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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

Consolidated with the Texas Wool Grower, September 13, 1884.

VOL. 5. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1884. NO. 30.

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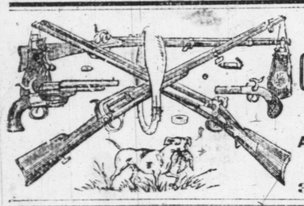

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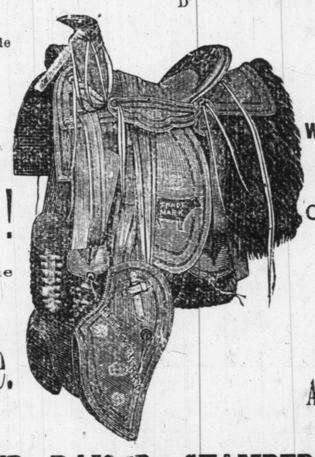

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Cannot Choke a Horse

Adjusts itself to any Horse's Neck,

Has two Rows of Stitching,

Will hold Hames in place better than any other Collar.

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J. B. SICKLES SADDLERY CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE FIRST NATIONAL CONVENTION.

No More—Interesting Questions and General Action—A Full Feed—Return Trip.

Special Correspondence of the Texas Live Stock Journal.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—The great convention has departed *siné die.* No more does the buffalo like Dorsey bolt up and seemingly defy everything or body, and especially the chairman; no more shall Gov. Routt in his own able manner rap the gentle Dorsey; no more will the funereal clear cut voice of Gen. Curtis give with measured care its owner's views; no more will Booth's thunder tones ring out; no more will McCoy of Kansas toss up his auburn locks; no more will Gen. Brisbin stride about with military step; no more will the gallant cowboy band blow forth great blasts of harmony to the helpless victims below;—no more, this year will any of these things occur, for the first national convention of cattlemen is a thing of the past, and drops back as a memory, but will not be forgotten.

The regular proceedings of the body from day to day you have had in the JOURNAL columns, but it is not within the province of cold type, ink and paper to convey to you a complete picture of the entire scene. There was always a something to keep the appetite keen, for aside from the interest one might have had in any special measure before the convention, there was always something to entertain the listener. Whether Governor Stone of Colorado, with his tightly-buttoned black coat and intelligent face claimed the floor, or whether the best speaker of the entire convention, Dr. D. H. Moore of Denver, sought the attention of the delegates; whether Steve Dorsey bobbed up his bald head, or Rhodes of Colorado, yelled "by the eternal," there was always an act or actor to hold one's interest. Six days were thus spent; six days over which the actual work of three was spread, and when the sixth day came there was a railroading of resolutions and everybody was willing to vote "aye"—anything to cut the debate. But this was only after the very vigorous fight over the land lease question, (pertaining to government lands in some of the territories) then did a rushing business occur. And what a marvelous amount of sympathy did this same land question reveal, existing on all sides for the poor stockman. "Why," said one side, "If the government leases the land out the small cattleman is ruined." "Ha!" says the opposition, "If the land is not leased then, the small man is undone." And so it went. It was of more than passing interest to the Texans, although they had no concern in the question; yet the recent agitation of this question in Texas gave new interest to listeners, as arguments pro and con by no means new to Texas ears fell from Colorado, Utah and Kansas lips. Over no other question did the dignified Gov. Stone grow more enthused; and Judge W. T. Thornton of New Mexico, gave, perhaps, the best speech on the subject. What, then were they all here for? Will it avail anything? What has been accomplished? Surely nobody in convention assembled comprising 1250 delegates and of the class these men are could unite on any given purpose without having an effect upon the subjects to which they apply themselves. And it is not to be supposed that the labor performed by men such as these, with experience, brains, money and influence will go for naught before the law making power of the nation. But after all it remains to be seen just what power in such direction they do possess.

The first prominent subject considered, after the very slow process of organization, was the national trail resolution. In this the Texas delegation felt themselves interested above all others, and it was no surprise to the convention that Texas did herself proud when several of her brilliant representatives gave forth their views on the floor and sought to accomplish their desire; and when they did ultimately carry their point after a severe struggle then did Judge Carroll of Denton, whoop 'em up like a boy. And when it was moved to reconsider and lay the motion on the table, then was the trail question signed, sealed and delivered, so far as this convention was concerned. Then came the discussion of the Indian depredation subject, and into this was more poetry and sentiment injected than any other matter which came up. No more admirable or eloquent speaker than is Dr. D. H. Moore of Denver. could have introduced the resolution, and his clear cut oratory, splendid pathos and silvery voice at once stamped him, not only as a man of brain, but the finest speaker amid all these many delegates. When Gen. Porter, a Creek Indian, of the Indian Territory, replied in his clear, distinct and feeling defense of the Indian, it was at the time difficult to estimate the pulse of the convention.

Of course when Thursday night came everybody was hoping to attend the grand banquet; but the vital question of how 1250 delegates were to be seated at 500 plates was a matter of much concern, and while the great state of Missouri prohibits lotteries the several delegations were driven to such an expedient. It was very unfortunate that in their very excellent arrangements otherwise made, that the good citizens of St. Louis did not see their way clear to accommodate every delegate at the banquet. That the affair was grand goes without saying. That Gen. Sherman had a hard time keeping strict order need but be hinted. And the cause of any lack of order,—hem! well, the wine had been flowing you know, and,—well, you certainly have been there yourself and comprehend the difficulties. Most of the banqueters got to their hotels. The magnificent "menu," (we didn't eat the menu,) gave us a bountiful supply of good things, and after the ceremonies it would have done Benny B.'s heart good to have seen the ease with which we appropriated the silverware from the table; that is we possessed ourselves of those elegant and costly satin menus and their silver adjuncts. It did really seem like robbing the house though, so extensive was the menu outfit.

Friday morning would have dawned bright and early had we been anywhere but in St. Louis. The mornings never dawn bright there, and usually not earlier than ten o'clock, when the sun struggles through the smoke. A more or less dissipated air characterized some of the delegates, who had banquetted, but when the principal subject of the day's work got fairly launched it was soon shown that the convention's brains were as sharp as ever, and you may be sure that Senator Steve Dorsey did not get left. Eventually the constitution prepared by a committee was adopted with such amendments as seemed proper to the delegates, although only after much debate—somewhat exciting at times—had passed between delegates. The day's work resulted in the foundation being laid for permanent organization under the title of the National Cattle and Horse Growers Association of the United States. During the session of this convention a conference committee had been appointed to confer with a like committee from a recent convention held at Chicago; but as one speaker put it, the Chicago convention was playing the part of the tail trying to wag the dog while the St. Louis dog insisted in wagging the tail; so up to this time the two organizations found no way to unite upon a common basis, but subsequently it was announced that in the interest of harmony the Chicago committee had accepted the inevitable and only one great national organization would exist.

Moving as slowly as did the convention in the first few day's of the meeting it may be inferred that the last day's proceedings were had in not a little excitement and much haste; here and there was a delegate with some pet resolution yet without action by the house; other delegates had accomplished all they hoped for, notably those of Texas and a spirit of hilarity and confusion seized upon the body. It was a bedlam, but one of such good nature and kindliness as found fitting expression in the final scene when Gov. Routt, the efficient chairman of the convention was presented with the horn chair he had occupied while presiding over the body. So at 1:57 Saturday afternoon this successful convention adjourned *sine die.*

Permanent organization ensued with Col. R. D. Hunter of St. Louis as president for the ensuing year and Amos T. Atwater as secretary. Again at St. Louis will the association meet next year, and a still greater gathering is hoped for. Nor is it at all surprising the grand city of St. Louis is again selected for the meeting, for, by her extensive courtesy and splendid hospitality she endeared herself to these cattlemen and they can but hail the day that again bids them welcome to her kindly embrace.

In this retrospective view of the convention's work one cannot but be gratified at what was accomplished, the excellent spirit in which all was done, and feel that very much was due in originating the idea to that excellent gentleman Mayor C. C. Rainwater; and it may be imagined how great was the work accomplished by Amos T. Atwater, the secretary, when it was known that his labors were such in preparing for the convention as to place him upon a bed of severe sickness, from which it is hoped he will soon recover.

The convention has come; is gone; great are the memories of the convention.

HIRED MAN.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

CHICAGO MARKET LETTER.

Receipts—Heavy Draft Horses—Fast Time—The Trail—Common Texans.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, November 24, 1884.

Receipts to-day, 7500 cattle, 25,000 hogs, and 2500 sheep. Cattle, $4,00@6.75; hogs, $4.00@4.40; sheep, $2 00@4 00.

All heavy French draft horses, such as the Percheron and Normans, have their tails docked at the age of about two years, when they are first broken to harness. It is purely a matter of fashion, though it is claimed that there are no flies to bother them, and that the long tails are simply in the way of the harness. Not a few novices suppose that the short, stubby tails of Norman horses are naturally so. The hair is allowed to grow as long as it will below the end of the stub, which is deceptive until one takes hold of the tail, which is usually thick as one's wrist at the very end. It seems to me that that those who are raising horses that are intended for America, and breeders in this country, should not cling to the old French custom, but should allow them to have tails of respectable length. To an American it looks very disproportionate to see a very large horse with a correspondingly heavy mane and a miserly little tail. Let us have a reform in the tails of our draft horses.

C. D. Perry, and Silas Sinclair of Eglewood, Ill., are starting a horse and mule ranch in Southwestern Kansas, near Wichita. They have already sent out several car-loads of street car mares from this place.

Dr. Harrold of Fort Worth, was among the many pleasant Texas faces which the writer had the good fortune to meet at St. Louis recently. He and Judge Carroll, L. B. Collins, Rob't. Strahorn, the pioneer Chicago Texas cattleman, Frank R. Baker, Horace Tucker, general freight agent of the Illinois Central, John S. Miller, a prominent young Chicago attorney, E. J. Crandall, Horace Hibbard, Mr. Patrick and the writer composed a little tea party in the I. C. directors' car the evening after Hibbard wheeled Patrick from the Southern to the Lindell hotel in St. Louis on an election bet. It was a jolly party, and in the course of the toasting, a high and a just tribute was paid to the great Illinois Central Railroad, and especially to its efficient general freight agent, Mr. Horace Tucker. By the way, Horace Tucker brought the wheelbarrow to chicago, to show to some of the friends here who could not see it when it was being so bravely and dextrously handled by Horace Hibbard in payment of his election bet. It will be returned to the Elks club of St. Louis.

Cornelius Bros., of Colorado City, Texas, has made a shipment of 18 cars of cattle to Chicago, the train starting at noon on Nov. 16, and arriving at the Chicago stock yards at 3 p. m. on the 21st, thus making the run in 5 days and 3 hours, and no effort was made to make unusual time, either. The train came along in the usual way over the Illinois Central railroad via the Cairo route. The owners of the cattle expressed themselves as highly pleased with the way in which the Illinois Central handles stock. There were two cases lately in which Texas cattlemen, who had formerly shipped by other routes, were highly pleased with the treatment received at the hands of the Illinois Central. W. H. Montgomery of Colorado City, had 2 cars, and B. Gatewood had 5 cars which left there on the 15th and arrived here on the regular five days' time on the 20th. Stock started on the same day, coming by other routes, arrived on the 22d.

Well, the trail question is settled, so far as whereasing and resolving will settle it. The national convention of cattlemen decided in favor of a trail being established and maintained by the government from Mexico to Canada. Now the only question is to get the thing through congress. It will doubtless meet with a good deal of fierce opposition, and the friends of the measure will have to watch sharply or their dream will never be realized. It has been said by men who ought to be well informed, that the trail wanted by the Southwestern cattlemen and the lease and purchase law wanted by the Northwestern men, are two things that can never be.

The resolution of Joe McCoy to the effect that at certain points the proposed six mile trail shall be narrowed to about one hundred feet, in order that viaducts might be put over the trail, to do away the necessity of native stock having to cross over the trail of through cattle, was a good one. It solves what to many has been a hard problem.

A train load of Texas and western cattlemen came out to the stock yards to-day, guests of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange. They were accompanied by the cowboy band of Dodge City, composed of the following musicians: Captain J. S. Welch, drum major; L. W. Eastman, D. Mathias, James Smith, Roy Drake, W. K. Robertson, W. S. Reamer, George Horder, H. G. Willis, Harry Adams, Frank Cummins, L. A. Lauber, Frank Warren, George Meserole, C. M. Beeson, George Ragland, Charles Otero, C. A. Miller, W. M. Viquesney. The music furnished by the band was really excellent.

There was a large turnout of the Texas delegation. Col. Kit Carter was among the speech makers at the banquet given by the exchange, and a jolly good time was enjoyed by the entire crowd. W. W. Tuttle was among the number present. J. C. Loving, Tom Moughon, the Texas brand inspector, and many others, whose names are familiar in the southwest, were at the feast. Many of the party accepted the invitation to go to St. Paul and return.

The range cattle market was supplied to-day mostly with common Texans, which sold a shade lower.

No.		Av.	Pr.
168	Texas cows	731	$2 85
55	Texas cows	735	3 25
221	Texas mixed	890	3 25
104	Texans	870	3 35
19	Texans	902	3 40
45	West. cows	1012	3 50
98	Texans	1027	3 50
24	Texans	1007	3 50
104	Texans	865	3 55
167	Texans	908	3 60
161	Texans	964	3 75
240	Texans	1002	3 90
166	Montana	1314	5 50

A. C. HALLIWELL.

The best smoking tobacco is "Little Joker."

GOV. CRITTENDEN'S ADDRESS.

The Live Stock Interests of the United States.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention—After the generous welcome extended you by the honorable mayor of this great, progressive city, there is little left for me to say or do. He has given you one as warm and broad as Texas itself; enough to make you feel that among these palaces of wealth, commerce and social life you still have breathing room, and are the honored guests of the highest types of American hospitality. This is, I am informed, the first national convention of cattlemen that ever assembled in the United States, and I assure you Missouri feels honored in being the selection of such an assembly of bold, brave, intelligent gentlemen gathered together to discuss "all the great questions pertaining to the raising and importing of the breeds of beef cattle in the United States and territories, and all kindred subjects;" and I, as its governor, say welcome, thrice welcome to this magnificent state, whose soil and climate, whose blood and race, whose locality and commerce place it in close proximity to your mighty enterprise, and which makes us feel every impulse of your success, and every repulse of your defeat. The meeting of this convention, the first in the life of this renowned cattle trade, is different from that of other conventions, representing other trades or callings, as this already represents a strong, aggressive and extensive business association, though never before organized, as a unit in the classification of trades in America. Wherever a part of the business is found it is a unit of strength and wealth, growing stronger day by day, at a surprising rate, and by its strength in parts, "casting its shadows before" of what it should be and what it is to-day, as a whole. This business is to-day, gentlemen, one of the great trunk lines of business of the world, for which railroads are constructed, pools formed, stock yards built and enlarged, courts established, and nations are almost revolutionized upon this food question. Now, viewing this business as a whole, as a solidarity, its leaders and its ranchmen, its breeders and its cowboys, its brainy men and its strong men, assembled for expressed and unexpressed purposes, for exchange of ideas and in the consideration of this vast business problem which must make its mark upon the markets and marts of the beef-eating nations, and for formation of an alliance offensive and defensive, I am prepared to say that you form not only the first convention of the kind ever assembled, but also the most intelligent, the richest and largest one ever called together to deliberate on a specific branch of the productive industries of our common country.

CONSERVATIVE COURSE.

Conservatism and wisdom should characterize every step you take. The business of a country like ours is so diversified and mutual,

Many, as drops—yet one—as the Ocean,

and each part is so dependent upon its associate part or parts, however different in a case of this kind, that there can be no success of the one, for any continuing period of time, independent of the success of all. In one sense all classes of trade are moving in parallel lines for the enrichment and elevation of mankind, therefore it is well that those classes be organized as far as possible in a practical way, remembering, whilst so doing, that there is in nature and society a law of trade which cannot be contravened or tampered with by the selfish schemes and plans of men. Your field is a broader one than that of the raising and improvement of the breed of cattle. Broad as that is, you are still "broader," and will enter a broader field with heart and brain. An Ingersoll, a Hunter, a Salmon, a Simpson, a Dorsey, a Reed, a King, a Lytle, a Roul, a Brush, a Brisbin, a Governor Gilpin, and many more equally as able can not be limited by such a narrow limit as the mere branding of cattle. Lesser men can occupy that field. In addition to these subjects you must necessarily enter that one, worthy of the thought of your greatest minds, of how to feed the largest classes and numbers of humanity at the least cost to society, as well as the greatest profit to the producer. In this you are statesmen as well as cattle kings. It is not my purpose nor will I take sides with the friends or the enemies of the several species of cattle now handled in the states and territories. There are almost as many kinds of cattle as there are races of men. I think it was Bayard Taylor who said he had traveled the world over and found but two people on earth—a man and woman. There are in fact but two kinds or species of cattle, beef and milch, the former being Shorthorns, Polled Angus, Galloways, Herefords and Devons; the latter, Holsteins and Jerseys.

NOBLE SPECIMENS OF CATTLE.

The Shorthorns in the minds of many may command the highest respect, as they compose the most numerous class and are the most widely disseminated over the whole country, but with many thoughtful people their honors are being closely and hotly contested by the Herefords, Polled Angus and Galloways. At the fat stock exhibitions lately held at Chicago and Kansas City, those classes or species of animals were given the blue ribbons as evidences of superiority over the beautiful and classical Shorthorns. Such victories cannot be overlooked. Blood and quality will make their mark. Which of these classes is best adapted to food purposes—best adapted to the use of the producer, yielding the greatest possible income upon the least possible outlay, must and will be decided by the practical tests applied by the Southern and Western ranchmen, which, in the end, will be as infallible as the laws of gravitation. As a disinterested admirer of all the breeds, having special freinds owning breeding farms and selling each variety as a specialty, I advise every breeder to look well to the individual merit of the class he is handling. Pride of ownership, "and boast of heraldry" may do very well at home in your own cattle yards, where faults are not seen and obstinacy of opinion may conceal expensive outlays, yet all these are not the philosopher's stone, are not the criteria of merit in the markets of the world. The breeder may have, in his opinion,

The best that e'er on earth's broad surface run,
Beneath the rising and the setting sun.

Yet if the breed does not at last bear those greatest of all tests—the butcher's block and the delicate taste of the mouth—it will fail and pass to the rear for commoner purposes. Therefore, every producer should grow the animal best fitted for that purpose. Fancies must give way to hard, solid facts, beauty to utility, dreams to realities, poetry and fiction to history and materiality. This is the age of utilitarianism. Past ages boast of the seven wonders of the world. This age can boast of ten times seven wonders of the world, one of which will be the cattle trade of America. This business has awakened into a new power—a new race of man—and made fruitful of resources to townships, counties, territories and states immense tracts of lands which have been given to desolation and waste. It has taken the frugal cowboy and made him a potential millionaire. It has made the 276,000 square miles of Texas the mightiest empire of possibilities in America, making the cattle trail of the past the forerunner and engineer's line of the railway of the present; in fact opening into a new life and a higher civilization the land of the Aztecs, which has been slumbering like a giant in its immense and unfulfilled power and destiny since Pizarro marched from the seaboard to its capital with a handful of dreamy, gold-seeking adventurers. This business has not and is not only revolutionizing new states and new territories, becoming in some, if not all, political or dividing questions, but it is also making its mark, its impression, upon the meat markets of the world and the dividends of the trunk railways of our land.

AMERICAN BEEF AGGRESSIVE.

Not only this. It has still invaded other lines of transportation, and awakened into profounder thought the logical statesman and the aggressive military leaders of foreign powers. Since a learned man announced the idea that only the beef-eating soldiers of the world were the conquering soldiers of modern times the subject of demand and supply has created a larger vision, a broader geography, a more intimate commercial relation between the fields of supply and the camps of consumption. I but announce the idea, you watch the development. He is a wise man who prepares for the increased demands of the future by being in the lead of the present. Let me call your attention to another important point of this cattle problem. Our position as a people or a nation is somewhat anomalous in its animal wealth. No nation, ancient or modern, held or holds such a proportion of animals or eats so much animal food as ours, especially where both civilization and diversified industry prevail. China and India eat but little animal food, and hold cattle in poor estimation. India, here and there, worships a fat sheep, audacious little bull, which in breed, build and form would even surpass in worthlessness some seen on the line between Missouri and Arkansas. No densely populated state or country can become a cattle producing territory, hence England, France and Germany must surrender that honor to America. The law of economy is supreme on this point. Those densely populated countries must devote their acreage to that production or growth which will support the greatest number of people on the smallest space. This can not be the case in growing cattle. In Missouri, for instance, it takes four acres of land for every steer, while in wheat, with meat uneaten, one acre as poorly tilled as now, supports one and one-half persons per year, while the steer on four acres would support one person for a shorter time. It is a well known fact that for food purposes an animal is 40 per cent waste and the animal uses ten pounds of food for one of growth. It would yield only 22 per cent of dry, solid matter, while the wheat raised on one acre yields 84 per cent. If then economy in space is economy in outlay, the denser our population becomes (and that will surely follow) the fewer will be the herds of cattle the greater the prices they will command. As population and civilization press onward the grazing and pastoral territory will be lessened—and this may account for the fact that the census shows we now have less stock per capita than we had at several periods. I have already said the butcher's block and the delicate taste of the mouth were at last the test of the excellency of beef food. Now how can these tests be supported? Certainly not by the production of the lower grades of cattle. The highest and most successful type of cattle is the product of the highest artificial condition, and you can only maintain this high standard by the continuance of the conditions. Our condensing population requires the observance of those conditions, and it is useless in the opinions of many to refine blood without at the same time refining and maintaining those artificial aids and surroundings so necessary to the growth, the comfort and early maturity of the beast.

EXPERIENCE IN PLACE OF THEORY.

You practical men must be the judges how far those aids must extend. I am wholly unprepared to say. Neither calling in life nor associations in business fit me for an adviser. I can only say, if those aids are extended enough, they will pay; if insufficient for the refined blood loss will ensue. Palscebred animals will wither in a wilderness or in an unprotected condition. Good managers and good mangers produce good cattle, provided good surroundings are had. You must in the growth of cattle do one or two things—breed a race of cattle fitted to the existing conditons, or fit the conditions to our highbred cattle; which will pay? is the question. This is an age of greed, as well as progress. The cry is heard on farm and ranch, better blood, purer blood! Should not cry of more care, better care, also be heard? Early maturity and good form can be had, and only had, with good food, enough food, and a continuance of life supporting food; having no starvation in droughts, or retrograde in winter feeding or grazing each animal according to its age. Mixed grasses will improve our stock, if brought into use. The English often sow twenty to thirty varieties for stock purposes. We sow only one or two—often none, leaving nature to supply thistle or bramble, herd or fox grass, as the case may be; also leaving it to the natural growth of the soil, which in every instance is an adaptability of the growth to the soil—and the animal to the growth—*ex necessitate*. Nature may be an excellent provider in grasses, water and climate, for its native animal growth, yet may not science and artificial means improve the animal and the grasses the more and temper the winds to the animal to such an extent as will make it a source of double profit to the owner—in growth—and in time of handling? I am aware that to many it is now quite impossible to shelter the large herds of growing cattle in Texas and the territories, but, sirs, the time will come when the herds will be smaller and their improved blood will demand such protection, else their carcasses will be found on every acre of land, a feast for the vulture and a repast for the jackal.

The idea of giving such shelter to the thousands and millions of cattle, now grazing on countless hills and valleys of the almost *terra incognita* of our common country, may to you, gentlemen, now sound like sounding brass or tinkling cymbal, yet I am speaking of the only practical method or rule that can be adopted that will preserve your higher grades of cattle, with such returns as your energy and outlay should command. It is as impossible to shelter the untamed and unhandled Texas animal as it is to make a covenant with a leviathan, or to bind him as a playmate for your children. I sum it up in this: Nature has prepared every animal and beast for the climate it exists in, and to change that animal by crosses or mixtures with higher grades of blood necessarily demands a change of situation for that higner bred animal, else your outlay for the change will be money and time wasted. What is foolishness, or what may seem like foolishness, to-day, may be wisdom to-morrow.

A few years ago Kansas and Missouri were immense grazing fields—to-day they are surveyed and fenced farms. What is true of them may within a few years be equally true of Montana and Wyoming. It is wisdom to look into the future and prepare for its changes, at least concede the probabilities of such changes. A skilled general always prepares his pontoon bridges before reaching the streams. I have suggested in my preceding remarks two leading thoughts for your consideration—first, there will be an increasing demand for cattle from the beef eating nations of the world; second, that demand calls for better pastures of tame grasses, better winter food, more careful sheltering and the utter uselessness of improved breeding without the necessary preparations for such improved stock.

No history, aside from the Bible, gives an authentic account of the origin of cattle. Two and two they went into the ark with man, and from that time to this they have been the objects of trade, commanding at all times, from the day when Jacob outwitted his father-in-law, Laban, to this convention, the shrewdest and most refined intellects. Cæsar, in his commentaries, states that the British in his time had great numbers of cattle, though of no special size or beauty; and those wild islanders were kept quite busy in keeping their cattle out of the way of the Roman eagles, showing that even then men and soldiers were no better than now—in "handling stock." The magnitude of the cattle trade in this country forms a subject of profound interest, not only to our own people but also to those beyond the dividing seas. The immense herds, scattered from Maine to California, are the offspring of a single bull and one or more cows, imported into this country in 1493 by Christopher Columbus a few days before a Custom House had been established upon our soil and officers appointed to vex travelers by inquisitive questions. They came in on the free list as raw material, and some acquisitive Mexicans, Americans, Indians and negroes still think they are on the free list—only convinced to the contrary by "a short shrift and a long rope" in the hands of some traveling judges who still believe in that old, solemn law of mine and thine.

AN ASTOUNDING INCREASE.

Reflecting how few were the animals in 1493 in the United States, it is astonishing, indeed almost beyond belief, the number and value of the cattle now found in the states and territories west of the Mississippi river in 1883. I call your attention to the following table:

Number of cattle and their value in states and territories west of Mississippi river in 1883:

States and Territories.	No. Cattle.	Value.
Iowa	3,664,440	$98,451,301
Missouri	2,572,190	86,492,211
Texas	5,060,715	80,182,488
Kansas	2,210,000	58,255,636
Nebraska	1,770.181	47,146,932
California	986,600	29,439,385
Oregon	721,861	16,658,44[illegible]
Nevada	2[illegible]3,725	544,100
Colorado	918,993	25,341,174
Arizona	233,466	4,486,551
Dakota	350,937	9,628 662
Idaho	263,000	6,786,756
Montana	770,940	22,988,280
New Mexico	547,1[illegible]3	10,760,[illegible]73
Utah	135 087	4 198,727
Washington	1[illegible]5,6[illegible]5	4,740.573
Wyoming	1,095,9[illegible]6	19,1[illegible]6,700
Indian territory	1,020,000	20,400,000
Total	22,790,809	$518,515,889

November value of other live stock west of Mississippi river 1883:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Horses.	Mules.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Values.
Iowa	856,897	47,124	497,161	5,107,445	$110,081,589
Missouri	6[illegible]7,934	194,917	1,453,919	3,892,9[illegible]0	78,425,589
Texas	880,269	143,886	7,877,000	1,953,189	97,375,654
Kansas	488,734	70,924	747,008	1,984,[illegible]46	54,587,597
Nebraska	258,88[illegible]	23,325	3[illegible]4,11[illegible]	1,526,823	31,8[illegible]7,616
California	240,567	30,666	5,997,680	856,000	33,384,162
Oregon	135,450	2,860	2,403,157	168,9[illegible]4	14,225,[illegible]4
Nevada	37,100	1,339	367,000	12,100	2,870,745
Colorado	47,70[illegible]	3,132	1,212,000	12,100	6,[illegible]90,[illegible]15
Arizona	7,7[illegible]4	1,061	602,000	9,200	1,830,680
Dakota	7[illegible],000	3,540	1[illegible],000	100,600	6,996,494
Idaho	28,430	780	125,000	23,[illegible]0	2,343,200
Montana	39,900	929	405,000	17,200	3,939,082
New Mexico	16,610	10,982	3,960,000	19,300	7,399,395
Utah	44,100	3,069	518,000	22,600	3,814,549
Washington	55,940	840	390,000	50 30[illegible]	4,719,112
Wyoming	14,850	730	520,000	735	2,553,794
Indian Territory			55,000		110,000
Total	3,912,780	538,628	27,409,536	15,766,512	$435,474,299

Besides one report of Commissioner of Agriculture January 1, 1883. Add 25 per cent. for increase:

Horses	978,187
Mules	134,507
Sheep	6,874,884
Hogs	3,941,628
Value	$108,-68,574

Since that date:

Horses	4,890,937
Mules	672,535
Sheep	34,374 420
Hogs	19,708,140
Total value	$544,342,873

RECAPITULATION.

Cattle, 22,790,809	$518,515,889.00
Horses, 8,656,701; mules 672,535; sheep, 31,374,420; hogs, 19,708,140	544,342 873.00
Total	$1,062,858,762.00

Number and value of balance of stock in United States:

Cattle, 28 673,893	$741,639,742.00
Horses, 8 656,701; mules, 1,686 313; Sheep, 27,172,203; hogs, 34,379,167	1,118,245,573.00
Live stock total value United States	$2,922,744,677.00

It will be seen by these tables that the whole number of cattle in 1883 west of the Mississippi river was 22,790,809 and valued at $518,515,869.

That the value of horses, mules, sheep and hogs, for 1383, west of the Mississippi river was $435,474,299; $83 041,590 less than the value of the cattle alone.

The whole number of cattle in the United States in 1883 was 28,637,893, only 5,883 084 more than the states and territories west of the Mississippi.

The value of horses, mules, sheep and hogs in 1883 west of the Mississippi was $544,842,873, only $26,826 984 more than the cattle alone in the same territory. These figures show the immensity of this great trade. In order to show how this cattle trade has grown—on hoof and in the products of beef—I call the attention of the Convention to some tables taken from the census of 1880.

ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS.

In 1880 there were cattle on farms in the United States	35,925,511
And on ranches and ranges, estimated	3,750,022
Total	39,675,533

In 1880, in the states west of the Mississippi river named there were cattle on farms, ranches and ranges, as follows, being an increase of 1,789,140 head from 1880 to 1884:

	On Farms.	Ranch and Ranges.	Total.
Iowa	2,612 036	....	2,612,035
Missouri	2,080,932	....	2,080,932
Texas	4,084,605	810,093	4,894,698
Kansas	1,451,057	82,076	1,533,133
Nebraska	758,550	394,697	1,113,247
California	664,307	150,737	815,044
Oregon	416,242	181,773	598,015
Nevada	172,221	44 602	216,823
Colorado	346,839	444,653	791,492
Arizona	44,983	90,774	135,757
Dakota	140,815	65 9[illegible]8	206,783
Idaho	84,367	106,290	191,157
Montana	172,387	255,892	428,279
New Mexico	166,701	181,235	347,936
Utah	95,416	37,293	132,655
Washington	134,554	63,630	198,184
Wyoming	278,073	243,140	521,213
Indian Territory	....	487,748	487,748
Total	13,704,585	3,642,417	17,347,002

EXPORTS OF CATTLE.

	Number.	Value.	Ave
1871	20,530	$ 403,490	$19 65
1875	57,211	1,106,0[illegible]5	21 53
1878	80,040	3,896,818	48 69
1879	136 720	8,379,200	61 27
1880	182,756	13,344,195	73 02

In 1833, I am informed, 400,000 carcasses were exported from the United States to Europe, and 400,000 from Texas to the several states and territories of the United States. If correctly informed, then Texas, in fact, exported the whole number from the United States, or a number from its limits equal to the foreign exportation.

EXPORT OF BEEF PRODUCT IN 1880.

	Pounds.	Value.
Fresh beef	84,717,194	$7,441.918
Preserved meats	....	7,877,200
Salted or cured beef	45,237,472	2,881,047
		$18,2[illegible]0,165

Total value of beef exports (cattle and beef products) in 1380	$31,544,36[illegible]

Total value of exports of cattle and beef products:

1861	$ 2,897,570
1870	2,693,522
1875	10,2[illegible]4 1[illegible]9
1880	31,544,360

The export of beef cattle alive to Great Britain and Ireland began properly in 1876, although a trial of the business was made earlier. Of cattle shipped to England in 1880 4½ per cent. were lost on voyage, and the shrinkage from Chicago to Liverpool was 4½ per cent. Of the exports of live cattle in 1880 there went to:

	Number.	Value.
England	118,242	$11,198 912
Scotland	7,275	631,830
Ireland	225	17,350
British West Indes	2,409	132,279
Nova Scotia, New Bruns'k	277	27,575
British Guiana	30	1,441
Quebeck and Ontario	2,506	63,934
British Columbia	57	1,434
Total to Great Britain and possessions	131,021	$12,094,755

Preserved beef, value of exports:

1875	$ 735,112
1876	998,052
1880	7,877,200

In five years our exports of preserved beef increased nearly eight-fold, Great Britain and Ireland taking 58 per cent in 1876 and 83 per cent in 1880.

The first shipment of fresh meat was made from New York to England in the fall of 1875. From the amount of 48,243,251 pounds fresh beef in 1876, valued at $4,197,956, the export increased to 84,817,194 pounds, valued at $7,441,918 in 1880. The total value of cattle and beef products to England in 1880 was $27,793,345.

GROWTH OF THE TRADE.

Gentlemen, the world is moving, men are moving, all kinds of business is moving, everything, animate and inanimate, is on the go, but in all this rush and stimulated progress to reach the dream of the philosopher and the goal of the statesman, nothing has moved so rapidly as the great enterprise in which you are engaged. Had I the tables showing the increase of the growth, slaughter and consumption of cattle from horn to tail, from tip to tip, even within the life of your youngest delegate, would they astonish the most advanced in fancy and thought in this assembly. Fifteen years ago cattle were as ruthlessly slaughtered in Texas for their hides and tallow as the buffalo was in the territories of the great West for its robe. What a change, my countrymen, since then!

Hungry men, scientists, railway cars, refrigerating cars, and barbed wire fencing, have worked this wonderful revolution, and it may be within a very few more years by the discoveries an improvements of man, the live animal in the distant plains of Texas, one Monday morning, may be the tender and juicy dish on the dinner table in London, Paris or Berlin on the following Monday. Who can measure the power of man? The cart of my boyhood is the palace car of my manhood. Surely, man is fearfully and wonderfully made. The contests between the railroads upon the one side, the owners and consumers of beef upon the other—whether the live animal or the carcass shall be transported from the South and West to the East—will be decided in favor of the owners and consumers of the laws of trade, the laws of economy, and by the appetites of humanity. The cheaper the food the happier and more contented will be the people. Corporations desire a quiet and industrious people. Cheap food is the desideratum of the age. Whatever contributes to that end should be promoted by the people, by the corporations, by the legislatures and by congress. The removal of the marketable cattle from the feeding or grazing fields to the consumers enters largely into this problem. I think congress should set apart from the public domain a national or an international trail or highway for cattle, of ample width from the Red River on the south to the Red River on the north, one broad enough to meet all the demands of the trip, for a million of cattle. This is not the trade of the day, nor can congress legislate only for to-day.

IN FAVOR OF A TRAIL.

Such a trail would not only furnish cheaper means of the removal or transportation of the cattle from the plains of Texas to the more nutritious grasses of the Northwest, on which the stock or store cattle would be the more early fitted for the food markets of the world, but would also greatly lessen the danger of importing the Texas or Spanish fever to the native cattle North of the Texas or Arkansas line, now so often done in the present mode of transportation. This is a matter of serious consideration to the people living north of such lines, and should command the attention alike of our senators and representatives in congress. I think Missouri will stand for this important measure. Many of its leading citizens are engaged in the cattle business, whose voice will be potential with our national legislators. Millions upon millions of our public domain have been given to railroad corporations—enriching the few at the expense of the many—and now it is high time a few millions were donated in the interest of the people, as a means of supplying them cheaper food.

Now, sirs, is the time to appeal to congress on behalf of the people. The public property is a public trust for the benefit of all, and it should be used in the interest of all. This convention is another one of the great evidences of trade and commerce, that we are one people and of one great country. May your counsels not only establish such rules that will innure to your own interests, and suggest such amendments to the laws as will be beneficial to the commonwealths and their people, but that also your deliberations may arise to the dignity of the occasion and the great cause which convenes you. Food and humanity are the greatest of all great questions for deliberative bodies, and may this convention, gathered from all classes and nationalities, from the North and South, and East and West, be one of the great causes and ligaments of binding us closer together as a people and as a union of states—under one flag and under one government. Sirs, I know of no trade or calling which demands and commands a greater love of liberty and union than this great one of yours. "Let us then acknowledge the blessing; let us feel it deeply and powerfully; let us cherish a strong affection for it, and resolve to maintain and perpetuate it. The blood of our fathers, let it not have been shed in vain; the great hope of posterity, let it not be blasted."

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ALWAYS OF UNIFORM STRENGTH AND PERFECTLY SAFE AND EFFECTUAL.

INCREASES QUANTITY AND IMPROVES QUALITY OF WOOL WITHOUT STAINING IT.

THE SAFEST AND MOST CERTAIN CURE FOR SCAB EVER YET INTRODUCED IN ANY MARKET

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In a great public trial of Sheep Dips lately completed by the Hawkes Bay (N. Z.) Agricultural Society, COOPER'S DIP WAS PLACED FIRST amongst Nine of the best known Sheep Dips of the world (including all the so-called non-poisonous Carbolic Dips) for its great superiority in each of the following respects—(1) Its curative properties; (2) Power to prevent disease; (3) Improvement of the wool; (4) Cheapness and convenience for use.

N. B. All the so-called non-poisonous dips were absolutely un-placed, owing to its being found that sheep dipped with them became infected when put with other infected sheep.

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January 9, 1884.—"I take great pleasure in stating that I believe 'Cooper's Sheep Dipping Powder' to be unexcelled for the purposes to which it is to be applied. It was only introduced into this district last spring, and *by its own merits has already taken precedence of all other sheep dips in this market.* There is absolutely no danger from its poisonous properties when the simple directions on each package are adhered to. I *believe its universal adoption would save many thousands of dollars to the flockmasters of this state.*

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RECOMMENDATIONS.

The shears are splendid; best shape on the market; sell at sight. CHAS. A. S. TOMPKINS, Orland, Cal.

Are a grand success. I sheared in a pen with ten pairs of the "Diamond Edge," and every pair worked all right. Sold at once every pair. GEO. F. HARRIS, Brownwood, Texas.

Have no equal in this country for ease and durability. Can clip five sheep as quickly with your shears as I could three with old-time shears. GEO. W. COFFMAN, Melissa, Texas.

Best shears made. They cut an old dry sheepskin, full of sand and gravel, that laid all winter under my pump. Cut wherever my hand could press them together. Did not buck nor even double. VAN SMITH, Hackberry, Kan.

HENRY SEYMOUR CUTLERY CO., HOLYOKE, MASS.

KEYSTONE PORTABLE STEAM DRILLER,

FOR DRILLING

Water Wells, Prospecting,

Etc. This cut shows the Driller set up ready for operation. Two men can set the Driller, put up the Derrick, start the hole, raise steam, etc., and commence Drilling in one hour from the time of getting to the place where the well is wanted. The machinery remains on the wagon as shown, no part being removed except the derrick and tools. Can be set on one-fourth the space, and operated at less than one-half the cost of any other portable driller in existence. Everything belonging to the rig or needful for operating it, is placed on wheels, as shown, and the entire rig may be moved from place to place with two horses without disconnecting anything. Can be set up on a space of 7x15 feet. Will drill from twenty to forty feet per day in hard rock. Also horse-power rock-drilling tools and well augers a specialty. Cheapest and best in the world.

Manufactured by

ST. LOUIS VISE AND TOOL COMPANY,

1424 North Tenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

ESTRAYS.

BROWN.

1 iron gray mare, 3 years old about 13½ hands high, one eye out, branded 2 on left shoulder and 2W on left thigh.

1 bay mare 5 years old, 14 hands high, all four feet white, branded 7BL on left thigh and 7 on left jaw.

1 flea-bitten gray horse about 12 years old, 14 hands high, branded T7 on left shoulder. JC

1 sorrel mare, blaze face, 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands high, branded RS on left shoulder.

1 bay horse 15 hands high, about 5 years old, left hip down, branded NP on left shoulder.

1 sorrel mare 4 years old, 14 hands hands high, white face, branded Z on left shoulder and on left hip.

1 bay horse about 12 years old, 14 hands high, branded E K on left shoulder.

1 sorrel horse about 15 hands high, both hind feet white, spot in forehead, snip on nose, pacing saddle horse, branded on FI on left shoulder.

1 very old bay mare mule, about 14 hands high, no brand, a bell with leather buckle to collar, roach mane and shave tail.

1 red and white heifer 3 years old, branded HE N on left side and D on D right hip, marked swallowfork and underbit each ear.

1 gray mare 12 years old, 14½ hands high, not branded.

1 bay stallion about 7 years old, branded FC on left shoulder and has small bell on, and her sorrel horse colt unbranded. F

COOKE.

1 brown mare, 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands high, P L on left thigh and P on left jaw.

1 yearling roan colt, no brands.

1 chestnut sorrel mare left eye out, 14 hands high, 10 years old, branded K on left shoulder.

1 yearling colt, sorrel, no brands.

1 sorrel mare 14½ hands high, 10 or 12 years old, left eye out, hog back, branded 719 on left thigh and 01 on right shoulder.

1 bay mare 1 year old, right eye out, blotch brand on right shoulder.

1 bay mare about 9 years old, 15 hands high, branded U over X on left thigh, and cR on left shoulder.

1 yearling horse colt, roan, no brand.

1 brown horse colt, no brand.

1 dark iron gray horse pony, 12 or 13 years old, branded on left shoulder and hip with a heart with a spear through it, right eye out, star in forehead and left hind foot white up to hock, 13 hands high.

1 light bay mare not branded, about 12 years old, 15 hands and 3 inches high, broke to work and ride, with white left fore leg up to her knees.

1 sorrel horse 14 hands high, 12 years old, no brands, said horse being blaze faced, and having white feet up to the knees.

EKATH.

1 mare 10 years old branded on left shoulder, with colt.

1 bay horse 3 years old unbranded.

1 bay horse 1 year old unbranded.

1 bay mare 6 years old, unbranded, with colt.

1 bay horse 8 years old, branded on left hip, and on left thigh

1 cow marked underslope right, crop and under half crop left ear, branded

1 sorrel horse mule, 3 years old branded on left thigh, D on jaw.

HAMILTON.

1 yellow sorrel horse branded on left shoulder S, on left side M U C, 15 hands high, 10 or 12 years old.

1 gray horse branded on left shoulder Y with bar over it. 15½ hands high, right hip knocked down, 6 or 7 years old.

1 mouse-colored mare mule 14 hands high, 3 years old, branded on left shoulder JJ also J J on right shoulder, bar underneath each brand.

1 bay mare mule 13½ hands high, 10 or 12 years old, shod all round, had on leather halter, branded ox yoke with boes, and J-C under it on left shoulder.

1 sorrel mare 14½ hands high, 8 years old, branded 7E on left shoulder.

1 bay yearling horse colt branded 7E on left shoulder.

1 bay horse 6 years old, 13½ hands high, branded on left shoulde H on left thigh F saddle marked C R

1 red-roan horse, 10 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks, branded OO, on left shoulder.

1 gray horse 9 years old, 14½ hands high, branded L on left hip, JC on left thigh.

1 bay mare 10 years old, 14 hands high, branded T on left shoulder. S

1 yearling and 1 young colt not branded.

1 soerel horse 14½ hands high, 6 years old, branded T E connected with X T above on left shoulder and nip, slightly hiped in left hip.

1 bay steer 3 years old, 13½ hands high, branded IOC on left shoulder and A on left jaw. mark crop the right ear.

1 bay mare 4 years old 14½ hands high, branded IOC left shoulder.

1 black mare 14 hands high branded OC left thigh.

1 red-roan colt no brand.

1 sorrel mare 8 years old. 13½ hands high, branded —— on left shoulder. JB

1 blue-roan filly 3 years old, 14½ hands high, branded J4 connected on left shoulder.

1 bay mare 12 years old, 14½ hands high, branded m on left shoulder. O

1 bay horse 10 years old, 14½ hands high, branded TT and U counter branded on left shoulder.

1 sorrel horse 14 hands high, 10 years old, branded NF connected.

1 black horse 14 hands high, 9 years old, right eye blind, star in face, blotch brand.

1 sorrel mare 7 or 8 years old, 13½ hands high, branded JUT on left shoulder.

1 mouse-colored mare mule, 3 years old, 12 hands high, branded JUT on left shoulder.

1 mouse colored horse mule 4 years old, 12 hands high, branded JUT on left shoulder.

1 black yearling horse mule, branded JUT on left shoulder.

1 sorrel horse spot in face, 7 years old, 15 hands high branded M on left shoulder.

1 black mare 8 years old, 14 hands high, counter branded ZE connected on left shoulder, diamond with J attached to bottom on right shoulder.

1 chestnut sorrel mare, left fore and hind foot white, blaze face, branded diamond K with circle J beneath connected, 10 or 12 years old.

MONTAGUE.

1 red steer, white back and belly, 3 years old, branded on left side and L3 right hip marked, crop and under half crop each ear.

1 bay mare 8 or 9 years old, 13 hands high, right hind foot white, star in forehead.

1 brown horse, 6 or 7 years old, 15 hands high, right hind and fore foot white stripe in face branded C on left thigh.

1 black mare, 3 years old next spring, 14 hands high, no brands perceivable left fore and left hind feet white.

PALO PINTO.

1 brown horse 8 or 9 years old, 15 hands high branded DIL on left shoulder and on right shoulder saddle and harness marks.

1 black horse, blaze in face 3 white feet 13 years old 14½ hands high, branded on left shoulder, harness and saddle marks.

1 bay mare branded on left shoulder, 14 hands high, 10 years old, hay a bay colt at her side unbranded.

1 gray horse branded on left shoulder, right ear gotched, 14½ hands high, 9 years old.

1 gray mare and colt at her side, mare branded on left shoulder, 7 years old, 14 hands high, colt unbranded.

1 sorrel 2 years old stud colt, unbranded.

1 red and white pided cow and yearling cow 9 years old, marked crop and under bit left underslope right, branded J on left side and 8 on the left hip, yearling in same mark and brand as the cow.

1 red cow and heifer yearling marked crop and split each ear, branded MAN on the left side. OO

1 brown cow and calf marked crop left, crop and under half crop right brand unintelligible on the right hip.

YOUNG.

1 red-speckled gray mare, 11 or 12 years old, branded left shoulder.

1 brown mare 11 or 12 years old, branded with Spanish brand on left shoulder and thigh.

1 cow and yearling, cow branded DD on left side, and on left thigh, marked underbit each ear; yearling branded DD on left side, marked under half crop left.

TARRANT.

1 black and white cowabout 8 years old, marked crop and split each year, branded on left side and P on left hip.

1 red and white pided cow marked crop right, branded B behind left shoulder, 3 years old.

1 bay horse about 16 years old, 15½ hands high, branded on left shoulder MUC

1 light gray mule about 15 hands high about 12 years old, no brand, right fore leg been broken.

1 black mare 10 years old, 15 hands high, branded O7 on left shoulder.

1 black mare 6 years old, white streak, F in forehead, right hind foot white, branded on left shoulder; 14 hands high.

1 2-year old horse colt, no brand.

1 sorrel yearling, white spot in forehead.

2 suckling colts, no brands.

1 brown cow and calf 10 years old, marked swallowfork in right and crop and overbit in left ear, branded LB on right hip.

1 bay horse 11 or 12 years old, 14½ hands high, harness and saddle marks, branded on left shoulder

1 brown or black mare, 9 or 10 years old, 15 hands high, branded g on left shoulder, short tail.

1 brown mare, 14 hands high, 10 years old, branded on shoulder, on hip.

1 deep sorrel pony mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, small scar on left knee, small dent in forehead; branded 60 on left side of neck and L on left thigh.

1 dark bay horse, 14½ hands high, star in forehead, both hind feet white, blue speck in right eye, saddle marks, 6 years old, branded on left thigh.

1 bay mare, 12 years old, 13 hands high, branded OIS BIL on left shoulder, face head and legs bone color.

1 red and white cow, 3 years old, marked crop and under half crop loft, under half crop right, no brand.

1 gray mare, 15 hands high, 16 years old, branded 3 on right shoulder.

1 sorrel horse colt, 4 months old, no brand.

1 bay horse, 14½ hands high, star in forehead, collar mark, branded AU on left shoulder, 7 or 8 years old.

1 sorrel mare, 13 or 14 years old, 14 hands high, saddle and collar marks, hind feet white, some white on fore feet, branded AU on left shoulder.

1 bay horse, 15 hands high, 10 to 14 years old, branded on left shoulder.

1 flea-bitten gray horse pony, shod in front, 12 years old, 12½ hands high, branded on left thigh.

1 bay horse, 10 years old, 14½ hands high, scar on point of left shoulder, saddle marks on back, no other marks or brands.

1 bay mare with mule colt, mare 15 hands high, branded AC on left shoulder, N on left hip.

1 brown stallion, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, no brand.

1 brown mare mule, 4 years old, 14 hands high, branded on left hip.

1 block colored horse mule, 14 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, branded CR on left thigh.

1 dark roan mare, 14 hands high, 11 or 12 years old, hind feet white, star in forehead, shod before, when taken up had a web halter on, some saddle marks, no brand.

1 bay horse, 13 hands high, 5 years old, right hind leg defective, broke and gentle, no brand

1 dark bay horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, no brand.

1 brown horse, 10 years old, 15 hands high, branded IH on left shoulder.

1 sorrel horse, 14 hands high, 3 years old, branded B on right shoulder, small white spot on forehead, left fore foot has some white on it, unbroke.

1 claybank stud cold, 1 year old, no brand.

1 bay horse, 12 or 13 years old, 14 hands high, branded LC on left shoulder and hip, has had fistula.

1 sorrel horse, 14½ hands high, left hind foot white, saddle and harness marks, 9 or 10 years old branded on left shoulder

1 blue yearling calf, hind feet white, bald face, no brand.

1 sorrel mare mule, 12 years old, 14½ hands high, saddle and harness marks, spot in forehead, branded H on left shoulder.

1 brown heifer yearling, marked crop and split right, underslope and overbit left, branded on left side.

2 cows and calves.

1 red cow, 10 years old, branded on right hip, has a young calf.

cow marked underslope left, crop right.

1 red and white back and belly 3-year old cow, has young calf, marked as above.

WILLIAMSON.

1 sorrel mare 6 or 7 years old, 15 hands high, branded R H triangle connected on left thigh.

1 bay horse, 7 or 8 years old, branded 6 11 on thigh, with half circle over the eleven.

1 filly 3 years old, branded V with bar over it on shoulder.

1 bay mare, 7 years old, 15 hands high, brandep J3 connected, with B over it, on shoulder.

1 bay mare 6 years old. 15 hands high, bald face, indescribable brand on left shoulder, right hind leg white above hock on inside, left white to fetlock, white spot behind right shoulder.

1 red and black striped ox, branded 81 with 81 over it on right side.

1 bay horse 2 years old, white feet, star in face, 13 hands high, branded inverted L and R on left shoulder.

1 sorrel yearling colt, unbranded.

1 bay mare, white in face, saddle marked on back, 15 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, branded C X with bar over it on left shoulder.

1 dun-colored gelding, 14½ hands high, 3 years old, black mane and tail, no brand.

1 sorrel gelding, white in face, 5 or 6 years old, 14 hands high, branded diamond with bar over it, on left shoulder, and A on left jaw.

1 white dun mare, 14 hands high, 3 years old, branded anchor with m connected over it on right hip.

1 dark irron gray mare, 14½ hands high, 3 years old, not branded.

1 brown horse mule, 5 years old, 13 hands high, branded 74 on left hip.

1 bay stallion, 2 years old, unbroke, branded C N on left shoulder.

1 gray mare, 10 or 12 years old, 14 hands high, handed J with D connected on top on left shoulder.

1 bay gelding, 3 years old, 12½ hands high, two white feet, bell on, branded L E C on left shoulder.

1 smutty gray gelding, 6 years old, gentle to ride, 14½ hands hands high, branded square with circle around it on left shoulder, R with bar over it on right shoulder.

1 gray stallion, 4 years old, 13½ hands high, left hip knocked down, branded J T E connected on left shoulder.

1 flea bitten gray gelding, 15 years old, 14½ hands high, right eye out, shod before, branded C on left shoulder.

1 dun horse, 5 years old, 14 hands high, branded J F on left shoulder.

1 brown mare, has young colt, mare is branded C C on left shoulder, 14 hands high.

1 sorrel horse, 7 years old, 13½ hands high, has white face, hind feet and legs white, branded 5 S on right shoulder.

1 dark bay mare, 6 or 7 years old, 14 hands high, both fore feet white, and left hind foot also white, branded F I on left shoulder, gentle to ride.

1 sorrel gelding, 9 or 10 years old, 14 hands high, right eye out, star in fore head, and snip on nose, branded LAY on left shoulder.

Buy Gold Leaf Only.

There is nothing bought or sold that offers so many temptations to wilful or ignorant fraud as a tobacco extract. It is simply a dark colored liquid, for the strength and reliability of which you must depend upon the maker and seller. We therefore caution you to buy only unbroken packages of the Gold Leaf Dip. J. H. BROWN, State Agent, Fort Worth.

FROM VICTORIA COUNTY.

The Weather—Sales of Cattle—The Boys in Trouble.

VICTORIA, TEX., Nov. 22, 1884.
Editor Live Stock Journal

We had a good bracing norther the earlier part of this week and things looked as the winter was here, but no frost come to hurt. Thursday the weather warmed up and last night we had an all night's rain, doing a world of good, especially on our western limits, as grass is powerful short.

Charley Toops delivered Mr. Fisher 700 stock cattle at $14 per head; they went north by rail for ranching purposes. Dave Hunter of DeWitt brought down 60 old sisters for sale. The old Continental gobbled them up at $16 per head. Quite a string of old cows and beeves came from the Nueces country this week for the Continental, and are being slaughtered at the rate of 100 a day. Berry has contracted for the Traylor steers, some 800, at $21, also the Power steers at $22.

District court has been in session for the past two weeks and has brought in men from all parts of the county; even the long-haired bushwhacker is here taking in the sights. Bob Brooking was tried Monday for theft of cattle some six years ago. The jury was satisfied as to his guilt and sent him up for two years.

The grand jury adjourned Monday evening after finding some seventy true bills. Some fifty of these burdens were laid up on the "bohoys' for playing them loose from the wrist. Take warning young men, 'fess up, put up, and do so no more; better invest your loose change in yearlings if they don't bring but ten dollars next spring. Things have cooled down again and business is looking up once more, and money matters will loosen us soon we hope.

Very few cattlemen in our city. Edd Pruett left for "tall-timber" this week to watch the market and the "swamp negro," as pork is scarce in that country. Yours, without a struggle.

SCROGGINS.

ROUND-UPS.

Ligon Ground & Co., sold this week one-half interest in the S. K. brand of cattle in Greer county, to R. A. Riddle for $16,000.00.—*Henrietta Shield.*

Several good rains in the last two weeks and a heavy frost last Wednesday morning, the only one this fall that could be called a frost.—*Seymour Cresset.*

Mrs. Oges, captain of the Osage Nation, and cattle Queen of the Indian Territory, is at the Laclede. She is the widow of the wealthiest cattle man of the nation, who, in dying, left her sole heir to $3,000,000 in cattle. She is a handsome looking Indian woman of about 46 years.—*Hunter and Evans Circular.*

Dr. W. S. Bolton returned to San Angelo last Tuesday morning. He purchased seven and one-half tons of wire for the fence connecting the pastures of Snyder Bros. and Col. Odom, at Sweetwater. Work on the fence has begun, and if completed before the next storm, will save the range south of it from the whole northern drift.—*Tom Green Times Enterprise.*

Money to Lend.

We haven't any money to lend, but to those who have we can furnish customers who will give first-class gilt-edge security, either real or personal, and pay unusually high rates of interest on either long or short terms. No commissions asked of lenders.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO., Fort Worth, Texas,

"Every smoker should try little Joker."

Cuticura

INFALLIBLE BLOOD PURIFIERS AND SKIN BEAUTIFIERS.

A GROWTH OF HAIR.

While using your CUTICURA for chapped hands, it occurred to me to try it for dandruff, from which I suffered a great deal, and it not only speedily cured the dandruff, but restored the hair to a large bald spot previously entirely destitute of hair. It is now an inch in length.

JOHN H. PARKE,
Master bark "John E. Chase," Boston Harbor.

SORE HANDS.

Your CUTICURA REMEDIES are justly receiving great recognition. The miners find the CUTICURA SOAP splendid for cleansing the skin, and those who have for years suffered from sore hands cannot say enough in praise of it and CUTICURA.

C. BUDDEE, Scofield, Col.

CHAPPED HANDS.

I have been using CUTICURA SOAP fo Chapped Hands and and it gives better satisfaction and operates more quickly than anything I have ever tried. Its cleansing qualities and delicate perfume recommend it as a most desirable soap

W. F. PARKER, Charlottesburg, Ky.

DOING GOOD.

I was sick a long time and tried several doctors. They could not do me any good, and then I tried CUTICURA REMEDIES and they cured me. They are doing a great deal of good in this country.

H. SALLEE, Cornishville, Ky.

WITH GOOD RESULTS.

I have used your CUTICURA REMEDIES with good results for Scorfula and Scalp Disease for a number of years.

R. K. FAULKNER, Hornellsville, N. Y.

WORKS LIKE MAGIC.

Your CUTICURA SOAP I prescribe in all eruptions of the skin and it works like magic.

T. H. WHITTING, M. D.
14 Central Music Hall, Chicago Ill.

For sale everywhere. Price CUTICURA 50c. CUTICURA SOAP, 25. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

BEAUTY For Skin Blemishes use the CUTICURA SOAP

J. J. KANE
ARCHITECT.
Fort Worth, Texas.

Has furnished plans and specifications and superintended the erection of buildings for the following gentlemen: John H. Belcher, C. C. Rumrill, Ike Clould, Wm. Bourland, J. G. Halsell, S. B. Burnett, Dan Waggoner, Will Ikard, W. C. Young. P. O. Box 39.

McMASTERS & MABRY,
(Successors to Howard & Mabry,)
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise.
Corn, Flour, Bacon, Lumber, etc. Ranch supplies a specialty,
Tascosa, Oldham County, Texas.

We will send you a watch or a chain BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, C. O. D., to be examined before paying any money and if not satisfactory, returned at our expense. We manufacture all our watches and save you 30 per cent. Catalogue of 250 styles free. Every Watch Warranted. Address STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

F. N. North
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
AND INSTITUTE OF PENMANSHIP AND PHONOGRAPHY.

Now recognized as the leading Business School in the South, has a LARGER attendance than any other similar College in the State.

Four complete Departments—Business, Penmanship, Short Hand and English.

Three of the BEST PENMEN in the country engaged as teachers.

Send for College Journal and specimen of Penmanship, and compare with those sent out by other Schools.

Address,
F. P. PREUITT, President.

KANSAS.

ARTHUR GORHAM.

Postoffice, Kinsley, Kas Range on the Cimarron and Buffalo Rivers, west from the mouth of Buffalo Brand known as half circle box on both sides. Ear-marks:—Swallowfork and underslitin both ears.

Additional brands and LX

Brand as on cut, with three circles on left side, hip and thigh; some cattle with one circle on left hip, and some with circle on left hip and side. Ear-mark:—Smooth crop off both ears.

RW on either side. Additional brand "circle" and RW brands to be branded with three circles as per cut. All increase in the Horses on left hip and branded some with O on left hip.

BEESON & HARRIS.

Postoffice, Dodge City, Kansas. Cattle range on Sand Creek, Clark county, Kansas, known as the Moore range. Cattle branded COD and COD on left side. Horses, same brand.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

A. B. ROFF.

Postoffice, Gainesville, Ranch on Caddo Creek, Indian Territory.

Also cattle branded RoP on left side; marked underslope each ear.

RoF on left side. on the left thigh in various marks.

T is brand is on shoulder and hip on the young stock, and only on the hip on the old stock and saddle horses, with various other brands.

on hip on the old horses, and various other brands: on side and hip on the young stock.

COLORADO.

THE HOLT LIVE-STOCK COMPANY.

Wm. T. Holt, President; Myron W. Jones Superintendent.

Office and postoffice address, Grand Opera Block, Denver, Colorado.

HOLT OZ

Ranges, Horse Creek, Rush Creek and Big Sandy, Colorado.

Horse brand on left hip or thigh.

PAN HANDLE BRANDS.

A. & H. V. ROWE.

Post office, Mobeetie, Wheeler county, Tex. Ranch on White Fish Creek and Salt Fork of Red River.

GLIDDEN & SANBORN.

Postoffice, Houston, Texas. Range, south of Canadian River, in Potter and Randall counties. W. L. GRISSON foreman; W. W. WETSEL, book-keeper. Range postoffice, Tascosa, Oldham county.

Horse brand circle on the left hip. Some cattle have only one circle on side.

SHORT HORN CATTLE CO.

J. M. Hall, President; D. F. White, Secretary and Treasurer. Postoffice, Colorado City. Flood & Bishop, ranch managers. Postoffice, Socorro, N. M. Ranch on head of Rita Blanco in Western New Mexico.

TEXAS.

ALAMO CATTLE COMPANY.

A. S. Nicholson, President; W. A. Huffman, Secretary and Treasurer; R. M. Stevenson, Superintendent. Postoffice, Fort Worth, Texas. Ranch on Clear Fork of Brazos River, in Jones and Shackelford counties, Texas.

Also cattle HAL branded on left side; marked underslope left ear, crop and underbit the right ear.

J on right hip T on side; marked crop the left, crop and split the right ear.

B—E on each side; marked overbit the left, grub the right ear.

H on either hip and neck; marked split the left and crop and split the right ear; same brand left hip and neck, marked underbit the left and swallowfork right.

B on left hip and side; marked underbit each ear.

left hip each hip; marked overslope and underbit the left, underhalf crop right.

B—E and on shoulder; marked grub the left, overbit the right ear.

do do do on side; mark'd grub the left, overbit the right ear.

do do do on hip; marked the left, over bit the right ear.

I on L left side; marked crop the left, underbit the right ear.

LS on left hip and left side; marked crop and underbit left, swallow fork right ear.

TP left hip and side, and underbit the left, crop the right ear

JL left hip; some cattle have crop and underhalf crop each ear.

JMD side; marked crop each ear.

—88 various marks.

J on hip on side; various marks.

NB marked grub the left ear, and various other marks.

FWS side; marked crop, under and overbit the right, split left ear.

Horse brand hip and shoulder.

ARLINGTON CATTLE CO.

L. J. WATSON, President; J. R. HUDSON, Vice-Pres.; H. R. HUDSON, Sec'y and Treas. Postoffice, Burnet, Texas. Ranch on Sweetwater, Nolan county.

HXW

Also cattle in the following brands:

on left side and thigh; same mark as cut.

commencing on top of shoulder and extends half-way down on each side.

LIP on left side; marked underslope and overbit each ear.

LUC on left side, same mark, overslope and underbit each ear.

Road brands and

AUBURN CATTLE CO.

A. C. RICHEY, President.
G. W. STOKES, Manager.
Postoffice, Christian, Texas. Ranch, head of Little Keechi, Palo Pinto county.
Fresh branded cattle have this brand on both sides.

BRANDS OF CATTLE AND HORSES

Of Companies under the Management of Underwood, Clark & Co.

$250.00 REWARD!

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

The Private Brand Book, for 1882, published by the managers of these Companies gives full particulars concerning the following brands, and numerous other brands belonging to the companies, and can be had upon application to the General Offices, No. 15 West Missouri Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

MUSCATINE CATTLE CO.

Range on Butte Creek and Cimarron River. P. O. Trinidad, Colorado, and Kansas City, Mo.

OTHER PROMINENT BRANDS.

H.Z. OH. TH. HO

HORSE BRAND: Same as cattle, on left shoulder.

Muscatine Cattle Company,
Underwood, Clark & Co.,
General Managers. Office: 15 West Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
W. R. GREEN, Ass't. Manager, Trinidad, Colo.

Prairie Cattle Co., Limited, Arkansas River Division.

Range on Arkansas River. P. O. West Las Animas, Colo., & Kansas City, Mo.

OTHER PROMINENT BRANDS.

JJ. H. ☆. N. K.

HORSE BRAND on left shoulder.

Texas Land & Cattle COMPANY. (Limited.)

Eagle Chief and Cimarron Rivers P. O. Kiowa, Kan., & Kansas City, Mo.

OTHER PROMINENT BRANDS.

I on both sides and on hip.

Horse brand same as cattle, on right hip. Laurel leaf with two bars will hereafter be main ranch brand.

Prairie Cattle Co., Limited. Cimarron River Division.

Range, Cimarron River. P. O. Cross ellilo, N. M., & Kansas City, Mo.

OTHER PROMINENT BRANDS.

7.7.XT. HI. 4T

HORSE BRAND. Same as cattle on left shoulder or hip.

Horse-Shoe Ranche.

Range, Canadian River. P. O. Springer, Texas, and Kansas City, Mo.

OTHER PROMINENT BRANDS.

U. ∧CE. ED. XX.

Horse brand, same as cattle, on left shoulder. Laurel leaf with two bars will hereafter be main ranch brand.

Prairie Cattle Co., Limited. Canadian River Division.

Range, Canadian River. P. O. Tascosa, Texas, and Kansas City, Mo.

OTHER PROMINENT BRANDS.

7∧. L. U. X. ∧—L. III

Horse brand, same as cattle, on hip.

Rancho de los Laureles.

Nueces county, Texas. Postoffice, Corpus Christi, Texas, and Kansas City, Mo. Brand. Laurel Leaf.

Cattle brand on shoulder, side or hip. Horse brand, Laurel leaf on left shoulder. When cattle have been transferred from the southern to the northern range they will be found in both the brand of the Laurel Leaf and Laurel Leaf with two additional bars.

PRAIRIE CATTLE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)
UNDERWOOD, CLARK & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Office: 15 West Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
B. G. HEAD, Gen'l. Ranch Supt., Trinidad, Col.

TEXAS LAND AND CATTLE CO.
(LIMITED.)
UNDERWOOD, CLARK & CO.,
Managers.
EDWIN E. WILSON, Gen'l Manager.
Office: 15 West Missouri Avenue, Kansas City.

ALABAMA AND TEXAS CATTLE CO.

A. P. BUSH, JR., General Manager, Colorado City. Ranch on Willow Creek, Colorado river and Bull creek. Main office, Mobile, Ala.

Saddle horses.

This brand kept up. Various marks.

Also on either side in various marks, and sometimes without hip brand. This brand on either hip, and some have N on left shoulder. Some also have on right side

Above in various marks.

Also have cattle in the following brands:

marked crop and under half crop each ear.

left side hip, marked under half crop left ear.

left side P on hip, marked crop left ear.

127 left side in various marks.

marked crop each ear.

in various marks.

left side or hip in various marks.

right side in various marks:

some with only one, in various marks.

in various marks.

in various marks.

in various

MAN invarious marks

N road brand

TB cross

Stock horses branded on left thigh and O on left jaw.

Every Stockman in the state should subscribe for the Texas Live Stock Journal.

B

BUZARD & HILLARD.

Postoffice, Uvalde, Uvalde county. Nueces Ranch, Zavalla county. Cattle in same brand in Hunt, Hopkins and adjoining counties. Horse brand same on left shoulder, Also Z under barand Z over bar on left shoulder.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

Successors to Benedict & Brown. Postoffice, Belknap, Young county, Texas. Ranch, five miles northwest of Belknap. This brand kept up since 1881.

Also cattle in the following brands:

TIM cross right, swallow fork and underbit left.

2K2 crop and underhalf crop right, crop left.

COJ various marks.

CSH various marks.

Horse brand as in cut.

W. S. BOLTON.

Postoffice, San Angelo, Tom Green county. Ranch, Live Oak Creek and Colorado River.

The following brands also kept up:

mark underslope each ear.

mark underslope each ear.

[These brands are generally on left side, but sometimes on right or both sides.]

I own all cattle in following brands, which are not kept up, but are being run into the "club-rail" brand as in above cut;

L or half-square, on hip, side L on hip. L and shoulder, or single L on hip.

Bought cattle in various old marks and brands, besides holding brand.

Horse brand same as above cut on shoulder and hip.

Information of lost stock in any of these brands thankfully received and suitably rewarded, but please don't post them.

JOSEPH BENEDICT.

Postoffice, Belknap, Texas. Ranch, 5 miles north of Belknap, Young county, Texas.

Horse brand same on left thigh.

Other brands, ? on left shoulder and KEN

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

Established April, 1880.

—CONSOLIDATED WITH—

TEXAS WOOL GROWER

September 13, 1884.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

—BY THE—

TEXAS PUBLISHING COMPANY,

Fort Worth, Texas.

GEO. B. LOVING, President. H. L. BENTLEY, Vice-President, P. H. HALE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Subscription $2.00 per Annum.

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To Local Agents.

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

OTHER mention of the St. Louis convention including the action of the executive committee will appear in our next issue.

SINCE the trail is not closed those who want a few yearlings of either sex, can contract at better figures now than after the winter is over.

The markets remain very much as indicated in our letters, the quality of the offerings make the prices. From 3 to 4¼ for steers, and $2.50@3.50 for cows.

As a means of coming towards the views of the harness and leather men, stockmen could make it a practice to brand cattle on one side only. If a general rule of this kind could be established or favored it would be no impediment to range work, and if an arbitrary rule it would work to advantage. The left side used to be considered the proper side in branding.

IN the horse columns we give an account of the Fort Worth races, taken from the *Spirit of the Times*, this paper being the first of the great sporting papers thinking the Texas circuit worthy of extended notice. We commend the *Spirit* to Texas horsemen and advise them to send a five dollar bill to 101 Chambers street, New York, to pay the subscription price in time to get the Christmas number, which is the best issue of the year.

MUCH of the weather in the northern portion of the state has not been unfavorable to stock of late. We have had rain and frost, cold damp weather without either being severe. Much grass is growing in sections where the land is moist, and while stock are shrinking their condition is about an average with December. We have known it considerably worse, and stock came out all right in the spring. The heavy rain of Saturday last cleared up without change of temperature and did a world of good.

Subscribe for the Texas Live Stock Journal. Only $2.00 a year.

THE *Turf, Field and Farm* says: "Robert W. Scott, a pioneer of Kentucky, and who paid much attention to scientific farming and stock raising, died in Frankfort, Sunday, Nov. 9th, aged 76. He was successful with Shorthorn cattle, but latterly took more interest in sheep and Angora goats. He contributed some years ago a number of articles to the *Turf, Field and Farm* on sheep and goat husbandry, which were widely read. Mr. Scott was a gentleman of keen intelligence and wide experience, and he led a model life. His death is much lamented." The readers of the WOOL GROWER will remember Mr. Scott, as there are many Angoras of his raising, in fact the whole of his flock was sold in Texas a short time since. Mr. Scott contributed at times to this paper.

Governor Crittenden's Address.

Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, thought sufficiently well of the Stockmen's Convention and its objects, to prepare a speech for the occasion instead of using a few friendly sentences as a welcome. His speech contained much interesting to stockmen, and furnished food for thought, although some who listened were impatient to come down to the present instead of going into matters of the future. The governor certainly pleased his hearers when he quoted authorities on stock raising as compared with agriculture, and proved that the acreage devoted to stock raising must decrease while the increased consumption would result in higher prices. He quoted the census as authority to show that the number of stock per capita was less even now than it had been. He made a better showing for ranch business than is generally claimed for it, although he did not overstep the practical results of the business

In speaking of blooded stock his language was to the point. He placed before the stockmen the inconsistency of trying to produce highly graded cattle to advantage and profit without furnishing them with a sufficiency of food to maintain the qualities attained by artificial means. He said that the stock must be adapted to the locality or the local conditions must be changed. He did not talk like the average ranchman, but seemed to know what would be good for many of them to think and ponder over. He argued that in time to come the changes would necessitate raising superior stock, and that the stock would require to have sufficient to eat at all seasons of the year, in which he was eminently correct.

The governor's figures must have been gratifying to Texans, showing by the official documents that this state owned nearly one fourth of the cattle west of the Mississippi, or about equal in number to the cattle in the range states and territories north and west of us combined. His remarks and position on the trail will long be remembered, whether a permanent trail is established or not. Here he struck a majority of those present in a most favorabie measure, and made strong friends of the Texas delegation. The address as delivered is in this issue, and we heartily commend our readers to peruse it.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Jot Smith of Grandview is in town looking up feeders.

Capt. Rhome of Wise county was in town during the week.

Col. Godwin returned from his ranch and reported all well.

Capt. Jim Reed was the first to show up from the St. Louis convention,

C. L. Wilson of Jack county came in from the range on Friday morning.

Messrs. Sansom & Little of Alvarado, Johnson county, are in town wanting to buy a bunch of feeders.

Messrs. W. W. and R. C. Estill of Kentucky, both prominent breeders of stock, were in Fort Worth on Friday last.

Capt. Thomas F. West was in town, returning from the convention, where he claims to have had a royal good time,

W. F. Bentley is reported as improving, but is still very weak. He promises soon to be on hand again, as his wound is healing.

Mr. J. W. Corn, of Bear Creek, Parker county, has been to town during the week. He has 1300 steers feeding on corn of his own raising.

Mark Lynn of Palo Pinto county called on us when on his return trip from St. Louis. He contracted to deliver 1000 three-year-old steers.

Capt. Bill Hunter of St. Louis, is in the city shaking hands and having a good time with his old friends whose name are legion. He is the same old jolly Bill as of old.

Hudson and Carpenter of Johnson county sold about 300 head of fair two-year-old steers at $17 around, which were taken to the Falls, and will be wintered in the Nation.

H. H. Campbell of the Matador company, Pink Higgins of Lampasas, John Merchant of Callahan, R. L. Dunman of Coleman, Cal Lacy of Brown county, were in the city during the week.

Col. R. H. Overall of Coleman county, adorned with his St. Louis souvenir, was pleased to visit the JOURNAL on Monday last. He expressed himself well satisfied with the action at St. Louis.

John D. Merchant of Baird, on his return from the National Stock convention in St. Louis, stopped off here Monday, and while in the city purchased from Pink Higgins, of Lampasas, and Capt. J. P. Moore, of Fort Worth, 5000 stock cattle, ones and two-year-olds, (2500 ones and 2500 twos,) paying therefore $13 50@16 50. These cattle are to be delivered at Baird in May.

ST. LOUIS MARKET LETTER.

Slaughtering Prices on Thin Cattle. Hogs Values.

Commission Salesmen Under the Weather.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS, Nov. 25, 1884.

Tuesday we had a fine run of Texas cattle. Nothing unusual, but larger than for some of the other days of the past week. Here are the principal shippers of Texas cattle for to-day, and the number of car-loads:

J. F. Evans, Wichita Falls, Texas, 14 cars; Hewins & Titus, Red Fork, I. T. 18 cars; East & Ikard, Henrietta, Texas, 14 cars; Breedlove N. & Co., Sweet Water, Texas, 12 cars; W. S. Powers, Sweet Water, Texas, 15 cars; J. R. Picket, Sweet Water, Texas, 12 cars.

There were others, smaller shippers of two to five car-loads, who I do not put down for want of space. We had over one hundred car-loads of Texas cattle in to-day, and some seventy-five car-loads of native and southwest stock. Of the former I intend to say something. That something is about the quality. Out of the entire one hundred car-loads not ten graded as fair, the bulk being of light stuff. And at present light stuff is wholly undeslrable; nobody wants light stuff except the canners, and, no doubt our Texas friends know how we are situated just at present on canning cattle, and know we can consume but comparatively few droves each day. Canners as a general thing in this or any other market, pay but very low prices for stock destined for their huge shambles, and now when they can control prices on their stock, it can be surmised that they will take all the advantages they can. Local butchers have been the Texas shippers best friend, and now when they can not use the Texas cattle coming in, it would be in order for Texas ranchmen to call a halt. It does not pay to send thin Texas cattle to market. For the last three or four days Texas cattle have been bringing very low prices. In fact values have been slaughtered. And why? Just on account of the quality. The quality cannot be improved, therefore to avoid losses, cut it short. Let the run end just here. Go no further. It is more than useless to take further risks No sir, Chicago cannot do any better than we do. In fact has been doing worse—however, this is neither here and there, but the truth; but we do not want to get up any argument. We are talking for the good of the ranchmen. It is a pity to see nice, fine, even Texas cattle, and only disfigured by want of sufficient flesh, and go a begging for want of purchasers; and $3.25, possibly $3 50 per 100 pounds for this kind. When wintered they will bring almost twice as much. For, without a doubt, fat Texas beeves will bring high prices next spring This is the general opinion up here, and pretty correct for guessing. One thing is certain, it will pay to winter cattle. Offerings of common and half fat native, Colorado and Southwest cattle have been very large for the past month, while the demand was small. Now poultry, game and pork house trimmings are abundant and cheap, and this plays havoc with the butchers. And from all the leading stock centers we hear the same refrain. Add to this the hard times and it can be readily seen why poor and half fat Texas cattle bring low prices. The following quotations I clip from the circular of Hunter, Evans & Co., and are about correct:

Good to choice Texas and Indian steers	$3 65@4 25
Fair to Medium	3 10@3 40
Cows and common steers	2 50@3 25
Bulls	2 00@2 75

I need not review the market for the week, for I believe I said enough above and it covers all. I may say that good fat native shipping steers were scarce and the demand moderate, and prices weak and somewhat irregular. They are not up to expectations. Six dollars per 100 pounds will call for a prime native steer of 1500 pounds.

The run of Texas hogs was very small, and I am informed that the crop is not ready to move as yet. Another important point I have learned is that it will be small. My friend Z. T. Addington, of Gainesville, Tex., has been about the only Texas hog shipper of late, and has obtained pretty decent figures. The general hog market has come down in price since my last some 50 cents per hundred pounds, so that when I say that good prices were obtained for Texas hogs it is literally true. For instance, to-day Texas hogs of 220 pounds brought $4 15 per 100 pounds, when good native hogs brought only $4 25 per 100 pounds. This shows that packers and butchers up here made no distinction between Texas or native hogs if the quality is good. If the readers of the JOURNAL have fat Texas hogs, why ship them in, and they will bring the quotations of native hogs, or very near them, anyhow.

The hide dealers of this city met in convention Saturday and aired their grievances, chief among which is the quotations as now given to the press. Hide buyers give one price and commission men give another, hence they clash.

Here are some of to-day's cattle sales:

22 Texas steers	931	4 00
21 Texas steers	926	4 00
22 Texas steers	958	4 00
22 Texas steers	971	4 00
22 Texas steers	781	3 00
100 Texas steers	929	3 85
16 Texas cows	850	3 05
23 Texas cows	756	3 00
32 "	786	3 15
18 "	791	3 15
23 "	793	2 85
24 Texas steers	824	3 30
11 Texas steers	779	3 30
19 Texas bulls	1079	2 25
18 "	1069	2 25
23 Texas cows	768	2 85
24 "	824	2 50
21 "	814	2 90
23 Indian steers	707	3 35

Samuel A. White, superintendent of the horse and mule department of the National Stock Yards, left last Saturday for a short trip into Texas. "Sam is looking over the ground he will travel over in a couple of months, and is up to some scheme or other whereby we are to be benefited. Ten chances to one "Sam" when he gets back will have some good news for me to print.

I am pained to note that several of our commission salesmen are laid up with malaria-typhoid fever and the like. At last accounts they were all doing well.

I will not say anything about the convention, as I see in the last issue of the JOURNAL full justice is done to it.

RATTLER.

Fenced Pasturage.

We can furnish fenced pasture for 10,000 cattle within seventy-five miles of shipping point. Excellent grass and plenty of it. Abundant water in inexhaustable quantities. Particularly adapted for fattening steers.

GEO B. LOVING & Co,

Offices over Fort Worth Gazette building.

10,000 Head

half and three-quarter bred Durham steers for sale; yearlings, twos and three-year-olds mixed. Will contract to deliver in spring, near Dodge City, Kansas.

GEO. B. LOVING & Co.

Offices over *Gazette* building, Fort Worth, Texas.

Silver Loaf

Is properly named. Bread made with this baking powder is as light and nutritious as it is possible to be made. It never fails when the directions are followed, hence there is never a word of complaint heard against it. The inexperienced cook is able to make as good bread with it as the professional baker, simply because its ingredients are so compounded as to make failure impossible when the directions are followed; a trial is all that is necessary to make it indispensible to all well regulated households. J. H. Brown guarantees this.

2,000 Yearling Steers Wanted.

We have a purchaser who desires to contract for 2,000 good steer yearlings to be delivered on the trail next spring.

Address GEO. B. LOVING & Co.

Office over Fort Worth *Gazette* building.

Shattuck & Hoffman, Loan Agents.

We beg leave to call the attention of the public to the advertisement of this firm on our first page. Messrs. S. & H. are connected with large European capitalists, and are prepared to negotiate loans for large amounts for a term of years on pastures and farms. They have been for many years in the business, and have already negotiated loans for some of the leading cattlemen in this state. We understand that their terms as to interest and commission are very reasonable.

Notice.

We have employed Mr. W. A. Garner to give his attention to the cattle department of our business. Mr. Garner has quite an extensive acquaintance among Northern buyers, and is thoroughly conversant with the cattle business. Parties having located cattle and ranches, or those desiring to contract trail cattle for spring delivery will please correspond with us at once that their properties may be entered upon our books and properly advertised. We make no charge unless a sale is effected.

GEO. B. LOVING & Co.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Offices over Gazette Building.

Don't Waste Time.

with poorly manufactured or impure baking powder. Buy a package of Silver Loaf and give it a fair trial. If you do this, you will never regret it. How many disastrous failures in making bread cause troublous vexation in the household? This can all be obviated by a trial of Silver Loaf. J. H. Brown guarantees its purity, strength and efficiency.

Polled Angus Bulls.

We offer twenty-five selected grade yearlings, delivered on railroad, for $100 per head, will weigh 1000 pounds and over.

GEO. B. LOVING & Co,

Offices over Fort Worth Gazette Building.

Good fat steers, fat cows and sheep, bulls, stags and calves wanted for the Fort Worth Refrigerator works on or about October 25, and thereafter daily. Address Geo. B Loving & Co., Live Stock Purchasing agents for Texas Refrigerator works, Fort Worth, Tex.

Our readers will confer a favor on the management by addressing all communications, remittances and subscriptions to the Texas Publishing Company, Fort Worth, Texas.

THE CONVENTION.

In Conclusion—The Last Days.

The Noble Five Hundred Banqueters Come to the Front.

Special Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

ST. LOUIS, MO, Sunday, Nov. 23, 1884.

After the splendor of Thursday night's banquet in the ball-room of the Lindell it was not to be expected that an early recovery from that splendor, especially the liquor portion, would occur; but it did. Only because the wines were fine and left with few any marked and aching results were the customary seats of tha banquetted delegates promptly filled upon assembling for

FRIDAY MORNING'S SESSION.

With fair promptness were the seats filled, but only by 10:40 did Chairman Routt give his usual raps and the body was called to order. Clerk Booth introduced to the convention the queer combination of an old umbrella, a second-hand tooth-brush and a pair of eye-glasses, all of which had lost themselves; the owner's missing wig and store teeth were not found. Various invitations were then read, two from the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Missouri Pacific railways, extending courtesies to the delegates. The credentials of Hon. Jas. F. Miller were presented by the Texas delegation and accepted by the convention. Mr. Lane, of Texas, moved a vote of thanks to Maj. Rainwater, the temporary chairman, and his assistant secretaries, which was passed in a hearty manner.

Gen. Brisbin took the floor and announced that he held in his hand a copy of the constitution and by-laws passed by the convention the day before in the formation of a National Association. He did not think that the constitution as there printed was what they wanted.

Senator Dorsey said that he did not think the convention had understood the constitution when it was read. He did not believe that it was what they wanted, and particularly he believed with Gen. Brisbin that every association, as well as every state, should be allowed representation in future conventions.

Mr. McCaskill of Colorado said he was satisfied that a study of the constitution and laws of representation would show that they did not meet the wants of the stockmen of the West. He insisted that it was absolutely necessary for the good of the association that the constitution should be revised.

Mr. Pollard of the Indian Territory said the matter had been fully and thoroughly discussed by the committee, and after due deliberation they concluded that individual representation was fairer than representation by associations.

Gov. Stone of Colorado said no one objected to states and territories being fully and fairly represented in the association, but they were also in favor of state and local associations being represented. As the constitution stood at present associations were entirely ignored, and none but state and territorial representations were recognized. That, he considered, was not fair. They wanted states and Territories without organization to be represented by delegates at large, and they also wanted each association in states where there were associations—to be represented.

Mr. Lindsay, of Texas, expressed the hope that the motion to recommit would be carried, and with a view to cut off debate and obviate the waste of time moved the previous question On request, however, he withdrew his motion.

Mr. Wood, of Missouri, as chairman of the committee on constitution and by-laws, desired the attention of the convention for a short time. As he understood Gen. Brisbin's objection, it was chiefly based upon the manner of representation, Gen Brisbin taking the ground that the basis of representation in the annual conventions should be by associations and not by individuals. In reply to the insinuation that the members of the committee had not given due deliberation to the question, he desired to say that the basis of representation troubled them more than any other question which had been before them. Was it right and fair, was it just, that the little association he represented should have the same voice and representation in the national convention as the great association from Wyoming? If they made the representation by associations, an association representing, say $250,000 invested in cattle, would have the same voice in the convention and equal representation as would a great asssociation representing millions of dollars invested in the industry.

Senatar Dorsey urged the convention not to submit to a put up thing, as he, with all due respect to the Chairman, asserted the committee was. He thought that the men on range—the men of the West, who had an interest in cattle raising—were the men to represent the cattle interest.

Mr. Thornton, of New Mexico, did not think that it was the intention of Gen. Brisbin, the mover of the resolution, to cast any reflection upon the intentions of men who framed the constitution and by-laws. In the opinion of those who had examined the constitution and by-laws within the last few hours, they did'nt seem to be what was desired by the men in the convention. The very title of the association, as set out in the constitution, did not suit the men present. They desired that the association should not be a Live Stock Association, including men who were engaged in raising hogs and sheep, but that it should be devoted entirely to the interests of cattle growers. They were called together as cattle-growers and he desired that the title of the association should be changed from that of a Live Stock Association to that of a Cattle Growers' Association. Surely they were enough persons interested in cattle growing to warrant their having an association for cattle growers, and for cattle growers only.

Judge Upson, of Texas moved the constitution be taken up section by section and considered in committee of the whole. This he made as an amendment to the second part of Gen. Brisbin's motion. The amendment was lost. Mr. Wood moved as another amendment that article 1 of the constitution be changed to make the name of the association "The National Cattlemen's Association of America." This amendment was also lost. The chairman then announced that the second part of Gen. Brisbin's motion, for the appointment of a committee of seven to revise the constitution, was before the house. An attempt to debate was shut off by a call for the previous question. The vote was very close and a division was called for, but amid cries of "Let it go," the chairman declared the motion carried.

A delegate from Kansas rose and said that those in this vicinity did not know on what they were voting, but the chairman closed all discussion by declaring that the motion had prevailed and was not debatable. Business was temporarily suspended by request.

The chairman announced that he would appoint as a committee on constitution to reconsider that already presented: Gen. Brisbin, Mr. Wood of Missouri, Judge Carey of Wyoming, Senator Dorsey of New Mexico, Mr. Metcalf of Colorado, Col. Goodnight of Texas, and Dewitt Smith of Illinois. Judge Carey declined to serve, saying that he could not do so consistently with his position, which he would explain later.

Mr. Roberts of Pennsylvania said that he objected to the constitution of a committee which had no representatives from the states east of the Mississippi. The chair appointed Mr. Clark of Iowa in place of Judge Carey. Mr. Mr. Ames of Montana stated that Mr. Smith of Illinois was not in the city.

Mr. Lott of Texas introduced a congratulatory resolution addressed to President and Vice President-elect Cleveland and Hendricks. There was but one dissenting voice.

An invitation from the Union Pacific railroad was read.

The chairman announced the appointment of Mr. Frost of Kansas on the organization committee in place of Mr. Smith.

Capt. Taylor of Colorado introduced a paper on the "Meteorology of the Plains," by Capt. Silas Bent, which was ordered printed.

Capt. Bent introduced a resolution referring to lectures to be delivered at the New Orleans World's Fair, and asking that an evening be set aside for the discussion of live stock interests.

The committee on constitution and by-laws at this point went into session in the northeast corner of the hall.

A resolution with reference to horse and mule breeding was referred to this committee.

The resolution leaving the date of the next meeting to the executive committee of the association and the time to the present convention was returned from the committee on resolutions with a favorable recommendation and its adoption was moved by Mr. Coy of Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Crain of Texas seconded the motion and said: "In behalf of the delegation from the state of Texas, I rise to second the motion of the gentleman from Chicago, a compliment, not only to this entire convention, but to every member of it, that the city of St. Louis is not only willing, but anxious to have this convention convened in this city next year. This convention is a representation of the only business interest in the country whose prosperity is measured by the rapidity with which it lets its interest go to grass and by the extent to which it waters its stock. It is right and proper that we should signify our recognition of the magnificent liberality and the generous hospitality which the entire people of St Louis have displayed in welcoming their city delegates from all parts of the United States and even from the sister Republic of Mexico. The bewitching smiles of the beautiful women, and the kind, courteous chivalry of the men, and the liberality of the entire people of St. Louis are attractions as strong as they are grateful to every delegate upon this floor. Every one of us appreciates the labor and expense which the people of St. Louis have employed in doing everything in their power to add to our comfort and convenience while in the city.

A SPLENDID PLACE.

"St. Louis is accessible to all parts of the Union; the hotel accommodation is ample for the entertainment of the members of as large a convention as will be gathered together at the next annual meeting of our association, and every thing around us indicates that the people of St. Louis are not only willing but anxious to have us here again. I trust that their wish will be gratified. One of the most pleasing recollection every member of this convention can have in the future is the memory of this convention and its pleasing scenes and grateful incidents. Gentlemen of the convention. I trust that when you leave this hall that it will be with the expectation that you are coming back in twelve months from this time to worship at the shrine of St Louis." (Cheers.)

Judge Thornton, on behalf of the delegates from New Mexico, supported the motion.

The committee on resolutions reported favorably on the resolution accepting members of the Stock Growers' association of the Republic of Mexico, and it was adopted. Mr. McAtee introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of seven on trade and commerce, which was referred to the special committee on constitution. The resolution on stock cars, reported back from the resolutions committee was referred to the same committee. The resolution on the trail reported back from the committee, was laid on the table. On motion of Mr. Lewellyn, the thanks of the delegates were tendered all the railroads which had extended courtesies to them.

Gen. Curtis, as chairman of the committee from the Chicago Cattlemen's convention, made a verbal report in behalf of the committee.

Mr. Carey then came forward and took his stand upon the platform. Out West, he said, there was an animal known as the maverick The Wyoming delegation occupied the same relations to the balance of the convention that the maverick did to the herd upon the plains. He desired to make a statement on behalf of the section of country from which he came, and it would be to a large extent a personal statement. He then explained the formation of the so-called National association to which he belonged. Some of their officers stood ready to resign their positions if it was necessaey to preserve harmony. But when they had come here they had found themselves tabooed. They had no pride in the matter, but what they were working for was the best interests of the cattle trade.

Mr N. J. Colman, of Missouri, on behalf of the St. Louis convention committee, spoke in substance as follows: The gentleman who preceded me made a very able speech. There is much in it that I shall not take issue with. He has not confined his attention, however, to the issue before this convention. He has given no good reason why there should not be unity. If I understood it, he only claims that their convention had the earliest paternity. If he or his association desires to exclude cattle brokers, why don't they come into this convention and organize for that purpose. We offered almost everything. They first took exception to the name, refusing to come in under the name of the National Stock Grower's association. If we permitted the tail to wag the dog it was all right, but they were not willing to let the dog wag the tail. If we were willing to give Chicago the president, they would be satisfied, but we could not do this. We of the South and Southwest said to them: "Come in upon the ground floor with us." If they are anxious to advance the cattle interest of this country, ought they not start with us here and organize one national convention? If everything is to be done on a sectional plan [cheers], then we can do nothing. Let us join hands. We say, let the gentlemen who have cattle interests anywhere unite with us. The Chicago people have admitted that all interests must unite. Then let them come on and join us.

A motion dismissing the conference committee was adopted.

Mr. Stuart of Montana, arose to a question of privilege, and stated that on the day previous when the vote was taken on the trail question only a portion of the Montana delegation had voted. He now desired to have the vote of that delegation placed upon the records of the convention as solid in opposition to the trail.

The convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, FRIDAY.

Mr. Llellywn of New Mexico called the attention of the convention to the fact that the invitation of L. C. Baker, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, tendering the gentlemen of the convention the free use of the telegraph wires for the remainder of the week, had been revoked. He said Baker had a string to the proposition and had hauled in on it ten minutes after he had extended the courtesy.

The secretary read an invitation to visit Chicago as the guests of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange and the Union Stock-yards company.

Mr. Foote of Cincinnati introduced a resolution intended as a measure to antagonize the present railway regulations in regard to double-decked cars for the transportation of sheep. The resolution set forth the fact that stockmen were allowed 20,000 pounds to the car-load, but in the refusal of the railroads to give them double-decked cars they found it impossible to get their rights.

Mr. Carroll of Texas moved to strike out the word sheep and to refer the resolution to the committee on internal improvements, if such a committee should ever have an existence. The resolution was finally sent to the committee on resolutions.

By the committee on resolutions the question of a trail was again brought up by a resolution they returned, providing that the route of the present trail, known as the Dodge trail, be retained. Carried.

Mr. Upson of Texas moved to reconsider the previous motion and lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

Gen. Curtis of New York then took the chair at the request of Mr. Routt.

Mr. Taylor of Colorado, asked to have printed in the proceedings a paper handed the secretary, written by Mr. Lane, of Texas, on the theory of Texas fever. So ordered.

Mr. Lindsay, of Texas, moved it be understood that all essays printed in the official report of the convention were not sanctioned by the convention. Carried.

The committee on resolutions reported back a trail resolution offered by McCoy of Kansas yesterday.

In support of the resolution Mr. McCoy said that the convention had asked congress for a trail without stating definitely where it wanted that trail. In view of the fact that as the trail will go through Kansas and Colorado, the people of those states have a right to say in the matter. If the gentlemen of Texas want a trail it would be well for them and this convention to say now how the trail should run and on what terms they want to build it When the convention committee of nine gentlemen visit Washington and say to the congressmen, "We want a trail," they will be asked by congress "What kind of a trail do you want?" The committee can only answer, "Well, we don't know, except that we want one. We have have no authority to ask for any especial kind of trail. All we know is that we want it to run from the Red river on the south to the Red river on the north" But if you can say to congress, "Here is a deposition from 1200 cattlemen in convention assembled; this is the way they want it," then you can hope for some positive result in congress. If this is not done there will be war, and the seven representatives and two senators from Kansas will oppose the trail. The Texas people must not "go it blind" in so important a matter.

Mr. Lane of Texas moved as a substitute to the original motion that the resolution be referred to the congressional trail committee. Carried.

Mr. Stone of Colorado, submitted a report from the committee on resolutions, which was not taken up.

During a temporary lull, Mr. Routt of Colorado said: "If there is anybody here who has a speech to 'shoot off,' now is a good time to "let her go."

Mr Routt was loudly called for, but declined to "let her go," stating that he wanted to speak to-morrow.

The special committee to which was referred the revision of the constitution then made a report through their chairman, Gen. Brisbin. After the reading of the revised constitution, Mr. Lindsay, of Texas, moved that the constitution be read and acted upon by sections. Carried.

Mr. Ames, of Montano, was at this point indulged by the chair to the extent of a ten minutes talk, which Senator Dorsey characterized as meaningless and out of order.

The reading of the constitution by sections then proceeded without interruption until the article making the date of the annual conventions the fourth Monday in November. It was Mr. Roberts, of Pennsylvania, who moved that the date be changed to the third Monday in November. This motion was lost, and a substitute to lay over until to-morrow carried; but later on it was reconsidered, and a motion favoring the adoption of the report of the committee on that point carried.

Arriving at article ten a motion to lay over until morning was carried, but was quickly reconsidered and taken up again.

Mr. Woods of Missouri: The meaning of that section of the constitution is that by its terms every man engaged in the cattle or horse industry in the United States, Canada or Old Mexico could by paying the initiation become a member of the association.

On the discussion of a motion of an Eastern delegate to insert the words "other civilized countries," after the words "Old Mexico," in section ten, Judge Dwyer, of New Mexico, addressing the chair, said:

"Do we call ourselves a national association?"

The chair. Yes.

Judge Dwyer. Then are we going to take in the whole world?

Mr. Taylor of Colorado, Senator Dorsey of New Mexico, and Mr. Woods of Missuri, all spoke in opposition to the admittance of foreign stockmen, except those by the terms of the constitution already admitted.

Mr. Lindsay of Texas, said he did not believe there was a conflict of interests between England and America on this question.

A vote was then taken on the insertion of the words, "other civilized countries," and the motion was lost, followed by great cheering.

The amended constitution adopts the name of the National Cattle and Horse-Growers' association of the United States. The initiation fee is to be $5, and any association of cattle or horsemen may become members on paying an admission fee of $15. The annual meeting is to be held on the fourth Monday in November, and all members of the association shall be entitled to vote either in person or by proxy. Local associations shall be entitled to three votes, and each state and territory to one delegate at large, appointed by the respected governors.

The constitution as revised was then adopted as a whole.

Adjourned until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The several invitations from the St. Louis ladies to attend their entertainments at night were very fully responded to and charity got material aid from the stockmen, and the stockmen in return an immense amount of pleasure.

LAST DAY.--SATURDAY.

As the delegates gathered in the hall for the last time, there was about them a good-bye air which clearly indicated that they regretted having to go from the hospitality so bountiously shown them; yet of business, they had a surfeit and the many empty chairs indicated the departure of many delegates and a probable fulfilling of their entire expectations on the part of the convention.

Previous to the assembling of the convention a discussion occurred as to the formation of the permanent organization, the chairman suggesting the advisability of adjourning promptly, that those who desired could leave the city on the earlier trains. The secretary announced that as soon as the organization had been effected the treasurer would mail to those who had paid $10 for initiation fee under the constitution first adopted a check for $5

At 10:46 the chairman called the convention to order, and a delegate from Missouri moved that the report received Friday evening from the committee on resolutions be taken up.

Before this was taken up, however, Gov. Stone, on behalf of the committee on resolutions, read the resolution on the subject of land-leasing, with the recomendation that it be acopted. A motion to that effect was made.

Judge Wallace, on behalf of a minority of the committee, handed to the secretary an adverse report.

Judge W. T. Thornton of New Mexico, took the platform to oppose the adoption of the minority report. This, he said was the question of all questions to the men upon the range. [Applause.] It was the question that would determine the tenure of title of all the men who raised cattle on that range for the next few years. The minority report started out with a statement which was not true. Instead of annulling the existing preemption or homestead laws, it expressly stated the desire that those laws continue in force. In the country from which he came less than twenty acres to the head would not sustain a herd of cattle. Under the law as it now existed no man could enter more than 160 acres, he could then preempt 160 acres more, making 320 acres in all for the grazing of enormous herds. As a consequence of this law the ranchmen had located themselves along strips of water in such a manner as to take up all the water rights, leaving back of them large bodies of land, the title to which did, and ever must, exist in the government. The government derived no revenue from it; the homesteader derived no benefit from it, because it was too elevated for irrigation.

At 1 cent an acre the income from that enormous range would be $12,500,000 added to the revenue of the United States, and, strange as it may seem, the men who were taxed would be benefitted by the taxation, because they could go on the vast tracts now unlawfully occupied and obtain some right of occupation at least, and no man can reap the fruits of their expenditures for the improvement of the territory. Under the law as asked by the the country would be able to sustain three times as many cattle as at present because of the improvements that its occupants would make. They did not ask that the right of pre-emption and that homestead rights should be withdrawn. Let the settler go West with the understanding that if the land he wishes to occupy was leased he could only obtain the right to 160 acres of it. [Applause.] This plan would give the homesteader his rights, would give to the cattleman his rights, would be just and equitable to all, and for these reasons, and these reasons alone, they were anxious to have the law passed. At present no man on the range had any assurance that that some one would not come in and pre empt the land, just adjoining his. In the past the country was so great that stockmen could not crowd on one another. Now Wyoming was filled to overflowing; Montana, had more cattle than her ranges would feed; Texas was seeking an out let for her surplus; the northeastern part of New Mexico was so crowded that no more cattle could be raised there unless there was more water provided for them, and in the future it would be difficult to find grazing ground for even the herds of those who at present owned ranches in the West. If the land was leased to them there would be two and even three times as many cattle raised in the West, because they would be able to make needed improvements. It would increase the water rights; it would increase the ex-

A SUGGESTION.

The "Texas Live Stock Journal" makes no regular persistent song in its own praise, although it claims to be worth the money it costs to its patrons and subscribers. Don't wish to lose a single patron nor have the name of one on the list who is not satisfied he is getting the worth of his money. We want the good word and kindly assistance of all who are subscribers to help in making our circle of friends larger, and to enable us to get out a better paper. To this end we hope our friends will promptly renew their subscriptions and encourage others to follow their example. The time of expiration of each subscription is on the address of each paper, showing the proper time to renew. This can be considered in the light of a modest suggestion.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Parties having any kind of live stock or land to sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of, or those who wish to buy, will find this column invaluable as an advertising medium.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Solid reading matter notices (no display) first insertion, per line ..... 20 cents
Each subsequent insertion, per line 15 "
Discount on notices to run longer than one month.

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China Pigs, Fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Bred and for sale by W. GIBBONS & Co., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for circular and price list.

FOR SALE.

By carload, cross-bred Galloway calves. Shorthorn cows bred to imported Galloway bulls Address A. HAMILTON, Butler, Bates Co., Mo.

A BEAUTIFUL TRACT.

Between 15,000 and 20,000 acres of land solid, with nine miles riverfront on one side and five miles on the other side, a lake the head of a small stream running through the center. Within 15 miles of Houston, in Harris county, Texas, a city of 25,000 people, and between two railroads. Splendid grass and the finest winter range in the state. This land will be sold cheap, long time and low interest, if taken at once. Ad-dress, O. W. CRAWFORD, Fort Worth, Texas.

HEREFORD GRADES.

J. R. Hall, Oxford, Ind., has 80 Hereford Grade bull calves and 54 heifers, all from Shorthorn cows and thoroughbred Hereford bulls. Will sell in lots to suit purchaser. Correspondence solicited.

FOR SALE.

A fine lot of YOUNG BERKSHIRE HOGS, at Live Oak Stock Farm, two miles west of city.

FOR SALE.

A car-load of good grade Polled bull calves. Will deliver them on cars here at any time before Christmas at $50 per head. Some cows and heifers also for sale. I. W. DUNCAN & SONS, Independence, Mo.

2806 Lbs. Wg't of two OHIO IMPROVED **CHESTER HOGS** Send for description of this famous breed. Also Fowls. **L. B. SILVER**, Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE.

50 head of choice Angora billies. Will trade for horses, cattle, sheep, muttons, or city property. C. B. WALKER, Tannahill, Tarrant county, Tex.

F. M. HOUTS'

Hereford Ranch, Wise County, Tex.

On line of Fort Worth and Denver Railroad, between Fort Worth and Decatur.

For sale now 75 to 100 high grade Hereford bull calves raised on the range; also 100 to 200 young Texas cows bred to pure bred Hereford bulls of best families. Stock can be inspected at any time and prompt attention given to correspondence. All danger from acclimation avoided.

FOR SALE.

100 head of fine young cows, bred to thoroughbred Hereford bulls registered. If sold within the next 30 days a great bargain can be had. The calves from these cows will be worth more than we ask for the cows. Call on or address W. F. Bentley with Geo. B. Loving & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

WANTED.

To exchange $1900 stock of general merchandise, either with or without house and lot, for sheep. Apply to J. C. Denten, Crawford, Texas.

CONTRACTS FOR CATTLE.

J. A. McMillan, postoffice Springtown, Parker county, will take contracts to put up yearlings, two-year-olds and cows and calves in any reasonable number at low figures.

ANGORA GOATS FOR SALE.

A flock of 50 head of pure-breds for sale low for cash if taken soon. Also registered Jersey cattle, Berkshire hogs and Southdown sheep. W. P. JOHNSON, Hampton Station, Tenn.

PROPERTY FOR SHEEP.

I have a good two-story business house renting for six hundred dollars per year, I will trade or sheep or Angora goats. Price of property $1500 cash. N. B. HEDGES, 903 Houston street Fort Worth, Tex.

230 KENTUCKY DURHAMS FOR SALE.

One hundred and sixty heifers from 7 to 13 months old and 70 bulls from 8 to 15 months old, good colors, full blood unregistered Durhams. Come and see or address soon F. S. MAYES, Springfield, Ky.

FOR SALE.

Grade Hereford calves, both sexes, in car-load lots, also thoroughbred bulls. Call on or address H. LAROCQUE, Manteno, Ill.

CHOICE YOUNG STALLIONS FOR SALE.

We are prepared to furnish on orders, Young finely bred Saddle, Trotting and Draft Studs. Delivered at any railroad station in the United States. Also four good Kentucky Jacks at low prices. Will take Good Notes in payment.

GEO. A. & R. I. PAGE, Bethany, Genesee Co., N. Y.

SHEEP FOR CATTLE OR LAND.

I have 1200 6 to 7 pound sheep to trade for beef or stock cattle or good farming land. House, shed, hay, corn, oats, cottonseed, and lease until August, 1885, also J. L. CAROTHERS, Bartlett, Tex.

To Investors and Stock Raisers.

W. F. Bentley, with Geo. B. Loving & Co., devotes his time exclusively to the sale and purchase of horses, sheep, goats, bulls, etc. Parties wishing such stock should call on him for bargains.

INSPECTION OF CATTLE.

ISRAEL KING, Hudson, Grant County, New Mexico. Inspector of Cattle. Mileage reduced from Deming, New Mexico.

F. P. CRANE, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Hereford cattle and their grades, single or in carlots to suit purchasers. I have 75 head of thoroughbred bulls imported and American bred of the best families to offer; also can furnish from one to fifty car loads of grade bulls at $50 to $70 per head, according to quality. Correspondence solicited. Stable and yards near L. S. Exchange. Visitors welcome. Prices low. Address or call on F. P. CRANE, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

HEREFORDS.

I have at my ranche 1½ miles west of Taylor, Williamson Co., Texas, one car load of choice Hereford bulls for sale. Stockmen are requested to call and see them, or address, ED. A. ROBERTSON, Taylor, Texas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

Six-hundred head high grade Merinos, 5½ to 6 pound shearers, in perfect health. Ranging in Bell county. Price $3.00 per head cash. Address, M. DRANE, Corsicana, Texas, W. H. MADDEY, Rogers, Bell county, Texas.

FOR SALE.

To arrive at Fort Worth on or about December 1st 1884, one carload of thoroughbred and high grade Jersey heifers from eight to ten months of age. Some in calf to thoroughbred bulls. Will be sold at reasonable figures. Also one carload of high grade Shorthorn bulls. For further information address, or call upon W. F. Bentley, with Geo. B. Loving & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

LAND FOR SALE.

20,075 acres, splendid grass and water. Apply to F. W. COLBY, Fort Davis, Presidio County, Texas.

CATTLE RANCH FOR SALE

In South Kansas, with 5,000 High Grade Cattle; excellent location; extensive free range; plenty of water; complete outfits. WM. LEUTHSTROM, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED

To exchange a good home and farm in Leon county, Texas, for horses; or to sell for cash. For particulars address V. M. KEEON, Durango, Colorado.

STRAYED AND STOLEN.

Stolen---$20.00 Reward.

From H. Tanner, on the night of the 11th inst., in Fort Worth, a Red Roan Mare, four years old, branded with a small Spur on left shoulder; had on a Tackabery, Apple Horn Saddle with TAN branded on skirt. The above reward will be paid for her delivery in Fort Worth. Address W. T. MADDOX, Sheriff Tarrant Co.

$500 Reward.

On and after this date the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Northwest Texas will pay the above reward for the evidence which insures the conviction of any person stealing cattle belonging to members of the Association. All communications in reference to these matters to be made to —J. C. LOVING, Secretary Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, Jacksboro, Texas. September 24, 1884.

$500 REWARD!
$250 REWARD!
$100 REWARD!

The Central New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, through their executive committee, offer a reward of

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

for the arrest and conviction of any person illegally driving, driving off, selling, or otherwise disposing of any cattle, horses or mules belonging to or legally controlled by any any member of this association; or, in more than one person is implicated in the same offense, a further reward of

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS

for each subsequent arrest and conviction, the money to be paid when proof of conviction is made, which proof must be:

1. A certificate from the district judge by whom sentence was passed.
2. That the party or parties were convicted for the theft of cattle, horses or mules belonging to a member or members of this association.

Also a reward of

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS

to any person securing the arrest and conviction of any person or persons for setting fire to or burning, or attempting to burn, the grass from any range used by any member of the association.

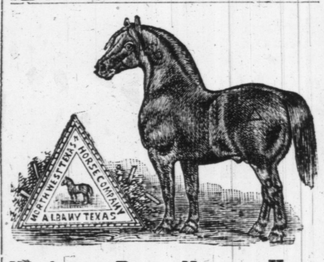
Also a reward of

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons for killing cattle and not preserving the hides for inspection, as required by law. No reward shall be paid to any member of the association.

Names of the Executive Committee.—W. C. Bruton, Geo. Smith, D. C. Cantwell, N. Grayson, J. A. Stinson, Alex. Rogers, D. F. White, Edward Fest, G. L. Brooks, W. H. Halvey.

For further information address the secretary at Socorro, New Mexico. G. L. BROOKS, Secretary.



Northwest Texas Norman Horse COMPANY,

Albany, Shackelford County, Texas

Breeders and Importers of

NORMAN HORSES.

☞ We offer extra inducements to buyers in acclimated stock. Address as above.

"Early Dawn Hereford Herd,"

E. S. SHOCKEY,

LAWRENCE, - - - KANSAS.

My herd consists of 400 head thoroughbred Hereford and Shorthorn cows and high grade Hereford and Shorthorn cows and heifers. My five stock bulls are thoroughbred Hereford of the best families, representing the blood of the noted sires, Horace, Grove 3d, Anxiety, Sir Thomas, Tredegar and Sir Richard 2nd. Heifers in calf and grade bulls for sale at prices to suit the times.

C. P. BAILEY,

IMPORTER, BREEDER AND DEALER IN

ANGORA GOATS,

SAN JOSE, CAL.

CORRRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

From the San Jose (Cal.) Mercury of April 20, 1883

Mr. C. P. Bailey has just finished shearing his flocks of Angora goats, and to-day showed us a fleece from a grade wether that weighs eleven pounds. Five wethers sheared forty-three and one-half pounds, (43½). Five ewes sheared thirty-one pounds, (31) He sheared 3400 this season and has shipped nearly 15 000 pounds of mohair.

ASHLAND PARK TROTTING STUD,

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY..

B. J. Treacy, - - Proprietor.

This is strictly a breeding farm, for, though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place.

TICKS ON SHEEP SCAB
LICE ON CATTLE MANGE

☞ Sure Remedy. Very Cheap. ☜

THE COLD WATER DIP

(Tar Elixir Sheep Dip.)

NESS & CO., Proprietors and Manufacturers, Darlington, England.

This dip has been manufactured SINCE 1873, and used successfully in England during the whole of that period, and is now introduced into the United States for the first time. Increased quantity and improved quality of the WOOL, making it bright and silky, pays the whole cost of the Dip. One trial of this Dip will prove its excellence. For its various uses in detail and prices, send postage stamp to T. W. LAWFORD, Gen.'l Agent for the U. S. A., B. N. America and Mexico, 296 E. Chase St., Baltimore, Md. GRUNDLER & TRUSE, *Agts., Fort Worth, Texas.*

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

JERSEYVILLE STOCK FARM.

Standard Bred Trotting Horses FOR SALE.

Send for Catalogue. J. V. STRYKER, Jerseyville, Ill.

LEGAL AND LAND CARDS.

J. C. CRISP,

Uvalde, Texas.

Real Estate and Live Stock Agent.

Good and cheap properties for sale. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

ROBINSON & WEST,

Attorneys at Law,

JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

Prompt attention given to all business intrusted to us.

C. D. FOOTE- W. S. CUNNINGHAM.
CHAS. A. DAILEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Foote, Daily & Cunningham,

SAN ANGELA, TEXAS.

Tom Green County LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY.

Lands for ranching purposes a specialty. Collections and correspondence solicited.

BRANDED THIS WEEK.

M. O. LYNN.

Postoffice, Palo Pinto, Texas, range, Stonewall county, mouth Double-Mountain Fork.

On each side, in various marks.

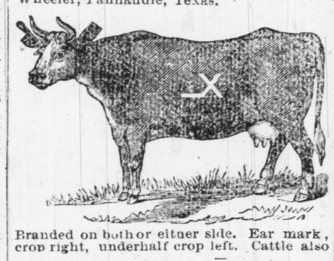
Horse brand LIL on left hip.

LYNN & JOWELL.

Postoffice and range as above.

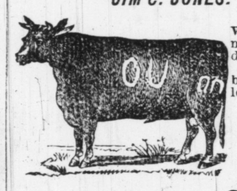
THE AMERICAN PASTORAL CO., LIMITED.

James Campbell, Manager. Postoffice, Wheeler, Panhandle, Texas.

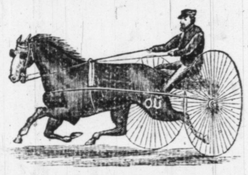


Branded on both or either side. Ear mark, crop right, underhalf crop left. Cattle also branded EVN EXM V A. Horses are also in above brands; — some on left shoulder and some on left hip.

JIM C. JONES.



Postoffice West Las Animas, Colorado. Horse brand OU left thigh.



Also breeder of Hambletonian and thoroughbred horses. Colts always on hand for sale. Call on or address J. C. JONES, West Las Animas, Col.

A. Pancoast & Son,

San Antonio, Texas, for fine clothing, hats and furnishing goods.

Eighteen Thousand Dollars,

Will buy 2800 acres of land enclosed by a new wire fence with cedar posts, 100 good stock horses and 200 cattle, all good, smooth and gentle.

Will take half cash and give time on balance. GEO. B. LOVING & CO. Fort Worth, Texas.

The National Surgical Institute.

Will open a branch at 166 St. Charl St. New Orleans, Dec., 1st, 1884, where they will be prepared to treat SURGICAL cases, Club Feet, Paralysis, and all deformities of the face, spine, limbs, and diseases of the joints, eye and ear; also catarrh, piles, fistula, female diseases, private diseases, etc. The proprietors of the Institute open this office in New Orleans in accordance with the request of scores of their patrons in Miss., La. and Texas who desire to avail themselves of the reduced rates of travel offered during the "World's Exposition," thus enabling them to visit us and the Exposition as well. For full particulars address K. H. BOLAND, Sec'y. Atlanta, Ga. or 166 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

School Land for Sale.

A square of 17,000 acres of mesquite grass land in Dawson county. Same is watered by Sulphur fork of Colorado river. This tract is offered far below its value. GEO. B. LOVING & CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

Gold Leaf Reliable.

Located at the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Company are at the largest tobacco auction market in the world, owning patented processes, which enables them, after extracting the nicotine, to sell their leaf to consumers who prefer mild tobacco, and having a large capital invested in their business, they are enabled to furnish stockmen with the Gold Leaf Dip, which is absolutely reliable, and at a cost which does away with all the difficulties which have hitherto attended the use of tobacco. J. H. BROWN, State agent, Fort Worth.

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penditure of money and the sinking of wells. No man was going to spend thousands of dollars on improvements now, when some other ranchman might come on the ground and steal from him the fruits of his expenditures. They did not wish, he said, to abrogate the rights of the homesteader; they wanted the dry land to be made useful, and they wanted the ranchman assured that no man would come on and crowd him out of what should be his own territory.

Bishop Faust of Salt Lake, Utah, who had occupied a seat on the platform during his remarks, rose to reply to him. He was, he said, entirely opposed to the majority report which had been presented to the convention from the committe on resolutions. He represented Utah, and knowing her necessities, must oppose the resolution. His people had gone out West early in the day. They were getting along nicely as they were, and they wanted no change. They had a trespass law which was eminently satisfactory. If a man allowed his herds to stray on the property of some one else, he was fined. The gentleman who had just spoken, he said, had spoken in the interests of the monopoly under which they had been groaning for the past twenty-three years. His scheme was intended to make the rich man richer, and the poor man poorer. For himself, he had been a granger and a cattleman and he was still a horseman. He asked the convention not to petition the government to those who would monopolize it for the next hundred years.

"If we introduce an amendment excepting Utah you will be satisfied, won't you?" said Gov. Stone.

Mr. McCoy of Kansas rose to give his reasons for signing the minority report. When he was in Washington talking to Mr. Powell, of the Smithsonian institute, that gentleman had informed him that he himself, though well and favorably known to the members of congress, had been unable to obtain the passage of a bill exactly similar to the one they proposed. He could not even find any one who would introduce the bill.

Senator Rhodes followed Bishop Faust. He spoke, he said, on behalf of a large majority of the Colorado delegates. Immense cattle interests had grown up under the prevailing laws. Why, then, should they change the condition of affairs?

Col. Babbitt of Wyoming took the platform. He had heard, he said, a great deal of fustian, as he might call it, within the last half hour, and a great deal that was unfair to the report of the majority of the committee. As to the alleged interest of the monopoly, it was simply a business proposition. It was having the landholders pay something for what they were not required to pay for now. It was to bring order out of chaos. Colorado had just said that all who had engaged in the cattle business in past years had made money. Why, then, was not the old law good enough now? As long as the ranges were available that argument held good. Texas, however, had reached its limit; his country was in about the same condition. His people had come there to object to the trail—not because of any liability of spreading the Texas fever driven North, because cattle had been driven could never hurt theirs. [Applause from Texas.] They objected on the ground of the safety of the investment. They believed the public highway was in danger of obliteration. They had said to their Texas friends, however, that they would assist them in a scheme very dear to them. He could assure them that they would carry out that proposition in good faith.

Judge Thornton—Cannot you double the capacity of your grazing land by increasing the water privileges?

The speaker responded in the affirmative. As to the cry of monopoly, any cattleman would bear him out in the statement that one of the essential features of the cattle business was cooperation, and that the poor man derived more benefit than harm from contact with the rich.

Gov. Hadley of New Mexico, who had attempted to catch the speaker's eye several times, finally obtained the floor and made a short speech in favor of the majority report.

Judge Wallace of Colorado, who had presented the report of the minority to the convention, took the platform to explain his reasons for so doing. He said Colorado delegates were working in the interest of the small cattleholders. To pass the laws asked for in the resolution just presented, would be to nullify the homestead and preemption laws.

Governor Stone said he thought that the gentleman who opposed the resolution so violently misapprehended its effect. There was not an argument urged against it that could not be urged in its favor. There was a great deal said in the speeches made about monopoly. He was himself opposed to monopoly; he had always opposed monopoly, and he expected to remain of the same mind for the remainder of his life. He had always favored the poor man and expected always to do so. In the early days of ranching there was no trouble about the amount of land needed. Since that time, within a few years past, however, English and Scotch capital had been introduced into this country, and the enormous herds of the foreign corporation had trampled out the rights of the settler. What the West wanted was settlers, and he thought that none but actual settlers should be allowed the public domain. A man must at least have a cabin of some kind to cover the heads of himself and his family or he could not lease a single acre. That was what was wanted. It was as plain as the noon-day sun that a law of this kind would prevent a monopoly of the public domain and secure it to the humblest settler. He was pleading the cause of the poor man against the rich man and the millionaire.

The Chairman announced that it was five minutes before 12 o'clock. If they were going to continue their discussion all day they would not have time for the organization of their association before evening.

Judge Carey, of Wyoming, with some difficulty obtained the floor and moved that both reports be referred to a committee to be hereafter acted upon.

Governor Stone. That's another way of killing the proposition, gentlemen.

A dozen delegates sprang to their feet, but Gen. Brisbin obtained the floor. He hoped, he said, that the convention would not exclude the measure. They had passed favorably upon the trail petition, and the petition regarding the pleuro-pneumonia, and now he knew 400 delegates upon the floor who would not have come to the convention but for the desire to have the land lease passed upon. He didn't care about the trail or pleuro-pneumonia, but he was willing to vote for them. Now every herdsman was a trespasser in the eyes of the law. He was going to ask every friend of his in the house to vote for the land lease.

The motion was voted down almost unanimously.

The chairman. The previous question has been called for.

The delegate. The previous question was called for on the minority report. I attempted to enter this amendment previous to that time, and was told I would have to wait until the majority report was before the house. I want to move that Utah and Idano be also made exceptions to the land-lease-law.

A delegate from Colorado moved as an amendment that Colorado be also made an exception.

The chairman. The chair rules that the call for the previous question includes every question before the house.

Gov. Stone said that in the spirit of of fairness to the gentleman from Nevada he would say that he had promised that the amendment should go before the house, and as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions he desired to accept the amendment. The secretary read the amendment, when a Colorado delegate sprang to his feet and asked that Colorado be also excluded.

Mr. Ames of Montana. You can't amend a motion after it is passed.

A Colorado delegate. This proceeding is irregular. I move to reconsider the report so as to exclude the state of Colorado.

Gen. Brisbin. Did you vote for the motion?

Gov. Stone. No, he did not.

The chairman announced that the motion before the house was on the reconsideration of the motion and to lay that motion on the table. He would put the question. It was hard to distinguish any particular sound amid the noise and confusion prevailing, but the chair finally announced that the motion had been carried.

Judge Lindsay. I believe the purposes for which we came here have been accomplished, and we will hardly have time now for the formation of our association. I now move that the convention adjourn *sine die* and that we proceed to the organization of a national association.

The chairman, Gov. Routt, asked for the withdrawal of the motion, as he desired to announce the following Committee on the Trail, in accordance with a resolution passed on Friday: Hon. C. Upson, Capt. Henry Warren, Texas; Gen. N. M. Curtis, New York; Judge Frost, Kansas; Alex. H. Swan, Wyoming; J. H. Hamilton, Cherokee Strip; S. S. Wallace, Colorado; A. J. Dull, Pennsylvania; B B Groom, Kentucky.

Mr. McCoy of Kansas, offered the following resolution from the committee, and asked that it be adopted.

Resolved, That the congress of the United States are hereby respectfully asked by this convention to lay off and set aside certain tracts of public domain at convenient points along the proposed national trail or route to market, for the purpose of public quarantine grounds, to the end that herds of cattle liable to communicate splenetic fever may be held upon such grounds until such cattle may safely be placed upon the market.

The motion to adopt was carried.

Gov. Stone asked that the resolution concerning contagious diseases be taken up.

Dr. Moore of Colorado said that Gen. Porter and he had compromised on the Indian question, and he would present to the convention a new resolution on the subject.

Whereas, the Indians in various sections have virtually been forced by the inadquacy of government supplies to forage outside their reservations; and,

Whereas, in New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming, Nevada, Montana and Eastern Oregon and Dakota, permits are given each year to irresponsible bands of Indians to roam at will over the lands beyond the limits of the reservations, whereby great damage by fire and depredations is entailed upon the live stock industry, and hostile collision with rangemen made imminent. Now, therefore,

Resolved: 1. That it is the sense of this convention that all the covenants of the government with the Indians, should be most scrupulously and honestly carried out.

2. That the Indians named in the preamble having been granted the exclusiveuse of vast acres of public domain should be rigidly restricted to the limits of such reservations.

It was passed without comment.

The chairman announced that the conference committee desired to report. Several attempts were made to catch the chairman's eye by delegates who desired to renew the motion for adjournment, but Gen. Brisbin obtaining the floor announced that the report was on the hide and leather question, that the committee had been waiting three days to report and that it had been promised that it should have a show. The report was then read. It stated that the committee having been convinced that millions of dollars were lost annually by the present mode of branding, recommended the appointment of a permanent committee on the matter of the branding of cattle, to report at the annual meeting of the association in 1885.

On motion of Gov. Routt, it was referred to the committee on organization.

Gen. Brisbin rose to perform what he said was an agreeable duty, not only of his, but of all of them. He proposed a vote of thanks to their chairman, Gov. Routt, for the impartial, able and honorable manner in which he had conducted the proceedings of the convention. An amendment by Judge Lindsay, including all the officers was accepted, and the motion carried with enthusiasm.

Mr. Jas. H. Paine of Missouri rose and said that he wished to call up a resolution that had been on the table since Friday evening. It was the resolution regarding contagious diseases.

Judge Carey, mounting a chair, made audible the desire that the convention should not adopt the resolution without discussion, but was silenced by the noise around him. He kept bravely on, however, and finally moved to lay the motion on the table. Mr. Paine attempted to speak, but Judge Carey objected to debate, and the motion was put immediately and declared lost. It was then moved to refer to the committee on organization. As the question was being put, Mr. Paine sprang forward and cried. "Hold on just a moment," but he was too late. The motion was carried.

Mr. Lane of Texas offered a resolution thanking the citizens of St. Louis for their magnificent hospitality. Judge Lindsay seconded the motion, and it was rushed through.

A resolution providing that the proceedings of the convention be published in pamphlet form, five copies being allowed each delegate, was also put through without debate, and Judge Lindsay, springing to his feet, renewed his motion to adjourn sine die.

Judge Carey was still clamorous, and the chair announced that for his accommodation, he would ask a division on the former question.

"I object," said a delegate, and, rising from their seats, the delegates sent up a mighty "aye!" in answer to the chairman's question, and the first National Convention of Cattlemen stood adjourned.

THE PERMANENT ASSOCIATION.

Temporary organization of the National Association of Cattle and Horse-growers was effected by the election of Gen. Brisbin as chairman, and G. W. Brooks of New Mexico, secretary.

Three assistant secretaries, Messrs. Pollard, Cunningham and Lambert, were then chosen.

Mr. Brooks of New Mexico, moved that the reading of the constitution and by-laws adopted the previous day be dispensed with. Carried.

Upon announcement by the chair that nominations for president of the National association were in order, Mr. Moore, of Colorado, took a position on the stage to make the first nomination.

He said: Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention—We are now about to close the first annual meeting of the National Cattle-growers' association. This convention has been a grand success. It has been a parliament of cattlemen. We have been entertained by the citizens of St. Louis in the most hospitable manner. The city has been illuminated by night. The cattlemen have been given an entree to the best society of the great metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. Every one, rich and poor, has taken special pains to make us comfortable while we have been here. Resolutions thanking the people for their many courtesies have been passed by this body, but there is nothing we could do that would please St. Louis more than to elect to the presidency of this organization the man I am about to name. He is a representative and honored citizen of this great city. He is a representative cattle grower. He is a representative cow-boy. He is one who has broken bronchos and has been broken by them. He has sung to his cattle while herding them by night upon the plains. He is a man in every way fitted for the presidency of this association. Gentlemen, on behalf of the entire delegation from Colorado, I have the honor of placing in nomination Col. R. D. Hunter, of St. Louis.

Mr. Millen of New Mexico, seconded the nomination of Col. Hunter.

Gov. Stone of Colorado, rose to submit the name of another gentleman for the presidency. After paying a handsome compliment to the honor and integrity of Col. Hunter, and referring to the generosity of the citizens of St. Louis, Governor Stone said his man was one of great heart and broad views. Without further comment he desired to place in nomination Gen. Brisbin of Idaho. A delegate from Montana seconded the nomination.

Mr. Kyle of Texas nominated Gen. Curtis of New York, which nomination was seconded by another Texas delegate.

Gen. Curtis said he hoped the gentlemen would not press his name further in that connection. He did not desire the presidency. His name was thereupon withdrawn.

Mr. McCoy, of Kansas then seconded the nomination of Col. Hunter. He had known that gentleman since 1866, when he first went on the plains as a cowboy. He (McCoy) wanted to record himself as a supporter of the man he considered one of the greatest stockmen in the world.

Mr. Miller of Texas moved that the nominations close. Carried.

Gen. Brisbin then thanked the gentleman who had placed him in nomination, and said he desired to withdraw in favor of Col. Hunter.

On motion of Gov. Stone of Colorado the election of Col. Hunter by acclamation was unanimously carried.

Gen. Brisbin proposed three cheers for the president elect, which proposition was enthusiastically responded to.

Nominations for vice president being in order, Gov. Stone of Colorado moved that Gen. Brisbin be declared elected to that position by acclamation. From different parts of the hall came cries of "No, no!" but ex-Reading Clerk Booth put the motion, and it went through with a whoop, followed by three rousing cheers for the gentleman from Idaho.

Nominations for secretary being in order, Mr. Millen of New Mexico rose, and in a short speech placed in nomination Mr. Amos T. Atwater of St. Louis.

Col. Colman of Missouri said in seconding the nomination, he desired to announce that Mr. Atwater was now lying on a bed of sickness caused by overwork in his position as secretary of the citizens' committee that called the first National Cattlemen's convention together. There being no opposition, Mr. Atwater was elected by acclamation, and his election emphasized by great cheering.

On motion of Judge Thornton of New Mexico, E. C. Moore, cashier of the Merchants' National bank of St. Louis, was by acclamation elected treasurer.

In response to loud calls for Col. Hunter, the chair appointed Messrs. Faust of Utah, Stone of Colorado, and Carroll of Texas, a committee to escort that gentleman to the platform. Col. Hunter was introduced by Gen. Brisbin, and said: "I am not in the habit of making speeches and you need not expect one from me now, especially as your time is precious, and you are anxious to adjourn. I will simply say that I thank you most heartily for the compliment you have paid me, and I promise you I will use every opportunity that presents itself to further the interests of the cattle and horse-growers of the country, keeping always in view the attainment of results that will harmonize all sections."

Col. Hunter's remarks were greeted by cheers.

Col. Colman of Missouri moved that the roll of states be called, and that each state name its vice-president. The roll being called, the following gentlemen were selected:

Vice-presidents—Alaska, John E Kincaid; Alabama, J J. Barclay; Arizona, H. C. Hooker; Colorado, A. M. Pryor, Pueblo; California, J A. Hardin, Santa Rosa; Delaware, John G. Baker; Dakota, J. L. Wood, Rapid City; Dominion of Canada, W B. Ives, Prescott, Ont.; Iowa, Justin Clark, Red Oak; Indian Territory, D. W. Bushyhead, Tahlequah; Illinois, Elmer Washburn, Chicago; Idaho, Charles Hermann; Kansas, Arthur Gorham, Kinsley; Kentucky B B Groom; Louisiana, J. D Snaples; Maryland, J. L. McAtee; Missouri Leverett Leonard; Mexico, H. M Mundy, Chihuahua; New York, Dudley Miller; Nevada, Geo. Russell, Elko; Nebraska, F. B Meserve; New Hampshire, — Cook; New Mexico, W. T. Thomrson; Oregon, T. M. Overfelds, Kansas City; Pennsylvania, W. R. Roberts, Titusville; Texas, Judge Carroll.

On motion, the list of vice-presidents as announced were declared elected by acclamation.

The following named gentlemen were elected members of the executive committee, and on motion duly approved by acclamation:

Executive Committee—O. A. Hadley, Raton, N. M.; Mark W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.; J. L Brush, Greeley, Col.; N. H A. Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; Wm J. Pollock, Ponca Agency, I. T.; E. R. Lane, San Antonio, Tex.; J. W. Hamilton, Wellington, Kan.; Gen. J. S. Brisbin, Bois City, Idaho; A. H. Swan, Cheyenne, W. T.; Richard Gentry, Kansas City, Mo.; H. W. Salmon, Clinton Mo.; H. M. Mundy, Chihuahua, Mexico; D. F. Duncan, New York; B. B. Groom, Lexington, Ky.; John T. Lytle, Lytle, Tex.

Mr. McAtee of Kansas moved that a committee of seven be appointed by the president, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration foreign cattle and beef products, and report at the next annual meeting of the association. Passed.

Col. Colman of Missouri moved the adoption of the by-laws without reading. Carried.

GOVERNOR ROUTT'S FAREWELL.

Gov. Routt of Colorado being called for, went to the speaker's stand and said: "I haven't anything special to say except to thank the convention for their kind support while I occupied the position of presiding officer. No man ever acted as chairman of so large a body and was more cleverly treated than you have me. I appreciate your kindness. I have looked into the faces of the gentlemen here so often that I have become acquainted with you all, and have learned to admire your frank, open countenances and the earnest expressions spread thereon. Some of us may not get back here again, but I hope we may all live to meet each other here next year. It does us good to look into each other's faces and get acquainted. Again thanking you, gentlemen, I will not further trespass upon your limited time."

On motion, the executive committee was authorized to appoint all necessary sub-committees that might in its judgment, be needed for the benefit of the association.

The officers of the association were instructed to have the proceedings of the convention printed in pamphlet form and sent to each member of the association.

A PRESENTATION.

Col. Hunter moved that the beautiful horn chair used by the chafrman be presented as a testimonial of esteem to Gov. Routt. The motion was carried with a mighty yell, which fairly shook the walls of the building, and Gov. Routt was again called on for a speech. A member of the Texas delegation sitting on the front row of seats called on the governor to pull the chair down to the front of the stage, while a half dozen voices were heard inviting the governor to sit down. Seating himself in the chair, the governor spoke as follows: "Gentlemen, again I am called upon to thank you for honoring me. [Rising.] Every time I look at these horns my attention will be called back to the scenes of this convention and the happy hours I have spent in St. Louis. I will see your faces and feel that I am with you. I am now 57 years of age, and while I am hearty and rugged now, I may not be able to attend your next annual meeting. I broke this chair in; I have almost worn it out, and I don't know of any man who is better entitled to have it."

A voice. Governor, did you ever take so many horns at one time?

Gov. Routt. I decline to answer.

The convention then, at 1:57 p. m., adjourned *sine die.*

The Place to Go.

The JOURNAL takes pleasure in recommending Howard Tully, jeweler, to the stockmen and to its readers generally. Mr. Tully's stock of jewelery, watches, clocks, etc., is complete and he is a liberal business man who believes in giving patrons their money's worth. He has employed an accomplished engraver, and is prepared to do all work in this line. Repairing of any kind done on short notice. In his new and ample quarters, 37 Houston street, east side, where Mr. Tully will be glad to see his many friends.

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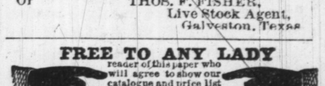

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Texas Wool Grower.

Established June, 1882,

—CONSOLIDATED WITH—

Texas Live Stock Journal

September 13, 1884.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

—BY THE—

TEXAS PUBLISHING COMPANY,

Fort Worth, Texas.

GEO. B. LOVING, President, H. L. BENTLEY, Vice-President, P. H. HALE Secretary and Treasurer.

Subscription $2.00 per Annum.

NINE to thirteen cents is the range of prices for fall wool at this place. There is not much doing now in wool.

Our readers will confer a favor on the management by addressing all communications, remittances and subscriptions to the Texas Publishing Company, Fort Worth, Texas.

MAY be so a woolen mill will open up in the spring and buy a sack of wool. Thank goodness there are only a few mills running now.

OHIO is to exhibit fleeces at the New Orleans exposition. Texas also will have an exhibit, but no such preparations are being made in Texas as in Ohio.

THERE is not so much wool in the country unsold as might be supposed. The Boston commission merchants do not claim to have more than usual at this time of year.

IF sheep raisers were not so limber they would do better. They set the fashion of crying down the value of their stock. The world is likely to accept their own valuation.

A SHEEP, shearing 9 pounds is considered better worth $6.00 than a sheep shearing four pounds is worth $1 00. So figures a sheep raiser to the *American (Pittsburgh) Stockman.*

THE refrigerator works here are paying 2 cents and 2¼ cents per pound for a limited number of sheep, which will average around 90 pounds. Would not advise any one to bring a large flock without knowing what he has before starting and making an arrangement with the company to receive them.

SHEEPMEN still persist in giving away their sheep by shipping to St. Louis and Chicago on the low-priced markets and realizing a dollar or less per head. Well, the market reports in this paper will be thought more of in time when each man finds the exact truth by counting his returns. There's a good deal of truth going to waste these days.

THE sheep raising industry in the United States need be no longer afraid of free trade. It could make matters no worse than they are to-day, and prices may rise a little and then no country in the world could compete with this and other sheep ranging states in the West. We need to attend closer to business, market only years' clips and prepare our sheep for early markets.

EVERY sheep raiser of the United States, no matter how small his flock, should send sixty cents to J. W. Axtell of Pittsburgh, Pa., for the *National Wool Grower's Quarterly.* At the Chicago meeting this paper was established as the organ of the association and was promised liberal patronage. In selecting the "hungry man from Pennsylvania" to edit the *Quarterly*, the executive committee did wisely, as the *Quarterly* is ably edited and of practical benefit to the industry.

THE man who ships Texas sheep to market now may expect to pay freights, charges etc., and realize a dollar per head if the sheep are fat. If the sheep are what he calls fat and butchers call thin, then he (the unfortunate sheep raiser) might just as well turn them loose on the prairie and attend to any other business he may have. It is now like marketing eggs after Easter; there are plenty for sale and prices are low. A little patience and sheep worth nothing to ship now will be worth a dollar and a half more, and sheep worth a dollar (over and above shipping charges) will bring two and a half. Every business man in Texas would be in the hands of the sheriff if they acted as are Texas sheep raisers who are shipping out their sheep.

THE Boston *Weekly Advertiser* publishes the most full and complete wool report of any paper received at this office. In the issue of the 21st it says that the market has been decidedly active and sales were larger than any week since October 16. For all that the sales do not reach two million pounds. Sales of Texas clip include private terms sales, 3500 pounds spring at 16½@18 cents; 20,000 pounds at 18, and 30 000 at 19½; 5500 pounds fall at 15½@16; 1000 bucks at 14 cents. The report gives promise of activity as the manufacturers do not seem to have so bad a free trade scare as Texas sheepmen. Probably the manufacturers are aware of the condition of the United States senate, which has some trifling influence in legislation. Finer wools now sell faster than medium, although below the latter in price about two cents per pound. Texas sheep raisers own very little wool now and their principal interest is watching the outlook for spring. Let us hope the warehouses will be swept clean by April 1st, 1885.

An Experience.

Two winters since we were in Tom Green county, and shall not soon forget one idea that was impressed on us at rather an inopportune time and in rather a summary manner. We had one flock of sheep that had never been accustomed to being confined at night, and believing it a good idea to let them keep up the habit of bedding out, we declined to act on the suggestion of the shepherd in charge of them, to furnish him a corral for them. At the time we did not take into consideration at all the comfort of the man, but only, as we understood it, the welfare of the sheep. About Christmas we had occasion to visit this flock on the range, and found them doing nicely, in sight of their regular bed ground, and feeding in that direction as night approached. But nowhere could we get a sight of the shepherd, and all our efforts to find him proved unabating. But at the tent near the bed ground we found evidence of him having been there. The tent was closed and tied, and a note fastened near the door with a mesquite thorn, and here is what was written. "After a fellow works with sheep all day, he is fairly entitled to a night's rest. This he can't get often, when he has no pen for the sheep. I was up seven different times last night with this flock, and it wasn't a good night for such fun either. To-night I will be where the noise of sheep scampering from a shadow won't disturb me. You owe me thirty-five cents on account to date, which I donate to you, provided you invest it in the building of pens for these sheep." Mad? No! we were not mad. We were provoked perhaps, but we recognized the point, and the very next day (after spending the night in camp, and getting up about six times ourselves to see what was disturbing the sheep), we invested that twenty-five cents with some dollars besides, in a corral for the only flock we ever owned that was not accustomed to being confined at night.

We have an object in giving our readers this chapter in our own experience.

At this season of the year particularly, shepherds, at best are liable to have hard lines in their care of flocks in their change. There is likely to be cold weather and wet weather, and if they do their duty during the hours of daylight, they are fairly entitled to rest at night, and flockmasters do not do them justice when they neglect to give them a fair chance to get this rest. Sheep are excitable, nervous creatures, and the slightest noise about them at night startles them and causes them to rush away from the vicinity of the noise. And the slightest stirring of his uncorraled sheep, at night awakens a careful shepherd, and breaks into his needful rest. On the other hand, when he knows they are securely confined, he will not be disturbed by their every movement. When he has no fear of them scattering he can sleep soundly, and the sheep will also rest more securely. Do they know the difference? Such a question may be asked by the unsophisticated, but no shepherd will do so. He knows that they know it, and and knowing it, it is not strange that he sleeps soundly in ten feet of a thousand penned sheep, when he cannot do so where they simply bedded out, without pens.

Double-Decks.

A few months since the TEXAS WOOL GROWER published a petition in form, to the state legislature, asking in substance that an act be passed requiring that the railroad companies haul sheep in double-decks, or charge only half the cattle rates for transportation; in short, to require that the railroads do justice to sheepmen, and treat them as well as other men in the matter of transporting their stock. This petition was signed by a number of sheep raisers, and some of the papers bearing signatures are now in this office, to be handed some legislator who will promise to do some work on it during the regular session to meet next January.

There are other petitions numerously signed in the hands of officers of county associations which should be forthcoming. There is one in Tom Green county, another in Concho, one in McCulloch, one in Runnels, besides others in good hands working for signatures.

Now in order to gain as much strength as possible and put as much influence behind it as can be brought to bear, we would like to secure more signatures and to know in whose hands these petitions are to be placed; to learn who are our friends in this matter. We will send out more blank petitions for signature if called upon to do so, and without having any conversation on the subject with the gentleman, will guarantee for sheep raisers an able and earnest advocate in the legislative halls, in our Tarrant county delegate, in whose care we propose to place the petitions in our hands. Mr. Pendleton is a sheepman, (advocates free trade,) and he will advocate justice to our interest in the matter of transportation.

If we can get this law passed as we want it, of course it will have no effect outside of the state, yet it will have some beneficial effect without a doubt in improving our transportation facilities; if not to outside markets, to our state refrigerators, which are likely to become more numerous in the near future.

While on this matter it may be proper to say that in conversation with railroad men on this subject we have found none of them averse to the double-deck shipment of sheep; many of them high in office have promised their influence to bring the matter before the chief managers of the roads, who must give the word before any changes are made. We don't look for any opposition to speak of from the railroad authorities, as we do not believe any of them will work against us. The matter is under advisement and has been for some time, and we hope between now and spring that, besides increased prices for wool, it will be our pleasure to announce fair rates for transportation of sheep.

Sheep Dips.

There are sheep dips and sheep dips, and all of those in use among Texas wool growers are good and will cure the scab-mite if they are properly used. Now and then we hear complaints of one or another of them, but we venture the assertion, that nine cases out of ten the fault is with the parties dipping, rather than with the dip. One such complaint lies on our desk as we pen this article, and we quote from it as follows:

"We want you to show up the —— —— dip as a fraud. I have given it a fair trial, and I tell you it is no good. I tried it fully and failed to cure my sheep. On the 9th of last September I dipped once thoroughly, and a week later I dipped a second time. Since then my sheep have not been exposed to scab. They were put on a fresh range after the second dipping and now I want to know why they were not cured, if the dip was worth a cent."

Why? There may be more reasons than one, even though the dip was as good as ever went into a vat. But the most probable reason in this case is disclosed in the letter itself. The writer says he dipped his sheep the second time one week after the first dipping. Again and again have we tried in these columns to impress upon the minds of our readers, new in the sheep business the important fact that it is not the number and times sheep are dipped, but how and when they are dipped that cures the scab on them. Two dippings are certainly necessary, but the second should not follow the first until the eggs deposited by the mites have had time to hatch. No matter how strong the dip nor how hot it is, it can not be relied on to destroy the vitality in their eggs. It may and generally does kill the mites hatched out, but not the eggs. It requires about ten days for the eggs to hatch out, and it is therefore necessary for ten days, or about ten days to intervene between dippings Nos. 1 and 2. In the case in point the chances are the mites alive and hatched out at the time of the first dipping were destroyed by the first dipping, and that all hatched out thereafter up to the date of the second dipping were destroyed by the second dipping. But, doubtless, many were hatched out after this, and true to their instincts, went vigorously to work to multiply and replenish the earth, that scab-mites might not become a "lost art" in Texas. In view of this probability, almost certainty, we must decline to comply with the request of our correspondent. We would not hesitate to denounce as a fraud any dip we knew to be a fraud, but that in point we believe to be good.

Fall Shearing.

Last week we gave some extracts from a private letter written by an old wool grower, in which the writer expressed himself strongly against fall shearing except in cases of fat and healthy wethers and lambs, under certain circumstances. In another letter from an old wool grower, just to hand this language is used, viz: "I am glad you are ringing the changes on the subject of fall shearing, and I hope you will keep it up, until no wool grower in Texas can be found who will rob his flocks of the winter covering nature, in her wisdom and goodness provides. I have just read what one of your correspondents had to say on the subject in your last issue, and I must take issue with him. In the first place, I hold, after seventeen years handling of sheep in Ohio, California, and Texas, that not even wethers should be shorn in the fall, much less lambs. Now and then an exceptional case may arise when to shear lambs or wethers may be excusable. But the rule should be recognized to be, that, nature understands her business. When cold weather approaches she puts a warm covering on sheep, and when warm weather approaches she will take it off, if the flockmaster does not. I don't pretend to be able to improve on nature, and I therefore never shear my sheep in the fall. In the next place, it costs about as much to have sheep shorn in the fall as in the spring, and the two shearings therefore cost about twice what it costs to shear in the spring. In the third place, a year's clip commands better prices than a four or six months, or an eight month clip, and the additional amount of wool secured by two shearings over but one, won't make up for the extra cost of the extra shearing."

Recognizing that there are two sides to this, as to most other questions, we have heretofore declined to insist on any rule as being the only rule. And we still feel this way about it. But we cannot hesitate to say again, in this connection, what we have on repeated occasions said before, that, in our opinion based on several years active experience on a Texas sheep ranch, as a rule, subject of course to some exceptions, sheep should not be shorn but once a year, and then in the spring and not in the fall.

To our patrons, wool growers, we submit the query: What does your own experience teach you on this subject? And we cordially invite replies to be given through the columns of this paper. The point is important and all sides of it should presented for the benefit of the many who are asking for advice.

"Little Joker" is the best smoking tobacco.

HORSE GOSSIP.

THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE CIRCUIT.

A Thriving City.- A Fast Track- A Free-for-All Pacing Race "for blood"- Jewett Defeats the Pride of Texas--Harry Wilkes Wins the Free-for-All.

Correspondence Spirit of the Times.

FORT WORTH, TEX, Nov. 11.—The special horse train left Gainesville Sunday morning at so late an hour that many of us did not go thereon, believing that they would not be troubled with any speedy cuts. One coach of the passenger train was loaded with horsemen, and they were a merry crowd. Ulman curled up for a nap, but the eagle eye of Herdic was upon him, and just as he dozed away Frank was climbing all over him. For an hour Lem's life was a living martyrdom, the audience standing in with Herdic, and urging him on to tease the poor fellow. Some one asked what record Clothesline made, at which Lem beamed over with smiles. If he has a soft spot it is Clothesline. He was a good horse in his day, for a fact, Herdic winning some hard races with him. It was late in the evening when the train arrived, and the party hurried to their rooms.

This is a wide-a-wake, progressive city of 18,000, much the largest place that we have struck in the circuit thus far. New buildings are going up on every side, its growth substantial and sure. Unusual neatness of finish and surroundings characterize the residence portions of the town. It is sometimes known as the "City of Wells," from the fact that there are more than a hundred artesian wells within its limits. Looking up Main street, one sees the court house in the centre of the plaza. In the yard green trees, curiously shaped—known only to the South, a stranger to the Northener—look flourishing and inviting. They are the Chinese umbrella-trees, called Chinas for short. This is a great railroad centre, too, and the coming and going of numerous travelers keep the streets always full of people. Three lines of street-cars traverse different portions of the city, one of the lines going direct to the Fair grounds, which are situated about one mile and a quarter from the court-house. Like Gainesville, there are two tracks, but here the outside course is for runners, and is a mile in length; the inside is seven-eighths of a mile, and is lapped an eighth. This gives the audience two sights at the trotters and pacers, which many think is the chief attraction of a half-mile track. The trotting course appears to me to be pretty fast, and this is the prevailing sentiment among the horsemen. Although the secretary of the circuit, as it shows on the bills, is Robert McCart, I find he is the president of this association, and a gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet. Like Gunter, of Sherman, he wants to have everything straight and right. If is isn't so, it will be from lack of experience, and not from any money motives. This pleases me, for when things get sort of mixed the boys come to me to do their kicking, just because they know me—and I'll be switched if it don't make one weary of life in a strange community.

All the morning the rain has fallen gently, and just constantly enough to make the track too sticky to trot over. In consequence, the races were declared postponed until to-morrow. Horsemen are sitting around discussing the situation. A line in the evening paper says that Riley, the Chicago poolseller, has appeared. None of us believe it. One of his friends, Geo. M. Rye, of Kentucky, telegraphs to the firm for information. The answer is short, sharp, and decisive: "We are here to stay." That puts a settler on the rumor, and every man in the crowd rejoices, for Riley is very popular and is well liked by all who know him. As the boys drop in from the track to-night I get their ideas about the speed shown before the rain. Wagner says: "They went some, I tell you. I can go as fast here as anywhere down East." B. J. Johnson remarks: "There isn't a horse on the grounds that can't beat his record over this track. I've timed some of them so fast they scare me." Mr. Titus says: "If the boys beat me here they will beat 2:20."

"Do you fear a record on the mare?" I asked.

"No," was the rejoinder; "I would like to have it 2:15 or better. I never could make money skinning around to shun a record. I have seen a good deal of trotting and have made up my mind that it is a delusion. If I don't win to-morrow I'll give them another trial at Waco, then go straight home. Say one word for me: While I have no special reason to complain about the fellows pitted against me, I want to say that McCarthy has driven square all the way through. When I couldn't win at Gainesville I was glad to see him win."

For many years to come the memory of L. H. Titus and Belle Echo will remain with the Texans. They honor him because he gives them a horse-race every time. As I stand chatting with a little group Mr. McCart comes up and says: Let me introduce Mr. Jones." I take Jones by the hand to find that it isn't Jones at all, but West Star, a driver whom I knew years ago up North, a regular contributor to the *Spirit* ten years ago; a gentleman well known in the land of Green's Bashaw. He was in a great race at Freeport, Ill nine years ago, winning a heat with the stallion Sam Sharply, but losing the race to Modoc. He has gone out of the horse business and is now located at Wichita Falls, 140 miles west of here, where he is doing well.

FIRST DAY.

FORT WORTH, Nov. 11, 1884.—The weather on the onening day was cool and sunny, the air was bracing, and the attendance large for a first day. Many ladies in vehicles, graced the occasion, as they excitedly watched the contest from the enclosure behind the judges' stand. As at Sherman, the timers and reporters were in the stand together, projecting from the grand stand. Just below them, Herdic, with hat and coat both off, was scoring up faster than his class, the boys making him trot rapidly to keep ahead of them. Burgess was doing the bookmaking, and was well patronized. Once in awhile he would get stung on a heat, and then he would look up and shake his head, as much as to say, "They guess too well for me."

Billy Campbell, of Michigan, with George W. Davis and Reno Defiance, arrived here yesterday, after being wrecked on a Mississippi freight train. Defiance was all scratced up. Davis jumped out of the car when the crash came, and was not injured. Campbell said he had been a week on the road, and felt as though he had been in two wars.

The 2:30 class was first called, with five to start, Middleton selling for favorite, at the rate of 2 to 1. George W. Davis had not been figured in, but he rattled away so steadily and fast the first heat that he won it, beating his record away off yonder. Then Middleton went in and won the next three, and that is about all that can be said about it. This is the first time Davis has been on a mile track since starting away from home. He is an easy-gaited big horse, and will beat that mark handily whenever asked to do so.

The second event was the mile heats for all ages, with five starters. Kiohba was the big favorite, and knocked them out in straight heats. Cygnosa, that had not distinguished herself at the other meetings, ran gallantly, and was beaten by Olivette by only a short neck the last heat.

The third race was the one in which the most interest centered and upon which the most money was placed. Echo was the choice at $25 to $10 for the field, and both ends kept up the clip merrily. It was no sure thing for the mare, but she had shown a terrific trial over this track. Mr. Titus wanted to win regardless, and his backers were, therefore, sanguine and sandy. It was no game of bluff—the money talked for itself.

The first heat Echo led from one end to the other. The heat was not exciting, save just at the finish, when Felix and Wright had a hard struggle for second place, Wright saving the place by a briefness.

The second heat contained a good deal more life and anxiety. As they passed the wire the first time Wright was leading and going steady as a clock. By the way, he has in a great measure quit that constant dancing, for which Andy Coleman deserves a heap of credit. Echo was second, Felix third, France too far back to make a fight for it. Around to the lower turn the three leaders were close together. As they straightened for the wire the mare broke; the other two surged ahead and had a hot finish, both going into the air near the distance, but Wright was the first to recover, and won the heat by a length.

The third heat Felix got the best of the send-off, France was lapped on his wheel, then Wright, with the mare last. So they made the turn and shot down the back stretch. At the half France had poked his nose in front of Felix, the other two right near by. At the three-quarter France was slightly in the lead, but when they swung into the homestretch Echo and Felix ranged up even with him, and thus they weaved together. The mare broke seventy yards from the wire, Felix and France going for each other gamely, but Felix was too much for the other fellow.

The fourth heat Wright, who was going the fastest when the word was given, took the pole at once, which he held to the quarter. Felix and the mare were going pretty well, and before they reached the half had passed Wright. The mare outtrotted the party around the lower turn, and was not headed coming to the wire. Felix was at himself, and came in a good second.

The last heat was trotted in the dusk of the evening, the mare proving the better horse.

The fourth race—run between heats of the 2:20 trot—was the three-quarter dash, all ages, with the largest number of starters in any running race we have thus far had in the circuit. Eight were named, and all showed themselves at the post. In the pools Ferg Kyle sold a strong choice $25, to the field $25. The start was a good one, all of them being bunched. Goodrich jumped into the lead shortly after the flag fell, and the colors of Kiley, her jockey, were seen in the van, clear around into the homestretch, with the rest bunched only a length behind. Three hundred yards from the wire Ben Thompson sprang out and challenged the leader, then died away again. Then, as suddenly, Kyle made a brush, and came out and looked every inch a winner, when Hatef, with a big burst of speed, left the bunch quickly with a bulge, and just as Kyle went under the wire she was on even terms with him. It was a dead heat, and the owners divided. Thus ended the most exciting running race we have yet seen.

SECOND DAY.

The attendance to-day more than doubled that of yesterday, and along toward 3 o'clock at least 2500 persons were present. Over a hundred and fifty carriages were inside the track; the grand stand swarmed with humanity, while far up and down the fence was a line of spectators.

The first thing that greeted my ear was the voice of Charlie Stiles, the poot seller, shouting, "Fifty dollars; a-l-l i-n, and sold at fifty." He was relieving Herdic, and was making matters lively for the speculators. Everybody bought, and with the most reckless abandon imaginable. In the 2:35 pace Miss Mouser, the favorite, won the last three heats in four, taking a very good record in the third. Johnnie Campbell drove her, and got her to a nail the first time. Carlin tells me she is entirely unknown; she is but 14 3 hands, ith very short, drooping hips, smooth-gaited, like all pacers. This is her first mark, and it ought to be some faster next season.

The half-mile heats was a great betting race, Goodrich bringing $20. Blue Bird $17, the field $20. Pitchfork Johnson, who is really a much better horse than I gave him credit for, won the first heat in hand, and he became the strong favorite at more than even against the rest of them, but he could not beat Goodrich the next two heats. She was right at herself, and put them in in good time, being ridden by Young Kiley with first-rate judgment.

Ferg Kyle was a big card in the mile and an eighth dash, at two to one in the field, but Hatef, ridden by Covington, the boy that was injured at Sherman, shot away from the pack one hundred yards from the wire, and won as she liked.

Four heats of the 2:38 class were trotted when the shadows of evening gathering ended the scene. It does not call for any especial mention. The first Grand Duke, dropped into the 2:30 list. He has been fully described before. The second, Rocky Mountain Tom, lowered his considerably, and he, also, has been fully written up. These two items alone are all that can be spoken of in this race. Mr. George M. Rye, of Kentucky, has been one of the judges, and has also acted as starter for the runners in a number of races. In both positions he has given general satfsfaction. In chatting with him this morning he told me a good story of Milton Young. They were at the Latonia meeting, and staying at the house of some very fine people of the place. In the course of conversation, the lady of the house expressed very great surprise that such a man as Mr. Young should be in the horse business, and said she had taken him to be a gentleman of higher aspirations. His answer was quite characteristic of the man; said he, "Madame, I have as high aspirations as any man living, I reckon, but I would rather own the winner of the Kentucky Derby than be governor of the state." Nothing more was said in that household about the ambition of horse owners.

THIRD DAY.

In the language of Johnny Campbell, "When Baldy goes he brings out the crowd." The assertion proved correct, to-day, for the ground was well filled with an excited, enthusiastic multitude, nearly 5,000 people being present. The weather since Tuesday has been all that could be asked, the sun shining its brightest, the clouds their fairest blue. The unfinished 2:38 trot was settled by Rocky Mountain Tom winning the fifth heat, and then the 2:26 was called out. Spinella was the favorite 2 to 1, and after losing the first heat to Allegheny Boy, went on and won the following three. In the second, Gean Smith, who was several lengths behind the mare at the half, trotted from that point to the wire a close second, in 1:11¼. If this fellow could get away as fast as he comes home, he would be a holy terror. Age and time will probably improve him in a great measure.

The three-quarter heat-race was won in one two order, by the choice, Ben Thompson, he winning all the way. The first heat, Blackfellow, a local horse, was near the front, and for an instant looked the winner, at which the crowd cheered in glee, but when the jockey put the bud to him he flinched, and did not respond. He is by Longfellew, a well bred colt, and only two years old. The mile and a half novelty was won at the end by Jonn Sullivan, ridden by Johnny Campbell, who, to say the least, is a worker, being both rider and driver and both he does well. As between him and Conklin, or any of the other jockeys of his weight, give me Campbell every time. Down from a runner's back and into the sulky of Richball, then out of the sulky again and into the saddle, he was a veritable bounding jock.

Jewett was the first pacer to appear. People looked at him; called him a handsome horse, and let him pass along. When Baldy came out, shortly after, there was a buzz of voices, and everybody stretched their necks to give him recognition. He has been here before; they know him; it's like meeting with an old acquaintance, and they cannot help showing their preference just a little. They do not dream that in a few moments that they are to see the fastest mile ever gone over in the state to harness. Baldy was a big favorite at $25 to $10. I notice both Schatz and Wilson buying their own end of it, and I scent blood, "be-lud" in the air. The track is good; the conditions favorable, and I have an innate feeling that they will go fast. Alone, with watch in hand, I hurry down to the starter's stand. Knap, sees me there and hails me as he jogs by, "What are you there for?" "Only to satisfy myself how well you'll go." Campbell nods, but says not a word. Only twice to the wire do they come. They are off at a terific clip; Jewett is first by half a length to the quarter in 33¼ seconds. The pace is hot. Still the black leads to the half in 1:07¼. My watch is a split, and I'm getting it without guessing. I hurry on to the wire, missing the three quarters, but the clip is the same steady and even stride. "Jewett will win," says the boys. As the black rushes under the wire I have marked 2:15; that is the slowest watch I find. The others are all at '14½ or '14¾. He has beaten his record, and, as the word passes from one to another, that it is the fastest mile ever shown in the South, a wild applause peals forth, to be followed by more cheering as 2:14¾ is hung out of the stand. Had Richball not left his feet a few rods from the wire the time would have been a shade faster. The second heat Baldy broke badly before reaching the quarter, where Jewett was first in 33½ seconds again. He was at the half again in 1:08¼, Richball four or five lengths in the rear. Around the lower turn he left his feet again, and Jewett finished in almost a walk in 2:20½. The sun was now down, and the race postponed until to-morrow.

FOURTH DAY.

Another bright, sunny day, and another great crowd of people on the grounds. The unfinished pace brought them out. During the morning I had been taken one side by numerous betters for an opinion as to the probable winner. My answer was worth just nothing. Yet a faint idea pervaded my cranium that, if Jewett went for it, he would be mighty troublesome. He had paced the fastest mile yesterday that he had ever went in a race, and Knap looking round the last fifty yards; then finished fresh as a lark. Besides, Jewett never makes a jim-town break, while Richball off his pins is pretty certain to lose a deal of ground before he recovers. The owners are keeping apart, too. I hear they talked of a match for big money last evening. The signs are plainly written on the wall. I reckon it will be paced out. I am at the track on time, and before they are called out. The audience were discussing the chances.

The pool-selling was brisker than it had been during the meeting. The pacers sold at even money, $25 each, something that had not before occurred during the circuit. Both sides stood pat. They warmed up for the third heat with many eager eyes fastened upon them. The very first attempt they got away. Richball in the lead; to the quarter he went in 33½ seconds. Down the backstretch the faint breeze was at their backs, and they whizzed by the half in 1:07; still, Baldy held the lead, and was at the three-quarter in 1:42. On they come, the pony seeming to go easy; he wins all the way, and it looks a dead sure thing for him to go ahead with the other two heats. The fourth heat Baldy left the starting point with the best of it, but Jewett was half a length in advance ere they had gone a hundred yards, and was pacing strong and within his powers; they got to the quarter in 33½ seconds. Down the backstretch Jewett still held the front, reaching the half in 1:06½. Around the lower turn he increased the gap to the three-quarters in 1:40. In the straight Richball paced over himself and left his feet; Jewett jogged home an easy winner of the heat and race in 2:15½. There is no doubt he could have finished much faster.

The 2:33 race had but four starters out of a dozen entries. Jerome Turner had the most speed, and was the most steady of the quartette, and won in four heats after losing the third to the initial horse. The second heat Wilhite requested the flag abandoned that he might make a fast mark, but he changed his mind for some cause or other, and slowed him up at the finish of the mile. Middleton went a good mile the last heat and was only beaten a neck.

The mile heat race was an easy thing for the favorite, Hatef, she winning in straight heats.

Wilkes was the choice in the free-for-all, and, after losing two heats to Phyllis, won the race, but it was as much as ever that he got the last heat, Felix carrying him pretty fast, and heading him out at the wire, but the judges gave the heat to Wilkes on account of a break made by Felix near the wire. The two-mile dash was won by Virgie Hearne, who was a slight favorite over Olivette, and the meeting ended.

Mr. Dan Coy is the boss sheep inspector. He rounds up every body with a clnb who brings sheep into the county. —*Seymour Cresset.*

GOLD LEAF Sheep Dip

A PURE EXTRACT OF TOBACCO.

ALWAYS THE SAME. ALWAYS RELIABLE.

Experienced wool growers all agree that tobacco makes the best dip. It impro the wool and does not injure the sheep. The cost of tobacco an its transportation is the only thing which has prevented its universal use. Located at the largest leaf market in the world, with patented processes for careful and economical work, we furnish a PURE EXTRACT of tobacco, at a cost which makes its use an economy to every wool grower. It can be bought from leading merchants throughout Texas.

LOUISVILLE LEAF TOBACO CO.

READ TESTIMONIALS:

TEMPLE, Bell Co., Texas, July 5, 1888.
Louisville Leaf Tobacco Co.:
Dear Sirs—This is to certify that we have used your "Gold Leaf Sheep Dip" this spring on our flock of sheep with success. We take pleasure in recommending it to the wool-growers as being the best dip ever used here. It is sure to cure the worst case of scab, if it is properly applied. We used about seventy gallons of warm water to one gallon of extract. It is both cheap and convenient. Wishing you continued success, we remain yours truly, SMITH & MANNING.

COLEMAN CITY, Texas, June 26, 1883.
Louisville Leaf Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky.:
Sirs—We used your "Gold Leaf Sheep Dip" last spring on our flock of 3300 sheep, which were very scabby. We used one gallon of extract to seventy-five gallons of water, eated to 120 degrees. We dipped them twice, making a perfect success of it. We are satisfied that the "Gold Leaf" extract is far superior to any dip we have ever seen used. We can recommend it to the wool-growers of Texas as being the best dip for sheep and wool we have ever used. t is cheaper and more convenient tnan the leaf tobacco. Yours truly,
E. T. CUSENBURY BROS.

COLORADO, Texas, June 22, 1883.
Louisville Leaf Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky.:
Dear Sirs—This is to certify that I assisted in dipping two thousand fine-wool California sheep in the "Gold Leaf Sheep Dip." The sheep had the scab very bad indeed, but with two dippings in the "Gold Leaf" the scab has been cured. I can recommend the dip to cure the worst cases, if it is properly applied, as was done in this case. We used one gallon of "Gold Leaf" to seventy-five gallons of water, heated to one hundred degrees. I have this flock under my care. They are owned by A. J. Austin. I have been engaged in the sheep business for seven years in California, and have used several dips, but the "Gold Leaf" is the best I ever used.
PETER LARRAN

SWEETWATER, Texas, June 20 1883.
Louisville Leaf Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky.:
Dear Sirs—I dipped my flock of 3?0 sheep in the "Gold Leaf Sheep Dip" with perfect success. My flock was badly infected with the scab at the time I dipped them—April—now there is no sign of scab among them. I only used the dip once, but used it stronger than you recommended it. Your dip is becoming very popular here. Wishing you continued success, I remain yours truly,
W. J. COOK.

SWEETWATER, Texas, June 20, 1883.
Louisville Leaf Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky.:
Sirs—I used your "Gold Leaf Sheep Dip" on my flock of sheep this spring. My flock had considerable scab on them, but are now entirely free from it. Your dip is undoubtedly all that you claim for it. It is making many friends here. Yours truly,
N. J. FRITZ.

COLORADO, Texas, June 22, 1883.
Louisville Leaf Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky.:
Dear Sirs—I have used the "Gold Leaf Sheep Dip" this spring on 6300 scabby sheep. 2300 of them were very scabby. I also used it on forty-two fine bucks, which were very scabby. They are now all entirely free from scab. I am satisfied that the "Gold Leaf" is the best dip ever used. I used one gallon of extract to seventy-five of warm water, water heated to about one hundred degrees. I can recommend the "Gold Leaf" to woolgrowers as being all that is claimed for it.
Yours truly, J. D. CHILDERS.

SAN ANGELA, Texas, March 31, 1884.
Louisville Leaf Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky.:
Dear Sirs—Feeling it my duty to fellow-wool growers and to you, it is with great pleasure that I recommend Gold Leaf Sheep Dip. One year ago last fall I used the Gold Leaf Dip on my flock of 4600 sheep with perfect success. I used a gallon of extract to sixty gallons of water, and heated the water to 120 degrees. My sheep were very scabby when I dipped them, but have never shown any signs of scab since. Very respectfully.
I. W. DUBOIS, San Angela, Texas.

SAN ANGELA, Texas, March 31, 1884.
Louisville Leal Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky.:
Gentlemen—I have used your Gold Leaf Sheep Dip with the most satisfactory results. It is beneficial, effective and perfectly harmless. I consider it the cheapest dip in the long run. Yours respectfully,
ED. MACKECHNIE, San Angela, Texas.

ABILENE, Texas, March 25, 1884.
Louisville Leaf Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky.:
Gentlemen—We take great pleasure in stating that we have been handling the Gold Leaf Sheep Dip for the last twelve months with the most satisfactory results. We have sold in the last nine months 6,000 gallons, giving to our patrons unbounded satisfaction; and we desire to say, for the benefit of the wool growers generally that during the last season we dipped, through our agent (Mr. Webb), thirty-five large flocks of sheep, giving a full guarantee—no cure, no pay—and instead of reclamation, we have invariably received testimonials of its worth, having entirely eradicated the scab in every instance. And we claim that it will effectually cure any case of scab when handled according to directions. Respectfully yours,
DONOVAN & WYLIE.

ABILENE, Texas, March 15, 1884.
Louisville Leaf Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky.:
Dear Sirs—We used your Gold Leaf Sheep Dip on our flock of fifteen thousand sheep, under the superintendence of R. J. Webb of Abilene, and effected a perfect cure of scab. We used one gallon of Gold Leaf to seventy-five gallons of water, and held the sheep in two minutes by the watch. I also used the dip on some cow ponies' backs (one of them with a set-fast of more than a year's standing), and cured them up. Very respectfully,
D. F. WHITE & CO.,
Ranch, Yellow House Canon, Texas.

ALBANY, Texas, April 14, 1884.
Louisville Leaf Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky.:
Dear Sirs—I used your Gold Leaf Sheep Dip on my flock of eight thousand sheep during January last with perfect success. It is cheap, effective, and easily applied. I used one gallon of extract to seventy-five gallons of water, heated from 100 to 120 degrees, and held the sheep in the vat two minutes by the watch. I intend using it again (after shearing) on a flock I did not dip last fall. Yours most respectfully,
ZUG & FRIEND.
W. Zug, Sheep Inspector, Shackelford Co.

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T. C. FROST, - - - - - - San Antonio, Texas.

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Texas Ranchmen desiring to improve their herds, will consult their own interest by conferring with some one of the following well-known and reliable breeders:

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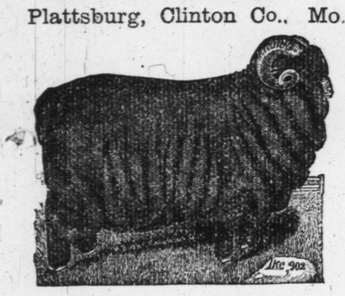

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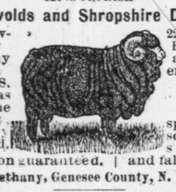

Will deliver in car lots at any point on R.R. in U.S. Prices as low as the lowest quality considered. 2200 Merino Rams sold and delivered on or orders in 1882-1883. Orders respectfully solicited for summer and fall delivery, Satisfaction guaranteed.
Bethany, Genesee County, N. Y.

Telegraph Address and R. R. Station, East Bethany, N. Y., L. & Western R. R.

A. F. WILMARTH & CO.,
Ellsworth, Kansas,
Breeders of

Registered Spanish Merino Sheep.
Wooly Head 2d (695) at head of flock. Choice rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SAMUEL JEWETT,
INDEPENDENCE, - MO.,

BREEDER of American or Improved Spanish Merino Sheep, Vermont register, unequaled for length and quality of staple, constitution and weight of fleece. Choice stock always for sale. Over 300 extra rams.

G. B. BOTHWELL, BRECKENRIDGE MO.,
Breeder of
Spanish or Improved American
MERINO SHEEP.
For Sale—1,100 Pure Bred Merino Rams, 200 of them are registered.
His six best stock rams shear from 28 to 33 pounds: weight, 145 to 180 pounds.

McILHANY & DAUGHERTY
Baird, Texas,
Breeders of Registered
PANISH MERINO SHEEP.
Head of flock Romeo; weight of second fleece 31 lbs. 11 1-2 oz. and Riches 463, 555, and Banker, sire Riches Banker. One ewe flock Rich and Hammond blood: the other Robinson and Kelly blood. Also keep on hand Acclimated California bucks, and French, and French and Spanish cross breds.

MERINO SHEEP.
Berkshire Hogs,
AND HIGH CLASS POULTRY
BY
McCullough & McQuitty.
Bucks a specialty. Over 400 head Vermont and Missouri bred bucks for sale this year.
Harry McCullough, Fayette, Mo.
D. W. McQuitty, Hughesville, Pettis County, Mo.

$250 A MONTH. Ag'ts wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

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DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by
JOHN C. WEST & CO.,
862 W. MADISON ST., CHICAGO, ILLS.,
Sole Prop's West's Liver Pills.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

No Use Trying to Send Sheep Now—The World's Fair.

The Fat Stock Show.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, November 22, 1884.

The sheep market improves a little, but as said last week, there is no sense in Texas sheepmen trying to compete with the low grade sheep of other sections, while they labor under the present great disadvantage of being compelled to use single deck cars. If fat sheep weighing 90 to 100 pounds can be sent in they will sell well, meeting a good demand, and selling for prices that will leave fair margins for shippers, though nothing of course of that kind could make up for the heavy loss to shippers in being compelled to use single decks. But how must sheep look on the range in order to look thus well after having traveled 1000 to 1200 miles? According to some experiences they would have to weigh at home not less than 105 to 115 pounds, and be nearly "hog fat." The fact of the business is, there can never be very much profit in sheep shipping while Texas sheep are not more than grass-fed, and while they are compelled to pay such unreasonable rates of freight. This applies to other distant sections as well as to Texas. The best outlook we see for the marketing of ordinary sheep from afar lies in the refrigerator car outlet. It may be a good long time before this means of solving the problem is demonstrably the best, but it is sure to come sooner or later. When the statistical fact is remembered, viz: that 95 per cent of all those who go into any other kind of business for the first time make failures, there is nothing so very discouraging in the fact that as yet very little real success has been met by men who have tried to overcome the disadvantage of having to ship sheep in single deck cars. The refrigerator has not yet proven itself an unqualified success on the plains, but it must be remembered that the business is very new and is a river filled with too many obstacles, for a navigator to overcome very hastily. Give us time, and the refrigerator car may put an end to the howl for double-deckers.

There will be a pretty good display of sheep at the Worlds Fair at New Orleans. A good many of the sheep at the recent Fat Stock Show were intended for that place. An Illinois breeder bought some prize muttons for the purpose at about 10 cents per pound. At any rate there will be some wonderful mutton sheep down there.

It is difficult to understand how it is that sheep are relatively so much lower than cattle. Consumers do not get the benefit of it, and we should like to know who does. Let a man go to his butcher and buy a good piece of mutton 2 cents per pound cheaper than he can buy a good piece of beef. It cannot be done of course. The local butchers have evidently figured on wide margins. They do not deal in sheep very extensively, and the sheep trade in all its branches, may safely be said to be run with much less system than the cattle business.

An idea of the condition of the sheep market may be had from an old dealer who recently wrote that he saw on the market at Washington, D. C., a lot of the best fat sheep he had seen for years which sold at $4 75. They were from Canada, whence come a good many of the sheep and cattle which fill up our Eastern markets.

By far our strongest hold now lies in sending our sheep to market in refrigerator cars. In the Chicago market the best and most regular demand which we have comes from the dressed meat men. They are able to figure closely and to systematize their business thereby being able to secure the greatest possible good from the relatively low price of sheep and the high price of dressed mutton.

At the recent convention of stockmen at St. Louis the sheep business was entirely ignored. In fact the call of the convention was issued "to cattlemen." Why not have a good broad live stock association for the protection of live stock of all kinds in all parts of the country? More and better work could be accomplished and the association would have more weight, if it was broad enough to take in sheep and all kinds of live stock. There ought not to be so much ill feeling between sheepmen and cattlemen. Both must live and the sooner they recognize that fact and work together in some harmony, the better it will be for all concerned.

At the Fat Stock Show the superintendent of the sheep department was D. W. Vittum, Jr., and his judges were Charles E. Bunn, Poeria, Ill., and Joseph Krischeke. A third judge could not be obtained, so O. B. Jenkins, judge of swine, was called upon to act as umpire. First second and third premiums were awarded in each lot from No. 18 to No. 22, inclusive, for the best wether of 1 and under 2 years, and best wether under 1 year. The premiums were $25, $15, and $10. The sweepstakes and pen wether premiums were $50 each. The following are those to whom prizes were awarded:

Southdown—Best wether 2 and under 3 years, first premium $25; J. H. Potts & Son.

Best wether 1 and under 2 years, first premium $25; J. H. Potts & Son.

Best wether under 1 year, first premium $25; Mrs. Ann Newton.

Other downs—Best wether 2 and under 3 years, premium $25; Frank Wilson.

Best wether 1 and under 2 years, first premium $25. Mrs. Ann Newton;

Best wether under 1 year, first premium $25; Mrs. Ann Newton. Cotswold—best wether 2 and under 3 years, first premium $25; Frank Wilson.

Best wether, 1 and under 3 years, first premium, $25; Stone & Loake.

Leicester and Lincoln—Best wether 2 and under 3 years, first premium $25; B. Waddell.

Grades and Crosses—Best wether 2 and under 3 years, first premium $25; Frank Wilson. Best wether 1 and under 2 years, first premium, $25; J. H. Potts & Son.

Best wether 1 and under 2 years, first premium, $25; J. H. Potts & Son. Best wether under 1 year, first premium $25; George Allen & Son.

Sweepstakes—Best wether 2 and under 3 years, premium $50; Frank Wilson.

Best wether 1 and under 2 years, premium $50; J. H. Potts & Son.

Best wether under 1 year, premium $50; George Allen & Son.

Grand Sweepstakes—Best wether in show, premium $50; Frank Wilson.

Pen wethers—Best five fat wethers 2 and under 3 years, premium $50; J. H. Potts & Son.

Best five fat wethers under 2 years, premium $50; J. H. Potts & Son.

A. C. HALLIWELL.

THE FAVORITE DIP.

A Pure and Reliable Extract of Tobacco—Jos. H. Brown Agent for the State.

In offering the Gold Leaf Dip to the public, the manufacturers do so conscious of the fact that a trial test is all that is necessary to convince the practical stockman of its superiority over any preparation for the cure of scab and screw worm yet offered in the market. The experience of wool growers and stockmen for a number of years leaves no room for doubt that a tobacco extract of regular and sufficient strength is the best dip for sheep, and the surest cure for screw worm yet discovered, and as tobacco extract is so much cheaper, surer and more easily applied, it is safe to conclude that the day is not far distant when stockmen will dispense entirely with the costly drug poisons now in use.

The difficulty which alone has prevented the universal use of tobacco has been its cost and the uncertainty as to the strength of extracts. A careful analysis of leaf tobacco shows a variation in different samples very astonishing, when the fact is considered that there are no indications in the samples themselves to the most experienced of tobacco men of such difference. For instance, a heavy black leaf showed under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent, and that this strength can only be tested by absolute chemical analysis, it will be seen at once why such variable results are obtained from the use of leaf extracts, when these last are made by well meaning and ignorant people.

The strength of the extract must be decided not by guess work founded on its appearance, or the appearance of the leaf from which it is made, but by a chemical test. The extract for Gold Leaf Dip as it is manufactured is run into large iron tanks containing some three thousand gallons, and before it is packed for shipment a sample of the tank is tested by careful chemical analysis and a uniform strength is obtained, for these tanks hold the product of many crops of tobacco, some of which may be over strong and some weak, but by mixing them and concentrating to average to a regulation standard, the Gold Leaf Dip is obtained.

Located as the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Company are, at the largest tobacco auction market in the world, owning patented processes which enable them after extracting the nicotine to sell their leaf tobacco, and, having a large capital invested in their business, they are enabled to furnish stockmen with an extract that is absolutely reliable, and at a cost which does away with all the difficulties which have hitherto attended the use of tobacco. Joseph H. Brown, wholesale grocer, Fort Worth, is their agent for the state, and it will be seen that their business in Texas is a permanent one. Immense quantities of Gold Leaf Dip are constantly kept on hand, and orders from any portion of the state will receive prompt attention.

Tested Uniform Strength.

The tobacco extract for Gold Leaf Dip as it is manufactured is run into large iron tanks containing some three thousand gallons, and before it is packed for shipment a sample of the tank is tested by careful chemical analysis and a uniform strength is thus obtained, for these tanks hold the product of many crops of tobacco, some of which may be over strong, and some weak, but by mixing them and concentrating the average to their standard the Gold Leaf Dip is obtained.

J. H. BROWN,
State agent, Fort Worth.

Pure Ingredients.

The widespread popularity of Silver Loaf baking powder is due to the strength and purity of the ingredients that enter into its composition, and repeated chemical tests place it side by side with the most popular brands in the market and show it the peer of any powder yet offered the public. The manufacturer asks only a trial with other brands, and is willing to abide the result.

Evidence of Merit.

The best evidence of the merit of any article offered for sale to the people is its popularity—that is, the readiness with which it sells. If a baking powder, for instance, fails to give entire satisfaction in any particular, the cook never fails to complain and it becomes unsaleable. Nobody has ever complained about Silver Loaf Baking Powder, because it is of full strength, absolutely pure chemically, and makes the most wholesome bread of any powder on the market. The guarantee of J. H. Brown is in itself sufficient to make it go like hot cakes.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

Ladies approve of your smoking 'Little Joker."

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Poor old Sheep Market.—Butchers Growling, too—Quotations—Wool Sales.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, Nov. 24, 1884.

Well may we exclaim, "Poor old sheep market!" for the week now under review has been a hard one on flockmasters. The week previous was bad enough, but its successor eclipsed all former efforts in this particular line, and it must be remembered that we have had in common with other points, some pretty dull spells. We had more than enough of a supply, while at other points overflowing pens and demoralized prices fully attested that St. Louis was not the only sufferer in this respect. There were many causes contributing to this unfortunate condition of affairs, chief among which may be noted the crowding to market of too many sheep and of generally poor quality. Then the demand at this particular juncture is, through some unaccustomed reason, smaller than usual. Of course, we all know that when bleak and dreary November has fully set in, the sheep market generally goes to the dogs for the reason that poultry, wild game and the unpoetic hog trimmings from the pork packing establishments are plentiful, and mutton consumers for a change, desert their favorite leg o' mutton or their tender lamb chops for some or all of the above named articles. The change generally is not of long duration, and soon mutton is again called for with even greater avidity, thus enabling sheep raisers to sell again with profit. This year the game and poultry season starts in on time, and game is over abundant, consequently cheap.

I may as well digress a little by bringing in a bit of conversation that I had with Mr. Joseph Braggins yesterday in coming over with that gentleman from the national stock yards. He is a great sheepman—great in his line—as he is the largest local dealer hereabouts and knows whereof he speaks:

"You have no idea how dull the sheep market is."

"Yes, I see you say in your reports that it is the worst of the season, or words to that effect, but you would find it far worse than this if you noted what profit a butcher makes on a mutton after it is dressed. He buys it cheap, say at $1.60 to $2 50 per 100 pounds for a quartering mutton. Well, sir, after it is dressed and sold the butcher is generally out of pocket. You 'bet,' butchers fight shy of muttons, and only kill enough to meet the wants of hotels, steamboats and a few first-class families who still call for mutton. I am glad when I come out even."

I related this conversation to a gentleman who had just arrived from Chicago, whither he had gone on a flying trip purposely to find out something about the Chicago market. He said that things up there were worse than here. That common sheep up there were bringing but little more than Jack rabbits brought in good times.

It was a good thing that but very few Texas sheep were offered. Common and medium sheep, whether Texas, native or Colorado, brought from $1 25 to 2 25 per 100 pounds. This is almost incredible.

Fair to good were slow of disposal at $2 75@3 35 per 100 pounds. No fancy sheep were offered and none were wanted. The following I clip from a morning paper, and tells the story in a very few words:

Selling about 25@50c lower than ever before known in the history of the trade. Shippers who are sending common sheep to market are advised to prepare to receive them back plus freightage. Eastern markets are glutted and demoralized. We quote: Common, 75@$1.25 per head; fair to good, $2 25@2.75 per cwt; choice, $3@3.25.

The cattlemen's convention was a grand success. I need not touch upon it, as readers will find elaborate accounts in the other departments of this paper.

Bradstreet's weekly review of trade says there is a slight improvement in many branches of trade, with appreciation in values in all, except wool.

The wool market was tame with prices softening. Offerings light, mainly of short and inferior fleeces. Only one really choice lot offered, (24 sacks medium), brought 20c. We quote:

Tub-washed—choice	27	@28
Fair	26	@
Low	23	@25
Unwashed—medium	19	@
Fair do	18	@
Clear combing	19	@
Light bright fine	16	@18
Dark and heavy do	15	@16
Texas—fall clip	10	@12
Choice	13	@14
Spring clip	17	@19
Kansas—clear medium	17	@
Light fine	15	@
Heavy do	13	@
Low and coarse	11	@

Black 2@5 cents, burry and cotted 3@15 cents per pound less. Tare on sacks, 3½ pounds; dealers allow 25 cents for new and 15 cents for old sacks.

RATTLER.

Fat Muttons Wanted.

We can use weekly at the slaughtering house in this city from three to four hundred fat muttons, weighing not less than ninety pounds gross, for which we will pay good prices.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,
Purchasing agents, Fort Worth, Tex.

As An Investment.

The difference in the clip alone more than pays the cost of using Gold Leaf Dip, besides it has been practically demonstrated that its use not only increases the growth of the wool but gives health and strength to the animal upon which it is used.

J. H. BROWN,
State agent, Fort Worth.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

THE *Southern Live Stock Journal* published an able article advising farmers to purchase platform scales as a means of protection to themselves in handling and selling their products. A special mention was made of an instance where a sheep raiser found it to his advantage to know the weight of his sheep. If Texas sheep raisers could only have access to scales they would be saved from many grave and serious errors, which are commonly made in shipping to market.

MR. SUTHERLAND HUTTON of Los Angeles, California, has sent to this office a sample of French Merino wool which is of even growth and is ten inches long. Mr. Hutton says: "This sample of wool was grown on Catalina Island, just off our coast. It is about thirty months' growth, and is sent you to show what class of bucks we raise in this country, and perhaps you can exhibit it at New Orleans." Perhaps it might pay the California breeders to exhibit their stock at New Orleans, there being a class for French Merinos.

WE have every reason to believe that Texas wool growers will have a most satisfactory opportunity to dispose of many of their choice clips next spring at the home markets. There are quite a number of wool buyers who came to the state last spring who are coming again. We have had correspondence with several lately who contemplate coming this way, and one and all say they are after the best fine and medium year's clips. Uniform lots nicely put up. Wool growers should prepare to sell at home by making their clips worth coming for.

SINCE returning from the St. Louis convention, Col. R. H. Overall informs us that Mr. Adam T. Brown, Messrs. Starkweather Bros., and himself are running their sheep in pastures this winter, in Coleman county; each owning several thousand head. On the road from St. Louis the cattlemen on the train were jovial, and proposed to take up a collection for the poor sheepmen. Col. Overall said he was willing to take the money, but as he could make a better showing than any cattle raiser on the train for his year's work, he made no claim to be an object of charity.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

HIDES AND WOOL.
THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
HIDE AND WOOL HOUSE
in Fort Worth.
A. ARMENTROUT, PROP.
Always pays highest cash price.

Denny, Rice & Co.,
WOOL
Commission Merchants,
132 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.
This old, reliable firm is represented in Texas by C. G. HUBBARD. Information promptly given by mail or telegraph. Post-office address San Antonio.
CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

New Zealand
SHEEP DIP.
Registered in United States Patent Office June 19 1883.
This Dip is a SURE CURE FOR SCAB and other insects on sheep, if used as directed. It is safe, does not sicken the sheep; ewes own their lambs immediately after diping; improves the wool; is cheap and convenient to use. Agents wanted to sell. Address, R. M. JOHNSTON & CO., Proprietors,
AUSTIN, TEXAS.
Jno. F. Groshon,
Agent for Southwest Texas,
San Antonio, Texas.

AUSTIN, TEX., Sept., 188?.
To Whom it May Concern—This is to certify that I have used the "New Zealand Sheep Dip," prepared by R. M. Johnston & Co., Austin, Tex., and it cured my flock of scab at one dipping. My ranch is in Dimmitt county, Texas. M. A. TAYLOR.

IRONGRAY, Scotland, Nov. 27, 1882.
Mr. Alexander H. Swan, Austin, Texas—Sir. This is to certify that the sheep wash supplied by you two years ago has proved a thorough cure. I have not had a single case of scab on my sheep for twelve months.
Yours respectfully, ROBERT WELCH.

AUSTIN, Texas, August 4, 1884.
This certifies that I have effectually and permanently cured thousands of sheep of scab in Scotland, Australia, New Zealand and Texas; that the dip which I used was essentially and chemically the same as that registered in the U. S. patent office as "The New Zealand Sheep Dip." I further certify that in my extensive experience in its use, I have never known it to fail of curing the worst cases of scab when used strictly according to directions; that sheep are not made sick by its use, and that ewes will take their lambs immediately after being dipped.
ALEX. H. SWAN.

CARIZO SPRINGS, Dimmit Co., Tex, May, 1883.
R. M. Johnson & Co., Austin, Texas.—This is to certify that I used your "New Zealand Sheep Dip" with perfect success on my flock of 2,800 head, dipping them only one time; and can recommend it as a good and cheap cure for scab. It has no sickening effect on the sheep, and improves the growth of the wool fully sufficient to pay expense of dipping.
[Signed.] E. H. TAYLOR.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 30, 1884.
Jno. F. Groshon, Agent, San Antonio.—This is to certify that I have used your "New Zealand Sheep Dip," prepared by R. M. Johnson & Co., of Austin, and with perfect success, on a flock of 1,500 head, by dipping twice, as per directions, and can recommend it as a good and cheap cure for the scab, it being in liquid form, the dip is easily prepared. [Signed.] H. C. GRINER.
Del Rio, Texas.

ALBADE, Texas, Feb., 1, 1884.
R. M. Johnson & Co., Austin.—This certifies that I used your "New Zealand Sheep Dip" on my sheep last September, and it effectually cured them of scab in its worst stage. It does not sicken the sheep. All ewes own their lambs after dipping. It improves the growth of the wool, and I recommend it, with confidence, to all sheep raisers.
G. RIDOUT.

Manhood Restored
REMEDY FREE.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

W. W. McILHANY & CO., Live Stock Commission, 56 Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.
References Union Stock Yard National Bank, Wm. Young & Co., A. D. Pickerin. Cattle Salesman—W. W. McIlhany. Hog Salesmen—J. H. Eastburn, Lincoln Eastburn, Texas Agent—A. S. NICHOLSON Fort Worth.

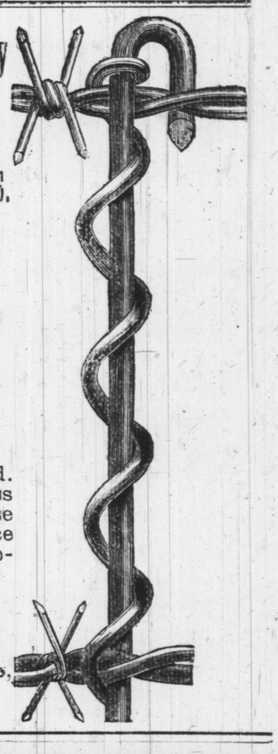
F. D. PATTERSON. A. L. PATTERSON. C. G. THOMAS.
PATTERSON BROS. & CO., Live Stock Commission Merchants, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.
References—Union Stock Yards National Bank, Chicago, Ill; Marshall, Field & Co., Chicago, Ill. Consignments respectfully solicited. Agents: E. E. Thomas, Dallas, Texas; A. F. Truitt & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

C. MEHLE. B. C. STEINBECK. J. J. MCGINNIS. JO. DONALDSON.
C. MEHLE & CO., Commission Merchants
For the sale of Live Stock. STOCK LANDING, New Orleans.

Rupture
Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, of 251 Broadway, New York, famous for the past thirty-five years for his successful method of curing rupture without surgical operation, is now at his office, St. Louis, Mo., where he will remain to treat patients till the 20th of December. During treatment patients can labor without interfering with the cure, and with safety from strangulated rupture. His book, with likenesses before and after cure, is mailed for ten cents. Remember, in St. Louis only till December 20th. Offices 604 Market Street.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
More than 1750 Holsteins Imported and Bred by this Firm, 600 on Hand.
ALL OF CHOICE BREEDING AND QUALITY.
NEARLY all the *deep milking* families of America represented. Over thirty yearly records made by cows in this herd, which average 14 212 pounds 5 ounces per year, at an average age of 4-½ years.
In 1881 our entire herd of mature cows averaged 14,161 pounds 15 ounces. In 1882 our entire herd of eight 3 year-olds averaged 12,888 pounds 9 ounces.
On April 1, 1884, ten cows in this herd had make records from 14,000 to 17,000 pounds, each, the average being 15,668 pounds 6 3-10 ounces, which included every mature cow in the herd that we had owned long enough to make a year's record, excepting one kept for family use.
We milked through the year ending in June last, five mature cows, the entire lot averaging 15,621 pounds 12-5 ounces.
Seven heifers of one family (the Netherland family), five of them two-year-olds and two three-year-olds, averaged 11,556 pounds 1 2-5 ounces. The last is a *family* record.
Not one of these Records has Ever been Equaled with an Equal Number of Cows by any Herd!
BUTTER RECORDS:
Nine cows averaged 17 pounds 5 ounces per week. Eight heifers, three years old, averaged 13 pounds 4½ ounces per week. Eleven heifers, two-year-olds and younger, averaged 10 pounds 8 ounces per week. The entire original imported Netherland family of six cows (two being 3 years old) averaged 16 pounds 12 11-14 ounces per week.
The above records are a sufficient guarantee of superiority. This is the class of cattle with which to found a herd. START RIGHT. See for yourself before buying. Prices reasonable. Send for catalogue and examine pedigrees.
SMITHS & POWELL, LAKESIDE STOCK FARM, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.
☞ In writing, please mention TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Worcester's Patent Wire Fence Stay
—AND—
Adjustable Tension Attachments.



Efficient!
Cheap!
Durable!
Easily Applied
By their use fewer posts are required. a better fence is secured and at a less cost than any other method. In use upon hundreds of miles of ranch fence in Texas. Full particulars upon application to
P. G. MARCH & CO.,
Sole Licensees and Manufacturers,
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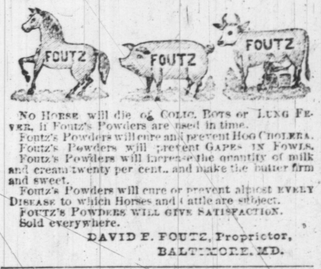
$100,000 in PRIZES GIVEN TO SUBSCRIBERS.
THE Greatest Offer ever made by Reliable Publishers! This is the chance of a life-time, *the true pathway to your future fortune.* Every subscriber gets a prize. Reader, this is for you. *A fortune may be yours, if you will but stretch forth your hand to receive it.* The publishers of The Illustrated Family Monthly, the well-known literary and family Magazine, being determined to introduce their publication into every home, have decided to distribute $100,000 in presents among their subscribers this year, giving every one a prize. It will pay us to do this, as we shall thus secure hundreds of thousands of subscribers, most of whom will take our Magazine for years to come. The profits from our subscriptions and advertising space will be enormous, and *we are simply dividing with our subscribers a portion of the profits.* The Illustrated Family Monthly is now in its eleventh year, and every number contains 20 pages, 80 columns, filled with charming stories and sketches and the very cream of choice reading matter. It now has a circulation of over 60,000, which *we are determined* to increase to a quarter of a million. It is worth double the subscription price. For Fifty Cents, the regular price of a six months subscription, we will send you The Family Monthly six months on trial, and a numbered receipt for the same, which entitles you to one of the magnificent and valuable prizes, which will be distributed among our subscribers in a fair and impartial manner on Jan. 15th. Every subscriber will receive a prize, and we trust as many as possible will be present at our grand distribution of prizes. We give below A Partial List of the Prizes. *Don't let this chance pass by—you may get the $5,000 Prize!*
One Grand Cash Prize, $5,000; 6 Cash Prizes, $1,000 each; 6 Cash Prizes, $500 each; 10 Cash Prizes, $250 each; 20 Cash Prizes, $100 each; 20 Cash Prizes, $50 each; 100 Cash Prizes, $10 each; 50 Ladies' Solid Gold Watches, $75 each; 50 Gentlemen's Solid Gold Watches, $100 each; 100 Silver Watches, $25 each; 200 Solid Gold Rings, $5 each; 20 Elegant Diamond Rings, $60 each; 25 Parlor Organs, $125 each; 50 First-class Sewing Machines, $30 each; 1,000 Elegant Oil Paintings, $2 each; 1,000 Beautiful Gift Books, $1 each; 500 Photograph Albums, $2 each; and over 100,000 other elegant and beautiful prizes, worth from 50 cents to $1 each, will be distributed among our subscribers. Remember *these presents are given free.* 50 cents being the price of a six months' subscription to our Magazine. Every subscriber gets a prize, which will be awarded in a fair and impartial manner by a committee of subscribers on Jan. 15th, among all who subscribe before that date. Prizes sent at once to the fortunate winners as soon as the award takes place. Don't miss this golden opportunity. The award of prizes will positively take place Jan. 15, 1885. Six subscriptions and six numbered receipts sent for $2.50. *Get five friends to join you, and get your subscription and prize free.* Agents wanted. Every subscriber is requested to solicit subscriptions in his neighborhood. Sample Magazine free. Send amounts over $1 by Money Order or Registered Letter—smaller sums in stamps or silver.
WHO WILL GET THE $5000 Prize
Read a few extracts from the many letters received from delighted subscribers. From MARY A. REEVES, Buffalo, N. Y.—"I would not be without your Magazine if I had to give *the last dollar I had to get it.*" From S. K. BUTLER Fitchburg, Mass.—"You cannot fail to sweep everything clean this year with your splendid Magazine and elegant prizes. It is the best of all the magazines." From GEO. W. MCINTIRE, Portsmouth, N. H.—"Your Magazine is a gem, and your elegant premiums *a most delightful surprise* to me. I wish you the success you certainly deserve." From JOHN MARTIN, Brockton, Mass.—"I got 15 subscribers to your Magazine to-night *in one hour.*" From CHAS. H. KUHN, Germantown, Pa.—"Send me your Magazine for another year. I have been a subscriber three years, and think it superior to any other magazine at twice the money." Address,
THE ILLUSTRATED FAMILY MONTHLY, Augusta, Maine.

1831 THE CULTIVATOR —AND— 1885
Country Gentleman
THE BEST OF THE
AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES.
THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN is the leading journal of American agriculture. In amount and practical value of contents, in extent and ability of correspondence, in quality of paper and style of publication, it occupies the FIRST RANK. It is believed to have no superior in either of the three divisions of
Farms, Crops and Processes,
Horticulture and Fruit Growing,
Live Stock and Dairying,
while it also includes all minor departments of rural interest, such as the Poultry Yard, Entomology, Bee Keeping, Greenhouse and Grapery, Veterinary Replies, Farm Questions and Answers, Fireside Reading, Domestic Economy, and a summary of the news of the week. Its market reports are unusually complete, and much attention is paid to the prospects of the crops, as throwing light upon one of the most important of all questions—when to buy and when to sell. It is liberally illustrated, and is intended to supply, in a continually increasing degree, and in the best sense of the term, a
Live Agricultural Newspaper.
Although the COUNTRY GENTLEMAN has been greatly enlarged by increasing its size from 16 to 24 pages weekly, the terms continue as heretofore, when paid strictly in advance: One copy, one year, $2.50; four copies, $10, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the club; ten copies $20, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the club.
☞ All new subscribers for 1885, paying in advance now, will receive the paper weekly, from our receipt of the remittance, to January 1, 1885, without charge. Specimen copies free. Address
LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Publishers,
ALBANY, N. Y.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS



No Horse will die of Colic, Bots or Lung Fever, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent Hog Cholera.
Foutz's Powders will prevent Gapes in Fowls.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN NURSERIES.
PEACH TREES suited to all sections.
Apple Trees, extra long keeping kinds.
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☞ A FULL LINE of all kinds of NURSERY STOCK CHEAP. Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruit, and other plants by mail. 80-paged catalogue showing how and what to plant, with much valuable information, FREE.
GANDOLPH PETERS, Wilmington, Del.

DON'T you want a $30 36 Shot Repeating Rifle for $15, a $30 Breech Loading Shotgun for $16, a $12 Concert Organette for $7, a $25 Magic Lantern for $12, a Solid Gold $25 watch for $15, a $15 Silver Watch for $8. You can get any of these articles Free if you will devote a few hours of your leisure time evenings to introducing our new goods. One lady secured a Gold Watch free, in a single afternoon. A gentleman got a Silver watch for fifteen minutes work; a boy 11 years old secured a watch in one day; hundreds of others have done nearly as well. If you have a Magic Lantern you can start a business that will pay you from $10 to $50 every night. Send at once for our Illustrated Catalogue of Gold and Silver Watches Self-cocking, Bull Dog Revolvers, Spy Glasses, Indian Goods and Astronomical Telescopes, Telegraph Instruments, Type Writers, Organ Accordeons, Violins, &c., &c. It may start you on the road to wealth. YOU WANT | WORLD MANUFACTURING CO., 122 Nassau Street, New York.

TEXAS.

B

H. T. BATCHLER & BROS.

Postoffice, Ferris, Ellis county. Ranch on Elm, Throckmorton county.
Horse brand B on the right shoulder and B on jaw. Also kept up. on right shoulder.
Various other brands and marks on cattle.
Above brand on both sides.

C

MATTHEW CARTWRIGHT.

Member Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' Association,
Postoffice, Terrell, Texas.

Principal brand. Mark is, sharpen each ear and split right.
Ranch in Stonewall county, on Double Mountain Fork Brazos. F. G. ALEXANDER, Manager, Postoffice, Haskell, Haskell county, Texas.

Principal brand.
Horses in Kauffman county branded same as cattle.
Ranch also in Kauffman county. W. T. CARTWRIGHT, Manager.

COCKRILL & MARTIN.

Postoffice, Colorado City.
Ranch, Deep Creek.

M. & B. COCKRILL.

ON brand on right hip of horses.

M. COCKRILL.

Horse brand left hip.

CLAY COUNTY LAND AND CATTLE CO

Ranch in Clay county, Texas, on the Little Wichita. JOC brand kept up on all increase
NOO
O JOJ
Address N. BUTCHER, Manager, Henrietta, Clay County, Texas.

COLUMBIA CATTLE CO.

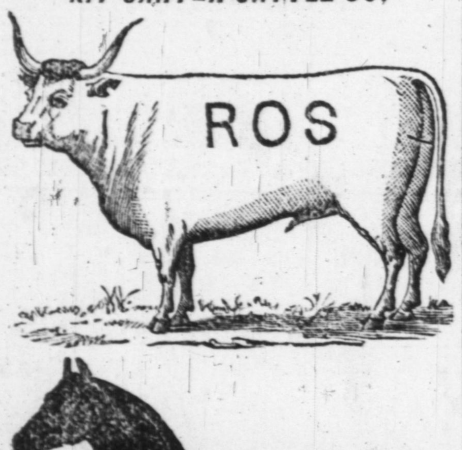
Postoffice, Columbia, Mo. Ranch on Cedar and Gonzales Creeks, seven miles southeast of Breckenridge, Stephens county. Also cattle branded formerly used as road brand, with C on left loin or side. Horse brand, This brand kept up.] same as cut on left hip.
W. B. CAMPBELL, Manager, Breckenridge Texas.

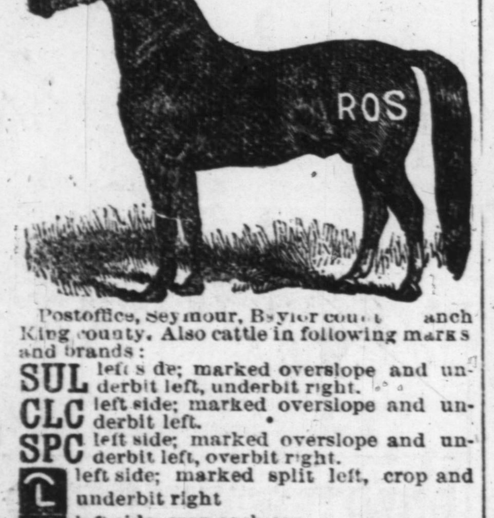
THE CONCHO CATTLE CO OF TEXAS.

G. M. CASEY, President; H. W. SALMON, Secretary and Treaserer, Clinton, Mo.
S. H. BRONAUGH, Manager, postoffice, Coleman, Texas. Ranch on Mustang Creek, Concho county, Texas.

This brand kept up.
Also the following brands:
other side.
Also all brands of cattle formerly owned by R. L. Dunman.
Stock horses branded left thigh. Saddle horses branded left hip.
Please do not estray any cattle or horses in these brands.

KIT CARTER CATTLE CO.





Postoffice, Seymour, Baylor county. Ranch King county. Also cattle in following marks and brands:
SUL left side; marked overslope and underbit left, underbit right.
CLC left side; marked overslope and underbit left.
SPC left side; marked overslope and underbit left, overbit right.
left side; marked split left, crop and underbit right
left side; crop each ear.
JSC left side; marked crop upper and under-bit each ear.
WTW left side, marked crop split left, swallowfork right.
WM either side and V on neck; marked crop underhalf crop left, crop right.
49 left side, marked crop split and underbit each ear.
NO left side, marked two underbits left, swallowfork right.

C

CONCHO RANCH.

Stilson Case, Thorp, Ryburn & Co.
Ranch on Dove Creek, twenty-five miles southwest of San Angela.
Address S. M. THORP or J. H. RYBURN, Knickerbocker, Tom Green County.

CHILDRESS LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

Postoffice, Fort Worth; Range, Childress County.
T. B. Ellison and C. C. Mills, managers.
This brand kept up.

CONTINENTAL LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

Post-office, St. Louis, Mo.; ranch postoffice Seymour, Tex. Ranches Baylor county and Pecos, Pecos county Texas. These branded on each side, also on left side and hip, with various marks. horse brand same left shoulder; also cattle right hip and side with various marks and other brands.
ROSS
JL BOB

Mill Iron Ranch.

Ranch Postoffice, Tepee City, Motley Co., Texas. general office, Dallas, Texas.
Old stock marked crop-split each ear.
All young stock branded on both sides.
Also old cattle brand VAIL, 69'
JHG, and MD.
Horse brands on left hip. HW, and

D

W. C. DIBRELL.

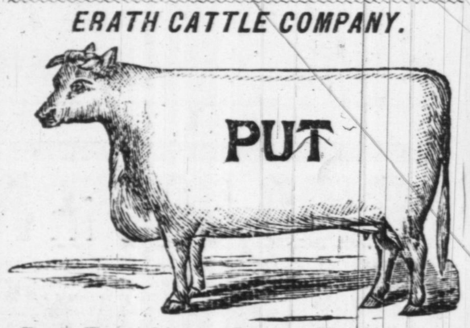
Postoffice, Coleman Texas. Ranch on Jim Ned at Camp Colorado, Texas.
Horse brand same on left hip.
W. M. Erath's old ranch.

DICKINSON CATTLE COMPANY.

J. W. DICKINSON, General Manager, P.O. Dallas, Texas.
S. W. LYNCH, Assistant Manager. P. O., Sweetwater, Nolan Co., Texas.
Ranch head Sweetwater Creek, Nolan county
This mark and brand kept up. Own all cattle in the following brands: side or hip, principally on left side.
JEFF side. BILL side. PINK side.
PA left side and hip. PA both sides. MA
Cattle in various marks.
Horse brand on left hip or shoulder

E

ERATH CATTLE COMPANY.



Postoffice address, Lipan, Hood county, Texas. B. O. Merrill, president; F. P. Putnam, treasurer.
The above brand, with swallow fork in right ear, crop and two splits in left ear, will be used on all increase or unbranded stock on sides. Old stock in various marks and following brands: J-P B C, WIL, AW
Horse and mule brands, VI on left shoulder
some with PUT on left hip.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

This company will pay the above reward to any party or parties furnishing information leading to the arrest and conviction of any party or parties who may have violated the stock laws to the detriment of this company The above reward will be paid for each and every person so arrested and convicted.
A. PUTNAM, JR., Manager.

ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE CO.

Of Fort Worth.
A. M. BRITTON, President; S. W. LOMAX, Secretary and Treasurer; C. L. GROFF Superintendent.
Ranch Postoffice, Dockum's Dickens county.
Horse brand same as cut on left hip.
Additional brands: marked crop right, over and underbit left.
N on hip and side, marked over and underbit left, crop right.
V on side, on hip, marked crop and two splits left, crop right.
RR marked crop right, marked swallowfork and underbit the left.
EW and J on hip, IX left side
DOX left side.
COW on left side.
ZIP on right side.
DAN on left side.
C left side and hip.
MOL on side.
K on hip.
KIL on right side.
MAX on right side. MOK on left side.
COE HO ROX GED JXH JRG JMH LED 969
, MOB, , HX, WCJ, , ,
Horses also branded hip.

E

WILLIAM EMERSON.

Postoffice, Colorado, Mitchell county, Texas.
Lost ranch Scurry county. Any one knowing of any estrayed horses in this brand will confer a favor by notifying the owner.

ELLIS, BOAZ & EDRINGTON.

Postoffice, Fort Worth. Ranch. Ennis creek, Scurry county, Texas. Ranch manager, J. N. Ellis, P. O. Snyder, Scurry county. Cattle in various marks.

F

C. L. FOWZER, JR.

Postoffice, Taylor, Williamson county, Texas. Ranch, San Gabriel river, 7 miles northeast of Taylor.
Fine Durham and Hereford stock for sale.

FALLS LAND AND CATTLE CO.

Above brand kept up.
E. T. STEVENS, Superintendent.
Postoffice, Wichita Falls.
Ranch, Wichita Co. Other ranch brands: PK
Road brands, Horse brands same as cut.

NORMAN FENTON.

Postoffice, Sweetwater, Nolan Co., Texas Ranch on Sweetwater creek.
This brand is some times on right side.
Also cattle in this brand ICO These cattle have various old brands on them.
All increase branded same as cut. Horse brand ICO on left hip. No stock sold unless shipped out of the state.

FRANCKLYN LAND AND CATTLE CO.

Postoffice, Mobeetie Texas. Ranch in Hutchinson, Carson, Gray and Roberts counties. B. B. Groom & Son, Managers.
Also cattle in the following marks and brands:
FAR marked crop left, crop and underhalf crop right.
on left side. O⊂⊃O or OOO right hip, side and shoulder.
JF on hip and side; marked swallowfork left, crop right.
on either side, 73 on jaw; marked crop each ear.
left side; marked crop and underhalf crop each ear.
HCH various marks. HTH various marks.
WIL left side; marked underhalf crop left, crop right.
WL or L or marked underhalf crop left, crop right.
ZZZ various marks.
O on jaw, X on shoulder, M on side.
BOL various marks.
marked underhalf crop left, crop right.
X left side and hip.
WIT left side. BUD left side.
MILT left side. left side; marked underbit left, crop right.
SUE left side. CLEO left side.
right side;
marked swallowfork each ear.

G

J. S & D. W. GODWIN.

Postoffice Ft. Worth, Tarrant county, Texas. Ranch, California Creek, Jones county. Horse brand same on shoulder and hip. Cattle also branded
C on shoulder and XF on side, marked swallowfork right and underbit left.

G K. GORDON.

Postoffice, Junction City, Kimble county. Ranch on N. Llano, ten miles above Junction City.
Cattle in all marks, and generally branded on right side.
Horses—same brand on hip or thigh.

GOMAZ CATTLE COMPANY.

Postoffice, El Paso, Texas.
Ranch, Antelope Springs, Presidio county, Texas.
Horse brand same on left shoulder.
Four hundred head branded as above on right side.
Also cattle branded T left side N left hip; ear marks of calves, underslope left.
Horse brand same as cut on left hip, and some have brand on left shoulder.

GEORGETOWN RANCH COMPANY,

Of Georgetown, Kentucky. Ranch 8 miles southwest of Abilene, Taylor county, Texas. J. C. Breckinridge, general manager, Abilene, Texas.
Cattle brands D on left side, O on left jaw. Marks, crop left, sharp right. These marks and brands will be kept up. Also have cattle in following brands:
Horse brands, B on left shoulder and on left hip.

G. H. GODDARD.

Care Valley National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.
Ranch Manager, J. N. Clark. Postoffice, Pecos Station.
Ranch on Pecos River, Tom Green county.
Horse brand each shoulder.

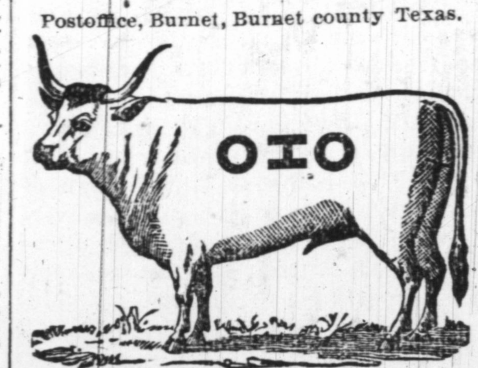
H

HILBURN, PIERCE & CO.

Ranch postoffice, Big Springs, Howard county, Texas. Ranch in Tom Green county at Lucian Wells.
Horse brand same on the right hip.
Cattle also branded and both on the left side and in various marks.

HUDSON BROS. & WATSON.

Postoffice, Burnet, Burnet county Texas.



Road brand 4

F. E. P. HARRELL,

Postoffice, Baird, Callahan Co., Texas. Range Callahan Co Horse brand, H on right thigh and on right shoulder.
Cattle also branded H on right hip, on right side; marked crop and split right.

H. HIGBEE.

Postoffice, Ft. Worth J. T. YATES in charge of horses.
Ranch P.O., Throckmorton, Throckmorton county. Cattle in various marks.
Cattle brand, 333 on left side.

HARWOOD CATTLE COMPANY.

Postoffice address Dodge City, Kansas. Range on Cimarron river above Adobe crossing. Soward county, Kansas.
Cattle branded on left side or hip; over dewlap on all cattle.
Additional brands.
A on left side, marked crop right, underslope left.
on left side, ear mark crop left, underslope right.
O on right shoulder blade and thigh. Another left side brand, S on jaw and A on leg, ear mark, crop right underslope left.
Increase of all cattle in above brand, branded same as in cut, on left side, and O on right shoulder blade. and marked split in right ear.
Horse brand same as cut, on right shoulder-blade.
W. I. HARWOOD, Manager

K

KEYSTONE LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

Postoffice, Pearsall, Frio Co., Texas.
Increase since July 1, 1884, branded on both hips. Stock in various marks and brands, but established brand on all of them.
Horse brand same on left hip.

$250 Reward

Will be paid for the conviction of any parties illegally handling any of the stock of this company.
C. J. HUTCHINSON, Manager.

L

LIGON, BROWN & GROUND.

Postoffice, Graham, Young county. Ranch, Greer county. Horse brand WO on left hip.
Also cattle branded BIL

LOVING CATTLE COMPANY.

Ranch postoffice, Jacksboro, Texas, ranch Lost Valley, Jack county.
This brand kept up on horses and cattle. Also cattle in the following marks and brands:
OL right side and thigh, marked split left, crop and two spits right.
JWL left side, marked crop, split left, underbit right
BEL left side L on thigh, marked crop split left, underbit right
OWL left side, marked crop and overbit left, crop and underslope right.
HAT left side and G on left jaw, marked underslope left, swallowfork right.
BAR right side, marked crop left, crop and overhalf crop right.
Cattle in last three are also in various marks, also have horses in the HAT brand.
MOR on left side, E on jaw, marked swallowfork each ear, underbit left.
MEL on left side, marked crop and split left, underbit right.
JC on left side L on hip marked crop left, underslope right.
A on left jaw, side and flank, marked crop right, overslope left
MAY on left side, on left hip, crop right. crop and under half crop left.
MEL on left side, marked crop right, under half crop left.
MOT on side on hip, marked crop and under half crop each ear
Also in various marks:
MOT on either side, marked as above.
on left side in various marks.
Y Y on side Y on thigh, marked crop and under half crop in each ear.
Horses also in following brands, MEL, MAY, HAT and MOT.
Information as to the whereabouts of any estray stock in any of these brands will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded by J. C. Loving general manager, Jacksboro, Texas.

LOTT & NELSON PASTURE COMP'NY.

U. LOTT, President; J. P. NELSON, Vice-President and General Manager; E. MALLORY Secretary and Treasurer.
Ranch postoffice, Benavides, Duval county, Texas. General office, Corpus Christi, Texas, Ranches, Sweden, Duval county, Texas.

Horse brand, ear-mark as above.
All stock raised on ranch branded 82.
All stock purchased branded

L

P. J. LOONIE.

(Loonie's Ranch, Bosque county, Texas.)
Postoffice, Meridian, Bosque county, Tex. All persons are hereby notified not to trade for or buy any of the above stock cattle or horses, as I have no agent. Any information respecting this stock will be thankfully received and well paid for.
Above also have B on left side of neck. Horses and mules also in above brand.

LEXINGTON RANCH CO.

J. W. BURGESS, president, Fort Worth, Texas. W. F. Smith, manager, Snyder, Scurry Co., Texas.
202 brand as in cut kept up. The company also own the following brands
DM FAT OJO
Ranch on Yellow House Creek, Garza Co.

LYON & POWER.

Postoffice, Sweetwater, Nolan county, Texas.
Ranch on Cottonwood Creek and Clear Fork of Brazos, Fisher county.
Some cattle have same brand on left side.
Other brands:
VXA on left side; crop and underhalf crop right, swallowfork and underbit left.
RTC on left side; underslope the right, swallowfork and underbit the left.
SH on left side or hip, all marks.
on right side, all marks.
on left side or hip, all marks.
H some cattle branded on the side and neck, same side and shoulder.
K hip OK side; crop and underbit right, underbit the left.
underslope the right and overslope the left.
C neck XCD side; crop right, sharp left.
HTC all marks. on the side or side and hip; overhalf crop left, underhalf crop right.
on side, on hip; all marks.
Horse brand H left shoulder.

Brands of Cattle of the

LLANO LIVE STOCK AND LAND CO.

J. E. HEWLETT, President, St. Joseph, Mo.
F. W. RICHARDSON, Manager, Junction City, Texas.
Ranch in Kimble county, Texas.
7OL swallowfork and underbit left crop right.
TIV various marks.
HE crop left, under and overbit ri't.
This brand kept up.]
on side, J on hip; swallowfork and underbit right, crop left.
JEP on side, J on hip; swallowfork and underbit right, crop left.
various marks. road brand, various marks.
Brand of horse 7OL on shoulder, G on jaw.
EC hip and right side; crop left, crop and underslope right.
EC hip and J on right side; crop left, crop and underslope right.

M

MAPLEWOOD LIVE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED

J. H. LUNDY, Manager, Postoffice, Colorado, Texas. Ranch on Double Mountain Fork, Kent county, Texas. J. D. Lundy, president. S. Andersen, treasurer, 125 State street, Chicago.
Cattle branded on both sides. Ear mark, overbit right and underbit left.
Horse brand same on left hip.

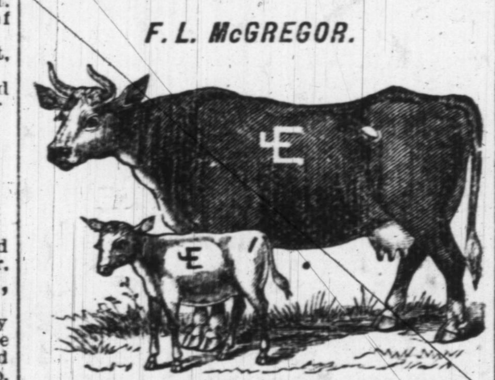
G. W. MOORE & THOS. F. WEST.

Postoffice, Jacksboro. Ranch, King county.
JO on side and hip; marked underand upperbit left, underhalf crop right.
Horse brand NET left hip.

W. G. MARTIN.

Postoffice Abilene, Ranch, Taylor, Nolan and Fisher counties.
None of this stock sold in the state.
Officers will please take charge of horses in this brand when in possession of parties not belonging to the ranch and notify owner.

F. L. McGREGOR.



Postoffice, Stonewall, Texas. Ranch, Gillespie county, Texas.

MONTGOMERY & CO.

Fort Worth, Texas.
Ranch on Little Red Mud Creek, Kent county.
Some branded on both sides.
L. M. Barkley Ranch Manager. P. O. address Dockums, Dickens county.

T. H. MATHIS.

Postoffice Rockport, Aransas county, Texas.
Ranch on Nueces River, San Patricio county.
Young cattle all improved.
Horse brand same as cattle on left shoulder.

M

MATADOR LAND AND CATTLE CO.

(Limited.)
H. H. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.
P. O., Teepe City, Motley county. Ranch Ballard Springs, Motley county. Also Cattle branded T on each side, some of which have K on left jaw or T on each hip, marked under-half-crop in each ear. Also same mark, branded 7I left side and right side. Some of these also have TIL K on right jaw. Also 50 left side, hip, or Λ on the right hip, side M in various marks. Also 7 on left shoulder, side. 7 hip, marked crop left ear. Also on left side, in various marks, or ΛOΛ marked crop and two splits in left and swallowfork in right; or crop and two splits in left only, or swallowfork in left and underbit in right. Also V O or in various marks.

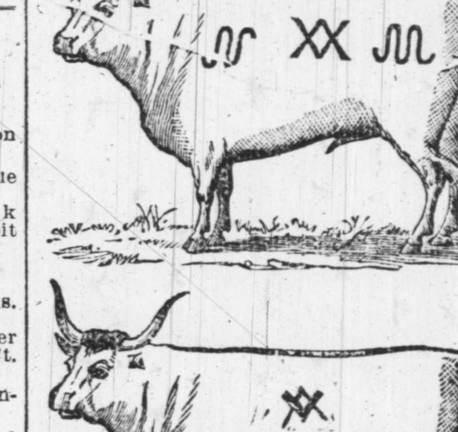
Above have on right side.

Horse brand 50 on left hip.

N

NAVE McCORD CATTLE CO

J. W. ZOOK, GENERAL MANAGER.



This brand kept up on both sides.
Same brands in various other marks and brands.
Postoffice, Colorado, Texas.
Ranch on Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos, in Garza county.
Above in various marks.

P

PITCHFORK LAND AND CATTLE CO.

D. B. Gardner. Manager. Ranch postoffice, Albany, Shackelford county, Texas. General office. St. Louis, Mo. Ranch, Dickens and King counties, Texas.
Brands not kept up:
LOV (under bar) or LOV on right side, S on hip, marked underhalf crop left, overhalf crop right.
HOL (under bar) or HOL marked crop and underslope left.
left side, marked crop right.
left side. marked crop and split right, crop and underbit left.
FA
NEW left side, marked crop right, underbit left.
FEW left side, marked underslope left, overslope right.
Horse brand same as cut on left hip.

R

RALL & HARBESON.

Postoffice, Ft. Worth, Tarrant county, Texas.
Ranch, Battle Creek, Callahan county, Tex.

S

S. R. E. LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

E. G. THURMOND, Gen. Man.
Brand SRE on either side, in various marks.
S∞S in various marks.
Various other brands and marks, but established brand SRE for both cattle and horses.
Marks adopted, crop and under half crop left, under slope right.
Range—Wheeler and Hemphill counties. Ranch postoffice, Mobeetie.
J. P. SMITH, President.
J. Q. STCLAIR, Secretary.

SWENSON BROTHERS.

Postoffice, Abilene, Texas. Ranch, Jones county.
branded on left side and thigh; earmark, underslope in left ear. Also cattle branded as above with various brands. Horse brand same as cut.

S

J. H. STRADLEY

Postoffice, Jacksboro, Texas.
Ranch, Jack county.
Horse brand TRA on left thigh.

S. D. SIMS.

Postoffice, Williams Ranch, Brown county, Texas. Ranch, Brown county, Texas.

R. A. SMITH.

Postoffice, Runnels. Ranch, bank Colorado River in Runnels co.
Marks:—Crop and overbit the right and underbit the left; grub the right and underslope the left.
Brand as in cut and sundry other brands not kept up.
Horse brand same as cut on left shoulder or left hip.

GEO. A. SCALING.

Also cattle branded UK

Postoffice, Hubbard City, Hill county Texas. Ranch on Salt Fork of Brazos, near mouth of Duck Creek, Kent county.

LUKE SHORT.

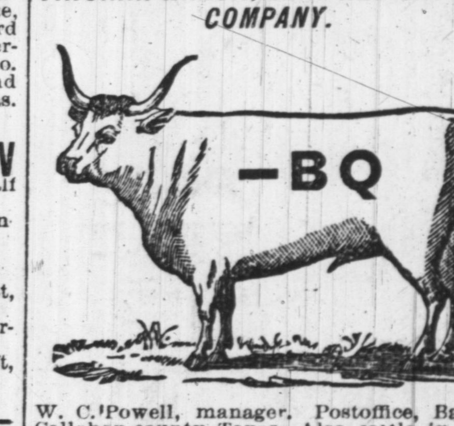
Postoffice, Ft. Worth Texas.
Ranch in Montague county, head of Belknap.

W

O. J. WIREN & CO.

Postoffice, Colorado.
Ranch, Double Mountain Fork of Brazos, Fisher county.

VIRGINIA RANCH, LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.



W. C. Powell, manager, Postoffice, Baird, Callahan county, Texas. Also, cattle in following brands, which are not kept up: WP right hip same mark as above.
right side, in various marks and right side; crop and two splits of the right ear and two splits left.
Horse brand same as cut on left hip. Any information leading to the recovery of any of the above stock, which may have strayed off, will be appreciated and suitably rewarded.

N. T. & W. H. WILSON & CO.

Postoffice, Junction City, Texas. Ranch, 10 miles north of Junction City. Horse brand same as cut on left hip.
Cattle in various marks and old brands.
No one is authorized to handle or dispose of any cattle in above brand without power of attorney from us.

WM. WEIR.

Postoffice, Brady City, McCulloch Co., Texas. Ranch Little Brady creek, McCulloch, Texas.
No one authorized sell or use in any way any cattle in the above brand.

J. Z. WHEAT.

Postoffice, Cleburne Johnson county, Tex.
Ranch on Nolan river, five miles west of Cleburne.
Also, cattle branded SA on right hip, in various marks, and WV on left hip, in various marks.
Horse brand, WET on left shoulder. Will pay $10.00 reward for arrest and conviction of any parties illegally handling these cattle. None of the WET cattle have been sold.

Every ranchman should be a reader of the Texas Live Stock Journal. Price of subscription only $2.00 per annum.