

WITH THE TEXAS RANGERS

History of the Famous Organization from Which Col. Roosevelt Drew His Material—One Month's Activity and Its Results.

New York Post: The expression "cowboys and clubmen," so often applied to Colonel Roosevelt's regiment of cavalry, is most misleading as regards the Texas contingent of that famous organization. It is undeniable that we are directly affected or influenced by existing social conditions, and it is also undoubtedly true that clubs, in the conventional acceptance of the word, do not flourish on the frontiers of Texas...

The history of the Ranger service is one long record of unwavering fidelity to duty during all the sixty years and more in which its members have guarded lives, liberties, and property of their fellow-citizens. No gaudy trappings nor gay equipment have any place in their outfit; no bugle calls them and no flag floats above them in their swift and silent marches...

In the equipment of its officers and men but scant regard is paid to military law and precedent. Each Ranger dresses as he pleases, experiences having taught him the best outfit for utility and comfort on his unending round of duty. He usually wears a corduroy coat with a reversible waterproof lining, heavy riding-trousers, and boots well spurred, a flannel shirt, buckskin gloves, and a big hat. For arms he carries a short carbine, a bowie-knife, and a Colt's six-shooter, which is not strapped close to his body, but hangs almost to his knee...

The border troubles of the Rio Grande have ever been the natural outcome of the racial antagonisms which only its narrow stream divides. The pioneers of Texas have had to deal with three distinct types of enemies and criminals, having to face not alone their implacable Indian foes, but the outlaws of Mexico on the south and of the United States on the north...

In the adjacent general's department at Austin may be found reports, dating back nearly fifty years, of the outrages committed in the border counties and of the services rendered during that time by the frontier soldiers. The following is a summary of their work, as reported by the different captains for one month alone, that of July, 1858: Arrests—For murder, one; for kidnapping, one; for assault, four; for attempt to kidnap, one; for theft of horses, five; for theft of cattle, three; for theft of horses, three; for theft of wagons, teams, tents, pistols, three; for minor offenses, seventeen.

The border trooper carries no warrant save his certificate of enlistment, but who to the criminal who defies the authority vested in his capricious and despotic rule, he will shoot and ride, and in such a crisis it is simply a question of who gets the "drop." Martial law and a drumhead court have in the past often been the rules of the service, the necessity of the situation compelling the adoption of summary measures. But for this, Texas would be to-day the happy hunting grounds of all the bandits and professional law-breakers of the southwest.

As early as 1831 the republic of Texas set apart 400 leagues of land for the maintenance of the ranger service, but a fraudulent alteration in the act rendered it ineffective, and the settlers were obliged to meet alone the dangers and difficulties of the situation. The first organization which was authorized by formal enactment was the troop of Captain Robert Coleman. Under pressure of their great necessities, the people of Texas selected delegates to a convention or general council of the territory, which met at San Felipe, November, 1835. Among other measures of safety they adopted a plan for a provisional government, a regular army, and an organized force of 150 rangers, to be placed in detachments on the border.

When his work was thoroughly accomplished, Parrot made his headquarters in the region as well made haste to the eastward, where he had the original of the camera. When the latter's share in the campaign began in earnest, orders to prepare rations and strike camp were given, and the troops set out over the route recently traveled by the sergeant. The original of one of the photographs was found he was given short shrift. Naturally these genies did not readily present themselves, nor willingly reveal their identity when captured, but such a thing as a photograph of a man, or of volunteers, the old members responded almost to a man. Fortwenty they mustered six companies of 100 men each, and naturally in such a gathering there were all sorts and kinds of individuals. His muster rolls presenting the names of such men as the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

The year 1871 is memorable in frontier history from an expedition made by a troop of the rangers under Lieut. Armstrong.

AT THE DOG SHOW.



1—First Judge—I don't think much of this dog.



2—he's entirely too ugly about the head.



3—The ears are a bad color, and the mouth is all wrong.



4—Dog—What is that you said about bad color and—



5—wrong mouth?



6—What do you mean, anyway?

Manly's Headache and Indigestion Cure

is the only remedy on the market that will cure every form of Headache in 3 to 10 minutes, correct indigestion, stimulate the nerves and build up the system. It should be in every home.

FINANCIAL TRADE. The Features of the Money and Stock Markets. NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Money on call easier at 2 1/2 per cent; last loan 2 1/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4 3/4 @ 4 1/2 for demand, and at \$4 1/4 @ 4 1/2 for sixty days. Posted rates \$4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 and \$4 1/2 @ 4 1/2. Silver certificates 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2. Bar silver 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2. Mexican dollars 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2.

Influences affecting individual properties furnished the motive for to-day's irregular price movement. The bears, flushed with their recent success, attempted to make it interesting for their opponents at the outset, and effected a break in Tobacco and Sugar. The latter went down on the announcement of a reduction in grades of the product, but heavy supporting orders turned the current, and forced heavy coverings. Subsequent fluctuations were very erratic, in sympathy with the changes elsewhere, but the stock rebounded strongly, and ended at the top. The futile efforts of the shorts to inflict damage on the railway list caused the traders to range on the long side for a turn, and bullish sentiment became more marked. Absorption of the standard dividend stocks has been in progress lately by interests capable of holding them until the general situation becomes clearer, and outside confidence regarding the tendency of the money market is restored. Consequently the apparent diminution in the floating supply of stock caused a momentary scramble, and values improved sharply in many directions. Later developments seemed to favor a belief that the bears were playing 'possum, and content to wait until the market reached a higher level, in order to make the losses more acute. Dullness followed the rise, and little of interest was developed until the late session, when Tobacco was savagely attacked, and extensive short lines were put out elsewhere. Tobacco, which reached a level fractionally above last night's slumped seven points to 1 3/4, and the market for rubber and some other stocks was cut away. The demoralization in Tobacco forced holders to sacrifice their interests elsewhere to meet the urgent demands of commission houses for additional margins. Reports regarding the nature of the forthcoming Burlington statement added to the break, and large blocks were let go, with resultant severe losses. The success of the bear party in causing the current demoralization in Sugar and Tobacco caused considerable nervousness and uncertainty among security holders. The steadiness of the money market during the flurry, and the report that the government would discharge on October 10, anticipated November interest amounting to \$1,250,000, on the 3's, 4's and 5's failed to check the selling movement.

Final dealings were very feverish, but last prices ruled above the lowest, with the declines exceeding a point mainly in the Industrials. Speculation in railway mortgages was attended with increased animation and lower prices. Atchison adjustments were thrown on the market in large volume, and closed with a net loss of 1 1/2 per cent. Total sale \$2,560,000.

Government bonds moved independent of the other markets, and showed considerable firmness, the old 4's rising 1/4 per cent. The total sales of stocks to-day were 417,409 shares.

BONDS AND STOCK QUOTATIONS. U. S. 3's new 104 1/2; 4's new 104 1/2; 5's new 104 1/2. Reading 104 1/2; Erie 104 1/2; N. Y. C. & H. D. 104 1/2; St. Paul 104 1/2; U. S. Pacific 104 1/2; St. P. & Omaha 104 1/2; Pacific 104 1/2; do preferred 104 1/2; Atchison 104 1/2; Southern 104 1/2; U. S. & F. Pac. 104 1/2; Union Pac. 104 1/2; Ches. & Ohio 104 1/2; Adams Express 104 1/2; Am. Express 104 1/2; U. S. Express 104 1/2; Del. & D. 104 1/2; Am. Sugar 104 1/2; Den. & G. 104 1/2; Am. Tobacco 104 1/2; U. S. Steel 104 1/2; People's Gas 104 1/2; Col. F. & Iron 104 1/2; Ill. Central 104 1/2; Gen. Electric 104 1/2; Lake Erie & W. 104 1/2; Lead 104 1/2; Lead 104 1/2; Lon. & Nash. 104 1/2; Pacific Mail 104 1/2; Mich. Central 104 1/2; Pullman 104 1/2; Great N. 104 1/2; Sugar 104 1/2; N. Y. Central 104 1/2; do preferred 104 1/2; Northwestern 104 1/2; U. S. Leather 104 1/2; Northern Pac. 104 1/2; do preferred 104 1/2; Western Union 104 1/2; do preferred 104 1/2; Third assessment paid.

Headlines and Provisions. CHICAGO—A flurry in September wheat was the feature of the market to-day. The price of the September option ranged all the way from 86c to 70c, but wound up in the end at 83 1/2c, a loss of 3/4c as compared with yesterday. The closing price of December wheat was 67 1/2c, precisely the same. Primary receipts were 817,000 bushels. New York wheat declined 1 1/2c; and oats 1/2c. Wheat opened at 84 1/2c decline from yesterday's closing price, influenced to some extent by the unfavorable weather. Liberal receipts of 1,200,000 bushels and the fact that cables did not show as much strength as expected in view of the sharp rally here late yesterday. It soon developed, however, that September was in good request and a very moderate supply, sufficient to meet the demand, was offered for the rest of the list, which sold in sympathy. Cash values in the northwest ruled firm and this was also a factor. Yesterday's coal business was immense, 1,200,000 bushels and export also made a good showing, receiving 817,000 bushels. New York wheat that the United Kingdom and continent were buyers to-day and that acceptances were again fairly liberal. Foreigners were also credited with purchases of 223,000 bushels smaller than a year ago, notwithstanding liberal arrivals in the northwest. The bearish showing of the Liverpool closing cables created a change in sentiment and prices here receded, although the Paris market was firm. Primary receipts in New York turned weak late in the day, selling off 1/2c. Duluth also ruled easier, declining nearly 1c. Local long liquidated and final quotations here were around the bottom price. Northwest receipts were 977 cars, against 1,716 cars yesterday, and 912 a week ago. Local receipts were 211 cars, including 106, an increase of spring wheat, of which 100 cars were of contract grade. Receipts at western points were 1,300,216 bushels, against 1,041,042 bushels last year and at eastern points 671,600 bushels. September opened unchanged at 67 1/2c; sold up to 70c and closed at 69 1/2c. December opened 67 1/2c lower at 67 1/2c, sold up to 64 1/2c and closed at 63 1/2c. Corn lost all the improvement of yesterday and 1/4c besides. It was chiefly affected by the course of the wheat market. The receipts were 649 cars, against 520 estimated yesterday and 422 received in the corresponding day a year ago. Estimated receipts for to-morrow 778 cars. A fair inquiry for shipment was reported, but buyers and sellers were apart in their views of prices early in the day. Business was fairly active, but throughout there appeared a general disposition to drop long corn. December opened 1/2c higher at 20 1/2c, sold up to 20 1/2c and closed at 20 1/2c. Oats were traded in moderately and the market showed strength early, prices advancing 1/4c over yesterday's close. Weakness developed later, however, and prices closed with a loss of 1/4c on the day. May opened 1/4c lower at 23 1/2c, sold up to 23 1/2c and declined to 23 1/2c at the close. Provisions had against them a very heavy receipt of hogs, and that together with the yellow fever reports and one shilling decline in the price of bacon at Liverpool caused a heavy market. January pork opened about unchanged at \$7 1/2 @ 7 3/4, sold up to \$9 1/2 and closed at \$8 1/2. January ribs opened unchanged at \$4 7/8 @ 4 7/8, sold up to \$4 7/8 and closed at \$4 7/8. Estimated receipts to-morrow: Wheat, 345 cars; corn, 730 cars; oats, 350 cars; hogs, 33,000 head. The leading futures ranged as follows:

Table with columns: Articles, Open, High, Low, Close. Rows include Wheat No. 2, Corn No. 2, Oats, Lard, Short Ribs, etc.

Wheat—No. 2 spring 63 1/2 @ 64; No. 2 red 66c. Corn—No. 2 29 1/2 @ 29 3/4; No. 2 yellow 29 1/2 @ 29 3/4. Oats—No. 2 22 1/2 @ 22 3/4; No. 3 white 22 1/2 @ 22 3/4. Rye—No. 2 46c. Barley—No. 2 34 @ 44c. Flax seed—No. 1 92 @ 95c; new 91 @ 92. Lard—Per 100 lbs. \$8 00 @ 8 10. Mutton—Per 100 lbs. \$4 80 @ 4 85. Short Ribs—Sides (loose) \$5 15 @ 5 35; short clear sides (boxed) \$5 40 @ 5 50. Whiskey—Distillers' finished goods per gallon 82c. Sugar—Unchanged. Butter—Steady; creameries 12 1/2 @ 13; dairies 12 @ 11c. Cheese—Steady at 16 1/2c. Eggs—Fresh 14c. NEW YORK—Flour, receipts 19,500 barrels; exports 6,900 barrels; quiet. Wheat, receipts 100,000 bushels; spot steady; No. 2 red 76c l.o.b. above; options opened easy and closed 1/4c net lower for September, but retained 1/2c decline in other months; sales at 62c; September closed at 70 1/2c. Corn, receipts 23,400 bushels; exports 104,000 bushels; spot steady; No. 2 25 1/2 @ 25 3/4; options steady and closed at 24 1/2c decline; May closed at 26 1/2c; September closed at 35c. Oats, receipts 123,200 bushels; exports 555 bushels; spot quiet; No. 2 23c; options steady. Hops strong. Cheese dull. Eggs steady; western fresh 17c. Tallow steady. Cottonseed oil quiet. Rosin steady. Turpentine quiet. Rice steady. Molasses steady. Cane, options steady; sales 21,000 bags. Sugar, raw dull and nominal and lower to sell; fair refining 2 1/2c; centrifugal 96 test 4 1/2-16c; mould 2 1/2c; standard A 5 1/2c; confectioners A 5 1/2c; cut-off 5 1/2c; crushed 5 1/2-16c; powdered 5 1/2c; granulated 5 1/2c; cubes 5 1/2c. BALTIMORE—Flour dull and unchanged; receipts 26,000 barrels; exports 1,000 barrels. Wheat easy; spot and month 72 1/2 @ 73c; October 71 1/2 @ 72c. Corn 50c. Rye 40c. Corn easy; spot and month 33 1/2 @ 34c; receipts 174,200 bushels; exports 123,500 bushels. Oats firm; No. 2 23 1/2 @ 24c; receipts 14,700 bushels. Rye easy; No. 2 western 35c; receipts 4,000 bushels; exports 12,800 bushels. Butter steady. Cheese steady. Eggs firm.

CINCINNATI—Flour dull. Wheat easier; No. 2 red 69 1/2c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 31c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 24 1/2 @ 24 3/4. Lard 45c. Bulkheads firm at 37 1/2c. Bacon steady at 66 1/2c. Sugar steady at 11 1/2c. Butter quiet. Whiskey firm. Eggs weaker at 13c. Cheese firm. Live Stock. CHICAGO—There was an active market for cattle to-day and prices were mostly steady. Good fat calves showed decided strength. The best beefs were 59 1/2c higher and sold as high as at any time this year. Native beef steers were in good demand and sold at 40c to 41c. Corn was 60c common and 61c good. Prices for sheep and lambs were well maintained, trade being animated. Sheep sold all the way from \$2 50 @ 3 50 for feeders and at \$4 00 @ 5 00 for native. Fat calves and hogs were lower. The market for hogs was in a bad condition with a slow trade and declining prices. The day's sales were at an extreme range of \$3 40 @ 4 00 for common to prime droves, the bulk of the sales being at 4 00 @ 4 10. 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