

**Cattle Notes.**  
W. S. Hopwood has been appointed by Governor Prince a member of the New Mexico Cattle Sanitary Board, vice Richard Hudson, resigned.

The Babon Range says that after the shipments of the present season are over there will be fewer cattle left on the ranges of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona than for several years, a fact well worth considering in connection with the future outlook for cattle.

The dehorning commission appointed by the Ontario government is busy drawing up its report. The commission finds in favor of dehorning, and the report states that the cruelty of the practice has been exaggerated by the opponents of the horn depriving operation. The report will be printed soon.

Canada's sheep trade with Great Britain has been a failure this season. Shippers have sustained heavy losses and are now dropping out of the market altogether, so the season is practically over. The shipments to date amount to 14,763 sheep, against 25,739 for the same period last year.

In many portions of southern Arizona the stock industry is safe for the winter at least, while other localities yet lack sufficient rain to make the situation an easy one. There is still hope, however, that the near future will bring sufficient rain to place all sections beyond want in this respect.

Reports from every part of the Northwestern range country tell of good grass, finely cured, and the prospect for winter is excellent. Water is getting scarce at many points, and some cattlemen are having considerable trouble both in gathering and shipping.

Daggs Bros. went to Arizona ten years ago with 2,100 sheep, a camp kit and a summer's grub stake. Today they own 40,000 head of sheep, averaging 8 lbs. per head. They say that Arizona offers pasturage for a million more sheep.

It is said the two largest specimens of cattle in the world are at Clinton, Iowa. The monster animals are named Cleveland and Harrison. Cleveland weighs 4,040 pounds and Harrison 4,000 pounds. They are twins, thoroughbred Durhams, and were born in Jasper county, Missouri. Cleveland is 18 hands high, 12 feet 6 inches long, 3 feet 2 inches across the hips, 4 feet through the chest and fifteen feet around the heart.

It is impossible to tell just how many cattle have been shipped this year to the ranges in Montana, from Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, but it is evident that the number will be greater than ever before. Last year was a wet one in the spring and there were shipped from Montana ranges over 200,000 fat cattle, two and a half times as many as were shipped the previous year. This year has been most favorable for pasturage and ranching, and while the number of cattle shipped will probably not be so great, the grass is grown and will keep till next year, and if 1893 should be a bad year for grass, what is left over will fatten a large number of steers.

Full blooded cattle may be had at very low prices now and any intelligent farmer who has the pasture and other facilities for handling them can do far better with them for beef than by attempting the lesser herds. With these may run a full herd of selected grade cows to be kept for a year or two for breeders and then dried up, fatted and sold for beef, their places being taken by others younger but of similar character. We cannot longer run our business by machinery much less permit it to run itself and grow up as the brush of the timber, as it can or may. A small herd of pure bloods will make more money with much less labor than any effort that may be made with the scrub, come they whence they may.

A correspondent of the Tucson Star, writing from Calabasas, under date of August 20th, says: "A Mr. Wolfe, who obtained a judgment against T. Lillie Mercer recently, today had the deputy sheriff sell Mercer's cattle in satisfaction thereof. Tom Scenago bought the cattle in, presumably for Mr. Wolfe, at \$2.35 a head, to have his choice from the cattle until 111 head are secured, to pay the judgment. The ground here is barer than it has ever been before. It does not seem possible for the cattle to live through the winter. The cattle business will soon be an industry of the past. The cattle now in the country would not sell for enough money to pay the next five years taxes on them."

**Uses of Aluminum.**  
The uses of aluminum as a raw material for manufacturing purposes are once more engaging the attention of practical scientists in a manner likely to bear useful fruit. Now that the fanciful ideas of a few years ago have been exploded, it is satisfactory to note the practical progress recently made in the manufacture and application of aluminum as an article of commerce. When some three years ago, the Aluminum Company at Olbury, near Birmingham, put the Dextile near process into operation, they were able to quote the metal at twenty shillings per pound, or about one-third its previous price. From that point the price has steadily declined until to-day when for aluminum of ninety-nine per cent, guaranteed purity the price is two shillings per pound. Reckoning bulk for bulk, this is nearly the price for copper, for copper is three and a half times as heavy as aluminum.

What is now attracting the attention of the scientific world is how to turn this useful metal to the best commercial account, and some valuable experiments have been made in this direction. In its pure state it is not altogether adapted for castings, and combined with such alloys as copper, zinc and nickel, although certain advantages are secured they are not without some drawbacks, the chief of them being that the alloyed metal does not stand re-melting. Ingots of aluminum cast in iron moulds, are capable of being rolled cold into sheets one thousandth of an inch in thickness, and foil can be made out of it one forty-thousandth part of an inch thick. It is, indeed, on account of its endurance, steadily superseding silver leaf for gilding purposes.

Mr. C. L. Addenbrook, who is perhaps the best authority on the subject, in a paper read before the Society of Arts, predicted that in the near future a large portion of aluminum would be stamped or spun into a large variety of useful articles. For tubes, the metal is admirably adapted, and some recently made by the Mannesmann process are most satisfactory examples of success in this direction. A combination of this metal with certain alloys, produced by the Phoenix Engineering Company, yielded a white, hard metal which could be turned like brass, and leave as good a surface; but what the combination is remains a secret, which, for obvious reasons, is hardly likely to be disclosed. Mr. Addenbrook thinks the prophet would be rash who would lay down narrow limits to the probabilities of aluminum as a factor in the world of metallurgy in the near future.—Colliery Guardian.

It was thought that all of the buffalo had gone out of the country, but a short time ago two cowboys working for the 79 outfit, Billy Titus and Frank Young, while riding near the mouth of the Musselshell, discovered a small band of about twenty head of this large game. The boys roped one calf, about three weeks old, and after having some fun turned it loose to its anxious mother who was getting rather angry at the, to her, strange proceedings.

A strong company has been organized in Denver, Colo., to work the black marble quarries of Lincoln county, near White Oaks. These quarries are said to show the finest black marble in the world, and on the building of the Denver and El Paso Independent railroad, which will pass near there, the operation of the same will become a very important factor in the business of the road and the county.

Two English women fought made up their quarrel, and kissed. Then one of them caused the arrest of the other for assault and battery. Thereupon the claim was made that the kiss had cancelled the grievance and there could be no cause for action. The Magistrate took the matter under advisement, and his decision may establish the exact position of a kiss in criminal jurisprudence.

Alfalfa is a valuable crop wherever it grows well, but it will be nearly useless to try it except on a very deep, mellow soil, and where there is plenty of moisture, either artificial or natural. Under proper conditions, its roots often penetrate as deep as twelve feet below the surface.

**DAME REPUBLICAN'S INDUSTRIOUS INFANT INDUSTRY.**



The older and bigger it gets the more it costs.—Chicago Herald.

**There Are No Federal Elections.**  
There is no such thing as a federal election. Some of our Republican friends will look upon this statement as a fiction. After they have had time to recover from the swoon into which it has undoubtedly thrown them, they may give elucidation to the proposition in detail. For the present it is sufficient to say that the people of a state choose presidential electors and representatives in congress in their capacity as citizens of the state. They are not creators of federal authority. They create and limit the federal power.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**The Disputed Gaug.**  
One of the most remarkable features of the approaching campaign will be the efforts which Harrison will make to catch the independent vote. It is reported that Quay, Dudley, Platt and the whole tribe of working politicians have already taken additional offense from the part which the president has already undertaken to play with a view to diverting the vote from Cleveland in the November election. Mr. Clarkson has openly criticized the president and condemned him for the misapprehension under which he is laboring.—Richmond Times.

**Bleeding the People.**  
Where is there one industry in Iowa that is protected if we except our linseed oil mill, and this pays a dividend upon a capital just three times as large as every plant in the United States cost? Yet Iowa pays out \$20,000,000 per annum, or nearly twenty dollars per annum for every man, woman and child in the state, to "protect" a lot of monopolies and trusts whose owners are becoming multimillionaires by bleeding the people under a process that was discovered and is fostered by the Republican party.—Burlington (Ia.) Gazette.

**A Pertinent Query.**  
The proposition to remedy the inefficiency of the government by imposing on it great and varied duties, lying outside of what Americans have been taught to believe its proper province, recalls the pregnant inquiry of a distinguished statesman, "Shall we reform a grand thief by putting money in his pocket? The true remedy lies in the other direction.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**A Fundamental Democratic Principle.**  
We cannot all be successful in our individual political aspirations, but we can all be successful as Democrats in the success of the Democratic ticket. That is the only point we have to consider now. It is a fundamental Democratic principle to abide by the will of the majority, and that is what every Democrat who is worthy of the name, will do.—Wheeling Register.

**What the Force Bill Would Do.**  
A force bill would bring back substantially the same state of affairs as existed during the reconstruction days, and southern industrial development would be checked and thrown back. So a conservative and energetic representative of the younger generation of successful men argues with point and force.—Scranton (Pa.) Times.

**Benny Favors the Force Bill.**  
In his messages to congress we have in black and white President Harrison's declaration that he would not sign a force bill. He urged this measure upon congress. If every Republican journal in the country should repudiate the force bill the Republican candidate must still be judged by his own official record.—Rochester (N. Y.) Herald.

**An Absurd Project.**  
The absurdity of the Republican project to tax ourselves rich is to be shown by the Democracy in the coming campaign. In every contested state and in every congressional district the impossibility of lifting ourselves by our financial boot straps will be pointed out.—Buffalo Times.

**Harrison, the Door Slammer.**  
Harrison is determined to run the campaign himself. He slammed the door of the White House in the faces of Quay and Dreyer. He has slammed it himself this time.—Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette.

**Campaign Song.**  
Hark to the glad refrain  
Hail the glad refrain  
In Democratic hearts of all  
From Florida to Maine

**CHORUS.**  
Then he for Cleveland and reform  
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!  
He towers above the rising storm  
To crush the tariff law.

**DEPOTIC RULE WE NEED NOT FEAR**  
In our sovereign state  
His utterance is strong and clear  
On every issue great.

**Now shall no honored soldier's fame**  
Through pension fraud be turned  
Into the mendicant's base shame  
By lowest sensual greed.

**For Cleveland and for Stevenson**  
We'll raise this battle cry  
Till from the dome at Washington  
Their banners proudly fly  
—New York World.

**CHEAP SUGAR.**

The Views of Hon. Owen Scott, a Congressman from Illinois.

The following is an extract from the speech of the Hon. Owen Scott, of Illinois, in the national house of representatives:  
Every pound of raw sugar bought, whether produced here or abroad, is bought by the trust and all the refined sugar sold passes through their hands and pays tribute to this conscienceless corporation. In increasing its capital it has provided for \$10,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds with which to operate the business and to elude the competition of any refinery which might hereafter be established. The trust has succeeded in destroying all competition, but it has, at the same time, prepared the means for perpetually preventing competition.

The result of this has been to depress the price of all raw sugar and to largely increase the price of refined. Prior to this absorption of refineries and destruction of competition it was not believed by any one at all well informed that the Sugar trust or those engaged in refining sugar were not making large profits. On the contrary, there was every evidence that sugar refining was a most lucrative business. The present price of raw sugar, 96 degree centrifugal, and refined, granulated, have been so adjusted by the trust that the net profits are 1 1/2 cents per pound. The cost of refining does not exceed at the most five-eighths of a cent, and the best equipped refineries can produce it at one-half cent. This changed condition between raw and refined, made possible by the absorption by the trust of the outside refineries, has given them enormously increased profits.

There is a net increased profit of five-eighths of a cent per pound, or \$2.98 per barrel. On a minimum yearly production of 12,000 barrels this amounts to the enormous sum of over \$35,000,000, or a little more than the amount of the increased capital of the trust employed to destroy competition.

Experts place the actual value of Sugar trust properties at \$25,000,000, so that the rate of profit on actual valuation is a little over 75 per cent. After paying 7 per cent. on \$7,500,000 of preferred stock and 6 per cent. interest on the \$10,000,000 of bonds the above rate of profit would yield almost 60 per cent. on the common stock.

Such enormous profits are only possible by giving exclusive and sole control of the market for the commodity, which is a necessity in every household in the land. At the time of the formation of the trust in 1887 the actual value of the establishments taken in was estimated to be about \$15,000,000. Additions since and changes made in the plans, in the opinion of experts, make the property of the trust worth about \$20,000,000. The remainder of the \$50,000,000 capital prior to the recent increase represents undistributed earnings, good will and plenty of water.

To illustrate the wonderful profit that is made by these refiners mention may be made of the largest—that of Haverly & Elder's Sugar Refining Company, Brooklyn. It is estimated by good authority that the properties and equipment cost not to exceed \$4,000,000. Its capacity is 8,000 barrels per day, giving in one year of 300 days a production of 2,400,000 barrels, or 750,000,000 pounds. Even allowing a net profit of one-half per cent. on the exact amount of cost of tariff on refined sugar, it will be seen that the annual profit is the enormous sum of \$9,000,000, being almost if not quite 100 per cent. on the cost of the works.

**A PERNICIOUS DOCTRINE.**  
Judge Rumsey's Decision Would Cause Judicial Partisan Quarrels.

The chief Republican argument against the appointment act is that the division made by the legislature is not fair. But the lawmaking power, and the lawmaking power alone, is charged with the duty of apportioning the states. The constitution intends that the question of fact involved in this task shall be decided by the legislature and the governor—in other words, by the political power.

If the courts can step in for the purpose of regulating the fairness of legislators, why cannot they examine into all acts of the legislative or executive departments? The constitution requires that the several districts shall be as nearly as possible of equal population, having due regard to the contiguity of territory and to the rules forbidding the division of counties and providing that each county except Franklin and Hamilton shall have one assemblyman.

If the courts can be asked to perform a duty devolving on the legislature, or to set the legislature on the ground that it involves an abuse of discretion, a wide political field is open to the judges not contemplated by the constitution and dangerous to the commonwealth.

Judge Rumsey's decision would drag the courts into partisan quarrels of the bitterest kind, and that should be the result of this contest the courts would lose the wholesome respect which most of them now deserve.—New York World.

**A FIGHT WITH CACTUS.**

A RISKY STORY OF A WESTERN MISADVENTURE AT NIGHT.

A Ludicrous Adventure of a Party of Frontier Indians in Southwestern Mexico. The Heaviness of a Leader Brags His Intentions Upon Himself.

"Halt! What's that?" said our leader in a sharp whisper. It was a clear moonlight night in the extreme southwest of Mexico. I was visiting a friend who conducted a large ranch and hacienda there. A local revolt had just been quelled in the neighborhood and a spirit of lawlessness still pervaded the atmosphere. Only the night before my friend had been fired upon and one of his storehouses robbed by a band of Indians some fifteen or twenty strong. Early in the morning four of us, under the leadership of our host, had set out upon the track of the robbers.

We were well mounted, and resting only a few hours at noon had followed hard after them till nearly midnight. If we met them in a fair field we could drive them into quarters like cows to a pen, but we had no mind to run into a trap in the dark with five against fifteen; hence caution.

"Halt! What's that?" our leader had whispered. We had come to the edge of a dense wood, and across an open space, upon the brow of a low sand hill, clearly outlined in the moonlight against the sky, we had discovered a dozen or more half naked fellows, with their arms extended in every direction, engaged in some sort of a weird, fantastic dance.

We could not see their legs, for the tops of the trees beyond the hill rose water high, making a black background, but their arms moved slowly to and fro, and we could easily imagine their legs keeping company.

"These are the thieves!" our host muttered. "I know them, even at night. You fellows just come to the edge of the wood, where they can see you without knowing how many there are of you, and I'll have them down here in a minute."

He rode out alone to the foot of the hill. It required no little courage, and we were all at him with proportionate admiration. The figures did not cease their dance or notice him. Suddenly, with his rifle at his shoulder, he called to them: "I'll have you there! If one of you moves I'll shoot him dead!"

The wind had been blowing through the trees, so that we could not hear their response, but fortunately at that moment it ceased, and in the deep silence which settled down upon the forest in such a momentary lull we waited for the result.

Every Indian suddenly ceased his dancing and stood like a statue outlined against the sky.

"Come down here now," shouted our host. "Come quietly, too, for the first man who makes any trouble drops dead."

We could hear a sound, as of a hurried consultation of some sort, going on upon the hill for a moment, but the wind sprang up again, before we could distinguish a single voice, and to our utter astonishment the fellows actually began their solemn dance again.

"Come down or I'll shoot!" roared our host, but they kept on dancing and he did shoot. Then there was commotion enough. A wild cry, followed by a cloud of dust, rose from the brow of the hill. "Fire!" yelled our host, and we responded with a well aimed volley, while he whipped out his heavy revolver and gave them another peppering.

To MARKET, TO MARKET, AND WHAT SHALL WE BUY? SOME BEANS AND SOME BARLEY, SOME RICE AND SOME RYE. BUT NEVER MIND THOSE IF YOU'LL ONLY BE SURE AND REMEMBER SOME CLAIRETTE SOAP TO PROCURE N.K. FAIRBANK & CO., ST. LOUIS, MAKE IT! ALL GROCERS KEEP IT! EVERY HOUSEWIFE WANTS IT.

The French newspapers are now testing a novel sort of type, some made of malleable glass by a new process. The new types preserve their cleanliness almost indefinitely. They are said to wear better than those made of metal, and can be cast with a sharpness of line that will print more distinctly than is possible with the old style type. La Patrie is now printed entirely on glass type.

The largest sample of gold quartz ever mined in Montana was taken out of the McIntyre lode. Its weight is 1,785 pounds. It came from near the surface. There are other large samples, which came from the Shafer shaft at the depth of 110 feet; one from the Musser shaft, 100 feet, and another from the working shaft, 200 feet. All are destined for exhibition at the World's Fair at Chicago.

Congressman John Allen tells a story of a politician down in Mississippi who grandiloquently referred to the old saying: "The office should seek the man, not the man the office." A few days afterward the speaker was noticed electioneering in old-fashioned style, with drinks, cigars, etc. Being called down and asked about his assertion of a few days before he replied: "I still maintain my position. The office should indeed seek the man, but, sir, the man should be around when the office is looking for him."

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Range - East side Mogollon mesa - latita, on Mogollon Creek. Additional brand - triangle rail left side. P. O. Address, ELLEN GILLET, Postoffice, Silver City, N. M.

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