results are a test of true and counterfeited merit. We have now close at hand our fall exhibits. They will have commenced before another number of this Journal is issued. They will bring together a large number of breeders of the different classes of stock. They will bring together a large number of people to examine the people.

THE PRICE OF HEREFORDS.

These are the questions that farmers and stock breeders and feeders need to discuss and determine, and such results give value to the improving of breeds. These results are a test of true and counterfeited merit. We have now close at hand our fall exhibits. They will have commenced before another number of this Journal is issued. They will bring together a large number of breeders of the different classes of stock. They will bring together a large number of people to examine the people.

THE PRICE OF HEREFORDS.

These are the questions that farmers and stock breeders and feeders need to discuss and determine, and such results give value to the improving of breeds. These results are a test of true and counterfeited merit. We have now close at hand our fall exhibits. They will have commenced before another number of this Journal is issued. They will bring together a large number of breeders of the different classes of stock. They will bring together a large number of people to examine the people.

THE PRICE OF HEREFORDS.

These are the questions that farmers and stock breeders and feeders need to discuss and determine, and such results give value to the improving of breeds. These results are a test of true and counterfeited merit. We have now close at hand our fall exhibits. They will have commenced before another number of this Journal is issued. They will bring together a large number of breeders of the different classes of stock. They will bring together a large number of people to examine the people.

THE PRICE OF HEREFORDS.

These are the questions that farmers and stock breeders and feeders need to discuss and determine, and such results give value to the improving of breeds. These results are a test of true and counterfeited merit. We have now close at hand our fall exhibits. They will have commenced before another number of this Journal is issued. They will bring together a large number of breeders of the different classes of stock. They will bring together a large number of people to examine the people.

THE PRICE OF HEREFORDS.

These are the questions that farmers and stock breeders and feeders need to discuss and determine, and such results give value to the improving of breeds. These results are a test of true and counterfeited merit. We have now close at hand our fall exhibits. They will have commenced before another number of this Journal is issued. They will bring together a large number of breeders of the different classes of stock. They will bring together a large number of people to examine the people.

THE PRICE OF HEREFORDS.

These are the questions that farmers and stock breeders and feeders need to discuss and determine, and such results give value to the improving of breeds. These results are a test of true and counterfeited merit. We have now close at hand our fall exhibits. They will have commenced before another number of this Journal is issued. They will bring together a large number of breeders of the different classes of stock. They will bring together a large number of people to examine the people.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

ATTENTION CATTLEMEN. A meeting of the Colorado and Brazos Cattlemen's Association is hereby called to meet at Sweetwater, Tex., on the 25th day of August, at 10 a. m. Object, to arrange the fall round-ups, and attend to such other business as may come before the convention. A full attendance is earnestly requested. W. F. LEWIS, President. S. P. CUNNINGHAM, Sec.

OVERSTOCKED RANGES. The Lincoln County Stock Association, with headquarters at Seven Rivers, New Mexico, recently held a meeting and passed a resolution requesting all persons who contemplate driving stocks to that section to go over the ground and learn that there is no exaggeration in the statement that between the drought and the number of stock on the range, any further accession is liable to result in serious losses, both to those who are on the ground and those who come in. This is very near the situation, as we learn that several herds moving up the Pecos towards Fort Sumner have suffered severely and have arrived at their destination short of cattle and in very poor condition. The Pecos country is badly in need of rain.

INVESTMENTS FOR CATTLEMEN. Often have we called attention of and clearly demonstrated to parties seeking investments of cattle in Texas and the western grazing fields to the profits to be realized by raising range cattle, and we are proud to say that since the JOURNAL began its mission a little more than four years since, all who have given heed to its teachings and pursued the business with prudence, care and attention, success has crowned their efforts.

Now, when financial disturbances have effected unfavorably most trades, businesses and callings, when cattlemen have not been quite so prosperous as many had hoped and really expected, there is one investment, we kindly, yet modestly urge upon their attention, and that is a more earnest and liberal support of stock journals, a factor that is really a power for great good in the live stock business, as through them, stockmen have the means of making their wants known, also of obtaining correct and valuable information as to the condition of the range, movements of cattle, reports of markets, of sales and transfers, and staunch defenders of their rights when assailed.

This class of journals require but little in the way of subscription and advertising, but that little when given by each owner of range cattle swells to such proportions as to enable publishers to furnish information frequently of more than one hundred times the amount paid by the ranchman. We know when financial pressure bears down upon a community there is a general feeling, and a proper one, too, to cut off all unnecessary expense, but too often the error is made in deciding what are unnecessary. A live stock journal that is true to its mission is just as essential to the advancement of a stockman's prosperity as salt or good range is to his cattle. The amount saved in a year to most stockmen in recovering his lost stock through the stray list of the JOURNAL many times reimburses him for the money he expends in advertising and subscription.

Stock journals are published for the benefit and protection of stockmen, and we can but hold that, their usefulness is even greater in times of adversity to stock interests than in seasons of prosperity. We are glad to say that most of the live stockmen realize this, and that we are simply in the line of duty in emphasizing the fact, that more encouragement should be given to stock papers. Reader, if your advertisement or subscription to this or any other stock publication is near expiring, renew at once, and we feel sure you will find it a good investment. Remember the more prosperous a journal, the more profitable it becomes to you, and that no business can thrive successfully unless properly supported by the public. The JOURNAL is thankful for past generous support, and only desires a continuance of it, so long as it continues to discharge its duties.

Horse Thieves Killed. HELENA, MONT., Aug. 9.—Meager particulars have been received of another slaughter of horse thieves in the Muscle Shell region, 150 miles northwest of here, last week by the cowboys. While in pursuit of the stolen horses a log house was discovered in the timber on the mountain side. It was secretly watched a day or two, during which time several parties of men came and went, some by day, others by night, having in their possession horses evidently stolen. It becoming evident that this was the horse thieves' rendezvous, the cowboys congregated on last Monday night, crawled up close to the house and attacked it. There were fourteen horse thieves about the premises at the time, nine were killed and five escaped. The cabin was set fire to and burned. No particulars have yet been received of the flight of Granville Stuart's cowboys with a band of thieves at the mouth of the Muscle Shell river, though the fight in it have occurred several days ago.

The locality is over 200 miles from Helena with no telegraphic communication. There never was a period in the history of this or any other territory when so much horse thieving was going on. The citizens have determined to stop it. Fully fifty thieves have been hanged or shot in the past month.

T. L. O'Brien, on Monday last, sold twenty-six head of cattle for Perry McClanahan to Dr. Dunnington, of Kiowa, at the rates of \$33 for cows and calves and \$25 for dry cows.—Medicine Lodge Democrat.

THE NEW MEXICO STOCK LAW.

Quarantine to be Enforced by Governor's Proclamation.

It will be remembered that in our issue of April 12th we published the law passed by the legislature of New Mexico guarding against diseased cattle, and that the governor was authorized to hold the same in abeyance until occasion for its enforcement seemed to his judgment to have arrived.

The recent straggle about diseased cattle has caused a proclamation to issue for the enforcement of the law, and in order that our reader's minds may be refreshed, we republish below the law as passed:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to drive, transport or cause or procure to be driven or transported into the territory of New Mexico, any cattle which are within twelve months prior to their introduction into this territory have been, affected with or exposed to any contagious or infectious disease; or which, within such a period have been driven or transported from or through any district of country where such disease was known to exist at the time of such driving or transporting; or without the certificate of the inspector of cattle as hereinafter provided, being first obtained.

Section 2. The governor shall appoint at convenient points as he may deem proper within the territory and as near as possible to the frontier, inspectors of cattle destined for introduction into the territory, and to ascertain whether any of such cattle are, or have been infected with, or exposed to any contagious or infectious disease, or have been driven or transported from or through any district of country where such disease was known to exist as mentioned in section one of this act; and for that purpose he may require affidavits of the persons in charge of such cattle, as to all the facts connected with their driving or transportation.

Section 3. If upon such inspection and investigation, such inspector shall be satisfied that such cattle are free from contagious or infectious disease, and are otherwise proper to be admitted under the provisions of section one of this act, he shall give to the person in charge of such cattle a certificate to that effect, and if not so satisfied he shall refuse to give such certificate.

Section 4. The said inspectors shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the governor, and shall be entitled to receive \$1 per head for all high-grade or thoroughbred cattle inspected, and 20 cents per head for all other cattle inspected, not exceeding 1000 head at one time, and for any excess above 1000 in the same herd or lot, 10 cents per head and 10 cents per mile for the distance necessarily traveled in going from the usual place of abode to the place of inspection; such fees and charges to be paid by the owner of the cattle before delivery of the certificates of inspection and in case a certificate is not given they may be recovered by the inspector from the owner in a civil action.

Section 5. For the purpose of taking the affidavits mentioned in section two of this act, the inspector shall have power to administer oaths, any person who shall swear falsely in such affidavit shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

Section 6. The provisions of this act shall apply to shippers and carriers as well as owners of cattle, and the certificate of the inspector shall not release them from liability, either criminal or civil, for the introduction of cattle contrary to the provisions of section one of this act.

Section 7. The inspector may appoint a deputy who may act in his absence.

Section 8. Any person having in charge cattle destined for introduction into this territory, whether as owner or carrier, or as agent of either, shall at least ten days beforehand, notify the inspector of the proposed point of entrance to the territory, of the time and place, when and where such cattle will be ready for inspection, which place shall be beyond the boundary line of the territory and he shall hold the cattle at the place so designated until inspected.

Section 9. Any inspector who shall knowingly give false certificate, or shall, without a good cause under this act, refuse to give a certificate of inspection, or shall willfully delay in making inspection when notified, or shall be guilty of any misdemeanor and shall be liable to the injured party for damages arising from such refusal or delay.

Section 10. Any person or corporation who shall violate the provisions of section one of this act, shall be punished by a fine of \$500 for each offense, to be imposed by the court on conviction upon indictment or information, or to be recovered as a penalty by the territory in a civil action, and shall also be liable for all damages resulting therefrom. Each owner of herd of cattle unlawfully brought into the territory shall constitute a separate offense.

Section 11. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Following is the resolution amending the above: That the governor of the territory of New Mexico is hereby authorized whenever in his judgment the circumstances and public interest warrants and requires him to do so from time to time suspend by proclamation the operation of an act entitled "an act to prevent the introduction of diseased cattle in the territory of New Mexico," approved March 19, 1884, or by proclamation to put the same in force at any time when suspended that he may believe the circumstances or public interest require said act to be in force; said act is hereby suspended in its operation and effect from this date (April 2) until the same may by the governor be placed in operation and effect by his proclamation to that end, etc.

Texas Fever in Colorado. Colorado Farmer. Upon investigation the disease which has created such a panic in the vicinity of La Junta and other places it appeared, is pronounced genuine splenic fever, more commonly called Texas fever. The report appended will be noticed for its fullness, brevity, and completeness in covering the ground. Prof. Faville went to the infected section last week by order of the Cattle Growers' Association and in response to the request of the Las Animas County Association.

part brought in from the southern part of Texas and unloaded at the Pueblo stockyards. That they were driven from there over a trail northward between the Arkansas and St. Charles rivers.

That these cattle were upon this trail feeding for some time, and that beside this lot there had been several others unloaded at the stock yards from the south.

The infected cattle are all to be found among herds belonging upon trail or cattle that have been feeding over here, and that they have been taken sick in from three to six weeks after the Southern cattle were unloaded there. The first herd that we visited belonged to the Riverside dairy. We found that twelve cows had died and that there were seven others in all stages of disease. The cattle presented the following appearance: The first symptom noticed was a sluggishness of the animal, standing apart from the rest and refusing to eat. The flow of milk suddenly stopped. Rumination ceased, the animal standing with back arched; the bowels, although they continued in most cases to act, were greatly constipated and the urine as dark as blood, the animal living from one to several days after first showing the symptoms. In all cases we found extremely high bodily temperatures ranging from 105° the minimum, to 107½, the highest. We made careful post mortem examination of two of these cows and found beside the symptoms already indicated that the blood was exceedingly dark colored and would only clot in a loose clot, not showing the true fibrous characteristics of healthy blood. The "manly plies" or third stomach was impacted with hardened dry food. The spleen greatly enlarged and dark, almost black, the capsules ramified and separating from the spleen pulp, and the substance of the organ being of a coarsely granular and broken down appearance. The whole muscular system had a pish, flabby look. The bladder was filled with dark, bloody-looking urine.

At the Mexico dairy, belonging to J. M. Cline, we found six head effected in the same manner. Several head had died here. Besides these herds several of the town cows and steers from other herds, whose feeding grounds are on the trail, had been which had been known to cross it, had died with the same symptoms as those described.

At La Junta we found the condition of things about the same. M. C. Stephens, a butcher, had lost six head, and has ten steers known to be sick. Mrs. Wickham, a dairy woman, had lost eleven head out of a herd of thirteen cows, and the rest were sick, besides several yearlings.

P. Louis had lost one cow. Mrs. Anderson three. These last were town cows. A S. Polk had lost eight head and several sick. George Phelps two. These cattle all exhibited the same symptoms as those first described and the post mortem appearances were identical with those seen at Pueblo. Upon careful inquiry, we find that about the same time the La Junta yards, and that they were driven over the range in two different ways, one herd going across the Arkansas to the north side, the others going out south and west of town. The only cattle that have been taken sick are the ones which have been exposed to the trails made by these cattle.

In view of all these facts we have no hesitancy in pronouncing the disease Texas fever, or more properly, splenic fever, a disease having symptoms identical with those of the disease of great which may be brought from any of the states along the Gulf coast and spread among our western cattle without the southern stock showing any symptoms of disease. It is plainly evident that the only safeguard to stop the shipping of southern cattle by rail except during the winter months.

Frost kills the germs so that trails made by southern cattle after frost comes will be safe. There is no immediate danger from cattle driven over the trail, but there is danger of gradually extending the boundary of the southern infected districts until its northern boundary shall include even Colorado.

There is no danger of the disease spreading farther than it already has. There is no danger of Northern cattle spreading the disease, and even when in the infected districts by thorough quarantine of the trails of the Texas cattle, and by using all means in their power to prevent the shipment of cattle by rail from Texas or other Southern states until after frost can confine the disease to the infected districts. Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE C. FAVILLE, D. V. M. Agr. College, Fort Collins, Aug. 4.

It will be seen from this that the trail is not likely to be abandoned for the rail, as this, the first year of its trial has proved it unsafe. All the time spent in the winter months in being placed in a tough paper sack, with sufficient packing about the specimens to fill out the sack and prevent the possibility of bruising. Mark the sack plainly with the name of the variety in full; the pack the sacks containing the varieties should be entered for exhibit together in a box or barrel which should be well ventilated. Keep the more perishable kinds together in the same package as far as possible. Then attach to both ends of the barrel or both ends of the box and to the top of the barrel or box, which will be furnished by the chief of this department on application, and fill out the blanks thereon with the name and residence of the exhibitor, the kind of fruit and the number of varieties and the names of varieties so far as possible, contained in the packages.

Ranges Overstocked—Drouth on the Pecos. The following preamble and resolutions were introduced and adopted at a regular meeting of the Lincoln County Stock association, held at Seven Rivers, N. M., Aug. 4, 1884:

Owing to the great number of cattle and horses now en route to this county, and particularly to the Pecos river, which is now greatly overstocked from the Texas line to its source, particularly the present season, owing to the great drouth, the evidence of which consists of hundreds of dead cattle strewn along through the trails and ranges, from one end of the county to the other.

Resolved, that we, individually and as an association, request all persons desiring ranges to come and prove to themselves the above statements to be facts.

Resolved further, that should any person or persons notwithstanding the above, turn their stock loose on any of the ranges embraced within the jurisdiction of this association, thereby entailing great loss to the parties who have acquired the property, we bind ourselves to protect each other by all means within our power.

Resolved further, that all the stock journals and other newspapers throughout the country be requested to give the above resolutions all the publicity possible, thereby saving many parties the trouble of the facts from suffering great loss.

WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

Rules and Suggestions for Exhibitors Etc.

1. The exposition will be opened on the first day of December, 1884, and will be closed not later than May 31, 1885.

2. Articles will be admitted into the exposition from the first day of August, 1884, to the first day of November, 1884, both days inclusive.

3. Articles must be in their places, and all arrangements completed by the 15th day of November, 1884. After this date any space not occupied, or only partially occupied, will be at the disposal of the director-general.

4. The space granted to an exhibitor within the building is available floor or wall space, exclusive of the aisles and passages-ways between the exhibits.

5. The aisles and passage-ways are absolutely reserved for public convenience, under the control of the director-general, and no decorations, trophies, fountains or any exhibits of any character whatsoever, will be allowed to project into, or be placed therein.

6. All arrangements of articles exhibited, and decorations, signs, etc., must be in conformity with the general plan prescribed by the director-general. No exhibitor will be permitted to display articles in such a manner as to obstruct the light or vistas through the aisles or passages-ways, or to inconvenience the jury to or disadvantageously affect the display of other exhibitors.

7. Signs will not be allowed to project beyond the floor area of the space allotted. Signs made of paper, of metal, of canvas, or of other light and combustible substances, will not be permitted. The size of all signs, character and position of same, is subject to the approval of the director-general.

8. Exhibitors' business cards, pamphlets, circulars, samples, etc., may be placed within and distributed from within the space allotted to them.

9. Exhibitors will not be permitted to offer articles for sale in any other than the space allotted to them. Hawking will not be permitted within the grounds or buildings.

10. The transportation, receiving, unpacking and arrangement of articles for exhibition, will be at the expense of the exhibitor.

11. Exhibitors will be permitted to designate agents to unpack, have charge of, water and repack their exhibits at their own expense, the authority to such agent will be filed with the director-general.

12. The management will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the exposition, but will, in no manner whatsoever, be responsible for loss or damage of any kind, or for accidents by fire or otherwise, however originating. Insurance is entirely at the option of exhibitors, and at their own expense.

13. Exhibitors must provide, at their own cost, all show-cases, shelvings, counters, fittings, etc., which they may require.

14. Special construction of any kind, whether in the buildings or grounds, can only be made upon the written authority of the director-general.

15. No partitions at a greater height than two feet ten inches from the floor will be allowed except on the side spaces next the walls of the building, where the partition may extend to the gallery floor. Partitions in the galleries may extend to the roof girders. Counters and railing shall be of a uniform height of two feet ten inches from the floor, on the side next the passage-ways or aisles.

16. The general regulations, promulgated August 15, 1883, are hereby made part of these rules.

17. The right to alter or amend these rules is reserved.

SAMUEL MULLEN, Chief of Installation.

Approved: E. A. BURKE, Director General.

SUGGESTIONS TO EXHIBITORS. All apples, pears and similar fruits intended for this exhibition should be gathered as soon as fully grown and fairly colored, and while yet as firm as possible. They should be gathered with great care and laid in cushioned baskets with some soft bit of blanket between the layers. They should not be chafed or bruised in the least degree.

Each specimen should be wrapped in three or four successive sheets of soft paper. Great care should be used to prevent the breakage of stems. All the specimens should be packed in boxes placed in a tough paper sack, with sufficient packing about the specimens to fill out the sack and prevent the possibility of bruising. Mark the sack plainly with the name of the variety in full; the pack the sacks containing the varieties should be entered for exhibit together in a box or barrel which should be well ventilated. Keep the more perishable kinds together in the same package as far as possible. Then attach to both ends of the barrel or both ends of the box and to the top of the barrel or box, which will be furnished by the chief of this department on application, and fill out the blanks thereon with the name and residence of the exhibitor, the kind of fruit and the number of varieties and the names of varieties so far as possible, contained in the packages.

If intended for cold storage in New Orleans, ship immediately to the director-general, preparing freight or express through to New Orleans. Arrangements will be hereafter perfected for reduced rates for freight to exhibitors, of which due information will be given.

Exhibitors to this end from intending exhibitors will receive careful consideration when made in the chief of this department. JOHN F. ELLIOTT, Texas Commissioner-in-Chief.

OUR KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Cattle Market Fairly Active—Fair to Medium Grass Texans Sell from \$3.75 to \$4.10.

Good Grass Texans Averaging 1045 Pounds Brought \$4.75—Texas Fever Scare Died Out.

Hogs Steady at \$5.60 to \$5.70—Personals—Sale of One's and Two's Reported.

Regular Correspondence, Texas Live Stock Journal, KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 11, 1884.

The market since my last letter, this day week, has been steady and fairly active for offerings of good Texas cattle, but medium and common were quiet. The receipts of cattle to-day were 4850, the bulk of which were grass Texans and of medium quality. The market was steady and moderately active. Representative sales of grass Texans to-day were:

Table with columns: No. Description, Av. Wt., Price. Includes entries for 40 grass Texas steers, 46 grass Texas steers, etc.

The cattle which brought \$3.75 @ 4.10, and averaged 976 to 1060 pounds, were only fair to medium, as good grass Texans averaging 1045 pounds sold on Saturday at \$4.75—they were cattle shipped in from Caldwell, Kan., by Tuttle & Co.

Corn-fed cattle—good to prime—are 50¢ to 75¢ higher than a year ago, while the values of good grass Texans are about the same.

Colorado half-breed steers averaging 1120 to 1273 pounds, sold at \$5.00 @ 5.50.

There is a fair demand for stockers and feeders at present. The prospects are that the inquiry will be active in the fall as the outlook for the corn crop is excellent.

Hogs have ruled steady the past week. The receipts have averaged about 6,000 head daily. The bulk of the sales within the past three days, has been made at 5.60 @ 5.70.

The Texas fever scare appears to have died out, as nothing has been heard of it since I last wrote. It was one of the nine days' wonder."

Eli Titus, of Hewins and Titus, had cattle on the market to-day.

Tom Wors of Dawson, Word & Byler, was at the stock yard to-day, looking after a lot of cattle which his firm had on sale.

Jesse Evans returned this morning from Dodge City, Kan. He left there yesterday and says that for the two days previous there has been heavy rains at Dodge City and the surrounding country. The wind blew strong from the East and a number of cattle had drifted.

It is reported that Billy Wadsworth, of Denver, purchased a few days since at Dodge City from Shaullin & Higgins 6,000 cattle, 3,500 yearlings at \$13 per head, the balance, two year olds, at \$17.

W. B. Helm of Hunnswell, Kan., wants the stock yards to-day with cattle. SANCHO

BAD BLOOD! SCROFULOUS, INHERITED, CONTAGIOUS.

IN 1870 scrofulous ulcers broke out on my body until my breast was one mass of corruption. Some of these ulcers were not less than 1 1/2 inches in diameter, the edges rough, ragged and seemingly dead, the cavity open to the bone and discharging a fetid matter. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. Gradually the bone itself became diseased and then the ulcer began to eat its way into my head because of extreme soreness. Could not turn in bed. Knew not what it was to be but was free from pain. Had reason to look upon life as a curse. In the summer of 1880, after ten years of this wretched existence, I began to use the Cuticura Soap, and after two weeks persistent use of them the last ulcer had healed. The dread disease has succumbed. All over the breast where once was a mass of corruption is now a healthy skin. My weight has increased from 123 to 150 pounds, and the good work is still going on. I feel myself a new man, and all through the Cuticura Remedies. JAMES E. RICHARDSON, Cuticura House, New Orleans.

Sworn to before U. S. Commissioner J. D. Crawford.

TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD. Of scrofulous, inherited and contagious humors, and thus remove the most profuse cause of human suffering, to clear the skin, to distinguish blotches, itching torments, humiliated eruptions, and loathsome sores caused by inherited scrofula, to purify and beautify the skin, and restore the hair so that no trace of disease remains, Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap, the best skin cures and beautifiers, are infallible.

GREAT BLOOD MEDICINES. The hair has not been so to the great credit of the Cuticura Remedies. They have paid hundreds of dollars for medicines to cure diseases of the blood and skin, and never found anything yet to equal the Cuticura Remedies. CHAS. A. WILLIAMS, Providence, R. I.

Price of Cuticura: Small Resolvent, 50¢; large boxes, \$1. Cuticura Resolvent, \$1 per bottle; Cuticura Soap 25¢; Cuticura Shaving Soap, 25¢. Send all drug orders to POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

GUNS. For information FREE send how to get one PHENIX FIRE ARMS CO., 41 Barclay Street, N. Y.

LEGAL AND LAND CARDS.

JOHN F. GROSHON, Real Estate and Commission Broker, 268 W. COMMERCE ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

For Sale—Ranches, large and small, in Texas and Mexico; Improved and Unimproved Farms and City Property. L. and negotiated. Stocks bought and sold. Taxes paid.

ROBINSON & WEST, Attorneys at Law, JACKSBORO, TEXAS. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to us.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Bensely Bros. & Co., LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Texas Investment Co. Limited and Branch Offices General Agencies in Texas. Special Agents: J. L. Edwards, Ennis; Jno. S. Andrews & Bro., Fort Worth, Texas. Reasonable advances made on consignments.

W. W. McILHANY & CO., Live Stock Commission Merchants, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

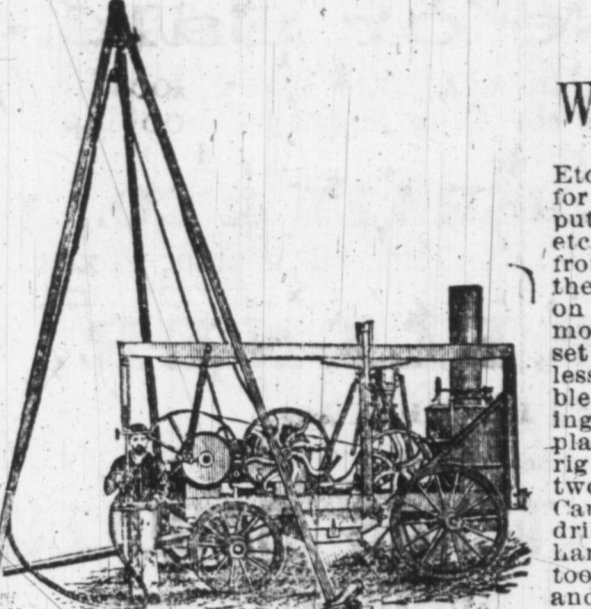
JOHN E. STAFFORD & CO., Live Stock Commission Merchants for the Sale of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, Room 13 Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

PATTERSON BROS. & CO., Live Stock Commission Merchants, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

C. MEHLE & CO., Commission Merchants, For the sale of Live Stock, STOCK LANDING, New Orleans.

DAHLMAN BROS., CLOTHIERS, 114 and 116 Houston St., Ft. Worth, Texas.

KEYSTONE PORTABLE STEAM DRILLER, FOR DRILLING Water Wells, Prospecting,



ST. LOUIS VISE AND TOOL COMPANY, 1424 North Tenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

If you propose buying a Windmill

CHAMPION Vaneless Self-Regulating WINDMILL

Get full information of the MERITS OF THE CHAMPION. Every mill fully warranted and ALWAYS gives satisfaction. 20 years experience in the manufacture of Pumps and Windmills.

DEATH TO SCAB and all ANIMAL PARASITES

LOWE'S SHEEP DIP. Soluble in Warm or Cold Water. Contains no Mineral Poison. One gallon of the Dip to one hundred gallons of water will give good results. In no case should the strength of the bath exceed one gallon of the dip to fifty gallons of water.

By druggists and general dealers. Agents wanted for every county in the state. Address: B. B. BLEWETT, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

TEXAS MIDLAND THE SANTA FE

WABASH CATTLE TRAIL. The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway offers inducements of Quick Time, the best Shipping and Feeding Pens, Smooth Track, Good Cars and Courteous Attention to Cattle Shippers. It is the Shortest and Best Route from the Stock-raising counties of the Gulf Coast and Southwest Texas to the Feeding Range in North Texas, Panhandle and Indian Territory.

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

WABASH ROUTE EAST! NORTH ST. LOUIS

This line offers SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES For the comfortable and rapid transport of passengers.

LEAVING ST. LOUIS 8.00 a. m. except Sunday.—Through Sleeper for New York and Chair Car for Toledo; Free Chair Car and Elegant Parlor Car for Chicago.

LEAVING ST. LOUIS 6.40 p. m. daily.—Through Sleeper for New York and the only Through Sleeper to Boston.

LEAVING ST. LOUIS 8.00 p. m. daily.—Two Sleepers for Chicago and Free Chair Car.

THE FINEST EQUIPMENT IN THE WEST. All Agents sell tickets and engage Sleeping Car accommodations through to destination via the popular

Wabash Route Ticket Agent of T. & P. R. R.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

W. W. McILHANY & CO., Live Stock Commission Merchants, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

JOHN E. STAFFORD & CO., Live Stock Commission Merchants for the Sale of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, Room 13 Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

PATTERSON BROS. & CO., Live Stock Commission Merchants, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

C. MEHLE & CO., Commission Merchants, For the sale of Live Stock, STOCK LANDING, New Orleans.

DAHLMAN BROS., CLOTHIERS, 114 and 116 Houston St., Ft. Worth, Texas.

KEYSTONE PORTABLE STEAM DRILLER, FOR DRILLING Water Wells, Prospecting,

ST. LOUIS VISE AND TOOL COMPANY, 1424 North Tenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

If you propose buying a Windmill

CHAMPION Vaneless Self-Regulating WINDMILL

Get full information of the MERITS OF THE CHAMPION. Every mill fully warranted and ALWAYS gives satisfaction. 20 years experience in the manufacture of Pumps and Windmills.

By druggists and general dealers. Agents wanted for every county in the state. Address: B. B. BLEWETT, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

TEXAS MIDLAND THE SANTA FE

WABASH CATTLE TRAIL. The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway offers inducements of Quick Time, the best Shipping and Feeding Pens, Smooth Track, Good Cars and Courteous Attention to Cattle Shippers. It is the Shortest and Best Route from the Stock-raising counties of the Gulf Coast and Southwest Texas to the Feeding Range in North Texas, Panhandle and Indian Territory.

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

WABASH ROUTE EAST! NORTH ST. LOUIS

This line offers SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES For the comfortable and rapid transport of passengers.

LEAVING ST. LOUIS 8.00 a. m. except Sunday.—Through Sleeper for New York and Chair Car for Toledo; Free Chair Car and Elegant Parlor Car for Chicago.

LEAVING ST. LOUIS 6.40 p. m. daily.—Through Sleeper for New York and the only Through Sleeper to Boston.

LEAVING ST. LOUIS 8.00 p. m. daily.—Two Sleepers for Chicago and Free Chair Car.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY THE Fort Worth Publishing Company.

S. P. Cunningham, Editor.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

Subscription, \$2.00 Per Annum.

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

Office of Publication and Business, on Second Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

The Journal is the official organ of the Texas Live Stock Association and of other principal stock associations in the state.

To Local Agents.

All orders for subscriptions must be accompanied by the money.

THE Ferris Model Dairy, besides furnishing the best ice cold milk that ever tickled one's palate, has begun delivering to consumers the best of ice cream.

COL. H. T. KEENAN, general live stock agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, returned from a trip west, and secured at Colorado and points this side, for his line, most of the stock shipments for Chicago, securing over 70 cars out of 85.

ALL members of the Colorado and Brazos Cattlemen's Association are requested to attend a called meeting of the association at Sweetwater, Tex., on Monday, August 25, 1884.

QUARANTINE AGAINST CATTLE. There has been much talk and no little discussion exhibited among Texas stockmen having bunches of cattle to sell in this section who had expected to dispose of them to buyers from New Mexico.

The talk has been occasioned by the action of the governor of New Mexico in proclaiming the law passed regarding the prevention of cattle diseases entering the territory of New Mexico.

The condition as to health, and freedom from any power to infect other cattle with disease, now enjoyed by the class of cattle sought for by New Mexico buyers, should at once elicit any apprehension felt by our stockmen.

New Mexico cannot afford and our knowledge of her stockmen warrant us in saying that as a body they do not wish to throw any impediment in the way to the rapid filling up of all her suitable grazing lands with breeding cattle from Texas.

Our friend James G. Williams, a Clark county, Ky., horse man, has succeeded in securing the stables of the Fort Worth Driving Park association near this city, and is preparing to receive and handle horses for the turf.

There was a fair attendance at the opening of the trotting circuit meeting on the program for to-day were the 2:30 and 2:45 trotting classes, and Weston's trial against time to beat his record with running mate of 2:02.

There was a fair attendance at the opening of the trotting circuit meeting on the program for to-day were the 2:30 and 2:45 trotting classes, and Weston's trial against time to beat his record with running mate of 2:02.

There was a fair attendance at the opening of the trotting circuit meeting on the program for to-day were the 2:30 and 2:45 trotting classes, and Weston's trial against time to beat his record with running mate of 2:02.

There was a fair attendance at the opening of the trotting circuit meeting on the program for to-day were the 2:30 and 2:45 trotting classes, and Weston's trial against time to beat his record with running mate of 2:02.

There was a fair attendance at the opening of the trotting circuit meeting on the program for to-day were the 2:30 and 2:45 trotting classes, and Weston's trial against time to beat his record with running mate of 2:02.

There was a fair attendance at the opening of the trotting circuit meeting on the program for to-day were the 2:30 and 2:45 trotting classes, and Weston's trial against time to beat his record with running mate of 2:02.

There was a fair attendance at the opening of the trotting circuit meeting on the program for to-day were the 2:30 and 2:45 trotting classes, and Weston's trial against time to beat his record with running mate of 2:02.

There was a fair attendance at the opening of the trotting circuit meeting on the program for to-day were the 2:30 and 2:45 trotting classes, and Weston's trial against time to beat his record with running mate of 2:02.

been aroused by the action of the governor of New Mexico recently by a proclamation declaring the law to prevent the introduction of diseased cattle into New Mexico in force. This law does not affect healthy cattle, and was never intended to prevent the ingress of Texas cattle into the state, unless the same were in such a miasmatic condition as to infect local herds, or in other words, if coast cattle, with a tendency to transmit acclimating or splenic fever came to the border and cattle coming in contact with them became diseased, their ingress would be stopped.

THE CATTLE SITUATION

A change for the better has been made in the marketing of Texas grass beef. The over-crowding of the markets ceased when low prices were reached, and a strong firm market again has been reached with prices ranging from \$3.50 for fair to \$4.50 for extra fat grassers, all good offerings readily taken, and thin cattle are being held back.

The Ferris Model Dairy, besides furnishing the best ice cold milk that ever tickled one's palate, has begun delivering to consumers the best of ice cream. This is an institution North Texas should feel proud of.

ALL members of the Colorado and Brazos Cattlemen's Association are requested to attend a called meeting of the association at Sweetwater, Tex., on Monday, August 25, 1884.

QUARANTINE AGAINST CATTLE. There has been much talk and no little discussion exhibited among Texas stockmen having bunches of cattle to sell in this section who had expected to dispose of them to buyers from New Mexico.

The talk has been occasioned by the action of the governor of New Mexico in proclaiming the law passed regarding the prevention of cattle diseases entering the territory of New Mexico.

The condition as to health, and freedom from any power to infect other cattle with disease, now enjoyed by the class of cattle sought for by New Mexico buyers, should at once elicit any apprehension felt by our stockmen.

New Mexico cannot afford and our knowledge of her stockmen warrant us in saying that as a body they do not wish to throw any impediment in the way to the rapid filling up of all her suitable grazing lands with breeding cattle from Texas.

Our friend James G. Williams, a Clark county, Ky., horse man, has succeeded in securing the stables of the Fort Worth Driving Park association near this city, and is preparing to receive and handle horses for the turf.

There was a fair attendance at the opening of the trotting circuit meeting on the program for to-day were the 2:30 and 2:45 trotting classes, and Weston's trial against time to beat his record with running mate of 2:02.

There was a fair attendance at the opening of the trotting circuit meeting on the program for to-day were the 2:30 and 2:45 trotting classes, and Weston's trial against time to beat his record with running mate of 2:02.

There was a fair attendance at the opening of the trotting circuit meeting on the program for to-day were the 2:30 and 2:45 trotting classes, and Weston's trial against time to beat his record with running mate of 2:02.

There was a fair attendance at the opening of the trotting circuit meeting on the program for to-day were the 2:30 and 2:45 trotting classes, and Weston's trial against time to beat his record with running mate of 2:02.

There was a fair attendance at the opening of the trotting circuit meeting on the program for to-day were the 2:30 and 2:45 trotting classes, and Weston's trial against time to beat his record with running mate of 2:02.

There was a fair attendance at the opening of the trotting circuit meeting on the program for to-day were the 2:30 and 2:45 trotting classes, and Weston's trial against time to beat his record with running mate of 2:02.

There was a fair attendance at the opening of the trotting circuit meeting on the program for to-day were the 2:30 and 2:45 trotting classes, and Weston's trial against time to beat his record with running mate of 2:02.

There was a fair attendance at the opening of the trotting circuit meeting on the program for to-day were the 2:30 and 2:45 trotting classes, and Weston's trial against time to beat his record with running mate of 2:02.

from Jim Renwick, and he pair ran away from the field, and San led to the three-quarter pole, where Renwick went ahead and won easily by three lengths, Saunterer second, Glenbar third. Time—1:15.

Chicago Driving Park. Chicago, August 12.—The attendance today at Chicago Driving Park was good. The weather was warm and the track was in excellent condition.

First race—One mile and a sixteenth for all ages. Starters: Conkling, Ella Rowett, Veron, Joe Rayle, Chantilly, Egira, and Banquo. Conkling and Chantilly raced home, Conkling winning by a length, Chantilly second, and length from Ella Rowett, third. Time—1:50.

Second race—For three-year-olds, one mile and an eighth. Starters: Berlin, Avery, King Troubler, Balle and Topsywar. Berlin led by a length to the head, and won by a short half length, Berlin second, Topsywar third.

Third race—One mile and 500 yards for all ages. Starters: Balle, P. Line, Lycours, Leman, Kionba, and Athone. Balle led by a length, Balle second, a length in front of Athone, third. Time—2:12.

Fourth race—Mile heats of all ages. Starters: Midnight, Ada Bau, Ida B. Triz, Little Joker and John Sullivan. Little Joker won easily by two lengths, Midnight second, Sullivan pulled up third. Time—1:43.

Second Heat—Sullivan was never headed and won in a gallop a length before Triz, second, Midnight a poor third. Time—1:43.

Third Heat—Sullivan had a length the best of the send off, was never headed, and won by a length, Triz second. Time—1:43.

Roadsters. Roadster horses are the most highly prized for certain purposes of any class of the equine species. The first-class roadster is endowed with extraordinary power, perfect action, a kind disposition, and great endurance.

The former are often vicious, and the latter are dull, slow, and unwieldy. Size and substance are cultivated and developed in the modern road horses, to enable them to carry weight without exhausting their physical powers.

It is generated to prepare them to perform the most service in the least possible time. Utility is the measure of horse flesh. Intrinsic value rests upon enduring service. The horse that will perform the most work in a given time, and can be kept on the least amount of food, is the most valuable to the consumer, and most useful to the public.

Weight of carcass is required to handle loads over rough, hilly roads. On level roads, speed is an essential element to save time and expense, in the rapid interchange of commodities through commercial intercourse. Hence the type of roadsters of high character, and great speed, speed, and endurance to meet the public wants.

The weight of this class of domestic servants may be scaled at 1100 pounds, varying 100 pounds more or less. Their height may be measured at 15 1/2 hands, allowing something for variation. Their legs are of good substance well placed, is the standard best adapted to the different pursuits of industry. The fine, bony head, well put on to a fine out-neck, is an ornament to any horse.

The well-slanted shoulder acts as a pur base power to extend the forward reach. The safety of action depends upon the shoulders. Defects in soundness are most frequently found in the feet and legs. The broad, double-jointed back gives strength to the hind quarters. It is the powerful loin in conjunction with the sloping hips that forms the propelling power to extend the hind legs, and to bring the hind past the forward legs, which presses the body forward into the collar, and culminates in great speed.

The hind action is the cause of fast trotting. A good estimate may be made of the length of lever, by measuring from the point of the hips to the hocks. If it is more than ordinary length compared with the length of limb from the back to the forelock joint, the horse will have more than common speed. The slope of the hip and the hind leg form angles that give a mechanical advantage to the levers of motion, with great power to crowd the body forward, to overcome the force of resistance which terminates in rapid movement.

Roadsters are esteemed for their pleasant pace, safety of action, and kind disposition. Their endurance is also a valuable inheritance. If they are equal to ten miles an hour, on the road, it ought to be sufficient to satisfy the wants of the most enterprising business men.

The faults of the roadster are, fear and restiveness. These habits are acquired in some degree by the mode in which their breaking has been performed. This should be accomplished with firmness mingled with kindness. Gentle treatment seldom fails to overcome fear. The young horse is alarmed at some object in the road. Allow him to stop and look at the object of fear for a moment. Then persuade him by gentle words to approach it. Turn him around, and he will repeat that object without the slightest fear. Brute force will fail to banish fear or restore confidence in any horse. Kindness, patience and perseverance will generally break up the pernicious habit of shying.

Restiveness may be cured by using the Mexican check or Indian war bridle. It consists of a small cord, looped on the upper jaw, thrown over the neck, and passed through the loop at the jaw. This may be long enough to take in your hand when entering the carriage. It acts as a check upon the sensitive part of the mouth, by a jerk of the hand, which restrains the restless horse when starting without leave. A few lessons will break up the habit of starting, and you are getting into the carriage.

Power and action are the joint agents in elevating the character of our horses. High strains of blood from a powerful race constitute the standard of value. The price of first-class roadsters has risen to high figures on account of the rivalry of

men of wealth to secure possession of away from the field, and San led to the three-quarter pole, where Renwick went ahead and won easily by three lengths, Saunterer second, Glenbar third. Time—1:15.

Chicago Driving Park. Chicago, August 12.—The attendance today at Chicago Driving Park was good. The weather was warm and the track was in excellent condition.

First race—One mile and a sixteenth for all ages. Starters: Conkling, Ella Rowett, Veron, Joe Rayle, Chantilly, Egira, and Banquo. Conkling and Chantilly raced home, Conkling winning by a length, Chantilly second, and length from Ella Rowett, third. Time—1:50.

Second race—For three-year-olds, one mile and an eighth. Starters: Berlin, Avery, King Troubler, Balle and Topsywar. Berlin led by a length to the head, and won by a short half length, Berlin second, Topsywar third.

Third race—One mile and 500 yards for all ages. Starters: Balle, P. Line, Lycours, Leman, Kionba, and Athone. Balle led by a length, Balle second, a length in front of Athone, third. Time—2:12.

Fourth race—Mile heats of all ages. Starters: Midnight, Ada Bau, Ida B. Triz, Little Joker and John Sullivan. Little Joker won easily by two lengths, Midnight second, Sullivan pulled up third. Time—1:43.

Second Heat—Sullivan was never headed and won in a gallop a length before Triz, second, Midnight a poor third. Time—1:43.

Third Heat—Sullivan had a length the best of the send off, was never headed, and won by a length, Triz second. Time—1:43.

Roadsters. Roadster horses are the most highly prized for certain purposes of any class of the equine species. The first-class roadster is endowed with extraordinary power, perfect action, a kind disposition, and great endurance.

The former are often vicious, and the latter are dull, slow, and unwieldy. Size and substance are cultivated and developed in the modern road horses, to enable them to carry weight without exhausting their physical powers.

It is generated to prepare them to perform the most service in the least possible time. Utility is the measure of horse flesh. Intrinsic value rests upon enduring service. The horse that will perform the most work in a given time, and can be kept on the least amount of food, is the most valuable to the consumer, and most useful to the public.

Weight of carcass is required to handle loads over rough, hilly roads. On level roads, speed is an essential element to save time and expense, in the rapid interchange of commodities through commercial intercourse. Hence the type of roadsters of high character, and great speed, speed, and endurance to meet the public wants.

The weight of this class of domestic servants may be scaled at 1100 pounds, varying 100 pounds more or less. Their height may be measured at 15 1/2 hands, allowing something for variation. Their legs are of good substance well placed, is the standard best adapted to the different pursuits of industry. The fine, bony head, well put on to a fine out-neck, is an ornament to any horse.

The well-slanted shoulder acts as a pur base power to extend the forward reach. The safety of action depends upon the shoulders. Defects in soundness are most frequently found in the feet and legs. The broad, double-jointed back gives strength to the hind quarters. It is the powerful loin in conjunction with the sloping hips that forms the propelling power to extend the hind legs, and to bring the hind past the forward legs, which presses the body forward into the collar, and culminates in great speed.

The hind action is the cause of fast trotting. A good estimate may be made of the length of lever, by measuring from the point of the hips to the hocks. If it is more than ordinary length compared with the length of limb from the back to the forelock joint, the horse will have more than common speed. The slope of the hip and the hind leg form angles that give a mechanical advantage to the levers of motion, with great power to crowd the body forward, to overcome the force of resistance which terminates in rapid movement.

Roadsters are esteemed for their pleasant pace, safety of action, and kind disposition. Their endurance is also a valuable inheritance. If they are equal to ten miles an hour, on the road, it ought to be sufficient to satisfy the wants of the most enterprising business men.

The faults of the roadster are, fear and restiveness. These habits are acquired in some degree by the mode in which their breaking has been performed. This should be accomplished with firmness mingled with kindness. Gentle treatment seldom fails to overcome fear. The young horse is alarmed at some object in the road. Allow him to stop and look at the object of fear for a moment. Then persuade him by gentle words to approach it. Turn him around, and he will repeat that object without the slightest fear. Brute force will fail to banish fear or restore confidence in any horse. Kindness, patience and perseverance will generally break up the pernicious habit of shying.

Restiveness may be cured by using the Mexican check or Indian war bridle. It consists of a small cord, looped on the upper jaw, thrown over the neck, and passed through the loop at the jaw. This may be long enough to take in your hand when entering the carriage. It acts as a check upon the sensitive part of the mouth, by a jerk of the hand, which restrains the restless horse when starting without leave. A few lessons will break up the habit of starting, and you are getting into the carriage.

Power and action are the joint agents in elevating the character of our horses. High strains of blood from a powerful race constitute the standard of value. The price of first-class roadsters has risen to high figures on account of the rivalry of

men of wealth to secure possession of away from the field, and San led to the three-quarter pole, where Renwick went ahead and won easily by three lengths, Saunterer second, Glenbar third. Time—1:15.

Chicago Driving Park. Chicago, August 12.—The attendance today at Chicago Driving Park was good. The weather was warm and the track was in excellent condition.

First race—One mile and a sixteenth for all ages. Starters: Conkling, Ella Rowett, Veron, Joe Rayle, Chantilly, Egira, and Banquo. Conkling and Chantilly raced home, Conkling winning by a length, Chantilly second, and length from Ella Rowett, third. Time—1:50.

men of wealth to secure possession of away from the field, and San led to the three-quarter pole, where Renwick went ahead and won easily by three lengths, Saunterer second, Glenbar third. Time—1:15.

Chicago Driving Park. Chicago, August 12.—The attendance today at Chicago Driving Park was good. The weather was warm and the track was in excellent condition.

First race—One mile and a sixteenth for all ages. Starters: Conkling, Ella Rowett, Veron, Joe Rayle, Chantilly, Egira, and Banquo. Conkling and Chantilly raced home, Conkling winning by a length, Chantilly second, and length from Ella Rowett, third. Time—1:50.

Second race—For three-year-olds, one mile and an eighth. Starters: Berlin, Avery, King Troubler, Balle and Topsywar. Berlin led by a length to the head, and won by a short half length, Berlin second, Topsywar third.

Third race—One mile and 500 yards for all ages. Starters: Balle, P. Line, Lycours, Leman, Kionba, and Athone. Balle led by a length, Balle second, a length in front of Athone, third. Time—2:12.

Fourth race—Mile heats of all ages. Starters: Midnight, Ada Bau, Ida B. Triz, Little Joker and John Sullivan. Little Joker won easily by two lengths, Midnight second, Sullivan pulled up third. Time—1:43.

Second Heat—Sullivan was never headed and won in a gallop a length before Triz, second, Midnight a poor third. Time—1:43.

Third Heat—Sullivan had a length the best of the send off, was never headed, and won by a length, Triz second. Time—1:43.

Roadsters. Roadster horses are the most highly prized for certain purposes of any class of the equine species. The first-class roadster is endowed with extraordinary power, perfect action, a kind disposition, and great endurance.

The former are often vicious, and the latter are dull, slow, and unwieldy. Size and substance are cultivated and developed in the modern road horses, to enable them to carry weight without exhausting their physical powers.

It is generated to prepare them to perform the most service in the least possible time. Utility is the measure of horse flesh. Intrinsic value rests upon enduring service. The horse that will perform the most work in a given time, and can be kept on the least amount of food, is the most valuable to the consumer, and most useful to the public.

Weight of carcass is required to handle loads over rough, hilly roads. On level roads, speed is an essential element to save time and expense, in the rapid interchange of commodities through commercial intercourse. Hence the type of roadsters of high character, and great speed, speed, and endurance to meet the public wants.

The weight of this class of domestic servants may be scaled at 1100 pounds, varying 100 pounds more or less. Their height may be measured at 15 1/2 hands, allowing something for variation. Their legs are of good substance well placed, is the standard best adapted to the different pursuits of industry. The fine, bony head, well put on to a fine out-neck, is an ornament to any horse.

The well-slanted shoulder acts as a pur base power to extend the forward reach. The safety of action depends upon the shoulders. Defects in soundness are most frequently found in the feet and legs. The broad, double-jointed back gives strength to the hind quarters. It is the powerful loin in conjunction with the sloping hips that forms the propelling power to extend the hind legs, and to bring the hind past the forward legs, which presses the body forward into the collar, and culminates in great speed.

The hind action is the cause of fast trotting. A good estimate may be made of the length of lever, by measuring from the point of the hips to the hocks. If it is more than ordinary length compared with the length of limb from the back to the forelock joint, the horse will have more than common speed. The slope of the hip and the hind leg form angles that give a mechanical advantage to the levers of motion, with great power to crowd the body forward, to overcome the force of resistance which terminates in rapid movement.

Roadsters are esteemed for their pleasant pace, safety of action, and kind disposition. Their endurance is also a valuable inheritance. If they are equal to ten miles an hour, on the road, it ought to be sufficient to satisfy the wants of the most enterprising business men.

The faults of the roadster are, fear and restiveness. These habits are acquired in some degree by the mode in which their breaking has been performed. This should be accomplished with firmness mingled with kindness. Gentle treatment seldom fails to overcome fear. The young horse is alarmed at some object in the road. Allow him to stop and look at the object of fear for a moment. Then persuade him by gentle words to approach it. Turn him around, and he will repeat that object without the slightest fear. Brute force will fail to banish fear or restore confidence in any horse. Kindness, patience and perseverance will generally break up the pernicious habit of shying.

Restiveness may be cured by using the Mexican check or Indian war bridle. It consists of a small cord, looped on the upper jaw, thrown over the neck, and passed through the loop at the jaw. This may be long enough to take in your hand when entering the carriage. It acts as a check upon the sensitive part of the mouth, by a jerk of the hand, which restrains the restless horse when starting without leave. A few lessons will break up the habit of starting, and you are getting into the carriage.

Power and action are the joint agents in elevating the character of our horses. High strains of blood from a powerful race constitute the standard of value. The price of first-class roadsters has risen to high figures on account of the rivalry of

men of wealth to secure possession of away from the field, and San led to the three-quarter pole, where Renwick went ahead and won easily by three lengths, Saunterer second, Glenbar third. Time—1:15.

Chicago Driving Park. Chicago, August 12.—The attendance today at Chicago Driving Park was good. The weather was warm and the track was in excellent condition.

First race—One mile and a sixteenth for all ages. Starters: Conkling, Ella Rowett, Veron, Joe Rayle, Chantilly, Egira, and Banquo. Conkling and Chantilly raced home, Conkling winning by a length, Chantilly second, and length from Ella Rowett, third. Time—1:50.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

Large Receipts of Texas Cattle—Market See-Sawing.

Fair to Extra Sell from \$3.90 to \$4.00—Market Uncertain.

The Fever Scare Unjust to Texas.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, August 11, 1884.

Some 1,084 pounds Texas bulls sold at \$2.20 and some cows sold at 250¢ \$3.00.

The Matador cattle company had a large number of cattle here from Wichita Falls this week. The Continental Cattle Co., had on the market 315 head of 1011 pound Montana Texans which sold at \$4.75; also, 391 head 1084 pounds which sold at \$5.00.

Chas. Fitch came in from Wichita Falls with a train of the "Diamond F" cattle. He brought up 10 prairie dogs this time for one of the museums.

Dickey Bros. had on the market 362 head of 939 pound Texans, which sold at \$4.30. The receipts of Texas cattle have been large, but much smaller than during the previous two weeks. The market for Texans advanced 50¢/75¢ per 100 weight during the past half of last week. On Tuesday and Saturday there was a liberal supply and prices declined about 25 cents. To-day, however, there was a comparatively light supply and there was an advance of fully 25 cents. Some cattle sold at \$4.50 in fact, that were not much if any better than some which sold at \$3.90 a few days ago.

Prices have fluctuated considerably of late. Buyers and sellers have been playing "see-saw" with the market, but since the subsidence of the fever scare buyers have been compelled rather to "go the mark," but they are waiting for their turn to come on some day when the receipts are large.

Recent prices have been about as good as those current a year ago. Up to this time the supplies of Northwestern cattle have been comparatively insignificant. The season is just now opening. Some 1041 pound Montana Texans sold today at \$5.

Shipments from Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming will be arriving freely inside of a week. Native cattle are coming to market in ample numbers, but they are not arriving any more freely than they were one year ago.

The commotion about Texas cattle fever was thought to have vanished, at least the cause for the scare had disappeared, but the papers continue to harp on it, and now Montana and Wyoming have been led to quarantine against cattle from Texas until after frost has appeared.

The Eastern butchers are making much of the senseless agitation in their effort to buy at Chicago the best beef. Their interests are purely selfish and mercenary, but that fact is not realized by all who are reached by their sensational and misleading statements.

There are various theories about the nature, cause, etc., of the so-called splenic fever and the danger of it are certainly not agreed upon that question, but there are two or three very important facts to be taken into account by all fair minded persons.

First, there have never been any Texas cattle here that were afflicted with anything like the so-called Texas fever.

Second, all of the so-called "fevered" cattle have been half-bred and improved cattle from Indian Territory and Colorado.

Third, and most important of all, none of the several lots of so called "fevered" cattle that have been here have ever communicated any disease to any of the thousands of other cattle, mostly of improved grades that have been consigned here.

Fourth, and most important of all, none of the several lots of so called "fevered" cattle that have been here have ever communicated any disease to any of the thousands of other cattle, mostly of improved grades that have been consigned here.

Lord Wharfedale and Mr. Moreng-Frewen was deputed by the governor of Wyoming to ask that clause three of the Cattle Diseases Act of this Session which gives power to the Privy Council to release from restriction such districts portions of heretofore scheduled countries as may be free from disease, should be put into force as regarded Wyoming, and that the store cattle should come through Canada to England.

Mr. Frewen said he had 50,000 head of cattle in Wyoming. His country was unknown west of the Alleghany Mountains, and might be considered as limited to the states of the eastern seaboard. That being so, if live cattle were allowed to be imported by the Lakes and through Canada there could be no risk of consignments being sent to England from any area within a thousand miles of the danger point. Euro-pneumonia had never been known in mountain regions, and in Wyoming they were higher than Ben Nevis. In Chicago they were sold from 6000 to 8000 cattle per day, and they were preparing to kill 10,000 a day. Last year over a million beasts were slaughtered in Chicago, and it was certified that there was no case of euro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease. Wyoming was free from disease, and the graziers there were willing to pay the cost of any commission which might be sent out to prove it.

The graziers were anxious to get away from the thrall of Chicago. Every one of the million cattle slaughtered at Chicago last year was killed about nine sovereigns under its value; and this was taken out of the pockets of the graziers. The people of England ought to be getting their meat for 4d. per pound, or allowing for a profit to the exporter or middleman, say 5d. per pound, in any quantity. Canada was buying beasts from Wyoming; but the graziers were not allowed to send them here. If England could avail herself of the supplies of cattle from the northwest of America there would be no need to legislate at all about the tainted supplies on the continent of Europe.

Lord Carliford said it was not necessary to go at greater length into that question, upon which there was much difference of opinion. The question was whether the conditions of the act of parliament were complied with, or could be complied with. If it were possible to do anything, the first thing necessary would be to consult the Canadian Government.

Mr. Frewen said he had consulted the Canadian Government. He had seen Mr. Pope, the Minister of agriculture in Canada, and Lord Lansdowne, and they were only too anxious to get this trade.

Mr. Albert Grey, M. P., said Lord Lorne was in favor of the views of the deputation, and there was no danger of any risk of importing disease by taking cattle along the Canadian route. The Canadian Government would be very glad to give every assistance to the people of Wyoming.

Mr. Barclay, M. P., said there was a class of farmers who bred cattle themselves, and altogether apart from the question of disease, had an interest in prohibiting the entry of store cattle into this country. That class of farmers had a much larger voice in the matter than their numbers justified. His constituents in Forfar-hire had had several meetings to discuss this question, and by very large majorities had resolved that it would be of great advantage to the farmers of this country if store cattle were produced in the Western States of America. The store cattle which would be imported from the Western States were at present sold to American farmers in the Middle States, where they were fattened upon cheap Indian corn and then sent to Liverpool to be exported to the market produced in this country. The real question was whether the cattle could be brought with security against disease. He had been frequently over the Western plains, and had made diligent inquiries, and he could never discover that there had been a disease among the cattle of a contagious character.

Lord Carliford believed there was a very considerable trade in thorough-bred calves from the Eastern States to the West. The report of the Cattle Commission that the danger of infection is being constantly increased with the increase in the infected area in the East and the improved railway facilities.

Mr. Barclay said the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming and Dakota were prepared to admit their cattle through Lake Superior, to make effective quarantine in respect of cattle from the Eastern States.

Lord Wellock said the breeders of cattle in the north of England would consider it a tremendous advantage to secure

TOM GREEN COUNTY.

A Full Report as to the History, Topography, Rivers, Springs, Timber, Soils, and Grasses.

Climate, Live Stock, and Farming Interests, Churches, Schools, Markets, Railroads, Towns.

Business and Leading Business Men of the Empire County of Texas.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

I herewith hand you my report as to Tom Green county, prepared at your request. It should have been handed you earlier, but I held it up, waiting for a statement as to the financial condition of the county, which was promised me, but has not been received.

Tom Green county lies between 31° and 32° north latitude and 100° and 104° longitude west from Washington.

According to article 910, Revised Statutes of Texas, its boundaries are as follows, viz: Beginning at the southeast corner of Concho county; thence west to the east bank of the Pecos river; thence up said river with its meanders to the south boundary line of New Mexico, at a point on said river where the northeast corner of El Paso and Pecos counties join; thence due east to the south boundary line of New Mexico to the southeast corner of Andrews county; thence with the south lines of Andrews, Martin, Howard, Mitchell and Nolan counties to the southeast corner of Taylor county; thence with the west lines of Taylor, Runnels and Concho counties to the beginning. It embraces an area of 12,579 square miles.

It is more than eleven times as large as Bexar county, in which is the city of San Antonio; more than twelve times as large as Travis or McLennan, in which are respectively the cities of Austin and Waco; more than four times as large as either Tarrant or Dallas, in which are respectively the cities of Fort Worth and Dallas; and upwards of twenty times as large as Galveston, in which is the city of Galveston. It is more than four times as large as Rockwall county, Tex., the smallest county in the state.

Tom Green is more than nine times as large as the state of Rhode Island; nearly six times as large as Delaware; nearly three times as large as Connecticut; upwards of 1 1/2 times as large as Massachusetts or New Jersey; nearly 2 1/2 times larger than Vermont; and is larger than Maryland by 1,455 square miles, a territory itself larger than Rhode Island.

It is more than 20 per cent. as large as England and Wales combined; more than 34 per cent. as large as Portugal; nearly 40 per cent. as large as Ireland or Scotland; more than 60 per cent. as large as Switzerland; nearly 80 per cent. as large as Denmark; and about 17 per cent. larger than Belgium.

Tom Green county in 1880 could have held the entire population of Texas and not have been as crowded as was Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts or Rhode Island. If it was as densely populated now as was Belgium in 1878, when its last census was taken, it would have a population of 76,329 than there is in the state of New York in 1880. Indeed, it would have a population greater than that combined of the states of New York and New Hampshire and all the territories.

In size it is an empire, though it is not alone the largest territory that entitles it to this claim, as will be shown in this report.

HISTORICAL SKETCH. It was organized on the 28th day of November, 1854, by virtue of an act to create and provide for its organization, approved March 12, 1854. Section 1 of this act declared "That a new county to be called Tom Green county, in honor of Gen. Tom Green, is hereby established." Gen. Green was born in Virginia, raised in Tennessee, came to Texas in 1837 to fight for Texas independence, for gallant service on the field of San Jacinto, was promoted to a lieutenant, was elected surveyor of Fayette county in 1838, and in 1840 to congress; in 1841 was appointed clerk of the supreme court, which office he held until 1841, when he laid it down to join the Confederacy. He served in Arizona, New Mexico, Louisiana and Texas and for his gallantry and efficiency was during the war promoted successively to the rank of colonel, brigadier-general and major-general. He was killed at Bayou de Pierre, La., on the 12th day of April, 1864, while in command of the cavalry corps of the army under Gen. Dick Taylor.

The commissioners who organized the county were: G. W. DeLong, W. S. Kelley, W. S. Veck, J. S. Hiltz and F. C. Taylor, with John B. Vinck as secretary. January 5, 1855, the first county election was held at which Ben Ficklin was selected as the county seat, and the following officers were elected, viz: Sheriff, Frank La Motte; county and district clerk, John Lackey; treasurer, Joseph Loeb; surveyor, W. S. Kelley; justice, presiding, N. E. Kelley; No. 2, Pablo Alarid; No. 3, J. M. Milles; No. 4, G. W. DeLong. No county judge, county attorney or assessor was elected at this time.

Since the organization of the county, the offices have been filled by the following named persons, viz: County judge, Hiram Lightner appointed 1855; April, 1856, and winston to 12th of February, 1857; A. J. Stinson to 21st of December, 1858; Frank Stanley to 19th of November, 1858; S. P. May to 21st of February, 1859; until he died; W. S. Kelley to 14th of February, 1862; pro. tem. appointment; Joseph Spence, Jr., appointed 14th of February, 1862, and still in office. County and district clerk, John Lackey, who is still in office. Sheriff, Frank La Motte to May 20, 1876; C. T. Henderson to February 12, 1877; Alden Melville to May 19, 1880; and James D. Spears, the present incumbent. County attorney, A. M. Patterson, appointed 15th of May, 1876; and served to 21st of December, 1877; Thomas A. Falvey to 21st of December, 1878; N. A. Osmer, to last election; J. T. Henderson, now in office. Treasurer, John Loeb, to 21st of December, 1878; John Frary, to 19th of May, 1880; Sam Palmer, still in office. Surveyor, Walton; James D. Spears, to 24th July, 1876; C. D. Foote, to 29th November, 1880; H. B. Tarver, the pres-

ent incumbent. Cattle and hide inspector, W. S. Kelley, to 24th December, 1876; Harry Emerick, to 21st of May, 1880; William Johnston, to November, 1882; Willis Johnson, still in office. The officers at present, all of whom reside in San Angelo, are: County judge, Joseph Spence, Jr.; County and district clerk, John Lackey; Sheriff, James D. Spears; County attorney, Cassius Carter; Treasurer, Sam Pollock; Surveyor, H. B. Tarver. Cattle and hide inspector, Willis Johnson.

Ben Ficklin, the original county seat of the county, was practically destroyed by a flood in the summer of 1852, which overflowed the Middle Concho river, on the bank of which stream the village was situated. In the following autumn an election for a new county seat was ordered and held at which San Angelo was selected.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTY. In view of the vast extent of the territory of the county, it is difficult to give a comprehensive idea on this subject. The following, however, is given as a fairly approximate statement:

Beginning at San Angelo, the county seat, which is situated on the north bank of the North Concho river, and proceeding north, the surface character of the county is level, with a gradual rise to the north, until within a few miles of the Colorado river, when it rises to a level towards the river. North of this stream the country rises gradually towards the north to the county line. The general features of this section of the county are very similar, being a flat or slightly rolling prairie, except in the immediate vicinity of the river, where it is rolling and sometimes rough.

From San Angelo, proceeding northeast, east and southeast, the same character of country is traversed. Proceeding south, southeast, southwest, the level gradually declines and is traversed to the county lines between Tom Green and Concho on the one hand and Tom Green and Crockett on the other.

From San Angelo westward to the neighborhood of the 101st longitudinal line, the topography is more varied, owing to the fact that it is much cut up by the Middle and South Concho rivers, Spring creek and their tributaries, all of which streams have valleys fringed by elevated hills. About eighty miles within ten to 101st longitudinal line, which is about thirty-five miles from San Angelo, the Plains are reached and extend thence to the Pecos river on the southwest and west to the New Mexico line on the west. In this direction there are no mountains, but within ten to fifteen miles of the Pecos river, there is a sharp, almost abrupt decline. The maps of Texas generally in use show ranges of mountains in this direction, and also sand-hills; but practically there are no mountains in the county. And the "sand-hills" so designated on the map, are not the barren plains they are generally supposed to be by those not familiar with the country. The only elevations that can properly be at all dignified with the name of hills are the foot hills, at the base of the Llano Estacado, or "Staked Plains," of which more will be said hereafter, and the steep but low hills which fringe the valleys of Colorado and North Concho rivers on the north and northeast, the Middle Concho west of San Angelo, but east of the 101st longitudinal line, and the headwaters of the South Concho and its tributaries. The hills rarely reach an altitude of 200 feet above the level of the valleys.

About eighty miles from Concho, west, the tops of the hills are quite 500 feet above San Angelo, so that allowing 200 feet for the hills, it shows the fall thence to San Angelo to be about 600 feet, equal to seventy-five feet per mile. In this connection it may be stated that the hills are not parallel to the section west of the county seat, but applies to the other sections as well, traversed by the Concho rivers. The section of Texas known as the "Llano Estacado" or "Staked Plains," embraces most of the territory of Tom Green county west of the 101st longitudinal line. This name was given to this section from the tradition that in 1734, when the fathers from Santa Fe visited San Saba to establish a fort and a mission, they set up stakes with bull heads on them, so that others might follow their route. The eastern limits of the Plains on the north are strongly defined, and are often marked by vertical bluffs several hundred feet above the general level of the country on the east, though they are not so high compared with the country immediately connected with them, which extends up to them from the east. These bluffs consist, according to a report of Capt. Marcy of the United States army, of red and yellow clays overlaid by ten or twelve feet of sandstone, and a deposit of drift pebbles, the whole capped by a sandy soil and sub-soil. This description, though given specially as to the county north of Tom Green county, applies in the main to that portion of the Plains embraced in the county. The bluffs are included in what are known as the table lands of Texas, except a small section in the northeastern corner of the county, and a strip not exceeding ten miles in width and about fifty miles in length, which are both sides of the North Concho river, taking in the valleys lands in these sections, and the hills adjoining. This latter country is known to scientists as a part of the northwestern red loam prairie and timber land. Though there is no timber in the sections of Tom Green county noted, except along the banks of the streams, and a slight scattering growth of mesquite timber, of which no mention will be made further on in this report.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTY. The Red Fork of the Colorado river enters Tom Green from Mitchell county at a point from eight to ten miles west of the southeast corner of said Mitchell county; runs thence in a southeasterly direction about sixty miles in Tom Green, and passes into Runnels at a point about fifteen miles south from its northwest corner. The source of this stream are among the western hills and broad plains and table lands of the Llano Estacado. For a distance of several hundred miles its waters flow among the sandstones and limestones of the western region with an easterly course to the black prairie region in the south. From a report to the United States government, made several years past by Capt. Marcy of the United States army, I extract the following description of the Colorado valley, viz: "Passing the dividing ridge of the Brazos we descend upon the tributary of the Colorado about twenty-seven miles from the main stream. This valley, from the summit of the dividing ridge to the eastern bank of the Colorado, is about sixty-seven miles in width and is intersected in that distance by many small running streams tributary to the Colorado and from two to six miles apart. The east side of the valley is about equally divided into prairie and forests of mesquite timber, and is much less undulating in surface than the country to the west. The mesquite becomes less abundant on the west side of the river, probably occupying more than one-fourth of the country, until at the base of the Staked Plains it disappears altogether. The rain is not so abundant as in the valleys of the streams to the east, but the necessity for irrigation, was as sufficiently evinced in the fact that, although we traversed it at the very driest season of the year, most of the small tributaries of the river were running streams and few were without water. The Colorado itself was about forty feet in width, and with a rapid current, traversed its valley from side to side in a very tortuous course. The low and gently sloping ridges on each side were covered with red sandstone, and the soil was a rich, red loam, which, although light, is very fertile."

This description, in the main, applies to that section of the river and the district of Tom Green through which it passes. The mesquite, a hard and durable wood, is not so abundant as in the four to twelve inches in diameter, grows scattering in the valleys and on the level ridges beyond, and on the banks of the stream is a considerable often heavy growth of white and pin oaks, elm, ash, cotton wood, sycamore, pecan, cherry and other such trees. The valleys of the river and of the several tributaries which empty into it in Tom Green are for the most part narrow, varying in width from one-half mile to a mile or more.

The North Concho river rises in Andrews county, enters Tom Green from Mitchell county, and runs in a southeasterly direction about 180 to 200 miles through Tom Green and passes into Concho about five miles south of the south line of Runnels. It has several tributaries, the largest of which is the San Angelo North Concho uniting with the Middle Concho, and forms the Main Concho. That section of the county through which the North Concho passes, west of the 101st longitudinal line, may be briefly described as follows: On the immediate vicinity of the stream, but on either side, after the valleys are passed and the plains are reached, there is but little variety, the general surface being flat, or very gently undulating. The valleys are not wide, as a rule, though they extend far from the river, from one-half to three-fourths of a mile on either side. The soil west of the longitudinal line mentioned and thence southeast to a point, say twenty to twenty-five miles from San Angelo, is a dark chocolate colored loam. Thence to the Concho county line, the river passes through a red loam country. The valleys of the North Concho are for the most part well covered with mesquite trees, while the immediate banks have a heavy growth of elm, hackberry and pecan trees and many other varieties sparsely scattered. The principal and most valued timber growth is the pecan, a species of hickory, which grows to a large size, and is a hard wood, which is nutritious, very palatable and has a fixed and well-established commercial value.

The Middle Fork of the Concho river rises in the section shown on the maps as Castle mountains. But while the headwaters are about four miles from the real headwaters of this stream are in the neighborhood of Centralia station, about seventy-five to eighty miles almost due west from San Angelo. The valleys of this stream are, as a rule, narrow towards the headwaters, and become broader and deeper hills, from 100 to 200 feet high. Here there is no timber to speak of except mesquite in the valleys and on the ridges. But when a point, say fifty miles west of San Angelo is reached, the pecan timber is found in limited quantities, though a rather inferior growth; thence to the junction of the stream with the South Concho river, about eight miles south-west from San Angelo, the valley widens out gradually and the timber increases both in quality and quantity. The south side of the river, about five miles southwest of San Angelo, traverses a level prairie section, and after uniting with the Middle Fork, with the North Concho, forms the main Concho river. The valleys of the South Concho are wide and the soil is light, but fertile. Its headwaters are fringed with a heavy growth of pecan, elm, oak and other trees, all of which grow on its banks to its mouth. In the valleys are mesquite timber.

Spring creek, about thirty-five miles southwest from San Angelo, traverses the same character of country as that through which the South Concho runs, and empties into the South Concho about three to four miles above its junction with the Middle Fork. Its valleys are wide, and where there is a vigorous growth of mesquite, the soil is rich and productive. On the banks of the stream are pecan, elm, oak and walnut timber. Dove creek rises about twenty-five miles southwest from San Angelo, and empties into the South Concho, passing through the same character of country as that traversed by Spring creek, like it, has wide and rich valleys, and a heavy growth of good timber on its immediate banks, with mesquite in the valleys.

Lipan creek rises at Lipan Springs, about fourteen miles south of San Angelo, and forms a junction with the main Concho, in Concho county. It traverses one of the richest valleys in the state, known as the Lipan flats, the country being very level and very fertile. The head springs are very bold, and about them there is considerable timber growth, but little timber along the banks of the stream, except the mesquite in the valleys. In addition to the streams mentioned, all in the eastern portion of the county, are a large number of smaller rivers or creeks, which form a regular net-work of water-fronts in the section embracing San Angelo as the center, and covering a territory from fifty to seventy-five miles square. On the west and southwest is the Pecos river, which is the dividing line between Tom Green and Pecos counties. It is a considerable stream, which rises in New Mexico, enters Texas at or near the point of intersection of the 32d longitudinal line and the 104th longitudinal line west, and empties into the Rio Grande near the southwest corner of Crockett county. It is a narrow stream of muddy water, flowing rapidly between small alluvial vertical banks, on which there is little or no vegetation to mark its course. The stream is extremely crooked and

the waters are turbid and bitter, and in the course of 240 miles, its length, there are but few places where an animal can approach them with safety. Its average depth is about sixty feet and its depth about eight to ten feet. The valleys of the Pecos are wide and covered with a luxuriant growth of nutritious grasses, which indicate a strong soil.

Northwest Texas is not blessed with an abundant supply of springs as a rule, but Tom Green county has more than its full share. Kickapoo spring in the southwest corner of Concho county and very near the southeast corner of Tom Green, is one of the finest in the state. Its waters burst out the side of a moderate hill in a clear, cold and vigorous stream, which furnishes quite 100 barrels a minute that runs off and forms Kickapoo creek, which is wholly in Concho county. About ten miles northwest of Kickapoo is Lipan, above mentioned, which is also a vigorous spring of clear, cold water, running fully seventy-five barrels per minute, forming Lipan creek.

About six miles west of Lipan is Burk's, which is a small, but lasting spring, its waters forming Burk's creek. About six miles west of Burk's is the head spring of Dove creek, which flows at the rate of 200 to 250 barrels of water per minute.

About six miles west of Dove are the head springs of Spring creek, which furnish quite 200 to 250 barrels of water per minute.

About four miles northwest of these springs is Lopez spring, which is small but lasting, furnishing about twenty-five to thirty barrels per minute, and thence north to twenty-five miles northwest are the head springs of the Middle Concho, none of which are large, but never failing.

North to the headwaters of the North Concho are numerous small springs, which afford water sufficient to grow crops in San Angelo and above for a distance of seventy-five miles.

It will be noticed that this system of springs is entirely confined to the north and east sides of the water shed, between the Rio Grande and the tributaries of the Rio Grande. West of this water-shed there are no springs, except Grierson spring, which is about thirty-five miles west from the head of the Middle Concho, and is quite small. In this spring country there is a heavy growth of mesquite trees at all points, at from seventy-five to 125 feet deep. In this section I can now call to mind no instance where efforts to secure water by digging and boring have been unsuccessful, and I know of a considerable number of wells of excellent water in the section.

Of these wells, but two of them, as well as I can now remember, have any mineral peculiarities. One of these is in the valley of Dove creek, the water being strongly impregnated with iron. Another is about four miles southwest from San Angelo, between that point and the Middle Concho. It is in the valley, away from any surface stream, and its water is about the vilest tasting stuff one ever tried to drink. It is very strong and has a bluish smell, but no analysis has as yet been made.

West of this water shed efforts have been made frequently within a year past to get water both by digging and boring, but uniformly without success. One notable effort I call to mind as it was made by a prominent business man who, it is said, expended quite \$20,000 in a fruitless search for water for underground streams of water.

In the Lipan Flats water can be secured anywhere at from 75 to 125 feet below the surface.

Mr. C. D. Foote of Ben Ficklin has been engaged for some time in efforts to develop the water supply of the county. Most of the wells that have been successful were bored by him or under his direction. He has a well on his ranch in the Lipan country that is 125 feet deep, from which he waters about 200 head of cattle and 200 head of sheep every day with the use of a wind-mill. Mr. D. O. McCarthy, Messrs. Davidson Bros. Mr. Wm. Evans, Mr. W. W. Grigsby, Mr. Parker and others are all located in the Lipan Flats, and all have secured water in the same manner. The well-water, with a slight mixture of alkali, which gives it a scarcely perceptible raskish taste without making it unpalatable. In the western portion of the county, the water is of a better quality, and is more reliable, and the waters of all are more or less impregnated with salt and alkali. They furnish water for stock purposes through the summer and fall months as a rule, but generally are dry in the spring and winter.

GRASSES. The entire surface of the county is covered with a luxuriant growth of grasses, representing about all the varieties known to Western and Northwest Texas; of those most prominently recognized are the curly, wire, running and fine-leaved grasses, which afford permanent water, sell at the higher figures mentioned, though they can be secured occasionally for less. On the plains and on the ridges back from the streams and in the hills, the soil is low, and the grasses, as high as \$2, according to circumstances.

GENERAL VALUES IN 1883-84. The following is a comparative and exact synopsis of the assessment rolls of Tom Green county for the years 1880 and 1884, showing the extraordinary strides the county is making towards the accumulation of wealth. It shows an increase of \$2,822,000 in taxable value of property for one year:

Table with 2 columns: 1884 and 1883. Rows include: Number of acres of land, Horses and mules, Cattle and horses, Sheep, Goats, and Total value.

of melons. I am not able to give the average yields of these various crops, but will state generally that they will compare favorably with similar crops of other parts of the state, and best agricultural counties of Texas. During my recent visit to Tom Green county I saw and ate fruits and vegetables that were as fine as any to be seen in any other section of the state. Mr. Grigsby, who his farm is about twelve miles east from San Angelo, is farming and fruit growing without irrigation. He has a large variety of fruits, and says they are doing as well as the same varieties do in California, from which state he imports the most of his fruit. His grape vines, scarcely two years old, are full of grapes that are maturing well, and promise to give a large yield. He has also many other fine plants such as cantaloupe, barley, Johnson grass, Durra, corn, sugar-cane, millet, all of which are looking well and will yield good returns. He is very confident that Tom Green county will speedily develop into a good agricultural country.

The Berardo Stock company in Lipan flats, eighteen miles south of San Angelo, had forty acres in oats the past season, which yielded sixty bushels per acre. The managers, who are from Illinois and Missouri, say they rarely, if ever, saw better oats in these states.

In the spring of 1883 Mr. C. D. Foote planted a field of Alfalfa grass on his place, without irrigation. June 20, 1884, he cut from it a crop at the rate of one and one-half tons per acre, the second crop being cut on the 28th of the same yield, dry feed. Twenty-eight days after the first cutting he cut some specimen bunches that measured upwards of three feet in length, which he proposes forwarding to the New Orleans exposition.

It is not probable many other such instances of success in these lines, but I apprehend the above are sufficient to satisfy those who will read this report, that, on the principle "what has been done may be done again," Tom Green county offers substantial inducements to farmers, and even fruit-growers and gardeners.

LIVE STOCK IN TOM GREEN. While Tom Green promises to be, in the near future, a good farming country it is already one of the very best live stock counties in Texas. Indeed, I scarcely think I risk anything in saying that the country is better for the cattle and sheep country of Northwest Texas. In 1880 I first visited the county. It was then considered on the extreme frontier. There were a few cattle ranches and fewer sheep ranches and those who were any considerable distance from Fort Concho, just across the North Concho from San Angelo, had to keep their herds and other employes armed for protection against the Indians, who even so late as that made frequent raids into the southern and eastern portions of the county. In 1881 a raiding party was within a few miles of the post. Since then there has been a regular rush of stockmen into the county. The grasses, as I have above stated, are very nutritious, and of great variety, affording great food for all seasons. The shelter is fairly good, except on the plains, and even there are canyons and depressions in the surface that afford fair protection to stock against the cold north winds that occasionally prevail in winter and early spring. In view of the fact, however, that the climate is usually very mild, and there is but little winter, live stock of all classes are able to live and flourish out of doors year in and year out, requiring no other food than is furnished on the range, and little or no artificial shelter.

In 1878 the value of the live stock in the county was \$114,935; in 1879, \$229,695; in 1880, \$562,005.

FACTS AS TO LANDS. There are practically no public lands left in the county. Now and then vacancies are discovered by surveys, but such instances are very rare. And there are a few sterile districts which are still subject to location, but they have not been located as at least prima facie evidence that they are worthless. There are still, however, a great deal of railroad lands which may be purchased at fair prices and on long time, and there are some school, university and asylum lands not yet taken up either by lease or purchase. It should be stated though in the interest of truth, and that parties outside of the county may not be misled by this statement, that most if not all of the best of these trust lands are now in the hands of individuals and stock companies, many of whom have leased or purchased for the purposes of speculation. The lands which may be still secured, however, are of no great value, but cheap, considering their real value, but not direct from the state.

River front lands, i. e. surveys fronting on the running or living streams, are worth on the market in the county from \$10 to \$15 per acre, and where they are fenced and otherwise improved the values of fences and improvements should be added. Wild lands not river front and known as back lands or dry lands sell from \$1 to \$2.50 per acre, according to location and character. Such lands are very convenient to permanent water, sell at the higher figures mentioned, though they can be secured occasionally for less. On the plains and on the ridges back from the streams and in the hills, the soil is low, and the grasses, as high as \$2, according to circumstances.

GENERAL VALUES IN 1883-84. The following is a comparative and exact synopsis of the assessment rolls of Tom Green county for the years 1880 and 1884, showing the extraordinary strides the county is making towards the accumulation of wealth. It shows an increase of \$2,822,000 in taxable value of property for one year:

Table with 2 columns: 1884 and 1883. Rows include: Number of acres of land, Horses and mules, Cattle and horses, Sheep, Goats, and Total value.

The taxes for the year 1884 are, state, 1 1/2 cents; school, 12 1/2 cents; county, 15 cents; road, 5 cents; and bridge, 3 cents. Total, 6 cents on the \$100. There has been no census since 1880, hence no strictly accurate estimate can now be given. It is safe to say, however, that the present population will not fall short of 7,000, and it is believed it will exceed this estimate.

The people are industrious, law-abiding and prosperous, and will gladly welcome good settlers in their midst. They are from the West and Northwest on the one hand and the South on the other, and in nearly equal proportions. Outside of the town of San Angelo and the railroad stations on the Texas & Pacific railroads they are almost exclusively en-

gaged in stock raising, principally cattle and sheep. There is a large per capita of wealth, and with this incoming of wealth there has been an increase of the number of a rich and best agricultural counties of Texas. During my recent visit to Tom Green county I saw and ate fruits and vegetables that were as fine as any to be seen in any other section of the state. Mr. Grigsby, who his farm is about twelve miles east from San Angelo, is farming and fruit growing without irrigation. He has a large variety of fruits, and says they are doing as well as the same varieties do in California, from which state he imports the most of his fruit. His grape vines, scarcely two years old, are full of grapes that are maturing well, and promise to give a large yield. He has also many other fine plants such as cantaloupe, barley, Johnson grass, Durra, corn, sugar-cane, millet, all of which are looking well and will yield good returns. He is very confident that Tom Green county will speedily develop into a good agricultural country.

The Berardo Stock company in Lipan flats, eighteen miles south of San Angelo, had forty acres in oats the past season, which yielded sixty bushels per acre. The managers, who are from Illinois and Missouri, say they rarely, if ever, saw better oats in these states.

In the spring of 1883 Mr. C. D. Foote planted a field of Alfalfa grass on his place, without irrigation. June 20, 1884, he cut from it a crop at the rate of one and one-half tons per acre, the second crop being cut on the 28th of the same yield, dry feed. Twenty-eight days after the first cutting he cut some specimen bunches that measured upwards of three feet in length, which he proposes forwarding to the New Orleans exposition.

It is not probable many other such instances of success in these lines, but I apprehend the above are sufficient to satisfy those who will read this report, that, on the principle "what has been done may be done again," Tom Green county offers substantial inducements to farmers, and even fruit-growers and gardeners.

LIVE STOCK IN TOM GREEN. While Tom Green promises to be, in the near future, a good farming country it is already one of the very best live stock counties in Texas. Indeed, I scarcely think I risk anything in saying that the country is better for the cattle and sheep country of Northwest Texas. In 1880 I first visited the county. It was then considered on the extreme frontier. There were a few cattle ranches and fewer sheep ranches and those who were any considerable distance from Fort Concho, just across the North Concho from San Angelo, had to keep their herds and other employes armed for protection against the Indians, who even so late as that made frequent raids into the southern and eastern portions of the county. In 1881 a raiding party was within a few miles of the post. Since then there has been a regular rush of stockmen into the county. The grasses, as I have above stated, are very nutritious, and of great variety, affording great food for all seasons. The shelter is fairly good, except on the plains, and even there are canyons and depressions in the surface that afford fair protection to stock against the cold north winds that occasionally prevail in winter and early spring. In view of the fact, however, that the climate is usually very mild, and there is but little winter, live stock of all classes are able to live and flourish out of doors year in and year out, requiring no other food than is furnished on the range, and little or no artificial shelter.

In 1878 the value of the live stock in the county was \$114,935; in 1879, \$229,695; in 1880, \$562,005.

FACTS AS TO LANDS. There are practically no public lands left in the county. Now and then vacancies are discovered by surveys, but such instances are very rare. And there are a few sterile districts which are still subject to location, but they have not been located as at least prima facie evidence that they are worthless. There are still, however, a great deal of railroad lands which may be purchased at fair prices and on long time, and there are some school, university and asylum lands not yet taken up either by lease or purchase. It should be stated though in the interest of truth, and that parties outside of the county may not be misled by this statement, that most if not all of the best of these trust lands are now in the hands of individuals and stock companies, many of whom have leased or purchased for the purposes of speculation. The lands which may be still secured, however, are of no great value, but cheap, considering their real value, but not direct from the state.

River front lands, i. e. surveys fronting on the running or living streams, are worth on the market in the county from \$10 to \$15 per acre, and where they are fenced and otherwise improved the values of fences and improvements should be added. Wild lands not river front and known as back lands or dry lands sell from \$1 to \$2.50 per acre, according to location and character. Such lands are very convenient to permanent water, sell at the higher figures mentioned, though they can be secured occasionally for less. On the plains and on the ridges back from the streams and in the hills, the soil is low, and the grasses, as high as \$2, according to circumstances.

GENERAL VALUES IN 1883-84. The following is a comparative and exact synopsis of the assessment rolls of Tom Green county for the years 1880 and 1884, showing the extraordinary strides the county is making towards the accumulation of wealth. It shows an increase of \$2,822,000 in taxable value of property for one year:

Table with 2 columns: 1884 and 1883. Rows include: Number of acres of land, Horses and mules, Cattle and horses, Sheep, Goats, and Total value.

The taxes for the year 1884 are, state, 1 1/2 cents; school, 12 1/2 cents; county, 15 cents; road, 5 cents; and bridge, 3 cents. Total, 6 cents on the \$100. There has been no census since 1880, hence no strictly accurate estimate can now be given. It is safe to say, however, that the present population will not fall short of 7,000, and it is believed it will exceed this estimate.

The people are industrious, law-abiding and prosperous, and will gladly welcome good settlers in their midst. They are from the West and Northwest on the one hand and the South on the other, and in nearly equal proportions. Outside of the town of San Angelo and the railroad stations on the Texas & Pacific railroads they are almost exclusively en-

gaged in stock raising, principally cattle and sheep. There is a large per capita of wealth, and with this incoming of wealth there has been an increase of the number of a rich and best agricultural counties of Texas. During my recent visit to Tom Green county I saw and ate fruits and vegetables that were as fine as any to be seen in any other section of the state. Mr. Grigsby, who his farm is about twelve miles east from San Angelo, is farming and fruit growing without irrigation. He has a large variety of fruits, and says they are doing as well as the same varieties do in California, from which state he imports the most of his fruit. His grape vines, scarcely two years old, are full of grapes that are maturing well, and promise to give a large yield. He has also many other fine plants such as cantaloupe, barley, Johnson grass, Durra, corn, sugar-cane, millet, all of which are looking well and will yield good returns. He is very confident that Tom Green county will speedily develop into a good agricultural country.

The Berardo Stock company in Lipan flats, eighteen miles south of San Angelo, had forty acres in oats the past season, which yielded sixty bushels per acre. The managers, who are from Illinois and Missouri, say they rarely, if ever, saw better oats in these states.

In the spring of 1883 Mr. C. D. Foote planted a field of Alfalfa grass on his place, without irrigation. June 20, 1884, he cut from it a crop at the rate of one and one-half tons per acre, the second crop being cut on the 28th of the same yield, dry feed. Twenty-eight days after the first cutting he cut some specimen bunches that measured upwards of three feet in length, which he proposes forwarding to the New Orleans exposition.

It is not probable many other such instances of success in these lines, but I apprehend the above are sufficient to satisfy those who will read this report, that, on the principle "what has been done may be done again," Tom Green county offers substantial inducements to farmers, and even fruit-growers and gardeners.

LIVE STOCK IN TOM GREEN. While Tom Green promises to be, in the near future, a good farming country it is already one of the very best live stock counties in Texas. Indeed, I scarcely think I risk anything in saying that the country is better for the cattle and sheep country of Northwest Texas. In 1880 I first visited the county. It was then considered on the extreme frontier. There were a few cattle ranches and fewer sheep ranches and those who were any considerable distance from Fort Concho, just across the North Concho from San Angelo, had to keep their herds and other employes armed for protection against the Indians, who even so late as that made frequent raids into the southern and eastern portions of the county. In 1881 a raiding party was within a few miles of the post. Since then there has been a regular rush of stockmen into the county. The grasses, as I have above stated, are very nutritious, and of great variety, affording great food for all seasons. The shelter is fairly good, except on the plains, and even there are canyons and depressions in the surface that afford fair protection to stock against the cold north winds that occasionally prevail in winter and early spring. In view of the fact, however, that the climate is usually very mild, and there is but little winter, live stock of all classes are able to live and flourish out of doors year in and year out, requiring no other food than is furnished on the range, and little or no artificial shelter.

In 1878 the value of the live stock in the county was \$114,935; in 1879, \$229,695; in 1880, \$562,005.

FACTS AS TO LANDS. There are practically no public lands left in the county. Now and then vacancies are discovered by surveys, but such instances are very rare. And there are a few sterile districts which are still subject to location, but they have not been located as at least prima facie evidence that they are worthless. There are still, however, a great deal of railroad lands which may be purchased at fair prices and on long time, and there are some school, university and asylum lands not yet taken up either by lease or purchase. It should be stated though in the interest of truth, and that parties outside of the county may not be misled by this statement, that most if not all of the best of these trust lands are now in the hands of individuals and stock companies, many of whom have leased or purchased for the purposes of speculation. The lands which may be still secured, however, are of no great value, but cheap, considering their real value, but not direct from the state.

River front lands, i. e. surveys fronting on the running or living streams, are worth on the market in the county from \$10 to \$15 per acre, and where they are fenced and otherwise improved the values of fences and improvements

years ago, and has been in San Angelo several years. Mr. Raas is also young and unmarried, was born in Richmond, Texas, has lived in California, where he was educated, and later in Galveston, where he was doing business with Messrs. Leon & H. Blum, who are his uncles.

S. LAPOUSKI & BRO., MERCHANTS. This firm is composed of Samuel Lapouski, Gonzales, and Jacob Lapouski of San Angelo. They are general merchants, carrying a stock of \$40,000 and sell from \$75,000 to \$85,000 worth of goods per year. They do a large business in Weatherford, Eastland and Baird before moving to San Angelo and have a large house in Gonzales, which is in charge of Samuel, Jacob being in charge in Fort Green county. They are Poles and by birth and came to Texas about ten years ago, where they have prospered. Jacob Lapouski is a married man and lives in San Angelo.

SPENCE & THOMPSON, LAWYERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS. This firm is composed of Joseph Spence, Jr., and John T. Thompson, both of whom are young and unmarried men. The senior member of the firm, who is the county judge of Tom Green county, was reared in the city of Austin, Travis county, Texas. He was educated at the Michigan university, Ann Arbor, Michigan. After leaving college he read law with Messrs. Wilson, Green & Hill in Austin, and having completed his course with them moved at once to San Angelo, in 1881, and began the practice of his profession, in which he has been exceptionally successful.

Mr. Thompson was born and reared in Jefferson county, Virginia, was educated there and took his law course at the law school of the University of Virginia, where he remained for two years, 1875 and 1876. After practicing his profession one year in Jefferson county, Virginia, he moved to Texas. In 1876 he established his office in Ben Ficklin, then the county seat of Tom Green county. In 1881 he left Texas and joined a surveying party of the Texas & Pacific Railroad company, and with this party did much work in New Mexico. In 1883 he returned to Tom Green county and resumed his profession. Messrs. Spence & Thompson practice in all the district courts of Tom Green and the adjoining counties, and in the higher state courts, and Mr. Thompson also practices in the county courts of Tom Green. They have a complete abstract of land titles for Tom Green county (the only one in existence) and do a large land agency business.

FOOTE, DAILEY & CUNNINGHAM, LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENTS. This firm is composed of C. D. Foote, Charles A. Dailey and W. S. Cunningham, who are the proprietors and managers of the Tom Green County Land and Live Stock agency, which was established in 1876 by Mr. Foote. They represent over 1,000,000 acres of land in Tom Green, Crockett, McCulloch, Concho, San Saba, Runnels and Mason counties for lease, sale and in assessment and payment of taxes. They give careful attention to assessment and payment of taxes for non-residents and protection of their lands, and have excellent facilities for handling all business of their agency.

Mr. Foote (the "counted one") is one of the original settlers in Tom Green county. He is a Northern man by birth and education, but came to Texas many years ago as a surveyor and civil engineer in the service of the International & Great Northern Railroad company. He settled in Ben Ficklin in 1876 as a surveyor, and has done more work in this line than any other man. He was county surveyor of Tom Green county to July 24, 1877. He is a man of family and resides in Ben Ficklin. Mr. Dailey is a married man and resides in San Angelo. He is a lawyer by profession, but is experienced in Texas land matters. He came to Texas from Lincoln county, Ky., in 1859, settled first in Fannin county and afterwards lived seven years in Adams county, Ga. In the fall of 1883 he moved to Tom Green. He is a graduate of Washington-Lee university, Lexington, Va.

Mr. Cunningham is a native of Virginia, but has lived in Texas about eight years. He was connected in business many years with the well-known land agency business of H. M. Truhear & Co. of Galveston. He moved to Tom Green in 1883, and with his family resides in Ben Ficklin.

LEITCH & LANDRUM, LAND AGENTS. This firm is composed of Frank Leitch and R. W. Landrum, the former of whom is a practical surveyor of many years' experience, and the latter is a lawyer by profession, and besides doing a land brokerage business is insurance agent. They will buy and sell lands, render aid for taxes, and in general do all reports on value and occupancy of land, and will deal in horses, cattle and sheep on commission.

Mr. Leitch is a native of Germany, but has been in Texas fifteen years; until 1882, as a school teacher and surveyor.

Mr. Landrum is a native of Virginia who was raised. He moved from Virginia to Gillespie county, Va., in 1877, where he was a school teacher. In 1880 he moved to Tom Green and first farmed and afterwards taught school.

Both of these gentlemen are married and live in San Angelo. They have by hard work and close application to business, built up a large business, and have made money for themselves in faithfully serving others.

to have over three miles of piping. He will have two tanks to hold 75,000 gallons each, weather-proofed, set on timber trestles seventy-five feet high, with stone foundations. The water will be filtered by a Hyatt filter, and cost \$2,000. The pump is to be a Worthington or Gaskill pump, and the pipes will be six inches on the main and the service pipes will be of lead. He expects to begin work in February on March. The works will cost \$25,000 and be controlled by a joint stock company, of which Mr. Millsbaugh is president, R. B. Sanderson, vice-president and C. B. Henderson secretary. The county commissioners of Tom Green county have given the company a fifty years' right by pipes through the streets and alleys and across bridges in San Angelo.

S. L. SMITH, DRUGGIST. This gentleman is a native of Louisville, Ky., and a graduate of Ann Arbor Medical college, where he devoted special attention to chemistry. He was an assistant surgeon in the United States Marine hospital at Louisville for three years, and a member of the board of health of that city. In 1873 he volunteered as surgeon during the cholera epidemic in a United States government post at Lancaster, Ky. The same year he was appointed acting assistant surgeon of the United States army and served in Kentucky, South Carolina, Georgia and Texas. In 1877 he was ordered to Fort Concho, and in 1882 he resigned his place in the army and established himself in San Angelo in the drug business. On the 29th of November, 1883, he was burned out, but resumed business at once. He now carries a stock valued at \$5,000, and purchasing large quantities from such well-known houses as Richardson & Co., St. Louis, Thompson & Armstrong, Galveston, and S. R. Finley, New Orleans, he can and does sell cheap, fixing the market value of goods in his line. He has with him Mr. Lee Weber, who has been seven years connected with the establishment, and who is a thorough pharmacist, and who is from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

Dr. Smith carries a full line of drugs and medicines for family and ranch use, a large line of holiday goods, notions, smoking articles, etc., newspapers, magazines, school and other books, stationery, etc. He is a live man, and believes in advertising.

M. C. RAGSDALE, PHOTOGRAPHER. This gentleman was born in South Carolina, moved to Texas in 1858, and lived in the county courts of Tom Green. He studied his business in Philadelphia and came back to Texas in 1857 a thorough master of it. Until 1882 he was traveling over Western Texas, and was a photographer in the state more extensively than more favorably known than he. He settled permanently in San Angelo in 1882, and now has one of the most complete galleries in Texas. He takes pictures by the gelatin (Kodak) process, and his pictures taken in this way are very superior. He is now at work taking and perfecting a large line of views taken in Tom Green and the adjoining counties, which he will have on sale very soon. He is married and lives in San Angelo.

ROGERS, UPTON & BARFIELD, LIVERYMEN. This firm is composed of A. J. Rogers, J. N. Upton and J. W. Barfield. They are the owners and managers of the Great Western livery stable, which is the most complete and extensive establishment of the kind in Western Texas. The building is 70 by 80 feet, two stories high, and has a capacity for accommodating quite 100 head of horses. They have always on hand a full line of buggies and hacks.

Mr. Rogers has been a cattle man in Leon and Madison counties, Mr. Upton and Mr. Barfield are from Karnes to Tom Green. They are all men of means, married and live in San Angelo.

LAYTON FORRESTER, SALOON. This firm is composed of Joe Layton and Wm. Forrester. They are now the proprietors of a saloon opposite San Angelo, near the Concho, but are preparing to open one in San Angelo, to be called the White Elephant. The bar fixtures alone cost \$1,600. Mr. Layton is from Salem county, New York; came to Texas in 1870 as superintendent of the International & Great Northern railroad. He moved to Tyler in 1872 and opened a saloon there. In 1873 he moved to Galveston and was in business for several years. In 1875 he started a saloon in Fort Metcavett, Menard county, and moved to Fort Concho in 1882. Mr. Forrester is from Wayne county, Kentucky. He came to Texas early in 1877, and went into business with Mr. Layton and has been with him since then. Mr. Layton is married and resides near Fort Concho.

CARTER & WRIGHT, LAWYERS. This firm is composed of Cassius Carter and W. A. Wright, both young married men and both residents of San Angelo. They confine themselves exclusively to the practice of law and are fact finding ground as lawyers. Mr. Carter was born and raised in Virginia, studied law at Columbia college, Washington City, practiced his profession in Fairfax county, Va., and also in Kansas City, and in April, 1882, settled in San Angelo. He was elected county attorney of Tom Green county in November, 1882, and is the present incumbent and a candidate for re-election.

Mr. Wright was raised in Sherman, Tex., graduated in law in 1882, practiced his profession in Abilene until 1883, and then settled in San Angelo. He is a candidate for district attorney of the Third-second judicial district of Texas, with a fair promise of election.

MAYS & TIMMINS, LAWYERS. This firm is composed of Milton Mays and J. W. Timmins. They are lawyers of many years' standing, though yet young men, and have taken high stand in their profession. Mr. Mays was born in Madison county, Tenn., but was raised in Texas. He lived and practiced law successfully ten years in Brown county. In 1882 he moved to Tom Green county and with his family resides in San Angelo. Mr. Timmins was born in Gibson county, Tenn., but has lived five years in Texas. He is a graduate of the State Normal institute in Huntsville. In 1882 he moved to Tom Green county and now resides in San Angelo.

J. L. MILLSBAUGH, DRUGGIST. This gentleman is a native of Ireland. He came to Texas a few years since and first invested in sheep. Later he went into the drug business and is building up fast. He has an excellent stock of drugs and medicines, and will sell the best goods at the lowest practicable prices. He is now building a handsome two-story brick block to accommodate his rapidly increasing business. He is a young unmarried man and resides in San Angelo.

plements and wagons. He carries a full line of excellent goods and sells cheap. He deserved and won success and will continue to prosper. He resides in San Angelo.

ADAM MECKEL, SADDLERY AND HARNESSES. Mr. Meckel was born in Germany. In 1872 he came to the United States and moved to San Angelo in 1875. He was very prosperous as a saddler and shoe manufacturer, but November 29, 1883, he was burned out, suffering a loss of upwards of \$2,000. In March, 1884 he returned to San Angelo, having first recovering all he lost by the fire. He is doing a good business and carries about five thousand dollars in stock. He is married and resides in San Angelo.

JOHNSON & TAYLOR, ROGERS. This firm is composed of W. C. Johnson and J. B. Taylor, better known as Clint Johnson and Blake Taylor. They are both graduates of the University of Tennessee, and having had thorough training will deserve and achieve success. They handle groceries, making a specialty of fine goods, and also confectionery, tobaccos and all smokers' articles. Mr. Johnson was raised in Carroll county, Tennessee, but he has been four years in Texas, in Tom Green county. Mr. Taylor was born in Elmo county, Alabama, but has resided in Tom Green county six and a half years. Neither of the firm is married.

R. J. FERGUSON, LAWYER. This gentleman was born in Kentucky, but has been in Texas about twenty years. He studied law in Montague and Tarrant counties, and afterward moved to Brown county, where he was state's attorney. In 1880 he moved to Tom Green and practiced his profession until 1883, when he returned to Colorado, Mitchell county. He was mayor of Colorado and identified with most of the public enterprises of that place. In 1884 he moved back to San Angelo and will practice his profession as a lawyer, and a gentleman of popular manners and great energy, and will always command a lucrative practice. He is a married man and resides in San Angelo.

WM. KOESER. Mr. Kooser was born in Germany. In 1857 he came to the United States and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1881 he joined the United States army, and served several years. In 1875 he came to Texas and plied his trade as shoemaker of the Tenth United States cavalry. In 1876 he started a beer saloon and restaurant, about 200 miles west of Fort Worth, and forming the nearest railway point to the company's property. The ranch lies directly north of this about 125 miles, with the companies of Moller, Dickens, North and Floyd, and immediately south of what is known as the Panhandle of Texas. The whole of this northwestern part of Texas is used, or is in process of being used, for raising stock generally, but the industry is of an unknown, and while opinion differs as to its capability for cultivation, the general impression is that it must remain for many years a stock range, which will grow and improve by means of irrigation would prove remunerative. Our journey by buggy from Colorado to the ranch occupied ten days, and during the trip the headquarters being reached on the 18th April. From this date to the 28th we spent upon various parts of the range, camping out several times over-night. We had an excellent opportunity of seeing the country, and made a point of taking in those portions of the range which Messrs. Robertson and McIntyre did not find time to see during their visit. We arrived at the ranch on the 28th, and made a point of taking in those portions of the range which Messrs. Robertson and McIntyre did not find time to see during their visit. We arrived at the ranch on the 28th, and made a point of taking in those portions of the range which Messrs. Robertson and McIntyre did not find time to see during their visit.

OTHER TOWNS. Ben Ficklin is three miles from San Angelo, but since the flood of 1882, which destroyed the part of the range and cattle, and made a point of taking in those portions of the range which Messrs. Robertson and McIntyre did not find time to see during their visit. We arrived at the ranch on the 28th, and made a point of taking in those portions of the range which Messrs. Robertson and McIntyre did not find time to see during their visit.

On the line of the Texas & Pacific railroad there are several stations in Tom Green county, and the line is of much importance. Midland, about 80 miles west of Colorado, has about seventy-five inhabitants and is growing, but so far very little business is done there. It is in a good country, and may yet be placed on a par with the 2,779 feet above sea level. The other stations on this line of railroad in Tom Green are: Carson, 2,875 feet; OJessa, 2,900 feet; Dour, 3,092 feet; Melfi, 2,875 feet; Salsburg, 2,717 feet; Monahans, 2,925 feet; Auroya, 2,675 feet; Pyote, 2,634 feet; and Ketto, 2,682 feet above sea level. At Carson water has been secured by digging at thirty feet depth at Monahans thirty to forty feet.

Fort Concho is a United States government post, established just after the war. It is beautifully situated on a high level, generally level, and the North Concho and Middle Concho rivers, directly opposite the town of San Angelo, with which it is connected by a bridge. It is the second point of importance in the county, and has had quite \$300,000 of money expended on it. It is a twelve-company post and is likely to be a permanent barracks for United States soldiers. There are now stationed there several companies of the 10th Cavalry, and the whole force being under the immediate command of Col. Blount, U. S. A. The proximity of Fort Concho to San Angelo adds greatly to the commercial interests of the latter.

Parties desiring further information in regard to the county will do well to write for copies of one or both of the newspapers published in San Angelo. The Times-Enterprise was established as the Tom Green Times by Jas. Kibee in 1881. In 1882 the Times Publishing company was organized with J. R. Hodgson, Dr. E. H. Carter and James Kibee as the stockholders. In August, 1883, J. N. Ions purchased Mr. Hodgson's and Dr. Carter's interest and assumed editorial control of the paper. In November, 1883, the Times office was totally destroyed; no insurance. In the meantime Mr. J. N. Farley of California had started the Enterprise. After the fire Mr. Ions purchased a three-fifth interest in the paper, and the Tom Green Times succeeded the old Times and the old Enterprise. The consolidation took place December 1, 1883. The Times-Enterprise is therefore the oldest paper published in the county. It is the official organ of Tom Green and Concho counties, and has a bona fide circulation of over 800 papers. It is Democratic in principle, but primarily devoted to the welfare of the people of Tom Green and adjoining counties. Messrs. Ions and Farley are both good newspaper men, energetic and full of nerve, and are publishing a live paper at \$2 per year.

THE SAN ANGELO STANDARD. This is one of the most successful institutions in the city, having already attained a circulation of over 800. The proprietors, Messrs. Murphy & Guthrie (a Canadian and a Scotchman), are young men who have lived on the frontier long enough to realize what was wanted out West in the way of publication. Their journal is a typical Texas paper, and those who are thinking of prospecting in that favored section will find the Standard a safe guide; one that never stoops to offer

imaginary inducements. It will know that there is no necessity to follow such a course, as the advantages of Tom Green county offers to intelligent settlers cannot be gained. The Standard is also published at \$2 per year. H. L. B.

MATADOR CATTLE COMPANY. Two of the Directors Inspect the Property and Give a Satisfactory Report.

At the request of the directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, held in England and Scotland, Messrs. W. Smith and G. Halley, two of their number, visited the company's ranch during the past spring. They are both experienced and highly satisfactory, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows: "To the Directors of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited: "As suggested by you, we have put in writing some impressions received during our recent visit to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Limited, in the month of May, 1884, and the board, believing that its perusal would be of interest, have issued it to the shareholders. The two directors made a thorough inspection of the property a time when it appeared at its worst, consequently their report will enable the proprietors to form a very complete opinion of the value of the ranch and its capabilities. A very favorable report was made of the calf crop for the season. The report is as follows:

