PANHANDLE OF TEXAS.

Its Area, Its People, Its Lands, and Something of Its Past, Present and Future.

A Few Simple Facts About the Country to Which the Eyes of Millions are Looking.

Tascosa Pioneer.

The Texas Panhandle, in view of its peculiar situation, its immense territory, its climatic condition, its healthy altitude, wide plains, convenient rivers, public lands, but barrenness of settlement and wild history withal is attracting perhaps many fold more attention from the older states than any section of any other Western state or territory. And whatever description may be sent out of the good and bad of any new country should be free from all suspicion of an advertising scheme or of an immigration boom. The statements in these columns are intended, by mingling impartially the good and the bad, to convey themselves the proofs that nothing is extravagantly drawn. We certainly can disclaim any intention of working up an immigration excitement or of discouraging immigration. The cold fact is simply this: The people who cannot come to see for themselves want a reliable, published description of that portion of the Southwest designated the Panhandle of Texas. This paper has numerous readers in distant parts, and the list constantly grows, who read it for the information they may get about the peculiarities and prospects of this section. To comply with that wish, to gratify its present readers and to win more by chapters of Panhandle life that shall be truthful and at the same time tolerably elaborate, is the excuse for occupying this space with such accounts.

The Panhandle proper, which is composed of the following twenty-seven counties, viz: Dallas, Sherman, Hansford, Ochiltree, Lipscomb, Hartley, Moore, Hutchinson, Roberts, Hemphill, Oldham, Potter, Carson, Gray, Wheeler, Deaf Smith, Randall, Armstrong, Donley, Collingsworth, Greer, Parmer, Castro, Swisher, Briscoe, Hall and Childress, has a total area of about 14,000 square miles, which means something near 8,960 000 acres. Of all these counties of the Panhandle but three are organized, Oldham, Wheeler and Donley. The others are attached to these for land and judicial purposes. In all this territory there are three towns, and one in each of the organized counties: Tascosa in Oldham county, Mobeetie in Wheeler, Clarendon in Donley. There is a newspaper in each of the three towns. The established postoffices of the Panhandle are Tascosa in Oldham county, Wheeler in Potter county, Zulu in Hansford county, Springer Ranch in Hemphill county, Mobeetie (besides Fort Elliott as a government post) in Wheeler county, Clarendon in Donley, Paloduro in Armstrong, and one or two other boxes of no responsibility nor much consequence. Other offices will be established, it is probable, during the year, where the needs of neighborhoods are beginning to require them. There will be observed by those who inspect the current maps of the Panhandle certain towns or offices marked on the Canadian river above and below Tascosa, which are calculated to mislead in a measure. Such places as Tryglilo, Lathrop, Hays, Windom Adobe and one or two more never existed; only in the imagination of the Star Route swindlers, who put them there and made oath to them, by that means largely adding to their annual government salary for mail delivery.

The configuration of the country is most romantic and indicates its healthfulness. The Panhandle is mostly an elevated-plains country, dotted by thousands of lakes which do not hold out, however, through drought, coursed by the Canadian and its numerous and small tributaries through the Northern part, the Red river and its tributaries across the South, and intersected by occasional deep canons. The plains are the more elevated portions, and are quite level. Water is not often found on these plains only in wet seasons, when the lakes contain it; but recent experiments have supplied it in a few places both by digging down some distance and by putting in tanks. Timber is equally scarce with the water supply, or even more so, both on the plains and throughout the Panhandle. The principal kinds found are cedar, cottonwood and mesquite bushes; the mesquite grows on the level prairies, the cedar among the brakes beside the water courses, and the cottonwood in the river and creek valleys. A good deal of the fire-wood used by the people who live adjacent to the large streams is the drift carried down during high water. The choice wood is of course the cedar.

Perhaps nobody who has heard of our Panhandle at all, is ignorant that from the days of the Indians to the present, cattle-raising has been and is yet the principal, indeed the only occupation of the people. There are perhaps not less than a million head of live stock, cattle, horses and sheep, in the twenty-seven Panhandle counties, and the taxable valuation of properties runs up to the neighborhood of $12,000,000 or $15,000,000. A great share of the land in this section is the Texas school land; of the thirty million acres yet remaining of the great body of public domain set apart for the benefit of the school, university and asylum funds, most of it was and is located in the Panhandle and in the plains counties lying south of it. Immense tracts of these lands are leased from the state for pastures and under fence, the greater portion of it being very fair grazing lands, and much of it giving promise of developing into fine farming tracts in future. These lands are upon the market for purchase by men who will settle on them—that is, all but the watered tracts—and are also in the market subject to lease for grazing or other purposes, watered tracts and all. Ownership of the land can only be obtained by actual settlement and purchase, at $2 per acre, in quantities to each individual of not more than a section—640 acres. One-fourth, one-half or three-fourths of a section mercly may be taken. The object and the terms in putting this land on the market for sale is expressely to win settlement, so declared, and the requirements binding on the purchaser are set forth in an oath to which he is compelled to subscribe, that he desires the land for a homestead; that he will move on the land within ninety days and reside on and improve it for three years; that he is not acquiring it for any one but himself; that he is twenty-one years of age, and that the interest will be paid yearly, and the principal within thirty years.

There is but little agricultural development yet in any part of the Panhandle; only in the past two or three years have there been even experiments in raising crops. Such experiments have satisfactorily proven that for vegetables, fruits and the small grains, much of this section will one day be peculiarly adapted. The drought at present is the great drawback to successful farming on any large scale, and it will probably be one of the greatest difficulties for years yet, or until population and tillage of the soil shall work out the problem of the seasons for themselves. When that is overcome, even the immensity of the plains will have to come under the domination of the occupying agriculturist. At present (September, 1886) the gradual invasion of our plains country has set in from the south, the southeast, and a movement is just threatening along the northern frontier, which is expected by another year to bring in a hundred families, and perhaps to organize one or two more counties. Such grain and produce of all kinds as may be raised and made for many years yet find a valuable market without having to seek it away from home. As a matter of fact, the man who buys his section of land may enter a leased pasture and make his selection, but as a matter of fact they will not often do it. The stockman who has paid his lease price in advance, and expended largely in inclosing, building and providing water, most naturally dislikes to see his pasture taken away from him and cut up into farms. To the settlers themselves it seems an injustice which they will seldom attempt, preferring to hunt other lands or do without, rather than risk the strife they would expect to inaugurate. There are of course lands outside of any pasture, but when continuous inclosures frequently run for twenty or thirty or even fifty miles in a single direction it forces the settlers to another neighborhood and even to another county. The present land laws are not calculated to settle the Panhandle.

The immense tract of 3,000 000 acres which was given to the Capitol syndicate, as it is called, for constructing the Texas capitol building, is situated up and down the western counties, some of it being in Oldham. This has been and is being inclosed for a permanent pasture, and stocked with a vast number of cattle. Half a dozen other prominent companies and many minor holders make the stock business in this extremity of our section a most important one.

Oldham and attached counties are somewhat farther west than the other quarters, and unless the lay of the lands, the nature of the soil and the presence of their river and creeks should make it preferable in some ways to other sections, then the stock interests may prevail and predominate in these parts yet, while the advancing immigration is filling up not so far out. At least one important advantage of this portion is the water courses. Flowing streams within a reasonable distance, such as course across the western and northern portion of the Panhandle, are certainly a material advantage. Another is the fact that at this town, Tascosa, is soon to be the only bridge, the only perfectly safe crossing at all times, on any river in the Panhandle country. Such a crossing of such a stream in a sparsely settled country is an advantage to people who have to travel back and forth more or less, which cannot be overestimating it. It will be no less a benefit to the man who is seeking his home or is prospecting in the Panhandle, especially to those coming from north and west, and it is destined to make this the highway for immigration and incoming travel. There will be such railroads running across the country, perhaps intersecting here from all the corners of the compass, before settlement has fairly demanded or fully needed them, as will tend to push rapidly the agricultural interest when it is once under way. As for the soil, it is of the same substance and nature almost in all parts, being decidedly sandy. The health is no better anywhere than in this western region, there being absolutely no malarial or miasmatic diseases, and the water obtained by digging is of the purest and best. The population of the whole Panhandle being less than 5000, when everybody is counted, the west part has its proper portion; a full share of the business of the entire country is transacted at Tascosa; and the people are no way rougher and they are quite as sociable and intelligent as frontier courtries usually can show.

The steady growth and stability of Tascosa as a town, is shown partly in the confidence of the property holders and business men, and in the figures at which real estate is held. Town lots command high prices for the West, decidedly, and show no indication of lowering. Situated in a country whose principal industry is calculated to keep money in circulation, and so to insure good prices for merchandise, produce, etc, and to command good wages for such work as can be found, Tascosa, even without a railroad in the Panhandle, is and will be a substantial, progressive, thriving town, in a productive, genial, healthy country.

Wonderful Phenomenon in Dakota.

BISMARCK, DAK, Dec. 17.—A report has reached here from the Bad Lands that an immense geyser of fire was discovered in that famous region about 100 miles west, at an early hour Wednesday morning. Two hunters who have been after game in the Bad Lands which cover an immense area, were startled by seeing a blaze of fire shoot up into the air over 100 feet and for over an hour the flames which came roaring through the crust of the earth were over thirty feet in height. The snow was melted about the place for a distance of over a quarter of a mile and the effect upon the atmosphere was quite perceptible. For years there have been burning coal veins in the Bad Lands, but never until now have they developed any explosive symptoms. Scientists who have traveled over this region have accounted for the strange formations by the supposition that at one time the entire area was an immense coal-bed which became ignited through some internal cause, and as it burned away the crust of the earth fell in. This theory has been strengthened by the "burning mines" or veins of coal which have been burning ever since the discovery of the country, and the smoke from many of which can be seen from the Northern Pacific railroad. It is believed the cause of the great geyser of fire which burst forth to-day is the gases accumulated by the burning coal and the explosion was the natural result of the pent-up forces. When last heard from large flames of fire were being emitted at intervals of from ten to fifteen minutes, and if this continues it will be the greatest curiosity and most novel attraction of the continent. The flames burst through a very small aperture in the earth and present a most beautiful pyrotechnical display. It has been christened the "Fire Geyser." It is hoped by those who have heard of the discovery that the phenomenon will prove permanent, as it will be a great attraction to travelers and tourists and will add to the many wonders of this famous wonderland.

As Grim a Bit of Wit as Ever Was.

A couple of London garroters, says a French newspaper, Les Quatres Vents de l'Esprit, were sentenced to the gallows. One was a Frenchman, the other a Prussian. The fatal platform was erected a few meters above the level of the Thames. The Frenchman's turn came first. He presented his neck, the noose was placed around it, and two seconds later he was launched into space. But, unexpected luck! the rope snapped. The bandit dropped into the water and swam for his life. The crowd applauded. The Prussian had looked on meanwhile with perfect composure; then, turning to the executioner, he said: "I say, find me a better quality of rope—I can't swim."

If a mosquito bites a person who has yellow or malarial fever it carries upon its proboscis enough poisonous matter to infect the next person it stings.

N. A. T. REJOINDER.

What He Says About Iverson A. Jones' Criticisms

ABILENE, TEX. Dec. 15, 1886.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

I have just had the honor to read Mr. Iverson A. Jones' letter to THE GAZETTE criticising some remarks of mine on the tariff, which appeared in THE GAZETTE of the 25th ult. His letter had escaped my attention and I would not have known of its existence had not my friend, Judge Lowry of the Taylor County News, presented me a copy.

I had stated that the effect of protective tariffs had always been to reduce, after a while, the price of articles manufactured in this country out of raw materials grown by ourselves. This is an absolute fact which no man can shake, yet Mr Jones says that the statement is "ludicrous." No doubt he thinks so, but it is because he has taken the wild statements of politicians as gospel truth without examining for himself. By way of trying to prove that my statement is "ludicrous," he mentions quinine, saying it was very dear while there was a tariff on it, and that it has fallen very low since the tariff was taken off Well, that is all true, but the Cinchona tree from which quinine is made does not grow in this country and cannot be made to grow here. The tariff on quinine was purely for "revenue on y" and in no sense a protective tariff. Does Mr. Jones know a single person in the United States who grows a Cinchona tree for commercial use? No, not one. Likewise the tariff on coffee and tea, when we had such a tariff, was purely for "revenue only" and in no sense protective, because we do not grow tea and coffee in this country, and never can. If we should put a duty of $1000 an ounce on quinine, coffee and tea, it would not develop or "protect" any industry in the United States. It would be for "revenue only," and the government would be the sole beneficiary of the duty, except the few persons engaged in the manual labor of making quinine. If Mr. Jones will be so good as to allow me to say so, his reference to quinine in this connection shows his utter ignorance of the tariff question. So far as that question is concerned he is a baby, who should be fed on mush and milk and sugar-tits, and not on strong meats. He has the first rudiments yet to learn.

And mark the effect which the putting of quinine on the free-list has had on the manufacture of that article in the United States. Powers & Weightman of Philadelphia, were perhaps the largest manufacturers of quinine in the world. They still manufacture it largely, but see what they have done since the removal of the duty. They have moved their manufacturing establisment from Philadelphia to Holland, because with our higher wages for labor they could not manufacture the articles at all in this country and compete with the foreign manufacturers They had to move out of the country with their factory or quit the business. This of course threw several hundred American people out of employment. Still, it was right to take off the duty on quinine. It was imposed under the hard necessities growing out of the war, and it was taken off as soon as those hard necessities relaxed. Thus our government is not the horrid monster which Mr. Jones and others of his school would teach us to believe.

He says that the price of plate-glass has not been reduced by the high tariff on that article, which is about 50 per cent. ad valorem. Herein Mr. Jones is in vast ignorance. I notice that in the report of the late tariff commission Mr. E. A. Hitchcock of St. Louis, who is a large dealer in that article, stated before the commissioner that the price had fallen since the adoption of the tariff from $2.50 per square foot to $1 per square foot. Nobody contradicted the statement, because it was the truth. Previous to the Morrill tariff all our plate-glass came from Europe, and we were paying those European monopolists whatever they chose to demand of us, or $2.50 per square foot. Under the protection of the Morrill tariff Americans went to manufacturing plate-glass, and behold the result! Before the Morrill tariff we made none; now we make about three-fourths of all that is used in this country, and will soon make all that is used and some to ship abroad. Thus we have built up a splendid American industry, thereby saving to us a vast deal of money. Now, Mr. Jones, was not that a good thing?

These are the only instances Mr Jones can give to upset the statement that I had made; namely, that protective tariffs have always, after a little while, greatly reduced the price of articles manufactured in our country out of raw material grown in the country. Well, Mr. Jones has upset that statement with a vengeance. There are very many hundreds of things on our tariff list. I hope Mr. Jones will be so good as to try again. Perhaps he can get some notes to help him out from some of our Texas congressmen. Please let him try. Treasurer Lubbock, who is a tremendous free-trader, may also be able to give him some notes. By all means, let him apply to him.

Mr Jones says that protective tariffs have nothing to do with higher wages for the laboring man. He admits that wages are very much higher in the United States than they are in Europe—and God grant that they may always continue to be so—but he is positive that protection has nothing to do with this; because, says he, wages are very much higher in California than they are in Maine; and, says he, proudly, "is there any protective tariff in California as against Maine?"

I am really startled by Mr Jones' freshness as disclosed by this grand argument. He is so fresh that it would really take tons of salt to salt him up just a little. Wages are so much higher in California than they are in Maine because lands are cheaper and more productive in California than they are in Maine. In California if a man is not satisfied with the wages offered him, he goes to the soil and makes better wages. Lands are abundant and cheap, and he goes to work on his own hook, becoming as independent as a wood-chopper. On the contrary, in Maine those lands which will produce anything are high-priced. The common every day man cannot buy there, and he is forced to work for others or starve. This is a rule as regards the value of land and wages which applies to all countries. It is as old as the moral law and well understood by everybody, as I thought. But Mr. Jones appears never to have dreamed of it before. Thus I have the honor to have made him acquainted with something which, though very old, is entirely new to him. I hope he will be duly thankful to me.

Let me throw out a little thought and a little piece of information to Mr. Jones and to all who are in like darkness with himself. The manufactures of the United States for this year, now about to close, will, according to the lights now before me, amount to fully $6,000,000,000. Now suppose that the grinning idiots in congress who are trying to break down our protective tariff system should succeed in doing so to the extent of reducing the volume of our domestic manufactures only 25 per cent. What would be the result? We would have to go abroad to Europe for at least $1,500,000,000 of manufactures annually to make up the deficit in our own manufactures. How long could this terrible drain upon the resources of the country be borne? In less than one presidential term the whole country would be tumbling into one common bankruptcy and ruin. And that is the feast to which these grinning idiots invite the American people. N. A. T.

HISTORICAL LETTER.

A Reminder of the Days When J. Pinckney Henderson Was Governor of the Lone Star State.

We were shown a letter from Gov. J. Pinckney Henderson—now in the possession of Mr. E. M. Turner, son of Mr. Charles Turner mentioned in the same—dated Marshall, Tex., May 29, 1847, and addressed to Maj. Isaac Ferguson, E M Daggett, and Charles Turner, who were then residents of Shelby county, but well-known residents of Tarrant county since then, except Maj. Ferguson, who died in Mexico during its occupation by the American army, and is the father of our worthy treasurer, "Uncle Billy" Ferguson. The letter commands them to "move on to Austin with the company of mounted men," and reads as follows:

MARSHALL, HARRISON CO. May 29, 1847.

To Maj. Isaac Ferguson, E. M. Daggett and Charles Turner.

SIRS—You will as soon as possible move on to Austin with the company of mounted men you have enrolled for the frontier protection, and there report your command to Col. Wm. G. Cook, adjutant-general of the state, who will be instructed to muster your company into the service of the United States for the period of twelve months, unless sooner discharged. Each company will, in pursuance of the instructions of the secretary of war, consist of not less than sixty-four nor more than eighty privates—each private must be mounted on a good serviceable horse, with his own rifle, if he can possibly procure one; the men must be stout and able-bodied, not apparently over forty-five nor under seventeen years of age. They, with their horses and arms, will be inspected by the mustering officer, assisted by a surgeon.

On your way to Austin you will purchase provisions, etc., from those who are willing to sell, and give a receipt for the same, which will be paid at Austin by the quartermaster or paymaster as soon as presented after the regiment to which your company will be attached shall be organized. After your arrival at Austin Col. Cook will see that your company is provided for until you are mustered into service. Immediately after you are mustered into the service it will be your duty to report your command to the United States officer commanding the post at San Antonio, under whose orders you will be acting until the regiment is fully organized. In your expenditures on your route to Austin you will confine yourself within the limit allowed by the United States laws, which is understood to be 75 cents to each man for every twenty miles travel.

J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON,
Governor of Texas.

This command did proceed to Austin, and became famous under Col. Jack Hays, whose sign manuel appears under orders to the company frequently in the papers accompanying the letters referred to, giving orders for stores and other commands relating to the invasion of the halls of the Montezumas. The officers are noted on the back of this letter, and apparently in the hand write of Capt E M Daggett, and are as follows: Isaac Ferguson, captain, afterwards major; E. M Daggett, first lieutenant, afterwards captain; Charles Turner, second lieutenant; J. Wills, third lieutenant; Jo Burnes, first sergeant; Hardy Jones, second sergeant; S. S. Runnells, third sergeant; L L Smith, fourth sergeant. The corporals were: First, W. W. Allen; second, J. E. Martin; third, W. B. Martin; and fourth, J. P. McDonald. These subalterns were all residents of Shelby county. This company did active and famous service in manufacturing the most glorious history ever accomplished by American arms and in being instrumental with that illustrious army in adding more territory to our Union than any second-rate power in Europe can boast, and it is indeed a treasure to be preserved by the relatives of these heroes from whom the Turners, the Fergusons and Daggetts here are directly descended J. E. Martin there mentioned, was the father of our Judge J E. Martin, a well known attorney of our city.

"AH GOO!"

Vot vas id mine baby vas trying to say,
Ven I goes to bees crib a der preas of der day?
Und oudt vrom der planket de peeps ten leedle toes,
So pink und so shveet as der fresh plooming rose,
Und twisting und curling themselves all abouds,
Shust like dey vast saying, "Ve vant to get oudt!"
Vhile dot baby looks oup mit dhose bright eyes so blue,
Und don'd could say nodings, shust only "Ah-goo!"

Vot vas id mine baby vas dinking about,
Vhen dot thumb goes so quick in hees shveet leedle mout',
Und he looks right a vay like he no understandt
Der reason he don'd could quite shvallow hees handt;
Und he digs mit dhose finger righdt indo hees eyes,
Which dis his oldt fader mit fear und surprise;
Und vhen mit dhose shimmaadic dricks he vas droo,
He lay back und crow, und say nix budt "Ah-goo!"

Vot makes dot shmall baby shmile vhen he's ash eep;
Does he dink he vas blaying mit some von 'po-eep?'
Der nurse say dhose shmiles vas der sign he haf colic—
More lik dot he dhreams he vas having some frolic;
I feeds dot oldt nurse mit creen apples some day,
Und then aef she shmiles I perfief vot she say;
Vhen dot baby got cram, she find someding to do
Oxcept shmile und b ay und keep out his "Ah Goo!"

I ask me sometimes vhen I looks in dot crib,
"Vaill der shirt frondt von day dake der p ace off dot bib!
Vill dot blue-eyed baby, dot's pooling mine hair
Know all vot I knows abondt drouble and care?"
Dhen I think of der vorldt, mit its pride and its sins,
Und I vish dot mineself and dot baby vas twins
Und all der day long I haf nodings to do
Budt shust laugh und crow und keep saying "Ah-goo!"

— Charles Follen Adams.

Tobogganing.

The toboggan craze is going to be wilder than ever this year, says the Philadelphia Times, and ladies are preparing for their lightning-like riding. The knit Normandy cap of worsted, which was brought out last winter, will be seen again this winter. It is either white, blue or red, square at the top, and has a big satin bow at the front. When it frames a dimpled face, allowing a cloud of frizzled hair to escape over the face, it is irresistible. In Albany last winter an attempt was made to introduce breech—pantaloons—or whatever name may be applied to a bifurcated garment of cloth for feminine wear. It does not reach to the feet, like the trousers that form part of the riding habits worn by ladies, but fits tight to the upper limb and buttons at the knees. This new departure is recommended as a good thing in case of an upset or a slide, when the fair rider is apt to make a descent quickly and without regard to conventionalities or appearances.

Ordinance No 408.

An ordinance regulating the moving of dead bodies and the issuance of burial permits.

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Fort Worth—

Section 1. It shall be the duty of every undertaker, or other person acting as such, having in charge the interment of any deceased person, to deposit with the city sexton, sextons, or superintendent of the cemetery wherein said interment is to take place, the proper burial permit from the board of health, and it shall be the duty of the city sexton, sextons, or superintendents of cemeteries in the city of Fort Worth to keep a register, to be provided by the city, of all persons buried in said cemeteries, giving in alphabetical order the name of the deceased, the number of the lot in which the body was buried. A true copy of which register shall be kept on file by such sextons or superintendents, subject at all times to inspection by the board of health and the general public.

Sec. 2. No body or remains of any deceased person shall be buried or interred in any cemetery, burial ground or other place within the city limits, nor shall the body of any deceased person be removed from the place of death, nor shall the body of any deceased person be disinterred from any place within the city limits unless the proper permit therefor has been issued by the board of health.

Sec. 3. In case of the death of any person in the city every physician or person acting as such who had charge of, or was in attendance upon such person at the time of death, shall forthwith fill out a blank certificate, furnished by the health department, stating all particulars as called for in said certificate of death blank, and shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the undertaker having in charge the burial of deceased, and said undertaker, by presenting the said certificate to the chairman of the board of health, shall be given and furnished free of charge with a burial permit for the interment of deceased.

Burial permits shall also be issued when properly filled out by a coroner's jury acting in any case.

Sec. 4. That any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall upon conviction be fined in any sum from $25 to $100 for each offense.

Sec. 5. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That this ordinance take effect and be in force from and after its publication according to law.

This ordinance not having been approved nor disapproved within three days as prescribed by the charter of said city, takes effect the same as if approved.

H. R. EARLY, City Secretary.

Filed December 6, 1886.
H. R. EARLY, City Secretary.
Passed December 11, 1886
Recorded December 15, 1886.
H R. EARLY, City Secretary.

Ordinance No. 407.

An ordinance licensing and regulating butchers, meat shops and meat peddlers.

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Fort Worth:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation, or agent or employe of any person, firm or corporation, shall open, keep or maintain any butcher shop, or meat shop in said city of Fort Worth without having first obtained from the city collector and assessor a license therefor, and any person, firm or corporation, or the agent or employe of any person, firm or corporation, doing business as a meat-shop keeper, or butcher, within said city, shall pay an annual license of $25 in advance, which said license shall authorize such person, firm or corporation to sell in their shops within said city all kinds of fresh and salt meats, fresh and salt fish, sausage, and all kinds of fowl and game and all kinds of vegetables, in any quantity; provided, that the owners of meat or butcher shops who have paid their license may be permitted to peddle or hawk meat in said city.

Sec. 2. No person, firm or corporation, or the agent or employe of such person, firm or corporation, shall peddle or hawk meat from a wagon or otherwise in quantities less than a whole carcass without having first obtained from the city assessor and collector a license therefor; and any person, firm or corporation doing business as a peddler or hawker of meat as above set forth shall pay an annual license therefor of $25 in advance; provided, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to include grocers who sell any salt or cured meats.

Sec. 3. Every such license shall be numbered and contain the name of the person to whom issued, and shall designate the location of his meat or butcher shop, and the license issued to peddlers or hawkers of meat shall be numbered in a different series of numbers from the shops. The city collector and assessor shall keep a register of all of such license, and such license shall only be transferred upon such register and to the bona fide purchaser of and successor to such person, firm or corporation and their said business.

Sec. 4. Every person who is duly licensed as herein required shall keep his meat shop or stand properly cleaned and free from all foul smells and nuisances of every description, and on failure thereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be fined not less than $5 nor more than $50

Sec. 5. All meat shops shall be under the control of the board of health, who shall have power by a majority of the board to declare any one of the same a nuisance for good and sufficient cause, which finding and a copy thereof served upon the party licensed by the city marshal, and shall operate as a cancelling of his license and a prohibition of all sales thereunder.

Sec. 6. Any keeper of a meat shop, of butcher, or any hawker, or peddler of meats, who shall knowingly sell or offer for sale any diseased or impure meats, shall forfeit his license, and be fined in any sum not exceeding $50, and when convicted before the mayor or recorder's court for violation of this article his license shall be deemed forfeited.

Sec. 7. Any person, firm or corporation, or the agent or employe of any person, agent or corporation, violating sections 1 and 2 of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof in the recorder or mayor's court of this city, be punished by a fine in the amount of such license as set forth in said articles 1 and 2, except where a different punishment is herein prescribed; and each day such violation continues shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

Sec. 8 Any person prosecuted under sections 1 or 2 shall have such prosecution dismissed upon payment of said license and all costs of prosecution.

Sec. 9. This ordinance is not intended to include parties who sell the products of their own farm.

Sec 10. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. That this ordinance take effect from and after its publication according to law.

This ordinance not having been approved nor disapproved within three days, as is prescribed by the charter of said city, takes effect the same as if approved.

H. R EARLY, City Secretary.

Filed October 12, A. D. 1886.
H. R. EARLY, City Secretary.
Passed December 7, A. D 1886.
Recorded December 11, 1886.
H. R. EARLY, City Secretary.