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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is one of the very few tonic medicines that are not composed mostly of alcohol or whiskey, thus becoming a fruitful source of temperance by promoting a desire for rum.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is guaranteed to be a non-intoxicating stimulant, and it will, in nearly every case, take the place of all liquor, and at the same time absolutely kill the desire for whiskey and other intoxicating beverages.

Rev. G. W. Rice, editor of the American Christian Review, says of Brown's Iron Bitters:

Cin., O., Nov. 16, 1881. Gents:—The foolish want of vital force in business, pleasure, and vicious indulgence of our people, makes your preparation a necessity; and if applied, will save hundreds who resort to saloons for temporary recuperation.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS has been thoroughly tested for dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, weakness, debility, overwork, rheumatism, neuralgia, consumption, liver complaints, kidney troubles, &c., and it never fails to render speedy and permanent relief.

FORT WORTH GAS LIGHT CO.

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PROFESSIONAL DR. A. J. LAWRENCE.

DENTIST, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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Young Lad. Will be under some of the most distinguished.

TO PARENTS WHO HAVE DAUGHTERS TO EDUCATE. THE FAMOUS STONEWALL JACKSON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

AT A WASHINGTON, Virginia, offers superior advantages in every way to those who have daughters to educate. The Institute has been established and is the most liberal, thorough, and successful of any in the South. It is situated in a beautiful and healthy location, and is under the supervision of a lady of high standing and ability.

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as may in their judgment be just, for any and all labor performed for the association.

By Mr. Simpson: Resolved, That this association memorialize the legislature to make a liberal appropriation for the maintenance of the frontier battalion, and to keep the present force in the field.

Adopted. By Mr. Evans: Resolved, That we recommend to our representatives that all laws referring to or permitting the estraying of stock be repealed.

Referred to committee on estrays, but afterwards withdrawn and submitted to the association.

Considerable discussion then ensued between Maj. Mabry, John F. Evans, John N. Simpson, Maj. Brackenridge and President Miller on the advisability of passing the resolution.

All the gentlemen agreed that the present estray law simply authorized the sheriff to sell, but they differed as to whether it was better to ask the legislature to repeal them as a whole, of which there was very little probability that it would do, or support, as a great improvement, the present amendment now being considered by it, which, without doubt, can be passed.

It was finally agreed not to ask the total abolition of the law, but to respectfully petition that the amendment be passed.

By Mr. A. C. Babcock: Resolved, That the thanks of the association are hereby tendered to the president and secretaries of the association for the courteous and efficient discharge of their duties during this session.

Resolved, That we, the members of the association, return our heartfelt thanks to the citizens of Austin, for their kind and hospitable entertainment during our stay in their midst. Unanimously adopted.

ADJOURNMENT. No further business appearing, Mr. Simpson moved that the association do now adjourn, to meet in the city of Austin on the second Tuesday in January, A. D. 1884.

The president said: "Gentlemen of the convention, the business for which we have met together this second time has been completed, and I indulge the hope that much good will result from our deliberations. I congratulate you upon the perfect harmony and good feeling which have prevailed during our sittings, and I commend the zeal and earnestness manifested by all in the consideration of questions presented to them. I sincerely hope that those of you, whose stock were struck by the recent cold snaps, will, upon your return home, find your losses but small, and voicing the sentiment, that when we again meet in council, each one of you will have 'found his feet' in a goodly share of Dame Fortune's smiles. I now declare the Texas Live Association adjourned until the second Tuesday in January, A. D. 1884."

Here the gravel fell. By Mr. J. J. Kane: Resolved, That the association do now adjourn, to meet in the city of Austin on the second Tuesday in January, A. D. 1884.

By Mr. Conkle: Resolved, That the association do now adjourn, to meet in the city of Austin on the second Tuesday in January, A. D. 1884.

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future prosecution of their business they shall receive encouragement and assistance from the commonwealth. That no laws will be passed that shall discriminate against an industry that has tended so largely to the development of the resources of the state of Texas and brought civilization and wealth to so large a portion of her territory.

That the disposition of the lands held by the state for the purpose of education is of vital importance to the stock interests as well as to every citizen of the state, and to the lovers of education and the free dissemination of knowledge. That it is the sacred duty of the state to foster and protect her educational interests and to zealously guard treasure placed in her hands by a wise and benevolent policy, for the purpose of giving her children an opportunity for moral and intellectual development.

That we believe it would be wisdom upon the part of the state to fix, and make permanent the tenure of the present occupying, or desiring to occupy, and utilize the grazing lands belonging to the public domain by leasehold for such time as would be conducive to the interests of the state, the protection of her industries and the welfare of her citizens. The greater portion of these lands are valuable only for grazing purposes, and are located beyond the thickly settled portions of the state. In some localities the grass is thin and not very nutritious. The amount per acre that stockmen can profitably pay, or renting land depends upon the number of acres it will require to support the stock per head and the length of time they can enjoy the exclusive use of it. It is certain that by far the largest portion of the public domain cannot be used to realize a profit at a greater rental than two cents per acre per annum. The terms of lease should be fixed at specified periods. It was well known that those who desire to have a permanent investment in stock raising cannot afford to build fences, erect sheds, provide water facilities, necessary buildings and conveniences (which will revert to the state at the end of the term) for the use of the lands for a few years, and pay a large rental besides.

In our judgment the terms of lease for grazing lands should not be less than twenty years. That the passage of a bill making provisions for the retention of the public domain above should be at once urged by this association.

That the same should contain provisions: 1. That would insure the retention of the territory now occupied for range purposes by the present occupants and given preference in leasing over outside parties. 2. That would fix the average rental price of the same not in excess of two cents per acre per annum. 3. The term of lease-hold at not less than twenty years.

Your committee further recommend that if the resolution is adopted, the same be considered a memorial to the legislature of the state of Texas, as such. By the committee: JOHN N. SIMPSON, Chairman. D. H. STUBBS, H. H. CAMPBELL, W. R. LEWIS, B. GATEWOOD, CHARLES GOODENOUGH, EDWIN E. WILSON.

The report was adopted. Mr. Conkle, for the committee on transportation, submitted the following report: TRANSPORTATION OF STOCK CATTLE. COMMITTEE ROOM, AUSTIN, Feb. 9, 1884. J. Hon. James F. Miller, President Texas Live Stock Association.

By our committee on transportation we beg leave to make the following report: That we recommend the various railroads lines running north and south to reduce their present rate on stock cattle and cow-penies, from the northern portion of the state to the line of the Indian Territory or Panhandle. By so doing we think they could be benefited as well as accommodate the stockmen of the state. We request that a copy of this be forwarded to the freight agents of the different roads in the state.

H. B. STODDARD, JNO. G. JOHNSON, G. T. REYNOLDS. The report was adopted. UNFRIENDLY LEGISLATION. Mr. Conkle also submitted the following report: COMMITTEE ROOM, AUSTIN, Feb. 9, 1884. J. Hon. James F. Miller, President Texas Live Stock Association.

By our committee on transportation, to whom was referred the accompanying resolutions introduced in the association by Mr. J. M. Mathis, have had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to report the resolutions back to the association and recommend their adoption. Respectfully submitted, A. CONKLE, For Committee.

Following are the RESOLUTIONS. WHEREAS, The interests of this association, and the live stock interests of Texas, require the speedy development of additional lines of transportation, and greater facilities for shipping live stock, therefore

Resolved, That this association requests the legislature now in session, not to pass any unfriendly legislation, whereby the building of new, and the extension of the old lines of road would be retarded, but if additional laws are necessary, for their regulation, that the same be just and equitable to all parties interested, and such only as will induce capital to make further investments in transportation lines in Texas.

The resolutions were adopted. By Mr. Groom: Resolved, That this association in convention assembled, request the congress of the United States to pass such laws as will crush out such contagious diseases as prevent the exportation of our live cattle and horses to Britain and other foreign countries. Adopted.

By Mr. Humphrey: Resolved, That the secretary be requested to have the full proceedings of this convention printed and distributed to each member. Mr. J. M. Day offered the following substitute: Resolved, That the executive committee be authorized to have printed 500 copies of the proceedings of this convention, and that the secretary be authorized to mail a copy of the same to each member of the convention. The substitute was adopted.

By Mr. Hughes of Dallas: Resolved, That as the report of the committee on public lands provides that the same be considered as a memorial to the legislature, that the convention order five hundred copies of the report printed, and a copy laid up on the desk of each member of the legislature. Adopted.

By Mr. Evans: Resolved, That our executive committee be authorized to employ a secretary of this association such compensation for his labor, as may in their judgment be just, for any and all labor performed for the association.

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mark or brand to my knowledge has been placed upon said animal, since the same has been known to me, that the mark or brand, or either of them, has not been altered or disguised in any manner whatever, since said animal was taken up. That I have within the last ten days, carefully examined the records of marks and brands, of this county and the brand of said animal is not of record in this county. That notice has been given as the law requires, and that I have made diligent inquiry and no owner for said animal has been found." Said affidavit filed in his office. The justice shall then cause to appear before him at his office by summons, or otherwise, at a time to be fixed by him, two disinterested freeholders of his county, to be selected by himself, who are in no related to the person estraying, commanding them to value and appraise the animal, and to submit a written report, which shall examine the animal in person and return the description and valuation of such animal to the justice under oath; said affidavit shall state in substance that they have carefully examined the animal or animals, giving the description and value, as appraised by them, giving the valuation as fixed by them; that the description of such animal is correct and the valuation true. Such affidavit shall be attested by the justice and filed in his office. Thereupon the justice shall require of the taker-up a bond with two more good and sufficient sureties in double the value of such animal or animals, and the justice shall satisfy himself of the sufficiency of the bond and shall certify to and approve of the same. Said bond shall be to the county judge of the county and his successors in office, conditioned, that the taker-up shall comply with the provisions of this chapter, as fixed by him, and the justice shall satisfy himself of the sufficiency of the bond and shall certify to and approve of the same. Said bond shall be to the county judge of the county and his successors in office, conditioned, that the taker-up shall comply with the provisions of this chapter, as fixed by him, and the justice shall satisfy himself of the sufficiency of the bond and shall certify to and approve of the same.

Article 457. If the owner of any animal, estrayed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, shall have had his mark and brand recorded in the county, where such animal is taken up, and such animal shall be in the mark and brand of the owner at the time it was taken up, then the person so taking up and estraying such animals shall not be entitled to receive any compensation for expenses incurred for estraying the same.

Article 458. The property of every stray horse, mare, gelding, filly, colt, mule, jack, jennet, work ox or cattle, taken up as aforesaid, and not proved away within twelve months after such appraisement, shall be deemed estrayed in the county wherein such estrays may have been posted, and the taker-up shall immediately thereafter proceed to sell the same for cash to the highest bidder at the court house door of the county, after giving notice of the same as required in the case of sheriff's sales, and within ten days after such sale he shall, after deducting the expenses incurred in estraying said animal, pay into the county treasury seventy-five per cent. of the proceeds of the same, and retain the other twenty-five per cent., for his own use and benefit.

Article 459. All sales of estrays, horses, mares, geldings, fillies, colts, mules, jacks, jennets, work oxen or cattle, shall be made on the first Monday in the month, and between the hours of one and three o'clock p. m. of said day.

Article 460. Any citizen taking up any stray horse, sheep or goat, shall proceed in the same manner as is required in the case of horses, etc., except advertising in a newspaper; and any person estraying the same at the expiration of six months shall be liable to give notice, as in the case of sheriff's or constable's sales and sell such estrays, where they were taken up; provided there be not less than three adult bidders in attendance at the said sales, besides the family of the taker-up.

Article 461. No animal of the kind enumerated in the preceding article shall be subject to be strayed, unless the same shall have been known to the taker-up for at least twelve months previous to the time of estraying the same.

Section 2. That article 457 of said chapter and title be, and is hereby, repealed.

Section 3. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Now in reading of the bill, Mr. Evans moved that this association, now in convention assembled, do endorse said measure and urge its passage.

The motion prevailed. On motion of Mr. Groom, the association adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

FOURTH DAY. ASSOCIATION HALL, AUSTIN, Feb. 9, 1884. The association met pursuant to adjournment of Texas such as James F. Miller, President, in the chair.

The following communication was received and read: HALLOU OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. AUSTIN, TEXAS, Feb. 9, 1884. Hon. James F. Miller, President Texas Live Stock Association.

DEAR SIR:—I am compelled to remain in the House of Representatives this morning to discharge the duties of reading clerk of that body. I hope to be able to be present at your afternoon session, at which time I will have my notes of yesterday's proceedings fully journalized and ready for reading to the association. Hoping that you will enjoy a "feast of reason and flow of soul" as well as the flow of "Krug" and "Mumm" at the banquet last night. I remain yours very truly, WILL LAMBERT, Assistant Secretary.

The communication was read, and on motion the reading of the journal was dispensed with. The chair announced the following select committees to PRESENT MEASURES TO THE LEGISLATURE: Messrs. Seth Mabry, J. M. Day and C. B. Metcalf.

After some desultory discussion the chair announced that committee reports would be in order. Mr. Simpson, chairman of the committee on public lands, submitted the following report: PUBLIC LANDS. COMMITTEE ROOM, AUSTIN, Feb. 9, 1884. Hon. James F. Miller, President Texas Live Stock Association.

Your committee on public lands have the honor to submit the following report: That we believe the permanent interests of the state will best be promoted by such legislation will best harmonize its various interests and industries. That the stockmen of the state have a reasonable right to expect that in the

mark or brand to my knowledge has been placed upon said animal, since the same has been known to me, that the mark or brand, or either of them, has not been altered or disguised in any manner whatever, since said animal was taken up. That I have within the last ten days, carefully examined the records of marks and brands, of this county and the brand of said animal is not of record in this county. That notice has been given as the law requires, and that I have made diligent inquiry and no owner for said animal has been found." Said affidavit filed in his office. The justice shall then cause to appear before him at his office by summons, or otherwise, at a time to be fixed by him, two disinterested freeholders of his county, to be selected by himself, who are in no related to the person estraying, commanding them to value and appraise the animal, and to submit a written report, which shall examine the animal in person and return the description and valuation of such animal to the justice under oath; said affidavit shall state in substance that they have carefully examined the animal or animals, giving the description and value, as appraised by them, giving the valuation as fixed by them; that the description of such animal is correct and the valuation true. Such affidavit shall be attested by the justice and filed in his office. Thereupon the justice shall require of the taker-up a bond with two more good and sufficient sureties in double the value of such animal or animals, and the justice shall satisfy himself of the sufficiency of the bond and shall certify to and approve of the same. Said bond shall be to the county judge of the county and his successors in office, conditioned, that the taker-up shall comply with the provisions of this chapter, as fixed by him, and the justice shall satisfy himself of the sufficiency of the bond and shall certify to and approve of the same.

Article 457. If the owner of any animal, estrayed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, shall have had his mark and brand recorded in the county, where such animal is taken up, and such animal shall be in the mark and brand of the owner at the time it was taken up, then the person so taking up and estraying such animals shall not be entitled to receive any compensation for expenses incurred for estraying the same.

Article 458. The property of every stray horse, mare, gelding, filly, colt, mule, jack, jennet, work ox or cattle, taken up as aforesaid, and not proved away within twelve months after such appraisement, shall be deemed estrayed in the county wherein such estrays may have been posted, and the taker-up shall immediately thereafter proceed to sell the same for cash to the highest bidder at the court house door of the county, after giving notice of the same as required in the case of sheriff's sales, and within ten days after such sale he shall, after deducting the expenses incurred in estraying said animal, pay into the county treasury seventy-five per cent. of the proceeds of the same, and retain the other twenty-five per cent., for his own use and benefit.

ing to themselves or those they control, and shall include in such enclosure lands belonging to another or other persons, and the party so enclosing said lands and the smaller land proprietors therein cannot agree as to the rental value of the land of such smaller land proprietor, or if he desires to graze the same, and the parties do not agree as to the number of animals, which each shall pasture within said enclosure, respectively, then either party may petition the judge of the county wherein said pasture may be situated setting forth the particular facts of the case with a prayer for an equitable award of the same, and which petition shall be served upon the opposite party, with notification of the time fixed by the judge for the hearing of the same, which shall not exceed thirty days from the filing of said petition, and if the disagreement between the parties shall be as to the rental value of the land; then the county judge shall hear the evidence therein and enter such decree and judgment as he may deem just and equitable, and in the event that the disagreement shall be as to the number of stock which each party may pasture within the enclosure, then such county judge shall appoint a commission, three disinterested stockmen of the county, who upon hearing the evidence shall fix the number of stock which each party may pasture within such enclosure, and in fixing the same they shall not take into consideration the cost of the construction of the enclosure, the smaller land proprietor is to have the benefit of such enclosure free, said commissioners may decree costs against either party or divide the same, as it may appear to them just and equitable. The said three commissioners while sitting as such commissioner and said commissioners immediately upon making said award, shall deliver the same to the judge of the county, who shall enter a decree upon the same, with an injunction that neither party to such controversy shall pasture within such enclosure a greater number of stock therein awarded and decreed.

Your committee would further recommend for the consideration and for final action of our legislature, an amendment to the law in regard to the malicious destruction or cutting down of fencing, and to make the penalty the same as that of theft of property, where the damages sustained amounted to \$20 or over make it a felony, under \$20 a misdemeanor.

Your committee would respectfully recommend further action on the part of our legislature in regard to amending the law in regard to the malicious destruction or cutting down of fencing, and to make the penalty the same as that of theft of property, where the damages sustained amounted to \$20 or over make it a felony, under \$20 a misdemeanor.

We would further respectfully petition our legislature for the passage of a law that would authorize the county courts in counties where the lands therein are pastoral in character, to permit gates to be constructed over and across first and second class roads, and further for the passage of a law that all persons enclosing land through which may run a public road, and over which a gate is authorized to be placed, shall have a light gate therein, and which shall be easily to open and swing clear of the ground at least twelve inches, and should the owner of any pasture disregard this provision it shall be the duty of the road overseer to notify such owner of such fact, and twenty-four hours thereafter if such gate is not formed to this regulation, then it shall be the duty of such overseer to abate the same as a nuisance. E. R. LANSK, Chairman.

RESOLUTIONS. By Mr. Sayers of Gonzales: WHEREAS, We believe the interests of growers and dealers in live stock require the establishment of a National Stock Association, particularly in respect to the stamping out of contagious diseases, and in securing harmony of action in furthering our interests; therefore be it

Resolved, That we respectfully request state and district associations of stockmen in the United States to send delegates to meet with us at Austin, Texas, on the second Tuesday in January, 1884, in order to form such an association.

Adopted. By Vice-President Carter: Resolved, That a copy of the reports of the committee on inspection, and reports of all other committees, except that on finance, be furnished the chairman of the committees on stock and stock raising, of the senate and house of representatives of the Texas legislature now in session.

Adopted. By Mr. Bentley: Resolved:—That the President appoint a committee of three members of the association to be charged with the duty of properly presenting to the legislature of Texas such recommendations as may have been or may be adopted by this association.

Adopted. By Messrs Bentley, Newell and Metcalf: Resolved, That this association heartily endorse the bill for the protection of domestic animals against wild and destructive destructive animals, prepared by the committee of the late Texas Wool Growers Association and recommended its passage by the present Legislature of the State of Texas.

Adopted. ESTRAY LAW. The following bill now pending in the House of Representatives, by request of Mr. Evans was read: Art. 457. Hereafter when any stray horse, mare, gelding, filly, colt, mule, jack, jennet, work ox or cattle, shall go upon any land or plantation of any citizen being a freeholder, and shall continue to run thereon for one year or more, such citizen may after the expiration of one year, advertise the same at three public places in the county in which such citizen resides, such notice shall describe minutely the animals, shall give color, sex, mark and brands, if any, and other flesh marks of every kind, one of which notices shall be at the court house door, for at least twenty days, and shall also deliver to the county clerk a true copy of such notice, which shall be by him securely posted up in his office after the expiration of which time, if no owner apply, it shall be the duty of the taker up of said animal, to appear before the justice of the peace of the precinct, in which such taker up resides and stray the same.

Art. 458. Any citizen entitled to stray any animal, mentioned in the preceding article, shall make and subscribe the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the animal I propose to stray, described as follows: (Here set forth the description of the animal, as known to me as an estray, for the full period of twelve months; that said animal was taken up on my premises; that the same was not there by my procurement; that no

mark or brand to my knowledge has been placed upon said animal, since the same has been known to me, that the mark or brand, or either of them, has not been altered or disguised in any manner whatever, since said animal was taken up. That I have within the last ten days, carefully examined the records of marks and brands, of this county and the brand of said animal is not of record in this county. That notice has been given as the law requires, and that I have made diligent inquiry and no owner for said animal has been found." Said affidavit filed in his office. The justice shall then cause to appear before him at his office by summons, or otherwise, at a time to be fixed by him, two disinterested freeholders of his county, to be selected by himself, who are in no related to the person estraying, commanding them to value and appraise the animal, and to submit a written report, which shall examine the animal in person and return the description and valuation of such animal to the justice under oath; said affidavit shall state in substance that they have carefully examined the animal or animals, giving the description and value, as appraised by them, giving the valuation as fixed by them; that the description of such animal is correct and the valuation true. Such affidavit shall be attested by the justice and filed in his office. Thereupon the justice shall require of the taker-up a bond with two more good and sufficient sureties in double the value of such animal or animals, and the justice shall satisfy himself of the sufficiency of the bond and shall certify to and approve of the same. Said bond shall be to the county judge of the county and his successors in office, conditioned, that the taker-up shall comply with the provisions of this chapter, as fixed by him, and the justice shall satisfy himself of the sufficiency of the bond and shall certify to and approve of the same.

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Article 460. Any citizen taking up any stray horse, sheep or goat, shall proceed in the same manner as is required in the case of horses, etc., except advertising in a newspaper; and any person estraying the same at the expiration of six months shall be liable to give notice, as in the case of sheriff's or constable's sales and sell such estrays, where they were taken up; provided there be not less than three adult bidders in attendance at the said sales, besides the family of the taker-up.

Article 461. No animal of the kind enumerated in the preceding article shall be subject to be strayed, unless the same shall have been known to the taker-up for at least twelve months previous to the time of estraying the same.

Section 2. That article 457 of said chapter and title be, and is hereby, repealed.

Section 3. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

the Devon, the Brahma and the sheep he may have reason to believe are diseased.

4th. Liberal fees to inspector when scab is found, and no inspection or collection of fees in case owners report the disease, and proceed to dip at once.

5th. Requiring owners to keep inspectors informed of their action, so inspectors will not fail to do their duty.

6th. Fines against parties who are obdurate, and wilfully fail to cure flocks after a reasonable time.

7th. Limitation of the range, as a quarantine measure, by the inspector.

8th. Most stringent measures in regard to traveling sheep, and requirement of certificates of inspection before sheep are allowed to be moved, except on the owner's ranges.

9th. Notification by traveling flocks to owners of range through which they drive.

10th. Low rate of fees to inspector, when certificates are required, by owners of clean moving sheep.

11th. Prescribing the length of a day's journey for moving flocks, of not less than five miles each twenty-four hours.

12th. Providing penalties which should reach the maximum of jurisdiction of justice's court for any dereliction of duty, on the part of inspectors or failure to comply with the law on the part of sheep owners.

13th. Efficient quarantine measures at points of embarkation and requirement of thorough dipping at these points.

14th. Providing that owners of ewe flocks shall not be required to dip them for a period of twenty days before or while they are lambing.

H. L. Bentley for committee. The report was adopted. Mr. Groom, chairman of the committee on Diseases of Live Stock, submitted the following report: DISEASES OF LIVE STOCK. COMMITTEE ROOM, AUSTIN, February 8th 1883. Hon. James F. Miller, President Texas Live Stock Association.

Sir:—Your committee on diseases of live stock would beg leave to say that the time allowed was too short to make anything more than a brief report, calling attention to the leading diseases of the country.