

# THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

VOL. XXV

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MAY 10, 1905

NUMBER 4

## Old Time Cattleman Predicts Higher Prices

Mr. L. A. Allen of Allen, Robertson & Co., Kansas City stock yards, was a visitor at the cattlemen's convention. He is one of the best known cattlemen throughout the West, having been engaged continuously in the cattle business since a boy of 16 years, old, commencing forty-two years ago. Few men have had the experience that Mr. Allen has passed through during that long period. When a boy in 1863 he crossed the plains from the Missouri river to the mountains with the first herd of cattle that had dared be driven from what was then called the States through the Indian and buffalo country. His experiences for the next ten or fifteen years in cattle and ranching would fill a volume of most interesting reading. His operations have practically covered the entire West from the Missouri river to California and from Mexico to the British possessions. He has always been a close observer of the development of the live stock industry throughout the country, and taken an active interest in all such matters. He has taken an advance position for the good of all those engaged in live stock one way or the other.

He helped to organize nearly every live stock organization that has been organized in the last thirty years. He took a very active part in the organization of the Panhandle Live Stock Association at Canadian in 1899, and has been a regular attendant at every meeting since. He says this is the first meeting in the thirty odd that he has attended in the West that he did not make an address on some subject pertaining to the industry.

When the railroads a few years ago were giving such poor service to live stock shippers, Mr. Allen made a special and personal attack on the leading officials of the various Western roads for their bad management and unwarranted treatment shown by them to all shippers. He was almost alone in the matter, though he fought for better service. He made it so hot for them that they are now giving much better service and promise they will run all trains carrying live stock on schedule time, and that they will make an extra effort to please shippers. No one deserves more credit than Mr. Allen in bringing this about.

In speaking of the present conditions of the cattle industry and future prospects, Mr. Allen says the conditions now are those that come around in every seven to ten years, which he has observed some four or five times since he has been engaged in the business, the free marketing of cattle in the last few years, coupled with losses from drouths in some sections, severe winters in others and other discouragements on the part of cattle owners have reduced the supply of beef or marketable cattle to a point that shows shortage compared with former years. To illustrate, the big markets of the country since the first of January this year show a falling off of 150,000 head compared with same period last year, hence the late sharp advances in prices of all beef animals, with fully three and a half months ahead in which to work off all fat cattle, and half fat, at good prices on the markets before any fat grass cattle can be shipped.

Mr. Allen says the good prices prevailing now will continue and induce every farmer throughout the country to sell everything he has that will possibly do to go to market. This will leave more room for fat grass cattle to sell at good prices through the summer and fall months. In other words, when the Western ranchman goes to

market this year with his fat cattle, and feeders, he won't find the stock yards filled up with native cattle like they usually are, therefore he says no Western cattleman need feel uneasy about the future of this year's cattle market, not only that, but there will be better times with good strong values for all kinds of cattle for the next two or three years. He says when it is found as is the case now, that the big central agricultural states such as Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska are short on beef cattle and stock cattle, that the Western ranchmen need have no fears of the emptiness of his chuck wagon.

Mr. Allen says while the beef cattle supply has been cut down and many producers have sold their cattle and turned their attention to other lines of farming industry, at the same time the consumption and methods of distribution of meats have practically doubled in the last ten years, which puts the cattle industry on a better foundation and security of fair profitable basis and values than heretofore.

He also says that as an insurance cattle raisers should not attempt to do more than they can do well. In the first place, cattle raisers should base all their calculations on the carrying capacity of their ranges and pastures to a number of cattle that will do well and fatten in season of drouth when feed and water are scarce, and not on how many cattle they can han-

dle in good season. Cattle will practically take care of themselves in warm weather when feed and water are plenty, but when feed and shelter should be provided in advance for winter. The ranchman that can take his cattle through the winter and bring them out in the spring in good strong condition will be prosperous and able to borrow all the money he needs or ought to have, while the man that don't observe these methods of caring for his property will sooner or later find himself in hard lines, back on the plowed ground or walking on his uppers.

Mr. Allen says he has seen many fortunes wasted caused from carelessness, and trying to do too much with too little. He says the cattle business is as good as any other. The banker, the merchant and other business men of the cities attend closely to their business, watch all details early and late, and profit by experience and keeping their property insured. The cattleman's insurance is his taking proper care of his cattle, providing in advance feed, water and shelter for them.

Mr. Allen says he is not predicting any great boom in the cattle business, but does predict a good, healthy, profitable business future, not only for those engaged in the cattle industry, but for all other lines of business.

In regard to the sheep business he says that it is a world-wide proposition, and is controlled in values largely by the demand not only for mutton but for wool and the tariffs put on it by our own and foreign countries that manufacture and use the product. Those engaged in that industry in this country would do well to watch foreign production.—Amarillo Herald.

up to this time I have refrained from doing so and I fully realize that the time is not full ripe for my doing so now, since the effort is only in its infancy; but I will say for the benefit of my neighbors that although for over a quarter of a century I have been crossing the buffalo with domestic cattle it has been only in the last year or two that I have succeeded in such cross-breeding as will result in the perpetuation of the various qualities of the buffalo in our domestic cattle. I realize that success is assured and will be obtained in the future, saying nothing about the added value of the animals for an improvement on the robe is concerned. More valuable meat can be obtained for less money or less feed. They thrive and do well where no other animal dare attempt to go and I verily believe the bleakest of our plains and mountains will be successfully stocked with these animals and a large area of our waste territory will be made available for beef producing purposes. At another time I hope to be able to give a detailed account of the efforts and failures to which I was subjected before being able to secure a crossbred sire of such potency as to be able to reproduce. This I have accomplished and as far as I know I am the only breeder of this kind who has accomplished this result.

## Packing Interests of Fort Worth

While in Fort Worth the other day this writer had the opportunity of taking a swift glance at the Swift Packing Company's plant located in that thriving Texas city.

Following a guide, we entered the building on the first floor, where immense quantities of soap were stored. On the floors still higher up were stored the materials out of which the soap was made. Going up higher the pieces of meat stored away were larger and larger until we came to where whole beeves, calves, sheep and hogs were hanging by the hundreds, the rooms being so many large refrigerators. Reaching the top story, we saw how the cattle, both steers and calves were being slain. Here is the way they slew them: The steers were driven up a chute, knocked in the head with an axe and then swung up by the hind legs by means of pulleys, manipulated by machinery. Having been knocked in the head and swung up in the manner stated, a negro cuts their throats with a sharp knife, and the blood gushes forth, death being almost instantaneous.

The calves are not even knocked in the head, but are caught, swung up alive by one hind leg, swung over to the negro slayer and he runs the knife through the throat, cuts it clear out and then cuts the spinal cord in the back of the neck. The killing is certainly a bloody, very bloody affair, and it must take a man with a heart insensible to pain and made of a material akin to stone to be able to stand up all day, take the lives of dumb brutes, have hot blood shot all over his person—in fact, walk in blood from morn till night. But the needs of humanity seems to demand it, the packers have the money to pay for it, and so the man presents himself for the bloody work.

This packery has the following killing capacity: 120 cattle per hour, 175 sheep and 500 hogs. They seemed to be killing no hogs at the particular time we were there the other day.

This packery is certainly a wonderful thing, and it is doing wonders for Fort Worth and for Texas, not to say anything about the pocketbooks of the great financiers interested.

Armour & Company also have a packery at Fort Worth, being only a short distance from the Swift packery. It is substantially the same as the one above referred to, and is doing a good business.—Bonham News.

## Breeding Cattle in the Texas Panhandle

By Col. Charles Goodnight, ~~1888~~ Goodnight, Texas

To begin with there is no reason why at this day the stockmen of the Panhandle should not keep the ascendancy which they now enjoy, as blood now amongst us is more easy to obtain than it would be to get a "scrub" of thirty years ago. Now that we have the blood in our herds there is nothing to do to perpetuate their condition but proper selection from that which we already have. That the man who breeds upon this line, first selecting his bull—and he must be a bull owner—then "tailing" out his females liberally, will be the successful man ten years from today. I am thoroughly convinced that the nearer the blood can be procured to the breeding grounds the sooner and greater the ultimate success will be. No doubt every intelligent breeder will agree that every locality where success has universally obtained has had its peculiar environments. This being an accepted fact, the longer the breeder persists in bringing in foreign blood the longer he will be in reaching uniform success. I do not wish it understood that I have any bulls on the market or expect to have any, but if there is any one thing that I would caution my Panhandle friends against more than another, it would be to warn them against the promiscuous use of northern bulls. First he is fighting against the peculiar environments above referred to. Second, he is importing an animal raised so differently from the conditions which he has to meet that it renders him a doubtful quantity. And that is not the worst phase of the situation. Our northern pedigree breeders appear to save the most or nearly all of their product. He is fed, rubbed and curried, as a rule his horn and hoof polished; shipped down here in pampered condition; run up against our grazier and the contrast is so great between his own at home and the one he sees in the barn he buys usually at an extravagant price when in fact he may have more useful bulls at home for the purpose for which he is intended and which had he given him equal care and attention, would com-

pete with him successfully in the show ring, as his finished steers have already demonstrated at the fat stock shows, and would have done him double the service at home. In establishing the best herds in this country blooded bulls bred strictly along beef lines were not only very hard to obtain but difficult to get here and thoroughbreds were few and far between, and when importations were made into our herds they had already made considerable progress by natural selection alone, and careful selections from those difficult importations did the rest. If our cattle raisers do not keep the ascendancy along the "feeder" line I think it will be their own fault since there is no climate that I know of where conditions are so favorable for producing a natural "feeder," and these conditions, though there is no doubt of their existence, are not generally understood; therefore, I will mention a few as I understand them. First, our grass is shorter and more nutritious than any I have ever grazed cattle on. This is a result necessitates a small stomach and more thorough digestion; our cattle have both. Again with the herds which were the basis of the wonderful development in the meritorious quality of the cattle of this country, great pains were taken not only in selection of hardihood and adaptability but unusual care was taken not to introduce any organic diseases. I have never yet imported a bull for immediate use and would never let one in the herd until he had thoroughly stood the test of acclimation for at least three months. The result has been that a race of cattle has been produced here on the plains that is absolutely free from all organic cattle diseases. I realize that this is a broad assertion and would appreciate it if some closer observer would show me to be in error, as I am here, as well as you, to learn from others.

There has been much inquiry and much solicitation from interested parties for me to write my experience into that of the domestic animal, but



# RANCHMAN'S SON KILLED BY FALL

**John B. Armstrong Jr. Victim  
of an Accident Near  
Katharine, Texas**

AUSTIN, Texas, May 6.—A telegram was received here tonight announcing the tragic death of John B. Armstrong Jr., son of Major Armstrong, a prominent ranchman, who was accidentally killed today on his father's ranch near Katharine. His death was caused by a fall from his horse while urging his cattle forward. He was 22 years old and was a favorite in a large circle of friends.

A special train was sent to Corpus Christi for a casket and met the body at Rolsdown en route to San Antonio.

Interment will take place in Austin, where reside the mother and sister. A sister of the deceased was recently married in Austin and was on her wedding trip.

## SPRING WOOL CROP OF GOOD QUALITY

Prices at San Angelo Higher Because of Better Quality—Mutton Prices Also Good

SAN ANGELO, Texas, May 6.—Spring wool is coming in rapidly. The shearing will not be over until the end of this month and the clip will not be ready for market until June. This year's wool is of fine quality and a good staple and will bring 5c a pound advance over last year.

Muttons are going out to market every day and the range muttons are in splendid condition. The mutton men expect to have some considerable money when the shipping season is over.

The top price for fat range muttons so far is \$4 per head. McKenzie & Ferguson sold to J. R. Hamilton 3,000 of the fat range muttons, with the wool all sheared off at that price.

George B. Hendricks of San Angelo, Max Mayer of Sonora and Sam Wootton of Fairfax, Okla., are making a trip through the Devil's River country to the Baker ranch, where they will look at a lot of steers. They will inspect a bunch of steers recently sold by Baker & Son to Wootton & Co., which will later be taken to the territory.

Cooper & Hoffman sold to A. F. Clarkson of Sonora 1,800 grown sheep with twelve months' wool on, 500 lambs, four horses and one wagon and two camp outfits, all for a total of \$6,500.

Russell M. Hamilton has purchased for his firm, Hamilton & Cauthorn, sheep men, the Sparks & Whitfield ewes in the Devil's River country, 2,408 head of sheep, lambs not counted, with eight months' wool on their backs, a wagon and eight horses and a camp outfit, for a total of \$9,600.

The following recent shipments have been made: J. R. Nasworthy, one car horse; to Coleman; J. S. Taylor to Red Rock, Okla., sixteen cars stock cattle; San Angelo National Bank, three cars muttons to Kansas City; M. L. Mertz to Summit, L. T., five cars stock cattle; C. W. B. Collyns to Elgin, Kan., five cars stock; R. R. Russell to Fort Worth, six cars stock cattle; McKenzie & Ferguson to St. Joseph, six cars mutton; Stanley Turner to Houston, one fine stallion; William Anson to Fort Worth, one fine stallion.

### YEARLING STEERS SCARCE

P. S. Morgan of Big Springs, Texas, one of the youngest cowmen in the whole country, was on the market yesterday with three car loads of extra good stockers that sold above anything else in their class. In the bunch were ninety head of steers, averaging 425 pounds, that sold at \$4.80. About five years ago Mr. Morgan located in the Big Springs country, and he has established the reputation of raising some of the finest cattle that comes from the southwest. Mr. Morgan does not attempt to raise quite as many cattle as some of the other ranchmen, but his aim is to have about the best that can be produced, and judging from the prices that he gets he seldom fails in quality. He is partial to Herefords, and keeps the best bulls he can find.

"The Big Springs country," said Mr. Morgan, "suffered from drouth last year, but this year we have had rains all along, and now the whole country is smiling and full of grass. This is very encouraging and is bound to be a great benefit to the cattleman. But there are fewer cattle there than last year, or any other year. This shortage is more apparent among the yearling steers than in any other class. The cattle were shipped out last year and last fall pretty closely, and hence the shortage. There are fewer cattle leaving that country for the pasture districts in Kansas and the Territories this spring than last, for the reason that

# CASH

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we are so well provided with grass at home. Our cattle are doing well, and are getting fat very fast."—Drovers' Telegram.

### BIG MEXICAN MOVEMENT

EL PASO, Texas, May 6.—A number of large movements of cattle in this immediate section will be made during the month of May. 10,000 head moving from Mexico into the United States in two bunches in the next few days and many other movements taking place in Texas and the territories to the northern markets.

The first big movement from Mexico will take place on the 7th or thereabouts, when the 5,000 head of cattle of the Riverside ranch, which have been herded for several days past in the bosque opposite Sierra Blanca, will be imported into the United States and loaded at Sierra Blanca.

The next big movement will be an importation of 5,000 head on the 8th at Hereford, Ariz., from the Cananea ranch (W. C. Greene) for consumption in the United States.

On the 5th a full trainload of sheep will move from Pecos to the Kansas City market and on the same day a trainload of cattle will be shipped from Valentine to the Kansas City and Fort Worth yards.

In addition to these shipments, there are on file in the office of the local bureau of animal industry applications for inspection for various bunches of cattle in West Texas and Southern New Mexico, and May will represent the biggest month of the year in the number of cattle shipped to the northern market.

A train load of cattle for Murphy & Co. at Marfa was shipped today, 282 head going to Kansas City and 1,219 head going to La Junta, Colo.

On Monday ninety-seven head of steers for fattening were imported by B. A. Packard, manager of the Turkey Track ranch (W. C. Greene) at Naco for fattening.

### HOLD YOUR CATTLE

Texas appears to be dubious of the permanency of the present market. Grass stuff, in anything but fit condition, has been rushed to market in the southwest with very unsatisfactory results. The advance enthused Texas cattlemen until they concluded that it was too good to be true and their scramble marketward caused some demoralization in prices of half-fat beef. There was absolutely no logic in this as grass is in fine condition and stock was rapidly acquiring the weight needed to appreciate its value. Thousands of half-fat Texans have been sent to the shambles already that needed another two months on grass to make it fit for the butcher. While there is always difficulty in regulating supply the process could be effectively accomplished in normal times by refraining from ordering cars for unfit cattle. Texas is evidently in a hurry to cash in, but nothing can be gained by continuing this policy. Caked stuff will not be ready for two months and the recent rush was as unseemly as it was injudicious.—Drovers Journal.

### CATTLEMAN IN TROUBLE

EL PASO, Texas, May 4.—James Donovan, a west Texas cattleman, who formerly owned a ranch near Big Springs, has been arrested by Officer Walbridge charged with obtaining money under false pretenses.

The arrest was made on the complaint of Bob Coles of the Broadway saloon, who says that several days ago he cashed checks for Donovan to the amount of \$100. Saturday, when Mr. Coles presented the checks at the State National bank to be cashed, he was told that Donovan no longer had money on deposit there.

Mr. Coles immediately hunted up Donovan and told him that the checks were no good. Donovan said that he believed he still had money on deposit when he gave the checks, and promised to make them good. Coles, however, had Donovan locked up in the city jail pending the settlement.

Donovan came to El Paso about two months ago with \$2,000, the proceeds of the sale of his ranch near Big Springs, Texas. Since that time he has been a lavish spender about town.

### THOSE DIPPED CATTLE

Relative to the cause of the fatalities among cattle dipped here and shipped to Amarillo recently, the following statement is made:

On the 13th of April, 161 cattle were dipped for W. Wheeler of Lamar county. They were shipped out the next day, and were unloaded at Amarillo on Saturday, the 15th. Dr. Wallace has a report from Dr. Pearson, representing the B. A. I. at Amarillo, dated April 20. This report says that the cattle reached Amarillo when the weather was very cold, and several died on the night of their arrival. Up to the 20th, when this letter was written, 55 head had died. Dr. Pearson says they showed no evidence of injury from the oil except a few sore places on the skin. When he saw the cattle they appeared to be suffering very much from cold, and he believes that was the cause of their death.

Inquiry at the weather bureau at Fort Worth brought the information that the temperature at Amarillo on the night of April 15, when these cattle reached there, was 28 degrees. This was 4 degrees below the freezing point. The altitude of Amarillo is about 3,500 feet. Running them up in the air half a mile higher than the country they had been raised in, and they found not only a very cold temperature, but a climate greatly unlike that they were habituated to. Dr. Wallace is of opinion that this sudden change of climatic conditions, in connection with the cold weather, caused the death of the cattle.

## Correct Treatment for AFFLICTED MEN!



DR. J. H. TERRILL.

The man who is so unfortunate as to be afflicted with any of the Pelvic and Special Diseases peculiar to his sex and is neglecting to have himself treated by a competent, reliable, specialist, is doing himself much injury. Dr. Terrill's original and exclusive methods of curing these maladies are daily demonstrating their inestimable value to weak men, and he earnestly desires to have all discouraged sufferers pay him a personal visit or write him concerning their condition. Do not hesitate because you have failed to receive a cure by treating with incompetent physicians and specialists, but seek the proper medical attention from a physician who understands your case thoroughly and who can cure you safely, quickly and permanently. And remember that Dr. Terrill offers to every case, after a thorough examination, A Written Guarantee to Cure.

### DR. TERRILL CURES TO STAY CURED

**STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, LOST MANHOOD, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, HYDROCELE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, EPILEPSY, PILES, CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND PROSTATE GLAND; ALSO DISEASES AND WEAKNESSES PECULIAR TO WOMEN.**

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All persons coming to Dallas for treatment are requested to inquire of any Bank, Commercial Agency or Business Firm as to who is the BEST and MOST RELIABLE specialist in the city.

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DALLAS, TEXAS

### BEEF TRUST INVESTIGATION

CHICAGO, Ill., May 3.—The departure of Attorney Oliver E. Pagan, the personal representative of Attorney General Moody in the present inquiry, for Washington, D. C., yesterday, to report to the attorney general upon the present status, scope and anticipated results of the investigation, is declared by both the packing and Federal officials to be an indication that the climax in the present investigation has been reached. The conference of District Attorney Morrison, Attorney Pagan and Attorney Irving A. Baxter, the United States district attorney at Omaha, brought out the report that the advisability of taking up the packing industry inquiry at Omaha is to be considered by the attorney general.

It developed yesterday that in addition to investigating the casing feature of the packing industries and other business transactions in the line of the prosecution's theory that the Sherman anti-trust law has been violated, the grand jury during the week has been making a special inquiry into the departure and absence of packing officials and employees from this country.

### WOULD FIND MISSING WITNESSES

In this connection the absence of ten important officials, principally traffic managers of the different large firms, was given special attention and indictments are now expected in connection with their absence. F. A. Spinks of the National Packing Company; Irving A. Vant, treasurer of Swift and Company; T. Roberts, traffic manager of Swift and Company, and J. H. Naughton of the Cudahy Packing Company Omaha plant are included among the men absent from this country whose testimony the federal officials last night declared was wanted. Secret service men have kept a close watch on the movements of these men and know their whereabouts.

E. A. Cudahy, the head and manager of the Cudahy company in the west, came to Chicago from Omaha yesterday. It was stated last night that the federal officials may summon him to testify before the grand jury.

### FOUND EXCELLENT RANGES

"The Amarillo convention was the best cattlemen's convention I have ever attended in the Panhandle country," said M. E. Irwin, traffic manager of the Stock Yards company, who was at his desk this morning after a two week's trip. After the close of the Amarillo meeting Mr. Irwin went on down into the south Texas country. "Range conditions all over Texas are better than they have been for years," said he, "and in south Texas they are especially fine. In fact, so good is the range down there that the bulk of cattle are going direct from pastures to the beef markets. Practically the only cattle to go from that country to the territory and other more northern pastures are a comparatively small number from the coast country. Cattle are certainly fatter than I ever saw them at this time of year; in fact, are in good beef condition. The break in the market of the last

two weeks has checked the movement considerably, as there are none too many cattle in that country, owners are not forced to sell and on the rich pasturage the cattle are getting better every day."

"I was looking for range country on this trip and saw very little of farming conditions, but around Amarillo and through the Panhandle I found that reports published during the winter and spring of the tendency to cut up the ranges into small farms have not been exaggerated. Irrigation and the "dry farming" systems that have been and are now being developed are certainly working wonders out there in that country that was, until very recently, considered only fit for grazing—and not always reliable for that."—St. Joseph Journal.

### EYE AND EAR BOOK FREE

Tells how all Eye and Ear Diseases may be cured at home at small cost by mild medicines. It is handsomely illustrated, full of valuable information, and should be read by every sufferer from any eye or ear trouble. This book is written by Dr. Curtis, originator of the world-famed Mild Medicine Method, which without knife or pain speedily cures most hopeless cases. Dr. Curtis offers to send the book absolutely FREE to all who write for it. Address Dr. F. G. Curtis, 421 Gumble Building, Kansas City, Mo.

## \$300,000,000 IN POULTRY

Do you know that the government census of 1900 gives the value of the poultry produced in that year at very nearly \$300,000,000?

Poultry Success, the twentieth century poultry magazine, is absolutely indispensable to every one interested in chickens, whether they be beginners, experienced poultry raisers or one keeping a few hens. It is without any question the foremost poultry monthly in this country and readers of its articles on pure bred chickens and their better care and keeping have come to realize that it is plain truth that "there's money in a hen."

Poultry Success has regularly from 36 to 112 pages. Sixteenth year. Is beautifully illustrated and printed. Has best writers. Regular subscription price, 50 cents.

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# STOCK MOVEMENT CONTINUES HEAVY

Reports for Week Received by  
Cattle Raisers' Association  
Show 1,000 Cars

Heavy shipments of cattle to northern points continued last week, according to inspectors' reports, received by Secretary Lytle of the Cattle Raisers' Association, total shipments of nearly one thousand cars being reported in communications received to noon today.

The heaviest rain of the year is reported as having fallen in Coleman and Brown counties Friday, resulting, however, in little damage beyond that done to wheat and oats. From Brady alone the shipments for the week were 100 cars. Cotulla and vicinity also had heavy movements, a total of 101 cars being reported, and Ashland and Silka 107 cars. Range in this part of the country is good.

Guymon and Texhomo, Okla., report fine range and shipments of twenty-six and ten cars to Kansas. Other reports are: Guthrie—Range fine, with plenty of surface water.

Memphis and Clarendon—Range good. Shipments from vicinity, ninety-eight cars. San Angelo—Fair and warm weather early in the week, followed by heavy rain Friday and cloudy weather.

Pecos, Toyah and Sierra Blanca—Warm weather. Shipments seventy-three cars.

Victoria, Inez, Edna and St. Clair—Range good. Cars shipped fifty-three. Beeville and Skidmore—Range good; thirty cars.

Allice—Range good; fifty-four cars. Floresville—Warm weather; eighteen cars.

Carlsbad and Riverton—Range good; eighty-one cars.

Chickasha—Grass late, fifteen cars. Lindsey, Norman, Moore and Purcell—Range good; ten cars. Little trading is reported in steer yearlings in this section.

Stock cattle are selling around \$11, 2-year-olds at \$15 and 3-year-olds at \$20 to \$23. Paupa, Quanah and Canadian—Grass growing fast; shipments 121 cars.

Weatherford, Sayre and Cordell—Grass good; thirty-four cars.

Ashland and Vicinity—Cool with rain; 107 cars.

Lawton—Stock good.

Roswell—Weather and grass good; eleven cars.

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and they urge the president to appoint some man of "experience, independence and nerve" to make a further investigation.

There seems to be no question that the cattle growers of the west have, during recent years, had good ground for complaint. They have found the price of cattle going steadily lower until the old profits in feeding for the market have been swept away. They charge this to the fact that "the producer of cattle knows there is but one market and one purchaser for his product," and at the door of that purchaser he lays the responsibility for all his ills, which is nothing else than human nature. He is strengthened in his conviction that things are radically wrong when, he sees, or assumes he sees, no reduction to the consumer at all in keeping with the reduction the raisers of cattle have had to stand.

In the light of these conditions, the raiser is but human in his discontent with a finding of the bureau of corporations so at variance with his own understanding. He does not believe Commissioner Garfield and his men have got at the facts. He believes there is a combination or conspiracy between the great beef companies, and he certainly has no faith in figures showing very small profit to these great companies.

While the agitation against the beef trust began at a time of extraordinarily high prices and the decline since then may have weakened some of the arguments based upon such high prices, there can be no doubt but the American people will incline to the belief that there is justice in the demand of the Kansas legislature for further investigation.—Atlanta Constitution.

## NEW MEXICO CATTLEMEN IN EARNEST

A representative of the Clifton Era recently had the pleasure of meeting W. H. Jack, one of the most prominent cattlemen in New Mexico. Mr. Jack states that the cattlemen are about to form associations throughout the Territory under one central head for the better protection of their interests. As an illustration of the injustice being done to cattlemen, Mr. Jack says that the entire railroad interests of the Territory are assessed at only \$11,000,000, while the cattlemen are assessed \$9,000,000, which, of course, is a great injustice to cattlemen. The railroads have their lobbyists at the capitol when the legislature is in session, and to a certain extent shape all legislation. The cattlemen have been "up against it" for many years in New Mexico. Very few of them have made a dollar, and yet they are the bone and sinew of the country. They are at the mercy of the board of supervisors and the board of equalization, which are usually composed of politicians with no interest in the country and who everlastingly sock it to the cattlemen and let the railroads off as light as possible. It is to right these wrongs, and to better their conditions generally that they will form associations throughout the territory. Cattlemen generally, and range men especially, have for years been robbed to a finish by the beef trust and by exorbitant freight rates from the range to the market. It is high time that they should arouse and protect themselves. They have had a practical illustration of what organization did for the beef trust, and they must combat it by organization among themselves. The cattlemen should be represented on the board of supervisors, on the board of equalization and especially in the legislature, where they can pass laws which will give them a fair deal, and that is all they want. There is no reason why the cattlemen of New Mexico, who pay the bulk of the taxes, should allow the country to be run by a lot of irresponsible lawyers and two-up politicians. Go to 'em, puchers!—Phoenix Stockman.

## LIMITED FEEDING IN CANADA

Thomas McMillan, a well-known Ontario cattleman, writing to the Farmers' Advocate, says: "The whole province is a large section of country, but in so far as the beefing portion of this section is concerned there are not so many cattle feeders as during the winter of 1904, and they are now practically all bought up, and very many have been secured by graziers to be finished on the grass. I am rather inclined to think that the number of cattle to be finished on grass in this section will certainly not be greater than, probably not as large as, a year ago. This opinion is reached from a knowledge of the fact that a number of graziers are this year stocking their pastures with yearlings and two-year-olds who previously handled cattle which would finish. As for the number of available young cattle to be obtained there never was a greater demand than during this present season. The number of farmers who have decided to have their lands in grass have so increased that it will be hard to fill the demand for grass cattle. This fact is greatly increasing the number of beefing animals required for this season of the year, and there is thus a constantly growing demand for the presence of the stock growing farmer. This being so, we cannot impress too strongly upon such farmers the fact that the best returns can always be secured by handling only the best class of beefing animals; therefore, their aim should be to get hold of a number of good cows of the beefing type and determine to breed only to the best available sires."

Judge Alton B. Parker makes the announcement that for the future he intends to keep out of politics. And in this connection it may be pertinent to inquire who it was that accused Judge Parker of being in politics?

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Fort Worth, Texas.**

## STATE GETS TITLE TO DISPUTED LAND

AUSTIN, Texas, May 9.—The supreme court yesterday refused an application for a writ of error in the case of Edgar Jadwin vs. the state of Texas, on appeal from Galveston county. The suit involved the title to the state quarantine station and some land adjoining it. When Texas was annexed to the union, a certain portion of land in Galveston county was set aside by the state for use by the federal government, for fortifications, arsenal, etc. A few years ago the government claimed the land on which the state quarantine station now stands as being a part of the grant and went so far as to prohibit improvements to be made on the station. Attorney General Bell took the question to the courts, and the state had no trouble in establishing its title to the land in controversy. The action of the supreme court finally ends the case so far as the state courts are concerned. It is not believed that it will be appealed.

## DOUBLE REWARD FOR MURDERER

Three Hundred Dollars Offered for Arrest and Conviction of Man Who Killed Gus Stilker in Cottle County

PADUCAH, Texas, May 9.—The Cottle county commissioners' court has increased the reward of \$150 offered by the governor for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Gus Stilker to \$300. Stilker was a bootmaker by trade. He disappeared from his boarding house in Paducah on the night of Feb. 13, 1903. No trace of his fate could be learned until Dec. 24, 1904, when his bones, together with his watch, shoes and other parts of his clothing, were found buried in a small canon four and a half miles west of town. A knifeblade was found broken off in his skull, which indicated a considerable struggle. At the time of his disappearance he was supposed to have on his persons \$500 or \$600.

## TO BUILD RAILROAD INTO DEATH VALLEY

"Borax King" Smith May Replace Twenty-Mule Team With Rails and Engines

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 9.—The Times says that Frank Smith, the "Borax King," who it was reported some time ago was making a survey for a new railroad into the mining districts of Nevada, has changed his plans and will build a road from Las Vegas, Nevada, touching the new Salt Lake line at that point, westward and southwestward into the Bull Frog district, one branch and the Death Valley borax mines on the other. According to the Times, work will begin on the new road next month and will be rushed right through. Over 400 men will be immediately put into the Death

Valley mines to reopen them. By the time the road is open for traffic the mines, great quantities of borax ore will be ready for shipment. The road will leave Las Vegas over an almost ideal grade to Ash Meadows, where it will branch, one branch going to Bull Frog forty miles away and one to the borax mines. The length of the road from Las Vegas will be a little over one hundred miles.

## Gen. A. S. Badger Dead

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—General Algonon S. Badger, United States appraiser for the port of New Orleans, is dead, aged 65. He was born in Boston. When the civil war began he enlisted in the Sixth Massachusetts volunteers, then became an officer in the Twenty-sixth regiment, and was with the first troops sent to New Orleans after its fall. At the close of the war General Badger remained in New Orleans. He was in command of the metropolitan police in a battle on Sept. 14, 1874, when Governor Kellogg was overthrown and seriously wounded in a fight.

## COFFEE HEART

Very Plain in Some People

A great many people go on suffering from annoying ailments for a long time before they can get their own consent to give up the indulgence from which their trouble arises. A gentleman in Brooklyn describes his experience as follows: "I became satisfied some months ago that I owed the palpitation of the heart, from which I suffered almost daily, to the use of coffee (I had been a coffee drinker for thirty years), but I found it very hard to give up the beverage. "I realized that I must give up the harmful indulgence in coffee, but I felt the necessity for a hot table drink, and as tea is not to my liking, I was at a loss for awhile what to do. "On day I ran across a very sensible and straightforward presentation of the claims of Postum Food Coffee, and was so impressed thereby that I concluded to give it a trial. My experience with it was unsatisfactory, till I learned how it ought to be prepared—by thorough boiling for not less than 15 or 20 minutes. After I learned that lesson there was no trouble. Postum Food Coffee proved to be a most palatable and satisfactory hot beverage, and I have used it ever since. "The effect on my health has been most salutary. It has completely cured the heart palpitation from which I used to suffer so much, particularly after breakfast, and I never have a return of it except when I dine or lunch away from home and am compelled to drink the old kind of coffee because Postum is not served. I find that Postum Food Coffee cheers and invigorates while it produces no harmful stimulation." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason. Ten days' trial proves an eye-opener to many. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in every package.

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DALLAS, TEX.



# REAL POSITION OF CATTLE PRODUCERS

In a long, two-column editorial, the Live Stock World of Chicago recently has this to say:

It is to be regretted that the latent bad feeling evolved by the January meeting at Denver in stead of being allayed meanwhile, has been aggravated. It may not be out of place to inquire at this juncture why certain so-called leaders—if not self-styled—are insistent on pouring kerosene on the embers.

The original Hagenbarth movement, so far as it included railroads and packers is organized in interests, was its most vulnerable point.

The Live Stock World is well aware that the live stock producer wants a campaign in which those interests will have no part so far as the direction of its policy is concerned. But is he willing to pay for it? In any case, there cannot be much difference in an organization accepting—or willing to accept—subscriptions from packers as individuals—or, to be more exact, stock raisers—and one committed to the policy of taking money as corporations and firms.

To Murdo MacKinnzie, "Sam" Cowan, "Dick" Walsh, John M. Boardman, Frank Stewart, A. E. de Ricles and a score of others whose intentions are not open to misconception, the Live Stock World is ready to give all the credit to which they are entitled, but it takes the liberty of suggesting at this crisis that the campaign may as well be abandoned unless some method of financing can be devised that will obviate the necessity of passing around the hat. Mendicancy is never popular, whether in the individual or in an organization.

It is sincerely to be hoped that a get-together policy will be adopted at Denver.

After adding to the names mentioned above those of Frank Hagenbarth, H. A. Jastro, Nelson Morris and Senator Warren, all of whom have expressed themselves favorably to the new organization or have become members of it, and we might also add the name of Theodore Roosevelt, who has taken pains to express his approval of the new organization, we might ask the World to name the "so-called leaders" who are doing the alleged kerosene pouring act. We must confess that we are not next out here.

As to the financial proposition we, also, used to be of the opinion that the stock men would not dig up funds for organization work in sufficient amounts to accomplish results. We have been forced to change our opinion. The experience of the Cattle Growers' Interstate Executive Committee has demonstrated conclusively that when the objects to be attained are understood and approved, the stockmen will put up all the funds that are necessary. When the objects aimed at are tangible and the plans proposed are practicable, reasonable finances can be obtained without difficulty. Possibly not enough to afford many \$10,000 salaries, but for good services on reasonably economic basis they will make good.

If the producing interests are interested in securing a broader foreign market and that result is of value to the packers, why should not the packers be allowed to contribute towards securing that result, without insisting upon having a voice in the other business affairs of the producers? The producer does not object to working the packer to secure certain results to be of benefit to both, but he does object to being put in the position of yielding his independence for the sake of financial aid. There is an essential difference here, that the World has overlooked in its editorial. The producer is willing to co-operate with any interest for mutual advantage; but it must be upon grounds that will not permit of any misconception and where there is no sacrifice of the right to combat the same interests upon other matters if necessary. This difference may seem obscure to the eastern man, but in the west is as plain as daylight.

The Hagenbarth proposition was that the railroad, packing and stock yard interests were willing to put up the funds to secure benefits that, while valuable to the stockmen, were also valuable to those

interests. "But," the producer replies, "while assisting you to assist us both in these matters of mutual interests, we are tacitly put in the position of backing down on the stand we have taken in regard to railroad rates, market competition and other matters where our interests clash. We cannot accept of your bounty with one hand and fight you with the other. If we are doing a work that will be valuable to you when completed you are welcome to help; or, if we find you doing a job that will benefit us, we are willing to put a shoulder to the wheel, but such an act must not be on a basis that would lead to the inference that we desired a matrimonial alliance."

To the western men there seems nothing unreasonable in this position. In these days of strange and questionable business alliances this position may seem quixotic, but the men of the west have not yet been educated to the eastern idea. The producers are together and the will be harmonious, conducted upon business lines and pregnant with results. All the funds needed to accomplish the results desired will be put up and if the packers or railroad interests desire to assist on any of the propositions, their aid will not be spurned.—Denver Record-Stockman.

## LITTLE MAVERICKS

### BEEF TRUST INVESTIGATION

CHICAGO, Ill., May 8.—The federal grand jury now seeks to solve the relations existing between the railroads and the packing companies during the next week.

Many new witnesses, among them the traffic managers and freight men of the various railroads, have been subpoenaed. T. J. Hudson, general traffic manager for the Illinois Central railroad, and J. F. Holden, freight traffic manager for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, are expected to take the stand. E. R. Puffer, assistant general freight agent for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road, has been subpoenaed.

### INQUIRY TO LAST TWO WEEKS

Before the inquiry is concluded it is expected that all the local freight agents will be called to testify as to traffic arrangements. Two weeks is put as the least time that will be required to conclude the investigation. No indictments will be returned until the end.

In taking up the railroad question, going into the mysteries of rebates, icing charges, price agreements and other things which have been objects of inquiry by the interstate commerce commission, the testimony of Mrs. Mary E. Marcey of Kansas City is assuming importance. This is not because of the direct evidence supplied by her, but she gave the names of firms which deal with the packing houses and which would be most interested in the railroad end of the question.

The names of many of these firms, it is said, were handed over to District Attorney Morrison by Mrs. Marcey, who was employed for several months as a stenographer in the Kansas City offices of Swift & Company and Armour & Co.

### LIST OF FIRMS NAMED

Among the firms with which the packers are connected directly, in some cases having an interest in the business, are the following:

- Anthony, Swift & Co., Watuppa, Mass.
- J. O. Asmon & Son, West Bay City, Mich.
- Calroon, Kingman, Swift & Co., Brockton, Mass.
- F. & C. Crittenden, Rochester, N. Y.
- E. N. Crocker Company, New London, Conn.
- J. V. Fletcher & Son, Boston, Mass.
- D. Fullerton & Co., Paterson, N. J.
- James Geddes, Buffalo, N. Y.
- John Garside & Co., Cohoes, N. Y.
- N. E. Hollis & Co., Boston, Mass.
- A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Peabody, Mass.
- S. A. Maxfield Leather Company, Bangor, Me.
- E. H. Moulton, Haverhill, Mass.
- W. C. Mentzer & Co., Boston, Mass.
- The New England Dressed Meat and Wool Company, Somerville, Mass.
- Strong, Barnes & Hart Company, New Haven, Conn.
- S. P. Squire & Co., East Cambridge, Mass.
- Wilson & Rogers, Philadelphia.

Representatives of these firms, if called upon to testify, will be asked about the daily price agreements, which are sup-



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posed to be sent out by code every night from the packers' headquarters. The code book, which Mrs. Marcey is said to have furnished the government, will be used extensively in this angle of the inquiry. Mrs. Marcey has returned to Kansas City.

### PANHANDLE SPRING SHIPMENTS

Speaking of spring shipments of cattle from the Panhandle, W. P. Anderson of Amarillo, says:

"The summer shipping points above the quarantine line, both below the Cap Rock and on the plains this year, will be Canyon City, Hereford, Bovina, in Texas, and Portales, just across the line in New Mexico. The shipments from these places will be greater this season than last for two reasons. One is that the plains last year up to mid-summer, did not have sufficient grass to increase the thrift of the cattle headed that way, and the other is that owing to the serious winter the cow and steer stock were thrown together this year to take advantage of feeding and shelter and will not be separated on account of the excellence of the pastures which are fully three weeks earlier this season than last. All of the dry cows of this class will very probably be shipped direct to market.

"The pasture men around the markets I have mentioned are making rates that will warrant the herding of a great many cattle there and this will insure shipments all summer."

### THE MARFA COUNTRY

Speaking of cattle conditions out in the Marfa country, W. H. Cleveland says: "We had a very easy winter, and the spring was a very favorable one, and

the cattle are in good shape. There were no losses at all during the winter from the shortage of feed, our only losses being from black leg, which took off quite a few cattle. The whole country, which was a wild open plain a few years ago, is now entirely under fence, with no free range anywhere. This makes it necessary for all cowmen to own or lease lands for their stock. But so far as the cattle are concerned, there are about the usual number there now, the natural increase making up for all that have been shipped out during the past year."

### THE ARIZONA RANGE

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 8.—All reports show the ranges to be in good condition, except over the extreme northern sections, where feed is not quite so abundant. Stock, in the main, is thriving well. Sheep shearing is, practically, at an end for the season; the clip is excellent; the output large. The "dipping" or disinfecting process has become operative, and is being carried on with great vigor. Irrigation is on the increase. Water is plentiful.

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**IN NOLAN COUNTY**

Sweetwater Reporter.  
Three cars of eastern cows and yearlings were shipped in here Sunday and taken to the Higginbotham ranch near Hylton.  
Mr. and Mrs. R. L. McCaulley went up to Colorado Wednesday afternoon. Mr. McCaulley is on a deal for a portion of the old A. P. Bush ranch north of there which is being cut up and sold in small tracts to settlers.  
A. J. and F. M. Long will leave about May 10 for Bovina, Texas, with a herd of 1,750 cattle which they have sold to northern buyers. Seven hundred and fifty head of these cattle go from the Fisher county ranch and the remainder from Borden county.

**IN SCURRY COUNTY**

Snyder Coming West.  
Fruitt and Sampson put up a bunch of 800 steer yearlings for Merritt and O'Brien at Dimmitt this week.  
Attorney Capps of Fort Worth was here Tuesday representing the National Live Stock Commission Company in the bankrupt affairs of Bob Pyron.  
The Pyron ranch in the southeast part of the county, consisting of 16 1/2 sections of land and highly improved, was sold Tuesday at sheriff's sale and was bid in by the National Live Stock Company at \$5,000.

**IN BREWSTER COUNTY**

Alpine Avalanche.  
W. H. Kokernot of Gonzales arrived Sunday. Monday he and his brother, H. L. Kokernot, went with J. D. Jackson to Green Valley, returning Wednesday. The object of their visit was to consummate a deal which has been pending for some time, by which W. H. Kokernot becomes the purchaser of Jackson and Harmon's lower ranch (Moon ranch) and cattle.  
By the terms of the deal the vendors convey to the purchaser about 21,000 acres of patented land and about twice as many lease holds. The cattle comprise about 1,500 cows and 30 registered Galloway bulls. A pair of mules and 21 horses are also included and are rated at \$25 per head. While the prices of the land per acre and of the cattle per head are private, the aggregate amount is between \$45,000 and \$50,000, the exact amount not being known till the cattle are counted. The terms are spot cash. Mr. W. H. Kokernot, the purchaser, has extensive mercantile and other interests at Gonzales, and it is his intention to continue his residence there until he can dispose of them, which will probably require a year or more. He and his family will then come to Alpine to live.  
Jackson and Harmon reserve their Chalk Valley ranch, including the improvements at their headquarters at Elephant mountain, their Johnson grass farm and about forty sections of fine grazing land.

**IN LLANO COUNTY**

Llano Times.  
Wm. Wyckoff bought from T. Baldwin about 70 head of stock cattle.  
Tom Foster bought from O. F. Golson, 25 head of 2 and 3 year old steers.  
Judge M. D. Slator bought 250 head of 2 year old steers from Lindsey & Moss.  
S. H. Buchanan bought 160 head of 2 year old steers from Adolpe Lehman.  
Jim and Lon Wyckoff sold to O. F. Golson, 25 head of 2-year-old steers.  
Webster Rouse bought this week from Wyckoff Bros., 53 head of fat cattle.  
Mr. Sam D. Rountree is over at Harper, Gillespie county, this week buying cattle.  
J. C. Stribling shipped 500 head of steers from Graphite to the Terrieory this week.  
Lon Reed delivered about 60 head of yearling steers to J. H. and Henry Ward this week.  
Mr. Jim Tate, one of the leading stockmen of Kingsland, is serving on the grand jury this week.  
W. H. Roberts bought 300 head of 3 and 4 year old steers from T. A. Sloan from San Saba county.  
Adolph Marschall delivered 400 head of 3 year old steers to Chas. Schreiner at Cherry Springs, May, 1.  
Mr. Aleck Kothman shipped some steers to market last week. One of them broke out of the car down about Graphite, and is still at large.  
Lindsey & Moss sold 700 head of yearling steers to John H. Houghton, of Austin, to be delivered at his Runnels county ranch. They left with them Tuesday.  
W. H. and Ira Kuykendall and C. E. Schults returned latter part of last week, from a trip to the Territory, where they shipped their cattle, about 2,000 head of steers. They report them doing well, and that they only lost

one or two head from dipping, which was successfully done.

**IN MAVERICK COUNTY**

Eagle Pass Guide:  
J. R. Blocker sold 50 steers from his Paloma ranch in St. Louis Friday. They averaged 867 pounds and brought \$4 per hundred weight.  
Riley Ware, of the Pecos shipped a car of calves Tuesday to New Orleans.  
Flemming & Davidson shipped a train load of cattle Saturday from Paloma to Fort Worth.  
Goldfrank & Co., shipped a train load Indio ranch cattle to St. Louis from here Saturday.  
Chas. Fessman shipped a train of fifteen cars of grass cattle from Paloma Wednesday.  
Flemming & Davidson sold a load of 360 cattle, shipped from Pearsall, on the Fort Worth market Monday. The cattle averaged 980 pounds and brought 4.10.  
D. Sullivan & Co., sold a load of steers on the St. Louis market Tuesday. The shipment was from Paloma and consisted of 329 steers which averaged 1,004 pounds and sold for 4.50.  
R. McIver, who has been running the Flowers ranch for several years, closed out his entire lot of stock this week to R. Blocker at \$15 per head. The deal amounted to \$12,000.  
J. R. Blocker sold Thursday at his Tepesquite ranch to Z. Jones 1000 head of young steers.  
Some idea of the advantage in the price of cattle may be formed from this circumstance. A few weeks ago Mr. Ed Buckley sold his cattle for what he considered a remarkably good price. Since then the same cattle has been sold three times at an advance price each time.  
Flemming & Davidson sold 405 steers, shipped from Paloma, to the St. Louis market Thursday. Forty-six averaged 1011 pounds and brought 4.10; the remainder averaged 925 pounds and sold for 4 cents.

**IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY**

Hereford Brand.  
E. E. McCrory last week purchased 170 head of 1 and 2-year-old steers from C. J. Gardner of Arney, R. H. Norton and A. S. Gracey on private terms. They will be placed on Mr. McCrory's ranch north of town.  
A. W. Hudson of Emma, in Crosby county, shipped from Hereford today thirteen cars of spayed heifers and thirteen cars of cows. Mr. Hudson lost a car of bulls in the storm last Sunday while on his way up here.  
J. D. Burkett was in the city this week and informed us that he sold his 17-months-old Hereford bull at the Amarillo convention for \$250. He was offered \$200 for a 1-year-old of the same class, but refused the tempting offer.  
J. E. Tucker left Monday for his home in Taylor, after spending several days with D. C. Laird on the OYO ranch. Mr. Tucker informed a Brand representative that he was more than pleased with the fine prospects which now exist in all the range country. Messrs. Tucker and Laird own the OYO ranch, consisting of about twenty thousand acres of as fertile land as can be found in the universe. Their cattle are all in good condition.  
Mr. Powell, foreman on a ranch in the southeast corner of Crosby county, who passed through here last Saturday, lost twelve head of bulls out of twenty-two, caused by the gold rain Saturday night. Some other stock was left by the trial to be gathered some future day. These cattle will be shipped to Kansas and put on grass for the summer.  
That the sheep industry of this particular section of the Panhandle is assuming large proportions is known to those who have recently turned their attention to this industry. Those of our stockmen who have added sheep to their list have already realized that there is good money to be made, both from the sale of wool and the increase in the flock.  
George A. Sikes, vice president of the St. Louis Commission Company, spent last week and the first part of this week in Deaf Smith and Castro counties, buying the 1905 crop, which amounted approximately to the following:  
J. T. Rutherford, 10,000 pounds; J. P. Carr, 8,000 pounds; J. T. Gilbreath, 11,000 pounds; B. T. Bell & Sons, 10,000 pounds; J. W. Carter, 3,000 pounds; B. T. Ramey, 6,500 pounds; C. E. McLean, 3,000 pounds, making a total of 51,500 pounds.

**IN CROCKETT COUNTY**

Ozona Texan.  
McKenzie and Ferguson had some bad luck with a bunch of sheep that they dipped down at the Howard Well ranch last week. Out of about eight hundred head that they dipped they lost 500 head, and the balance are all sick. They were turned out on the weeds and grass shortly after being dipped and it is thought that the poison dripped from them onto

the weeds. It was a heavy loss, as they were all fine muttons.  
C. L. Broome bought from J. L. Wade of Pecos county 300 1, 2 and 3-year-old steers at \$10, \$14 and \$18.  
C. L. Broome bought from Fred Wilkins for Chris Hagelstein 750 head of steers, 1s, 2s and 3s, at p. t.  
C. L. Broome bought from Will Wilkins 750 head of 1 and 2-year-old steers at p. t.  
We were mistaken in reporting that C. L. Broome had bought from Chris Hagelstein from Fred Wilkins 500 steer yearlings at \$10 per head.  
William Grinnell sold to Gillis & Co. about 125 steer yearlings at \$12.50 per head.  
Elam Dudley sold yesterday his well improved eleven and one-half section ranch to A. J. Turner of Coleman for \$8,000.  
Metcalf Brothers sold to Charlie Schaur about thirty-five head of steer yearlings at \$11 per head.  
M. T. and George Harrel sold to Laney Brothers about fifty steer yearlings at about \$11 per head.  
Christ Hagelstein bought from Fred Wilkins 500 steer yearlings at \$10. C. L. Broome negotiated the deal.  
Roy Hudspeth was in from the ranch last Friday.  
The N. H.'s shipped some fat cows and heifers to the market that netted them a fraction over \$22 per head. That is mighty good for Crockett county range stuff. It proves that blood will tell. The N. H. people have fine stuff.  
J. B. Moore sold all of his sheep to McKenzie & Ferguson last week at \$3 per head for 3,000 head and \$2.80 per head for the remainder, about 1,200 head.  
Byrd Phillips sold about fifty steer yearlings to Charles Schauer at \$11 per head.  
S. E. Couch sold 1,000 big fat muttons to McKenzie & Ferguson for \$3.50 per head.  
Roy Hudspeth sold forty steer yearlings to Charles Schauer at \$11 per head.  
Felix Harrell sold for Harrell & Byrd to Laney Brothers forty head of steer yearlings at \$11 per head.  
John Berry sold to McKenzie & Ferguson 1,000 tip-top muttons at \$3.50 per head.

**IN EDWARDS COUNTY**

Rock Springs Rustler.  
J. M. Williams of Uvalde came up this week and bought about 700 steers, twos, threes and fours, including 300 from V. A. Brown at private terms.  
C. W. Warren returned Wednesday from Brady, where he went with the big steers he and Mr. Wheat sold to Mr. Wootan. He reports lots of cattle moving, but that they did not lose any of their about 1,000 head after they got into the trail. Pretty good luck.  
J. H. Stadler and J. A. Brooks, two cattlemen of Silver Lake, Kinney county, came up Thursday prospecting for yearlings. John McKee Jr. conducted them out to his father's ranch, where they will likely see some fair samples of good Edwards county yearlings.

**IN REEVES COUNTY**

Pecos Times.  
Joe Stokes, one of Colorado City's prominent cattlemen, shipped from here over the Pecos Valley road, three cars of fat cattle, cows and steer yearlings, to Kansas City. He purchased them of Bud Moody of Toyah.  
W. D. Cowan shipped fourteen cars of cattle from Kent to the Fort Worth market Saturday. Will and Sid Cowan went in with them. There were nine cars of cows which netted them \$20 and five cars of calves and short yearlings, which sold at from \$13 to \$21.  
McKenzie Bros. shipped three cars of steers, threes and fours, from Monahans to Fort Worth, on last week Thursday.  
W. H. Cleveland of Presidio county shipped from here over the Santa Fe yesterday twenty-four cars of three-year-old steers and five cars of mixed stuff, cows and bulls. The steers were a fine bunch, being in fine condition, a large portion of them being fat enough to butcher. They were shipped to Bazar, Kan., where they will be put on a fine range for a few months to go in better shape for market. Mr. Cleveland went with one train and J. D. McCarn with the other.  
The U outfit, with Manager R. A. Haley in charge, penned their shipment of 948 three and four-year-old steers this morning. They are a choice lot and will

be shipped out in the morning over the Santa Fe road to Whitdear and put on Wilson & Popham's range near there. John Conger and Bill Kennedy went with them.  
Johnson Bros. last Friday delivered to John Lowler about 820 head of yearling heifers. They will be shipped to Prescott, Ariz., and loaded out over the Texas and Pacific road.  
W. H. Guthrie, a cattleman from Garden City, Kan., has been here the past week looking after some steers—threes—with which he desires to stock his range.

**IN SUTTON COUNTY**

Sonora News.  
It is the quality and condition of the Sonora country stock that brings the price.  
The Sonora country cattleman is now receiving his double reward for his foresight in sending the old cows to the territory three years ago.  
T. P. Gillespie of Sonora sold to Homer Smith 150 yearling steers at private terms.  
Max Mayer bought 100 ones and twos from Fred Millard at \$11 and \$15.25. He also bought from S. I. Nicks eighty-five ones, twos and threes at \$11, \$15.25 and \$19.  
Perry McConnell bought 500 ones from C. G. Burbank of Menard at private terms.  
Max Mayer sold for R. A. Mitcher of Sterling City a house and lot in East Sonora to G. F. Stickland for \$525.  
Frank Douglass of Eldorado was in Sonora Friday, wanting to buy yearlings.  
F. O. Perry of San Angelo and J. H. Rossen of Itasca are in the Sonora country, wanting to buy horses and mules.  
Don Cooper bought about 300 yearling steers from R. F. Halbert and Joe Ross. at \$11.25; also 200 head of twos and threes from the same parties at \$18 and \$20.  
William Sultemeyer was up from his ranch Thursday for supplies. He has a few young mules for sale.  
Homer Smith of Ozona was in Sonora several days this week buying yearlings.  
Don Cooper has been buying quite a number of one and two-year-old steers this week, but will not tell us the price.  
Joe North sold about thirty-five head of yearling steers to Frank Douglass of Eldorado at \$12.50 per head. They are one of the best bunches in Sutton county. This is highest price reported so far.  
Bud Tandy was in Sonora Monday trading. Buy says he wants to buy yearlings and that he will pay \$12 for good ones, but they must be good ones.  
Sam McKee was in Sonora Friday from his ranch trading, and reports having sold about 150 yearling steers to Watt Miller of Brackettville at \$12 per head, delivered at Brackettville.  
Max Mayer of Sonora, George B. Hendricks of San Angelo and Sam Wooten of Fairfax, Okla., left for Baker ranch on Devil's river, near Comstock, Friday, to pass on some steers F. J. Wooten & Co., recently bought from D. S. Baker & Son.  
J. A. Cope, commission man, sold for S. G. Taylor of Sonora, 125 head of yearling steers to Homer Smith at \$11.50; for Cooper & Coffman to A. F. Clarkson 1,800 grown sheep, with twelve months' clip and 500 lambs, four horses, one wagon and two camp outfits for \$6,500.  
Russ Hamilton bought for his firm, Cauthorn & Hamilton, the Sparks & Whitfield ewes, 2,408 head for \$9,600. The flock has eight months' clip of wool and the lambs are not counted. A wagon and S horses and camp outfit was included in the deal.  
Max Mayer sold for J. A. and A. J. Sykes 150 three and four-year-old steers to George B. Hendricks delivered at Brady at \$20.25; for R. J. Owens, seventy-five head at same price; for D. S. Baker & Sons of Val Verde county, 700 three, four and five-year-old steers, delivered at Comstock, to F. J. Wooten & Co., at \$22. For J. M. Benskin of Edwards county, 325 head of threes and fours, delivered at Brady, at \$20. For Ira Word, 1,200 cows to Garland & Carson, delivered at Brady, \$11.37 1/2. To C. W. Warren of Rock Springs, 800 yearlings at \$11; 200 twos at \$15. For Thomson Bros. of Schleicher to J. P. McConnell of Menard, 600 yearling steers at private terms.

Dr. Ray, Osteopath, Fort. Worth National Bank building, Fort Worth, Texas.



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Five cars fat corn-fed steers, weight about 1100 pounds. Address  
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## RATE REGULATION ROOSEVELT'S TEXT

President Outlines Policy on  
Interstate Commerce Laws  
at Denver Banquet

## EQUAL JUSTICE FOR ALL

Urges Immediate Passage of  
Laws Making Test of Ideas  
Possible

DENVER, Col., May 9.—The entertainment of President Roosevelt by the citizens of Denver last night was a fitting conclusion of a day of royal welcome as he journeyed through the state of Colorado from Glenwood Springs. All the towns along the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, over which the presidential party traveled, centered their population at the stations to greet the president, and every evidence of hearty good will was seen and heard. The crowning event came last night in the form of a banquet tendered President Roosevelt by the Denver Chamber of Commerce at the Brown Palace hotel. This was perhaps the most sumptuous affair ever held in the state, and the president was visibly pleased by the picture that unfolded itself to his eyes as he entered the banquet hall. Everything known to the decorator's art was called into use to embellish the commodious banquet hall.

The banquet began at 8 o'clock and continued until 11, when the president was escorted to his private car "Rocket," where he almost immediately retired to await his departure for Chicago at 7 o'clock in the morning.

Promptly at 9:30 the last course of the elaborate menu was finished and President J. S. Temple of the Chamber of Commerce called the guests to order and introduced Chief Justice Gabbert, who acted as toastmaster. In a brief speech Judge Gabbert introduced the president, who arose amid cheers and applause. He responded to the toast, "The Nation."

### RAILROAD LEGISLATION

After discussing various questions of interest particularly as applied to Colorado, the president took up the subject of railroad rate legislation as follows:

"I want to say a word as to a governmental policy in which I feel that this whole country ought to take a great interest and which is itself but part of a general policy into which I think our government must go. I proposed a policy of extending the powers of the interstate commerce commission and of giving them particularly the power to fix rates, and to have the rates that they fix into effect practically at once. As I say that represents in my mind part of what should be the general policy of this country, the policy of giving, not to the state, but to the national government an increased supervisory and regulatory power over corporations.

"The first step and to my mind the most important step is connected with giving such power over the great transportation corporations of this country. The necessity as regards that is peculiarly evident. I was going to say when the first pioneers came to Colorado, but that would hardly be so, but in the days of the fathers of the older among you the highways of commerce for civilized nations were what they had always been—that is, waterways and roads. Therefore they were open to all who chose to travel upon them.

"Within the last two generations we have seen a system grow up which under the old methods were completely revolutionized and now the typical highway of commerce is, of course, the railroad. Therefore, under this changed system, we see highways of commerce grow up, each of which is controlled by a single corporation or individual; sometimes several of them being controlled in combinations by corporations or a few individuals. When such is the case, in my judgment, it is absolutely necessary that the nation, for the state cannot do it, should assume a supervisory and regulatory function over the great corporations which practically control the highways of commerce.

"When you get that supervisory and regulatory power on behalf of the nation you will not have cured all the evils that existed and you will not equal the expectations of the amiable but ill-regulated enthusiast who thinks that you will have cured all those evils. A measure of good will come. Some good will be done, some injustice will have been prevented, but we shall be a long way from the millennium. Get that fact clear in your minds or you will be laying up for yourselves a store of incalculable disappointment in the future. That is the first thing."

### EQUAL JUSTICE TO BOTH

"Now the second and more important. When you give a nation that power remember that harm and not good will come from the giving unless

you give it with the firm determination not only to get justice for yourselves, but to do justice to others; that you will be as jealous to do justice to the railroads as to exact justice from them.

"We can not afford in any shape or way in this country to encourage a feeling which would do injustice to a man of property any more than we would submit to injustice from a man of property. Whether the man owns the biggest railroad or the greatest outside corporation in the land, or whether he makes each day's bread by the sweat of that day's toll, he is entitled to justice and fair dealing, no more and no less.

"We must make up our minds that nothing but harm will come from any scheme to exercise such supervision as that I advocate over corporations, and especially over the common carriers, unless we have it clearly fixed in our minds that the scheme is to be one of substantial justice alike to the common carrier and to the public. If I have the appointment or retention of any commission, and power to administer a law of such increased powers, I shall neither appoint nor retain the man who would fail to do justice to the railroad any more than I would appoint or retain the man who would fail to exact justice from the railroad. I want that understood as a preliminary—that is, if I have the appointment of any of those men or their retention, they will give a square deal all around, or else their shrift will be cut short.

### URGES NEW LAW

"But with that statement as a preliminary, I wish to urge with all the eagerness I possess not only upon the public, but upon those interested in the great railway corporations, the absolute need of acquiescence in the enactment of such a law. As has been set forth by the attorney general, Mr. Moody, in his recent masterly argument presented to the committee of the senate, which is investigating the matter, the legislatures have the right and as I believe, the duty of conferring those powers upon some executive body. It can not confer them upon any court, nor can it take away the court's power to interfere if the law is administered in a way that amounts to confiscation of property. Of course, it would be possible to come much short of such confiscation and yet do great damage, perhaps, irreparable damage to the great corporations engaged in interstate commerce."

He was followed by Governor McDonald, who spoke of "The State," and Mayor Robert W. Speer, who responded to the toast, "The City." Senator Thomas M. Patterson then spoke to the toast, "The President."

At the conclusion of the speech-making patriotic airs were played by the orchestra, the 500 participants in the banquet singing the chorus. Then all surrounded the president and escorted him to his rooms in the hotel, where they shouted "Good night" and cheered for several minutes. Shortly afterward the president and his party were driven to the station and entered their cars for the night.

## THE SNEAKING LITTLE COYOTE

Farmers living on the western ranges have to protect their animals from the depredations of the small prairie wolf or "coyote," as it is generally called. Although a very cowardly animal when alone it does not hesitate to attack any animal when several are together.

David E. Lantz of the biological survey of the department of agriculture says of them:

"Coyotes are abundant in most parts of their range, except the extreme north and the more thickly populated regions where waste lands are scarce. It is, however, on the plains of the western part of the United States that they come most closely in contact with the advancing tide of settlement. Except in a few thickly settled regions. They have thrived upon civilization and are practically as numerous as they were before settlements began. Indeed, in many parts of the west coyotes are said to be increasing in spite of a constant warfare against them.

"The introduction of domestic birds and mammals has provided the coyotes with an additional food supply always available and entirely precluding any danger of starvation. Then, too, the animals are far too suspicious to be easily destroyed by the use of traps or poisons. Old hunters of the plains have informed the writer that while it was comparatively easy to poison large numbers of the gray wolf, the coyote was not an easy victim and usually avoided both the baited traps and the poisoned buffalo carcasses.

In nearly all the western states the efforts of ranchment to destroy the coyote have been supplemented by laws authorizing the payment of bounties from public funds. Some of these laws have been in operation for a score of years or even more, and, except locally, no diminution in the general numbers of the animals has resulted. In some

## TRINITY CANALIZATION A STATE-WIDE PROJECT

By JOHN G. HUNTER

Secretary Dallas Commercial Club

Great movements in any municipality or commonwealth always engender criticism, and the most likely cavil is that of selfishness. That the efforts of the city of Dallas for the past fourteen years to secure the canalization of Trinity river were prompted purely by selfish motives has been not infrequently heard, and especially since the successful consummation of this project has been accomplished by the citizens of Dallas placing to the order of the government \$66,000 in old cash. It is but charitable to conceive that the journalistic slurs and rhetorical castigations heaped upon Dallas recently have been born more of ignorance of the true condition than of prejudice against an enterprising city. However, critical and adverse comment of a fact cannot impair the stability of the fact.

The benefit of water transportation and water rates secured to Dallas by the canalization of the Trinity river is not to be enjoyed by that city alone. The good is far-reaching, and covers a vast portion of the entire state. To the credit of Dallas, must it be said, that in all of its arguments before the legislative committees at Washington to secure this appropriation, one of the most potent arrows in its quiver, which was used time and time again, was that Dallas would not alone reap the benefits accruing therefrom, but that the whole country tributary to the Trinity river, and particularly Northern Central Texas, would share in the advantages of water rates. Dallas has consistently argued thus through the whole history of its effort in this direction and it still argues thus.

The navigation of the Trinity from Dallas to the Gulf means the reduction of rates on all north and south railroads operating from Dallas. This reduction would be compelled to be put in force as to Fort Worth roads as well, for in order for them to secure business it would be necessary for them to give the same rate as those roads running out of Dallas. East and west roads will be compelled to come to approximately the same basis to prevent a deviation of their business to the north and south lines. Otherwise commodities originating and tributary to Fort Worth and other towns would come to Dallas in order to obtain the cheap rate, and hence these ultra-Dallas lines would lose business. This situation applies as well to Weatherford, Terrell, Mincola, Longview, Greenville, McKinney, Sherman, Denton, Waco, Cleburne, Corsicana, Tyler and all other towns and cities similarly situated. There is not a railroad station in Texas, however small, or railroad that will not feel the influence of this canal in the reduction of freight rates, both on the inbound and

outbound freight. It is no matter of easy calculation to estimate the total savings to the people of Texas which will inure by the canalization of this river.

On this subject N. A. Stedman, former railroad commissioner of Texas, has said: "Indeed, I regard it as susceptible of proof that every town in the state would be benefited by the opening of the Trinity river below Dallas. Some would be benefited in one degree, some in another; but all would be vastly helped. No other scheme would so effectually tend to solve the transportation problem of Texas."

Dallas is not disposed to deny the fact that the canalization of the Trinity river is of immense value to Dallas, but it does demand fair play and insist that in all its efforts in this line for Dallas it has had in mind as well the welfare and benefit of the entire state.

Scoffers have said that the canalization of the Trinity was not feasible; that the practical waterway for transportation proposed was impossible; that even the citizens of Dallas did not believe in the practicability of the project; that because of this belief they would not raise the money required by the government. The most effectual answer to this is that, even before the recent donation of the \$66,000 the citizens had spent approximately seventy thousand dollars in investigating the physical conditions of the stream (this before the government was asked to take up the matter); that a technical and thorough examination of it has been had at the hands of numerous government engineers, from the lowest in rank to the chief; that the results of these investigations determined the government engineers in pronouncing the Trinity river a canal made by nature, which, with the construction of proper locks and dams and the cleaning of the channel, would constitute one of the most inexpensive, as well as widely beneficial canals ever constructed in the United States. In surveys of the canal the remarkable absence of erosion of its banks was strikingly brought to the attention of the government engineers by the finding of landmarks and bearing points and trees, called for in surveys forty years before, practically remaining unchanged by time and weather from their original relative locations on the banks of the stream. It was because of this quasi-official confirmation in the feasibility of the project, Dallas that, imbued with a firm and abiding faith in the feasibility of the project, Dallas has gone persistently and consistently on in its efforts to canalize this stream, until now the success of the issue is assured.

JNO. G. HUNTER.

Secretary Dallas Commercial Club.

parts of Mexico where the natives have for many years practiced systematic poisoning, the coyote is becoming rare, but in most sections of its range it is either increasing or no substantial decrease has been observed.

"The coyotes are noted for their peculiar prolonged howling. A single animal is capable of a performance which impresses the uninformed hearer as the concert of a dozen, and when several join in the medley the resulting noise is indescribable. They are silent during the day, but may be heard at any time between sunset and sunrise.

"Coyotes breed but once a year. The mating season is late in January or early in February.

"The young are produced in dens, and number from four to eight, or even more. The dens are usually enlarged from those made by badgers or smaller animals and are often among rocks or in washed-out places along banks of streams. Probably at times they are made entirely by the coyotes. They are rarely far below the surface, but sometimes of considerable extent and with two or more openings.

"The coyote is widely and unfavorably known as a destroyer of domestic animals. Its depredations upon these indicate a marked change of habit since the first settlement of the west. Previously its food was restricted to the wild animals, including young buffalo, antelope and deer. The destruction of the larger game by man may partly account for the change to farm animals as a diet, but it is probable that the quality of the introduced food had much to do with the coyote's preference for it.

"The coyote kills hens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Its usual method of capturing them in daytime is to lurk behind weeds or bushes until the fowls come within reach. Turkeys, which range far afield in search of grasshoppers and other insects, are frequent victims. At night the coyote captures poultry from the roost, provided the door of the henhouse is left open.

"The coyote has been known to kill the young of most farm animals—colts, calves, pigs, lambs and goats. Colts are seldom killed, because the dam can usually protect them. Calves are taken only when the mother cow is feeding at a distance or has gone for water. The coyotes lie watching in the grass until this opportunity comes. "In parts of the southwest sheep

growers have estimated their losses from wild animals as equal to 20 per cent of the flock. The average loss reported from several states is 5 per cent. In nearly all the states west of the Mississippi the industry has declined in the past two years, and one of the principal causes given is losses from coyotes. At present the industry thrives only in sections where the local conditions permit the herding of sheep in large flocks—a system highly injurious to the pasturage.

"It is evident that the discouraging condition of the sheep industry in the United States is not due to a lack of favorable climate nor to the absence of suitable pasturage. Neither is it due to low prices of wool and mutton. Indeed, in our markets mutton is coming to be more and more in favor, and this growing demand may be one of the causes for the present drain upon the flocks and the decrease in their numbers; but the chief discouragement of the industry undoubtedly lies in the depredations of worthless dogs and coyotes. Could domestic animals be entirely protected the coyotes would return to their original beneficial occupation as scavengers and destroyers of noxious rodents. The plan that at once suggests itself is that of fencing against them. This means of protection from wild animals has been long in vogue in the Australian colonies and in South Africa.

"In the western part of the United States the practice of keeping sheep in vast herds has resulted in much deterioration of the ranges, due to overcrowding, and the cost of herding has absorbed much of the profits of sheep raising. The process of withdrawing lands for homesteads and the various reservations has diminished the free range and increased the crowding, until flock owners for their own protection have been compelled to purchase lands for range purposes. The day of free pasturage on public lands is fast passing, and with private ownership of ranges, fencing must be restored to confine the flocks. The additional expenditure necessary to make the fences proof against coyotes would be inconsiderable when all the advantages are properly weighed."

### CHADWICK CASE SET

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 9.—The case of Mrs. Chadwick was yesterday set for hearing by the United States circuit court of appeals for Oct. 3.



# SHEEP-RAISING IS PROFITABLE

America is becoming yearly more of a sheep-raising and mutton-eating country. This is due primarily to the initiative of the department of agriculture, which for the last ten years has been urging the farmer to raise sheep instead of exporting his surplus grain, and which has helped him in every way to this end.

One result is that there were reported on the first of this year over 45,000,000 sheep on the farms and ranches of the United States, valued at \$127,331,855, as against less than 38,000,000 in 1899. The receipts at the Chicago stock yards are gaining every year since 1894, when the yards took over 1,000,000 more mutton sheep than in the previous year.

The department is anxious to impress on the farmer the value of sheep as one of his farm products, and it points out that, while the sale of \$1,000 worth of corn takes from the soil \$300 worth of fertility; that is to say, the farmer would have to spend that much in fertilizers to recoup the land, the same amount of corn converted into good mutton and sold at a higher price than the corn would fetch takes in the end from the land not over \$50 worth of fertility, and if the flock was kept for wool alone it would not reduce the value of the land more than \$3 or \$4.

## MUTTON IS HIGH NOW

There is particular interest attaching to the sheep-raising problem just now because the price of mutton is going up by leaps, not only in the stores where the consumer has to buy it, for every one realizes this, but in Chicago, where lambs have recently touched the unprecedented figure of \$8 per 100 pounds and are now selling at about \$7.50.

The sheep expert of the department of agriculture, George F. Thompson, editor of the bureau of animal industry, gives an interesting exposition of what the department has been doing in the sheep line and what it hopes to accomplish.

During the early days in America sheep were bred primarily for the wool, and during recent years we have been importing annually, in addition, from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 worth of wool. But the wool industry in this country has come to the point where it frequently does not pay to raise the sheep for the fleece alone.

There has, therefore, been an increasing effort to get a good combination breed that would live in large flocks on the range, furnish a good fleece and at the same time be a good mutton sheep. This has been a work of great difficulty and is by no means yet accomplished. The Iowa experiment station has had Dr. J. W. Kennedy working on the breeding problem for several years, experimenting with merinos for wool, and Southdowns and Shropshires for mutton, with a number of other breeds. But up to date the experiments have not been productive of any new fixed breeds which would have the desired characteristics and transmit them unchanged to its progeny.

## BETTER BREEDS SECURED

The result is that the farmers of the east are still confining themselves to the English breeds of downs and shires, which are great meat producers, while the western ranches depend largely on the old Mexican sheep, which is a descendant of the fine merinos imported by the Spaniards, but which has been affected by environment till it has developed characteristics of its own and is in a great many respects an ideal sheep for the range. The fleece of the Mexican is made finer and improved by the introduction of pure merino rams on

## WORMS IN SHEEP, GOATS AND PIGS

WEST, Texas, Sept. 19, 1904.  
Mr. G. B. Bothwell,  
Breckenridge, Mo.

Dear Sir: Please send me another package of Vermifuge. It is the best remedy I have ever tried for sheep or goats.

W. J. DUFFEL,  
Pres. Sheep and Goat Breeders' Ass'n of Texas.

It is just as good for pigs.

Mr. G. B. Bothwell,  
Breckenridge, Mo.

Dear Sir: If I had had your Vermifuge for Sheep earlier it would have saved me fully \$500 worth of sheep. I have fed it to over 500 lambs with best results.

Neil EBBESON,  
Hayes, Stanley Co., S. D., March 31, 1904.

Sample free. Please mention this paper.

the range, and when the strain of merino begins to show too much, making a weaker and more delicate sheep, with very fine silky wool, the breed is strengthened by the introduction of some coarser wool sheep like the Oxford. So the balance is maintained.

This work has now been going on for many years and the breeding is likely to continue along the same lines till the ideal wool-mutton breed is found. This may occupy a long time, but there has been so much done in recent years in the hybridizing of plants and animals that it would seem anything might be expected to develop in the cross-bred line at any time.

The department has helped the sheep industry all it could and has furnished the farmers with a great many valuable works on the subject of sheep-rearing, feeding and treating for diseases of one sort or another till the department has come to be looked upon by the sheep men as a source of much good and great information.

The department has convinced the farmer of the value of sheep as one of his farm products, but it is continuing its educational work and is anxious to impress the farmer with the fact that this country still imports over \$500,000 annually of Canadian mutton in spite of the heavy tariff against it. Therefore, the department would like to see sheep raised on all the land that otherwise lays waste under the farmers' hands. It has been said for a great many years that any land is good enough to raise sheep on and that they thrive on bad lands where other animals would starve. This is true to a great extent, but the department would also like to impress on the farmer the fact that sheep thrive even better on good lands than they do on bad and there is no land so valuable that it is too good to raise mutton on. This has been proved by the department in a long series of costly experiments.

The great work that the department is striving for now is the eradication of sheep scab, which costs the country hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. The department commenced a crusade in this direction several years ago. Up to the present moment there are two states entirely cleared of scab and with the right to quarantine against the rest of the world and as soon as the national government is allowed to go into the remaining states and territories the whole country will be cleared out and the disease which is the greatest foe the sheepman has to encounter will be completely eradicated.

## SCAB A SERIOUS PEST

A good many non-farmers may not know just what sheep scab is and for their benefit it may be well to say that it is simply a sheep parasite that gets under the skin and causes the wool to fall, completely ruining the fleece and eventually weakening the sheep until it dies.

The disease is acutely contagious, and till a few years ago had spread all over the United States without a check being found for it. Now, thanks to the department's work, it is known to be comparatively easily cured, the sheep being simply dipped in a solution that kills the parasite. Either tobacco and sulphur or lime and sulphur are used for this, though there are a hundred different "cures" on the market.

But the farmer can make his own cure, as a rule, more cheaply than he can buy it, and the department has taught him by precept and example how to clean out his herds and keep them clean. The state of Wyoming recently passed a law allowing the department's inspectors to go into the state and handle the scab diseases on the same footing as the state inspectors. Of course, they were much more thorough and well equipped.

## PARASITES BORNE BY BIRDS

The result is that Wyoming is now "clean" and with the aid of the quarantine and rigorous state inspection expects to remain so, though there is always danger of sporadic outbreaks and, curiously enough, one of the mediums of this are the birds, which carry the parasite on their feet, as the mosquito carries the yellow fever virus in his stomach.

The department of agriculture has now been let into New Mexico by a special law of the legislature, and it will not be long before the scab is stamped out there also. Montana alone of the states that has relied on state supervision for the work of cleansing its flocks has succeeded up to date. It is now clean and can easily be kept so. The work there has been under the immediate direction of Dr. M. E. Knowles and the department regards his success as a high

testimonial to the thoroughness and effectiveness of his methods.

The department is always in receipt of a great deal of correspondence from the sheepmen all over the country, who recognize the scope and value of the work being done, and is always ready to answer inquiries and receive information tending to help forward the great work of making the United States the foremost sheep-producing country of the world.

## IN MIDLAND COUNTY

Midland Reporter.  
W. T. Clark shipped 400 cows and yearlings to Kansas pastures Thursday.

The Quiensabe outfit shipped 1,000 cows and steers to Kansas yesterday.

S. H. Holloway this week sold about 300 2s to L. A. Allen at \$18 around.

Clarence Scharbauer has recently purchased 400 stock cattle of Hall Jarman of Colorado. Considerations not public.

Charles Buckland was this week offered \$18 around for his 2-year-old steers by L. A. Allen, who never saw the steers. The offer was refused and Mr. Buckland holds them at \$20.

One of the finest rains of the season fell last Saturday night and Sunday. It was a thoroughly good season, and, of course, adds greatly to the already unexcelled condition of the Midland range.

T. W. Lanier and brother have leased 250 sections of land in the dry belt near Sierra Blanco, and are preparing to make a try for water. We understand they have a twenty-year absolute lease at a very low rate, and if they succeed in getting water they will have something handsome.

A. J., G. W. and Ben Walcott and S. W. and E. H. Estes this week sold their 2-year-old steers, numbering something over 2,100 head, to L. A. Allen of Kansas City at \$18 around. They are considered a very fine bunch of steers and the purchaser is well pleased.

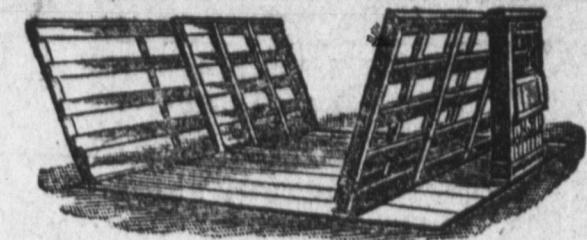
## IN HOWARD COUNTY

Big Springs Enterprise.  
D. W. Christian and R. C. Sanderson shipped five cars of cattle to Fort Worth Friday.

W. R. Cole sold Adams of Kansas 400

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Osgood Scale Co. Box 184, Bindhamton, N. Y.

2-year-old steers at about \$21 per head. They were shipped Monday to Kansas to pasture.

Cris Shafer returned Sunday from a trip to Kansas and brought with him a fine Percheon stallion, which he will place on his Glasscock county ranch.

## Stockman-Journal Ads Pay

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# Ranch and Farm Lands

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You can often sell one of these formulas for \$1, but we send the eight absolutely free, with full instructions, etc., to all who send \$1 for one year's subscription to **Skinner's Farm Magazine, Dep't. 6, Chicago**

Governor Vardaman of Mississippi has issued a public address to his people advising them to raise more forage crops and live stock. The same advice is peculiarly applicable to the people of Texas. Diversification is a very safe rule in all states.

Secretary James Wilson of the department of agriculture is to wed a young lady in June who is now serving in the capacity of department clerk. Such is the news that comes from Des Moines, and it is generally believed to be true.

## CORN BELT FEEDERS

Each year the bond between the southwestern stockman and the feeders of the corn belt, especially of the states of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, is becoming closer. A good many feeders in the states named last year for the first time purchased calves from the Texas ranges, and their experience has been so satisfactory that this trade will undoubtedly assume large proportions in the next two or three years, not only for calves, but for yearlings and 2-year-olds as well.

For this reason it is to the advantage of the Texas and southwestern stockmen to get in closest possible touch with the men who finish their stuff in the feed lots of the Mississippi valley. Believing in this so thoroughly, we have made an arrangement with the publishers of Wallace's Farmer, the leading agricultural and live stock paper west of the Mississippi river, by which we are enabled to offer The Stockman-Journal and Wallace's Farmer, both one year for only \$1.50, or we can send both from the date the subscription is received until Jan. 1, next, at the especially low rate of 85 cents.

Wallace's Farmer has probably done more for the live stock interests in the matter of railroad rate legislation than all other agricultural papers combined. It was its editor, Henry Wallace, who forced Congressman Hepburn, chairman of the interstate commerce committee in the house of representatives, to finally come out squarely on the stockman's side. We feel, therefore, that we are doing our readers a service in giving them this opportunity to secure Wallace's Farmer in connection with The Stockman-Journal.

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C. W. STRAIN, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.







will kill the fever tick. The fact that it also kills the cattle at times is a reflection upon the men who dip them without regard to conditions that may be prevailing.

The big packers should not be too complacent over the investigation that is being conducted into their affairs by the federal government. The thinness of the Garfield whitewash may be sufficient to only direct the new probe in the proper direction.

The officials of four Chicago banks have been compelled to testify in the beef trust investigation, and this may be accepted as indicative of the fact that the probe is being placed very deep. The government seems to be making an honest effort to get at the bottom facts in the situation.

Judge Sam Cowan of this city has been making some telling addresses to the cattlemen of the northwest during the past ten days, on the subject of railway rates, and already it is being freely predicted that when the interstate commerce commission is reshaped and reformed in accordance with the presidential idea Judge Cowan may receive a call that will necessitate his removal from Texas.

While the beef on the block has gone up about 35 per cent, it is quite noticeable that it has only increased about 5 per cent on the hoof. Just enough, in fact, to offer an excuse for the big block raise. Commissioner Garfield will have to get out his whitewash brush once more.—Austin Statesman.

The price of dressed beef can always be depended upon to keep out of the reach of beef on the hoof. The packers are not in the business for their health and long experience has taught them how to look out for their own interests. Still, it is no doubt a fact that the excessive marketing of half-fat stuff is largely responsible for the unsatisfactory prices that have prevailed for beef on the hoof. The man who rushes his stock to market is playing directly into the hands of the packers.

## MACKENZIE FOR PRESIDENT

Believed He Will Consent to Head American Cattle Growers as is Planned by His Friends

Not as large a crowd is going to the convention of the American Cattle Growers' Association at Denver as was anticipated. Some six or eight left Saturday over the Santa Fe, but their names were not learned.

Hon. John W. Springer, who was here from Denver, accompanied by Captain J. T. Lytle, secretary of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, started for Denver Saturday morning, and R. M. Graham will leave today.

It is learned here that Murdo Mackenzie of Trinidad, Col., has finally consented to become a candidate for president of the association and will doubtless be elected, as there is said to be no opposition to him. He was mentioned some time ago in connection with the position, but at that time he refused to allow his name to go before the convention. Since then, however, it is said, he has reconsidered the matter.

### EXPERIMENTS WITH LOCO

Dr. True and Dr. March of the bureau of plant industry came in yesterday from Holyoke and left last night for Hugo, where they will arrange to start some experiments with loco weed at once. They have been making a survey of the eastern part of the state for the past ten days, and have decided that Hugo offers the best opportunity for work in this line.

"We found more loco weed at Hugo than anywhere and will locate there for the present," said Dr. True. The state experiment station will co-operate with us and will provide some cattle and horses for our experimental work. We will put a bunch of cattle and horses in a pasture where there is practically nothing but loco to eat. Another bunch will be put in a pasture where there is no loco, and we will note results. We will have the weed carefully analyzed to discover its actual feeding value and its power of nutrition. Later on there will be post-mortems of animals loosed, and the most careful investigation into the cause of death. We are starting in on the proposition that we know absolutely nothing about this weed. We will take nothing for granted and will prove every step we take. We must first determine whether loco is the real cause of the results noticed. While the surface indications would all point that way, yet we must know absolutely without room for doubt.

"Prof. Carlyle of the Agricultural college is arranging to purchase cattle and horses for the experiment, and the Lincoln county commissioners have agreed to assist in the work in a financial way, so the county, state and government will all be interested in the work. It is expected that the experiments determined upon will be started before the end of next week. Dr. Marsh will remain in charge of the field work there and Dr. True will take up other branches of the work elsewhere." Prof. Carlyle and Dr. Glover of the Agricultural college will lend their assistance.—Denver Record-Stockman.



BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

(Copyright, 1905, by Joseph B. Bowles.) "How does it happen," said a girl the other day, "that so many homely women have handsome husbands? Dumpy little women without a bit of style, frumps who have not the least idea what to wear, ugly women who positively could never have had any looks to boast of, are married to men of fine presence and absolute good looks. I cannot understand it."

Said an older woman: "I have been thinking about the same problem. Among the girls who went to school when I did, there was one who was our belle and boast, Sally X—, a girl so brilliant that she seemed to light up a room as soon as she entered it. She was grace itself, her eyes were blue as the sky, her hair spun-gold, her complexion a miracle. No one could compare with her. But though she had plenty of admirers she did not marry. It seemed as if she could not find the right one, or else nobody wanted her. I have never settled that point to my satisfaction. Today she is an old maid, fat and sallow, and not at all interesting. You would not dream that she had ever been a beauty."

"The girl next in attractiveness to her was Sophy B—, a lovely creature with olive skin and rose tints, a girl quite as successful in her own style as Sally, though perhaps less startling. Both girls belonged to the type called stunning. Sophy married and has a large family. She is now an ordinary looking woman, very domestic and by no means beautiful. In our set the plainest girls married best, and strangely they have either retained more comeliness than those I have mentioned, or else they have acquired it with time. The plainest girl I ever knew bids fair to be a woman extremely distinguished, and remarkable for goods looks in middle age. How can it be explained?"

Are there perhaps advantages in being plain, to begin with? Girls are disposed to deny this and no wonder.

Does the average man fall in love with a girl on account of her beauty? Is there anything better than beauty, more fascinating, more subtly attractive and more pleasing to the other sex? Judging by observation, the spectator would say that the strange indefinable and elusive attribute denominated charm is far more to be prized by girls than mere beauty. Charms consist not so much in complexion, in grace of form, and in the physical perfection that constitutes beauty, as in certain spiritual qualities which are more potential than anything external. The charm of a sweet and gracious personality outweighs that of a merely beautiful face and graceful figure. Beauty is in the eyes that see. To a man in love, the girl he worships is beautiful. She may be as homely as a hedge fence, but he does not suspect it. There is wonderful attractiveness in a low voice, in a gracious manner, in kindness, in deference to older people, in the thoughtfulness which neglects no little courtesy. A plain girl whose vanity has never been pronounced, who has never thought much about herself, or the effect she is producing, is often more winsome than the arrogant beauty.

### IMPROVING RANGE CATTLE

Live stock men of the west are well aware that there has been a great improvement in the cattle grown on the great plains during the past few years, and indications are that this policy will be continued during the coming years. The heavy rains of the past winter and those that have frequently fallen this spring, have bountifully carpeted the plains with grass. Never before has the grass been as plentiful or as early as it is in the entire southwest this year. Prosperity is now at the door of the ranchman.

The cycle of depression which overtook the stock grower on the plains a few years ago appears to have rolled away and the Texans are again considering the question of improving their herds, now that the question of feeding has been solved. The Fort Worth Telegram quotes a number of the prominent stock raisers of the Panhandle as favorable to the proposition and that paper then submits some very timely remarks in the premises. We are pleased to quote from the Telegram's editorial liberally.

"It is morally certain that no matter how prosperous the cattle industry may now become in the southwest there can be no return to the conditions that prevailed in this state even ten years ago. Too much of the range country is now occupied by the man who has a penchant or weakness for agriculture. The open range is gone, and many of the big ranches have joined it. There is nothing in sight but smaller pastures, and smaller pastures necessarily entail fewer cattle. If the ranges will now carry but one-



"Where did you fall in love with your wife?" I once asked a man of wide repute in the professional world. "At the bedside of her grandmother," was the reply. "where I noted the sweetness of her ministrations and the tenderness and patience of her daily life."

The great doctor paused. "I never made a better diagnosis," he said, "than when I decided to try and win Louise, and bring her into my life."

I, who knew Louise well, agreed with him. She had been a dear girl always, but not a great beauty.

Very slight things, a random word, the tone of a laugh, the readiness to please by a trifling self-denial, often bowl a man over, in that spring-time of life when a young man's thoughts are lightly turning toward love. It does not occur to him to think of Molly whom he has met on a moonlight drive, or at a picnic, as plain or handsome. Something in herself more subtle, less showy than her looks, has called him to her. Nature, who may be said after many thousands of years to know her business pretty well, has successfully managed the call of mate to mate. All through the lesser creation it is the male who outranks the female, in external splendor, the latter wearing the plainer dress and demurely receiving the homage of her more brilliant lord.

Apart from tails, the habit of beauty having reached its acme, is to fade. The superbly beautiful girl rests on her laurels and forgets to cultivate her mind. Singularly, and it is rather puzzling, too, the most gifted women are not dowered with very marked personal beauty. There is no reason why homeliness should monopolize brains and culture, but there is a snare which betrays the beauty and seldom entraps her opposite. It is the snare of a too easily satisfied and too

complacent mood over what has already been gained, and without something of the divine despair that is always reaching forth for more knowledge and more intellectual stores, no woman grows. The commonplace mind inevitably stamps its dullness after awhile upon the face. Mind and heart have a great deal to do with making people good to look at.

But shall we concede the fact that the majority of married women are plain? They may look so in the eyes of inexperienced girlhood. Perhaps they are in the midst of those years when the nursery is crowded, and they are losing nightly sleep in bending over cradles. Wait five or ten years till this period of stress has passed and you will see them reach a season of second bloom which is quite as beautiful as the blossoming out of girlish days. Attend any convention where women on the hither side of middle age are present in numbers, as for example a Federation of Clubs, and you will see hundreds of pleasing and attractive women who were plain in girlhood, but who are daily growing lovelier. No girl would admit that her mother is anything but beautiful, and most girls discern beauty of soul in all older women whom they love, a beauty beyond that dependent on tint and line, illumines the face of a good woman.

So, the plain girl may take comfort. Time will be kind to her. If she give a wide berth to discontent and fretfulness, if she be gentle and considerate, and above all, if she continue to cultivate her mind, to know what is going on in the world, and to live outside of herself. She shall grow more beautiful with the years. Let her expect this. Far more than we know, the ego dominates character and dictates what impression we shall make in society and at home, what sort of looks we shall have.

A lovely soul may now and then be housed in an ungainly body, but should this be the case, there will surely be some compensation in a beautiful smile, a quick appreciation of fun or a genuine regard for others which will triumph over the disability.

How about the assertion that there are so many handsome men? Suppose we confess it. Men have a great advantage over women in the freedom of their garb. Their clothing does not hamper them. A woman on a wet day, tugging frantically at her skirts to keep them out of the mud, holding her pocketbook and her umbrella and very likely a bundle, is a spectacle to excite the pity of gods and men.

Her brother striding on beside her has none of her disagreeable impediments. In all weather he marches on with entire freedom and joy. He meets men out of doors, and his day is more or less filled with excitement. A woman's life, unless she rise above it by sheer force of will, is apt to be monotonous and circumscribed. No wonder she ceases to grow. The man has every chance for growth and development. If he is not handsome at 50 than he was at 25, he is somehow to blame. But the plain woman, too, may console herself; she will never be plain in the eyes that love her.

Stockman-Journal of Fort Worth, "L. M. Barkley of this city, as reported in the Telegram, estimated that there would be a quarter of a million cattle go to the pastures from south and southwest Texas. These figures were disputed by several prominent stockmen, who maintained that the number would not reach 100,000 head. Mr. Barkley now states that he has kept a record of the cattle movement, which now reaches more than two hundred thousand, and the shipping season will not end for two weeks yet. Last week the movement from the San Angelo country alone was 53,000. The Journal as well as Mr. Barkley needs to have their memories freshened up a bit. Mr. Barkley's statement about two months ago was that in the country from Eagle Pass to Brownsville there were 50,000 4-year-old steers. Mr. Barkley seems to be counting the number of cars and multiplying it by fifty, whether they contain calves, yearlings, cows, threes or fours.—San Antonio Express.

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Rogers, Bell County, Texas

AFTER LON BARKLEY  
"About two months ago," says the



## METHOD OF HAND FEEDING CALVES

Bulletin No. 126 of the Kansas State Agricultural College Experiment station, gives accounts of a number of valuable experiments in raising "Hand-fed Calves." It should be in the hands of every farmer who milks cows and raises calves, and may be obtained free by addressing a request to the station.

Following are a few extracts from the bulletin, showing the general nature of the contents:

With the advent of creameries, skimming stations, and hand separators, the question of successful and economical raising of calves on skim-milk is one of growing importance and vital concern to every creamery patron and private dairyman. As land increases in value, we can no longer afford to keep a cow the entire year for raising one calf to be used as a feeding steer.

For the last four years the Kansas experiment station has almost continuously been conducting experiments in rearing and feeding calves on skim-milk or substitutes for skim-milk. The material given in this bulletin is the result of our experiments.

### CARE OF COW BEFORE CALVING

Strong, thrifty calves can not be expected from cows that have received poor feed and poor care previous to calving time. The cow must be supplied with wholesome and nutritious feed, containing the elements that are necessary to the proper development of bone and muscle in the fetus. It is better for the cow, and we believe for her record in the production of milk and butter fat, if she can go dry for six or eight weeks previous to calving. If it is impossible to dry her up without injuring the udder, continuous milking should be practiced.

When the cow has access to good pasture with plenty of spring water she needs little or no attention until two or three days before calving. If she has secluded, shady and otherwise comfortable quarters separate from the other cattle, and is carefully watched by an attendant, she may need no other attention until after the calf is dropped. Sometimes luxuriant pastures will stimulate heavy milkers to produce too much milk prior to calving, in which case the supply of feed should be reduced, and in extreme cases the milk removed before calving.

When kept on dry feed care should be taken to provide plenty of succulence. Ensilage and roots serve an excellent purpose, the object being to keep the bowels loose. When alfalfa or clover hay is used for roughness very little grain is necessary. With less nitrogenous rough feeds, a grain mixture of two-thirds bran and one-third oil meal is excellent. Soy beans may be used as a substitute for oil meal.

### DOES SKIM-MILK DIET PAY?

The experience in raising calves outlined above indicates clearly that unless the cow gives considerably more milk than is needed for the calf it will not pay to milk her. It costs about \$8 to pay for milking and about \$7.50 to raise the calf on skim-milk.



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To be a profitable milker a cow must produce at least \$15.50 worth of butter fat, leaving the skim-milk to pay for hauling. With a four-per-cent test and 15c butter fat this would mean at least 2,583 pounds of milk per annum; with 18c for butter fat, 2,152 pounds of milk per annum; with 20c for butter fat, 1,937 pounds of milk per annum. If the calf was raised on whole milk the amount required to be produced would be entirely different. Nobody can afford to feed whole milk by hand to a calf.

### MIXING GRAIN WITH MILK

It is not advisable to mix corn, Kaffir corn or any other starchy feed with milk. While the starch in grain takes the place of fat in milk, its form must be changed to sugar before it is digestible. This change is effected by the alkaline fluids and chiefly by the saliva of the mouth. If the grain is gulped down with the milk, there is no time for the saliva to act, and as the gastric juice of the stomach is acid instead of alkaline, the starch is not acted upon until it reaches the intestines. The intestines of the calf are comparatively short, and complete digestion can not take place. In this respect the calf differs from the hog, which has a comparatively small stomach and long intestines. The hog may gobble down his starchy food without waiting for it to be acted upon by the saliva in the mouth, and it will be digested in the intestines.

### RELIEVING CALVES FROM FLIES

During the hot summer months flies are a constant torment to young calves. The entomological department of the Kansas State Agricultural college has been experimenting and compounding various substances in order to produce an effective and economical mixture which, when supplied to the surface of an animal, would ward off the flies. As a result of these experiments, it has succeeded in producing the following formula, which seems to answer the purpose reasonably well: Resin, one and one-half pounds; laundry soap, two cakes; fish oil, one-half pint; enough water to make three gallons. Dissolve the resin in a solution of soap and water by heating; add the fish oil and the rest of the water. Apply with a brush. If to be used as a spray, add one-half pint of kerosene. This mixture will cost from seven to eight cents per gallon, and may be used on either calves or cows. One-half pint of this mixture is considered enough for one application for a cow; a calf, of course, would require considerably less. It will be more economical to apply this only to the parts of the animal not reached by the tail. At first it will be necessary to give two or three applications per week, until the outer ends of the hair become coated with resin; after that, restore those parts where the resin is rubbed off.

### DEHORNING CALVES

It is much easier, to say nothing of being more humane, to dehorn calves when they are young, preferably when from three to four days old. Clip the hair away from the button; take a stick of caustic potash, wrapped in some material to protect the fingers, moisten one end with water, and rub gently over the button until the skin becomes slightly raw and smart a little. In a few days a scab will form, which will soon disappear, and, if the work is properly done, will leave the calf without horns. One application is usually enough, but in case the horns start again the application can be repeated. Care should be taken that none of the caustic potash runs down over the hair, to injure the eyes and skin.

In case the horns break through the skin before the caustic is applied, it will probably be necessary to use a knife to cut off the button, after which a little caustic potash can be rubbed over the exposed surface.

There are a number of chemical preparations which give good results, but a man can not afford to pay very much for them, as caustic potash is comparatively cheap and effective.

### SCOURS OR DIARRHEA

Undoubtedly the greatest difficulty that the calf feeder has to contend with is scours. Here, as elsewhere, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The principal causes of this difficulty are overfeeding, sour milk, feeding cold milk, feeding grain with the milk, using dirty milk pails, very cold water, too much water after periods of thirst, and irregularity in feeding. The careful feeder will watch very carefully the effect of his feed upon his calves, and as soon as there are any signs of scours the milk should be reduced one-half or more and gradually increased again as the calf is able to stand it.

The Kansas station has been very successful in using dried blood as a

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No. 644. Combination Buggy with extra stick seat to use when open buggy is desired. Price complete \$82. As good as sells for \$25 more.

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LIVE STOCK AGENT, AMARILLO, TEXAS.

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I have a personal knowledge of almost every brand of cattle in western Texas. If you want to buy or sell, I will be pleased to meet you in person or by letter. More buyers and sellers meet in Amarillo than any other town west of Fort Worth.

tonic for weak or scouring calves. A mild case of scours can usually be cured in from one to two days by reducing the milk and adding a teaspoonful of dried blood while the calf is drinking.

In a test that was made with five calves that were scouring at the same time, two were fed dried blood after reducing the regular feed of milk; the others were fed dried blood without changing the feed of milk. In the former case the calves recovered after two feeds and the latter after three feeds.

For weakly or sickly calves, the following experiments may be of value to the reader:

In the spring of 1899, the station had calf that did very poorly; in 79 days it gained only four pounds. After trying several other remedies, dried blood was used with success; the calf began to gain, and by the time it was a year old weighed 578 pounds.

In October, 1900, a heifer belonging to the college dropped her first calf; the calf was small and sickly, and for the first few weeks did very poorly, as will be seen by the statement that on Dec. 1 it weighed two pounds less than it did Nov. 1, and for a few weeks its life was in a very critical condition. As soon as it was induced to eat a little dried blood it made very fair gains.

In feeding dried blood a teaspoonful at a feed is a great plenty. This should be continued until the scours disappear, or, in the case of a weak calf, the allowance may be increased to a tablespoonful per feed. The blood should be thoroughly mixed with the milk, to prevent its settling to the bottom of the pail.

The packing companies are now making soluble blood-meal that is claimed to dissolve in milk much more readily than the regular dried blood. No dried blood should be used that has not been thoroughly sterilized; otherwise it would be comparatively easy to carry disease into the herd.

In severe cases of scours, the addition of one or two eggs with the dried blood has been found to be very effective.

Another remedy that has been found to be successful is to give from one to two ounces of castor oil in the morning, and follow in about twelve hours with fifteen to twenty drops of laudanum and a teaspoonful of dried blood. If the case is a persistent one, one or two raw eggs may be added, as mentioned above, which will help to keep the calf from suffering from hunger, as under such conditions, it is useless—yes, worse than useless—to give it much milk.

### IN TOM GREEN COUNTY

San Angelo Standard.  
McKenzie and Ferguson will ship nine-teen cars of sheep next week.

R. L. Carrothers will ship thirteen cars of sheep to northern markets next week.

J. R. Hamilton bought this week of Ernest Abbott 1,080 muttons at \$3.50 per head.

"The mutton season is two or three weeks late this season," said a prominent sheepman yesterday. "This," he continued, "on account of the weeds being soft, but it's going to be one of the finest seasons in the history of the country."

J. I. Conway, the popular live stock agent of the Santa Fe, was here from Fort Worth a few days this week, looking after the sheep business for his road. Mr. Conway estimates that about 60,000 sheep will be shipped from San Angelo to northern markets during the present season. The sheep will be shipped principally to Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis and Fort Worth.

Dr. W. W. McKellar, the government sheep inspector, was here from Fort Worth this week. He stated that the sheep were all in fine condition and the raisers all optimistic over prospects.

"I think," said a prominent wool mer-

chant of San Angelo, "that the spring crop of wool in this section will be about 2,500,000, and the prices realized will transcend all past records. Several clips have been sold along the Southern Pacific at about 20 cents per pound, but of course better prices will be obtained here, as San Angelo is the best wool market. The sheep are in better condition than they have been at any time during the past ten years, having wintered exceedingly well and grown fat. The recent good rains have put the sheep ranges in superb condition and the grass and weeds are simply fine. The sheep from this section will go to market in fine shape and, therefore, command good prices. The buyers representing the big eastern and northern houses will be here within two weeks or so and there is going to be a large number of buyers and the best prices will be obtained here at the San Angelo market. We are all looking for a good wool business this season."

Billy Hoeng sold 100 steer yearlings to Perry McConnell of Menard county.

Harris Brothers bought from Lee Brothers five head of registered Hereford bulls for \$750.

Bob Massie of Ozona sold to Bud Means of Kansas City 703 choice muttons.

Seaton Elith bought from J. M. Stone of Eldorado 160 2-year-old steers at \$15.

The O9 Cattle Company bought from Lee Brothers forty-one high-grade Hereford bulls for \$1,600.

Charlie Farquhar sold for Stanley Turner to Bob Andrew one fine 4-year-old standard bred bay mare for \$100.

Perry McConnell of Menard county bought all of the steer yearlings of Thomson Brothers of Schleicher county, about one thousand head.

"I believe," said Ralph Harris the other day, "that before fall yearlings will sell here at from \$14 to \$15 and 2-year-olds at from \$18 to \$20 per head."

Charlie Farquhar sold for Stanley Turner of Water Valley to I. W. Walker of Houston one fine 4-year-old horse, "Sunshine," standard bred, for \$165. This animal will be shipped next week to Houston.

S. J. Blocker is home from the Indian Territory. He reports that sixteen head of his steers died there from the effects of dipping and that several hundred head are still in pretty bad shape.

S. Trimble returned to his home in Coleman Thursday. Mr. Trimble shipped to San Angelo three registered Polled Durham bulls, one of which, a yearling, he sold to Bird & Mertz for \$75, another he traded to John R. Nasworthy and the other, a yearling, is for sale at Nasworthy's stable.

Herman Gillis has recently made the following steer purchases: From W. C. Huey, 150 1s and 2s; W. I. Grinnell, 150 1s and 2s; John Rae, 100 1s and 2s; George Hagelstein, 150 2s and 3s; Tom Palmer, 50 2s; Jones Brothers, 50 2s; A. E. Shepperd, 100 1s; S. O. Richardson, 50 1s. The 1s and 2s were bought at from \$10 to \$15.50.

Exactly 1,145 cars of cattle were shipped from San Angelo during the first twenty-seven days of this month, and not a single loss or a single delay during the season has resulted. The stockmen were furnished ample motive power and equipment for the moving of their cattle, and we are reliably informed that the Santa Fe could have handled double the number of cars shipped.

### IN ZAVALLA COUNTY

Batesville Herald.  
George West, Jr., will take charge of the Cassin ranch on May 5, under a three years' lease. He is now preparing to move his family to the ranch.

Colonel Ike T. Pryor has bought the cattle of Dietert Brothers on the Gilman ranch, the sale being effected by W. T. Childress as the agent of Dietert Brothers. F. S. Wilson, representing Colonel Pryor in the trade, delivery is to be made about May 15. There are 441 head of the cattle in all, consisting of 2, 3 and 4-year-old steers and a small number of spayed cows.

It may be of interest to some of our readers to know the price paid by Colonel Pryor for the Dietert Brothers cattle. He paid \$30 for 4-year-old steers and up, \$22.50 for 3-year-old steers and \$16 for 2-year-old steers and spayed cows. The buyer is allowed to cut back a small per centage of each class, paying \$22.50, \$16 and \$13 per head, according to class for the cutback.



# WESTERN CATTLE SALES COMPLETED

### Practically All Contracts in El Paso Country Have Been Closed

EL PASO, Texas, May 9.—Practically no sales have come to light of late. Nearly all of the available stock has been contracted for. Even at prevailing prices, there is a scarcity of cattle, the majority of the contracts for 1905 having been closed.

In May, 1904, cattle were so poor that there was extremely little shipping from this section. The stock was not in condition for shipment. Now it is all rosy for the cattlemen, with their stock in prime condition for transportation. The general condition of the cattle is so good that improvement would be well-nigh impossible.

Shipments are being made in large quantities. The railroads are being taxed to their capacity to handle the trains of cattle which are passing through the city. The season is on full blast, and all of the available cattle cars are being called into requisition.

F. H. Pruitt has sold 800 four-year-old steers at \$32, a good fancy figure.

W. T. Jones and C. O. Finley of Valentine sent their yearlings through this city this week. They were on their way to Colorado. They were purchased by Thompson, Bohart & Emmert of St. Joe. At the Union Stock Yards they were clearly the finest bunch of cattle that has been in El Paso this year.

W. W. Turney's steers, from the ranch of the president of the Cattle Raisers' Association in Brewster county, passed through El Paso on their way to Kansas. There were about 1,200 cattle in the shipment.

One of the largest shipments to pass through El Paso is that from Murphy & Walker of Marfa. The entire shipment will include 300 carloads, some of which are passing through the city almost daily, consigned to Kansas.

H. M. Patterson reports that he has found a good stiff demand for ones all through this country at \$12, with the supply extremely short.

John Helm and J. W. Brown were in the city from Crow Flat and reported the ranges in that section in superfine condition.

Preparations are being made by the traffic department of the El Paso Southwestern railroad to handle extensive shipments of cattle. That road is planning for the greatest cattle season in its history.

The movements on that road commenced last Saturday, when a trainload of cattle from the ranch of Neel & Hysam, the Four, to Deming, where they were transferred to the Santa Fe and shipped to Wyoming. Another large shipment from that ranch took place Sunday.

The W. C. Greene Cattle Company shipped fifty carloads of cattle from Hereford Saturday and fifty additional cars Monday, which came by the Southwestern to this city, going out to Colorado points. The American Livestock Company is planning to ship forty-five carloads of cattle from Rodeo to Denver.

Robert I. McManus, a spotter for cowmen, is said to be the man who is in jail at Raton as Ed Franks, the notorious Black Jack bandit. McManus protests that that is his name, and that his arrest by the sheriff as the bandit is a piece of spite work on the part of the cattle thieves whom he has been watching. Judge Gavin of the New Mexico district court declared at a glance that a mistake had been made by the officers of the law, and that a man who had done a great service to the officers of New Mexico was under arrest. The fact that McManus was armed and that he attempted to defend himself, however, strengthened the sheriff in his belief that the right man was arrested. The prisoner explained that he made the attempt to keep off the sheriff's posse because he thought some of the rustlers were after him.

H. M. Mundy of this city has been granted a concession from the department of Fomento of the republic of Mexico allowing him additional time of five years in which to make full payments for 200,000 hectares of government land which he has taken in the state of Chihuahua. He intends to develop the property for the breeding and raising of high-grade cattle and sheep.

In speaking of his plans, Mr. Mundy said that every bull on the hacienda would be a full-blooded Aberdeen-Angus animal. Mr. Mundy declared that blooded stock alone would develop the cattle industry in the republic of Mexico, in such a way as to make the business yield the profits that are in it.

"My Chihuahua tract contains about 800,000 acres of land," said Mr. Mundy, "in three different purchases. The concession recently granted refers only to one of the three. Its altitude varies from 2,700 to 9,000 feet, possessing unusually healthy climatic conditions for stock raising. It is located on the headwaters of the Bavispe river, in the main range of

the Sierra Madre. The grasses are abundant and nutritious. There is a great quantity of maguay, sotol and brush which the cattle eat the year around. There is never any shortage of feed, while the mountain springs and streams furnish an abundance of pure water.

"The property is too rough for agriculture, but is admirably adapted for grazing. The stock with which I am furnishing the property was purchased originally from different points in the United States. I intend to work the property as rapidly as possible into a fine breeding range. I already have 70 per cent of the fine sheep that have gone into Mexico in the past twenty-six years, and I expect to add many bucks of the finest grades."

## CLOUD-BURSTS AT CISCO

### Leon River Overflows Banks and Floods Coal Mines Recently Opened

A telephone message received this morning by John Kaiser from his father, who is opening up a new coal mine near Cisco, west on the Texas and Pacific 115 miles, gives information, although meager, that much damage has been wrought in that section of the state as the result of a cloud burst above Cisco, which has forced the Leon river out of its bank.

The overflow has flooded the whole country. The mines of Mr. Kaiser are flooded and the men are working in water neck deep. Until the waters subside it will not be possible to determine what the damage to the mines will be.

Mr. Kaiser said that he was ready to begin shipping coal today, but the floods will necessarily delay this movement for some days.

There was considerable uneasiness among the people of Cisco, who were fearful that there was going to be a repetition of the disaster that followed a cyclone fifteen years ago, during which 100 people lost their lives.

The cloudburst has done much damage to crops in the valley of the Leon river. The extent of the losses has not yet been learned here.

## Packer on Witness Stand

CHICAGO, Ill., May 9.—Jesse P. Lyman, former president of the National Packing Company, was a witness yesterday before the Federal grand jury investigating the beef industries. Fifteen additional subpoenas were issued at the request of the jurors. The subpoena is said to be a result of testimony given by Mr. Lyman.

## JEROME NOT WILLING TO RELEASE ACTRESS

### Nan Patterson May Be Compelled to Remain in Jail a Week Longer

NEW YORK, May 9.—Nan Patterson's future is still uncertain. Bail has been provided for her, but District Attorney Jerome has not yet decided what action he will take in her case. Yesterday afternoon after a long conference with Mr. Jerome and his assistant, Mr. Rand, Miss Patterson's counsel was compelled to bear to the girl in the Tombs the disappointing news that she may have to remain in prison for at least a week longer.

The prisoner bore the announcement with fortitude, although she had been led to believe that she might be granted her freedom either yesterday or today. At least two bondsmen are said to be ready to give bail in any reasonable amount, and counsel for Miss Patterson says the surety will be provided without delay as soon as the district attorney expresses a willingness to accept it.

Mr. Jerome issued the following statement:

"In reference to the case of the people against Nan Patterson I am unwilling to make any statement other than this:

"My information in regard to the case presents a serious question for my decision and one which I must decide myself and not permit the newspapers to decide for me. I have not yet decided it."

The prediction that the Panama canal will not be completed for twenty years will no doubt occasion a vigorous flourish of the presidential Big Stick. President Roosevelt will not be willing to divide honors for the building of this great enterprise with any who come after him if it can possibly be avoided. The men in charge of the great work and who are drawing big salaries, would no doubt like to have the construction period extend over twenty years, but that canal is going to be completed in much less time than that.

# ROPP'S COMMERCIAL CALCULATOR AND ACCOUNT BOOK AND FARM FOLK 6 Months STOCKMAN-JOURNAL 1 Year

ALL FOR \$1.00

### EXTRACTS FROM CALCULATOR

Farmer—What is corn worth today? Grain Buyer—We are paying 53 cents today for corn. Your load weighed 2,730 pounds net.

Farmer (opening his Calculator)—Then I had on 48 bushels and 42 pounds, and it comes to \$25.84.

Grain Buyer (after figuring for some time)—Correct. How can you tell so quickly?

Farmer—Why, with my Calculator I can tell instantly, and without making a single figure.

Stock Shipper—Your bunch of hogs weighed just 3,265 pounds, and at \$4.75 per hundred comes to \$145.09.

Farmer (using his Calculator)—Hold on, there is a mistake somewhere. I make it \$155.09.

Stock Shipper (looking over his figures carefully)—You are right; here is a \$10 bill with your check. Excuse my mistake.

Farmer—I wish to borrow \$500 for 60 days, and if you can wait till Friday for the 7% discount it would accommodate me very much, as I must have just \$500 today.

Banker—How do you know that the discount is just 7%?

Farmer—Why, I know by my Calculator (page 49) that the interest or bank discount on \$500 for 63 days at 8 per cent is exactly \$7.

Merchant—This is really an elegant pair of boots, and extremely cheap at \$4.50. They actually cost me \$45 a case, but having only a few pairs left, I am closing them out at cost.

Farmer—Why, you are making 20 per cent at these figures.

Merchant (surprised)—Who says 20 per cent?

Farmer—Why, my Calculator says that if an article is sold at one-tenth of the cost per dozen 20 per cent profit is realized on the cost. (Page 88.)

Mechanic—If your cistern must hold just 200 barrels, how will we ascertain the exact dimensions?

Farmer—Oh, I can find that in my Calculator. Why, yes, here it is on page 62. It must be either 9 1/2 feet in diameter and 12 feet deep, or 8 1/2 feet in diameter and 15 feet deep.

It will reduce the weight of a load of grain of any kind to bushels and show the exact amount of same in less time than it takes to tell it.

It will also show at a glance the interest on any sum for any time at any rate per cent. The value of cattle, hogs, hay, coal, cotton and all kinds of merchandise sold by the pound, ton, yard, or dozen. The correct measurements of lumber, logs, cord wood, cistern, tanks, wagon beds, bins, corn cribs and carpenters', plasterers' and bricklayers' work. The wages, board and rent for any time, at various rates per week or month. Besides it contains many other useful and valuable tables.

A copy of this useful and practical work should be in the hands of every individual. With this work at hand, every conceivable problem that is likely to occur is easily and readily solved by any one familiar with first principles. It is neatly printed and elegantly bound in pocketbook form, thus being convenient for out-door use.

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SAVES PATRONS 300 MILES IN VISITING "COOL COLORADO" LEWIS & CLARK EXPOSITION, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, OR CALIFORNIA POINTS, AND IT'S SERVICE SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

OTHER FACTS YOURS UPON REQUEST A. A. GIBSON, S.P.A. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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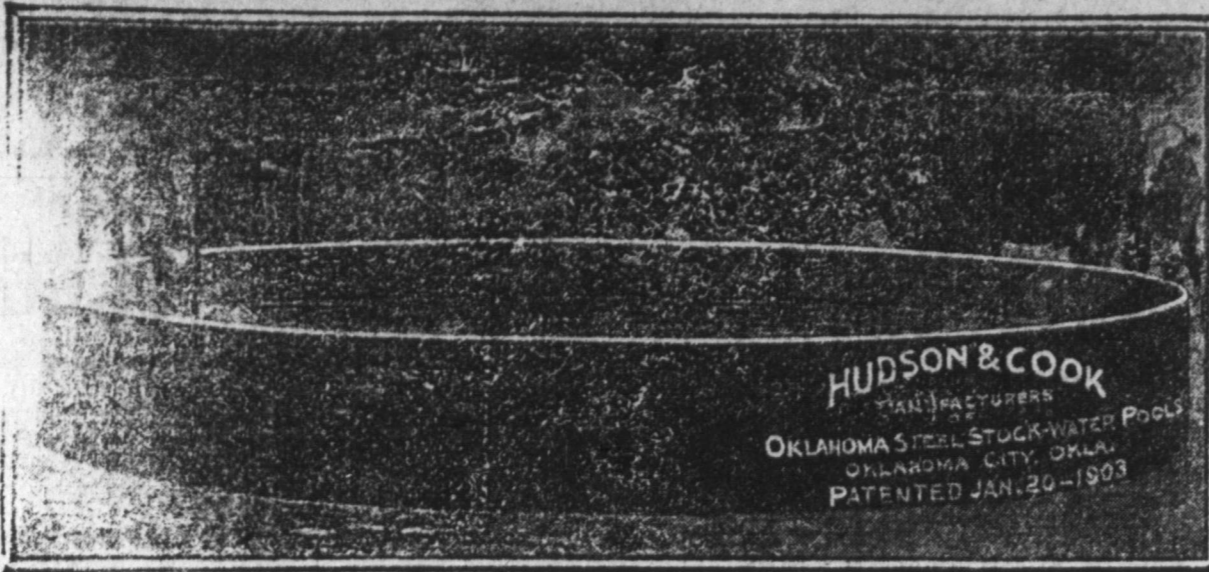
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If you want the best thing ever made for watering stock on the range, buy the OKLAHOMA STEEL STOCK-WATER POOL. It is not a tank; but simply A POND, with a SUBSTANTIAL STEEL WALL, which is made in sections and bolted together after being landed at the place where the pool is to be used. Like other ponds it has a dirt or clay bottom which will never rust, rot or wear out. We solicit trial orders and invite correspondence. HUDSON & COOK, Oklahoma City, Ok.

## ROADS ACCUSED OF DISCRIMINATION

Chicago Live Stock Exchange Says Commerce Commission Ruling Is Violated

It will be recalled that in January last the interstate commerce commission ruled against the railroads in the matter of discriminating charges on live stock as compared with the rates on packing house products from western points. Since this ruling it is alleged that the roads have not obeyed the commission.

It is now said that the federal courts will be asked to enforce the ruling of the commission in order to bring relief to the live stock shippers. Pursuant to this purpose District Attorney Morrison of Chicago, acting for the interstate commerce commission, has filed a petition for an injunction in the United States circuit court against the Chicago Great Western railroad company and seventeen other railroad companies, among them the Rock Island and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

On April 3 the Chicago Live Stock Exchange filed complaint against the railroad companies alleging that the rates charged by the defendant companies, carriers of live stock in carload lots, from points in Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota and Wisconsin to Chicago, as compared with the rates charged on the product of live stock, were unjust and unreasonable, and that the raisers of stock in these states were subject to an undue and unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage by reason of the rate charged for the shipment of products of live stock from Kansas City, South St. Joseph, South Omaha, Sioux City and South St. Paul to Chicago and points east.

On this complaint the interstate commerce commission ruled against the railroads.

The roads against whom injunction will be sought are: Chicago Great Western, Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railway, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, Chicago and Alton, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Hannibal and St. Joseph, Illinois Central, Iowa Central, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, Minneapolis and St. Louis, Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern, Wabash, and Wisconsin Central.

### IN ROBERTS COUNTY

Miami Chief.

The Spur outfit shipped twenty cars of cattle from Pampa yesterday and expect to ship sixty cars today.

Sterling P. Clark of Fort Worth, who has ranch interests in this county, was in Miami the former part of this week and favored this office with a pleasant call.

Ed Rogers & Sons of Miami sold at the Amarillo convention eight head of registered shorthorn bulls at an average of \$67.50. Prices ranged from \$50 to \$80.

### IN MOTLEY COUNTY

Matador Maverick.

C. D. Bird passed through town Thursday on his way to Al Barton's ranch in the north side of the county, where he went after a couple of fine Hereford bulls that he purchased while at the stockmen's convention at Amarillo last week, invested in registered Herefords. Some of those who made purchases were: A. B. Echoles, a fine three-year-old Hereford bull, at \$285; Al Barton, a fine three-year-old Hereford bull, at \$500, and three three-year-old bulls at \$500 for the lot; C. D. Bird, a fine two-year-old Hereford bull, at \$125, and a fine yearling bull at \$75, and Waldo Newman, a fine yearling bull, at \$75. There may have been other purchases by stockmen of this county that we have not heard of.

## 21,000 ACRES ARE SOLD

Big Ranch Deal Reported from the Alpine Country

ALPINE, Texas, May 3.—By far the largest ranch and cattle deal made in this county was made last week when Jackson & Harmon sold to W. H. Kokernot of Gonzales 21,000 acres of patented land and about twice as many leaseholds, and about fifteen hundred head of cows and fifty head of registered Galloway bulls. The prices of the land per acre and cattle per head are private, the aggregate amount being between \$45,000 and \$50,000. A span of mules and twenty-one horses are also included at \$25 per head.

J. B. Irving sold to Jack Hall 700 head of 2-year-olds at \$17 per head, to be delivered next month.

Mrs. A. T. Winder has sold and delivered to A. S. Gage 200 steer yearlings at \$12 per head.

Jackson & Harmon sold to C. M. Hobbs of Colorado 450 black muley 2s.

J. A. Stroud sold to Jackson & Harmon 250 yearlings.

W. H. Ragin sold to J. E. Hanson two horses at \$35 and \$60.

Alonzo Odum and Frank Pool sold five cars of horses and same were shipped to Cuba from Presidio county.

Murphy & Co. shipped from Marfa last Wednesday a train of twenty-seven cars of cows and Thursday another train of cows. These were shipped to Kansas to pasture and will be shipped to market after they are fattened. Friday ten cars of fat steer yearlings were shipped. Large shipments will be made in the next week or two from Marfa, Alpine, Haymond and Valentine by the same parties.

### PROFITABLE CATTLE FEEDING

That there is money in feeding cattle is clearly demonstrated by the last bunch of steers fed by Captain W. S. A. Smith, at his feeding station, situated just outside of Leeds, Iowa. On a bunch of 111 head, after figuring in every item of expense, he made a net profit of \$1,429.70, or nearly \$13 per head.

These cattle, which netted Mr. Smith so much money, were purchased last November and were sold to Armour & Co. a few days ago.

The following table gives the facts and figures of the feeding from the time the cattle were purchased until they were sold:

Oct. 14, 1904, 73 steers at 3c, weight 64,780 pounds, with dipping and commission, \$1,986.74; Nov. 17, 40 steers bought at \$3.25, weight 30,830 pounds, with dipping and commission, \$1,005; total, \$2,991.74; deduct 2 steers fed with other cattle, \$51; cost of all steers, \$2,940.74.

Turned out on eighty acres corn stalks and straw pile from 15 acres acres oats, \$160; 50 head of above cattle fed from Nov. 1 to April 6, 157 days, at 16½¢ a head per day, \$1,295.25; 61 head of above cattle fed from Jan. 2 to April 13, 101 days, at 16½¢ a head per day, \$1,016.26; 7 head from April 6 to 13, 7 days, at 16½¢ per head per day, \$8.05; total cost of 111 head of cattle, \$5,420.30.

April 6, 43 head cattle sold at \$5.75 at Sioux City, weight 51,150 pounds net, \$2,900; April 16, 68 sold for \$5.55, weight 74,500 pounds net, \$3,950; total, \$6,850.

Profit on 111 head cattle, \$1,429.70.

Cattle fed once a day, labor would be two hours at 15c—30c daily for 170 days—\$51, which the pork produced from hogs following the cattle would more than pay.

If cattle held weight on corn stalks the daily gain feed would be 2.70 pounds a day.

There is especial interest attached to this particular lot of cattle, as Mr. Smith had representatives of the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames at his feed lots. He has just compiled a report of the feeding transaction and has sent the college professors a copy. He is of the opinion that he made better gains than at a similar test at the college.

The rations used by Mr. Smith were corn and alfalfa, and he figures he got 40 cents a bushel for his corn and \$7 a ton for his alfalfa. Beside this he allowed his cattle to feed at his straw-stacks and forage through his corn field.

These cattle were purchased at a weight of 846 pounds and made the remarkable gain of 285 pounds to the head in the five month's feeding, averaging 1,131 pounds when sold. To accomplish this Mr. Smith figures that it cost him 16½ cents per day.—Sioux City Journal.

## CATTLE MOVEMENT GOOD

Inspectors' Weekly Reports Show Range and Weather to Be Generally Promising

Inspectors' reports received by Secretary John T. Lytle of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association today show that there is quite a large movement of cattle.

There were sixty cars from Pelona and vicinity; from Persall and adjacent territory, 117 cars; from Hebbbronville, sixty-six cars.

These, with shipments from other sections of the state reported by the inspectors indicate a total movement of cattle for the week ending Saturday, April 29, of approximately 34,000 head.

Reports from various sections are as follows:

Carlsbad, N. M.—Range fine; weather clear and warm; light rain Saturday. T. A. Gray, inspector.

Canadian, Higgins and Amarillo.—Plenty rain; range fine; grass growing fast; 164 cars shipped. R. C. Sawder, inspector.

Skidmore, Beeville and Pettus.—The range good; lots of rain; seventy-nine cars cattle shipped. John E. Rigby, inspector.

Ashland and Gitka, Kan.—Range is fine; weather cool and clear; eighty-seven cars of cattle shipped. B. F. Harper, inspector.

Clarendon, Memphis and Estelline.—Range and weather good; ninety cars of cattle shipped. T. M. Pyle, inspector.

Pecos and Toyah.—Range good; the weather warm and clear; ninety-two cars of cattle shipped. W. D. Swank, inspector.

Brownsville, Alice and Falfurrias.—Heavy rains Saturday; range and the weather good; thirty-two cars of cattle shipped. James Gibson, inspector.

Pawnee and Fairfax, O. T.—Weather and range fine; cattle doing well. F. M. Canton, inspector.

Weatherford and Arapahoe, O. T.—Lots of rain; weather warm; grass looking fine; shipping light. J. J. Leonard, inspector.

Lawton, O. T.—Everything is looking fine; range and weather conditions are good. W. F. Smith, inspector.

Victoria.—Ranges are very wet and the streams are high; continues to rain. Charles E. Martin, inspector.

Karnes and Yoakum.—Cattle mending fast; weather unsettled, with rain Monday and Saturday. W. M. Choate, inspector.

Luther and Oklahoma City, O. T.—Grass not growing fast on account of cold weather; cattle doing very well. G. H. White, inspector.

Lakewood and Roswell, N. M.—Range good; lots of rain. L. J. Beard, inspector.

Midland, Big Springs, Odessa and Stanton.—Range and weather conditions good; eighty-one cars of cattle shipped. W. L. Colahan, inspector.

San Angelo.—Good rains; range good; twenty-seven cars of cattle shipped. Lee Wetson, inspector.

Chickasha, I. T.—No cattle shipped out over the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad on account of rise in the South Canadian river; bridge went out between Chickasha and El Reno.

Brady, Santa Anna and Brownwood.—Range probably never better at this

time of year in this country than now; heavy showers. John R. Banister, inspector.

### GRASS TO BURN

J. H. Jones of Clarendon has just shipped 1,000 steers to Kansas for pasture.

Speaking about the cattle outlook in the Panhandle country Mr. Jones said: "There are fewer steers in that country than for many years, and fewer cattle will be moved from Texas to the Kansas pasture fields this spring than usual. The best reason for this condition is that we will have grass to burn ourselves in the Panhandle country this season. It has been raining there all spring, and the ground is thoroughly soaked. In that country when the ground gets a soaking early in the spring that means that we are going to have grass, and when we get a good growth of grass it cures and makes fall and winter feed as well as good feed for the summer season. In the twenty years or more that I have been there I never saw so much rain as we have had this spring.

This soaking of the ground not only supplies an abundance of feed for the range cattle, but it insures great crops in the farming districts, and these are now very numerous in the Panhandle country. A part of our ranch that was purchased a few years ago has doubled in price, and the land values are climbing up right along. And with these advances in land prices the improvements are keeping pace. The country is filling up with people from the northern states and they are bringing in money and are making great improvements in the farming districts."

### THE BEEF TRUST

"On Feb. 18, 1903, the Federal court at Chicago enjoined the beef trust from doing certain things," says Charles E. Russell, in Everybody's April instalment of "The Greatest Trust in the World." "Every day since that it has done the identical things it was enjoined from doing. From time to time spasmodic efforts are made to discover why a Federal court injunction, binding on everybody else, is not binding on the beef trust. The demands for an investigation were particularly urgent at the time of the stock yards strike last summer (about which I shall have a little story to tell hereafter), and in August Mr. Garfield, chief of the bureau of corporations at Washington, sent some of his men to Chicago to collect the necessary evidence of the law breaking. Ample warning was sent from Washington, I do not know by whom, and when Mr. Garfield's men arrived in Chicago they were met by trust detectives, who never let the Washington men out of their sight by day or night. The course of their investigation led naturally into the railroad offices. Whenever one of Mr. Garfield's agents entered such a place he was followed within twenty-four hours by a confidential representative of the trust, who said to the railroad officer: 'One of Garfield's men was in here yesterday. What did you tell him? Did you tell him anything about our arrangements?'

"These questions were not put lightly, but with a menace of tone that conveyed to the railroad man what he might expect if he were indiscreet. Naturally enough, Mr. Garfield gleaned no information from the railroads."

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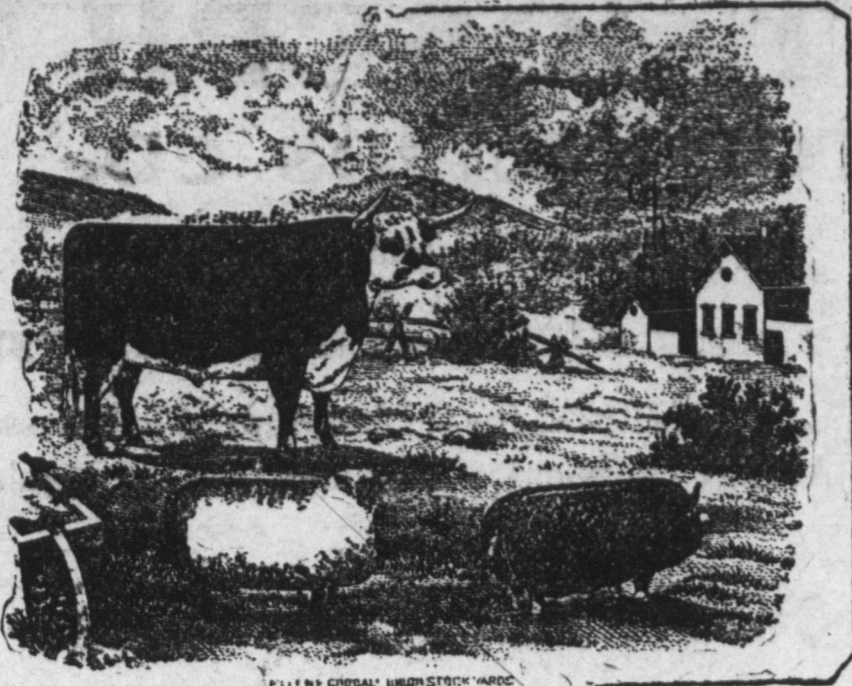
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UNION STOCK YARDS,  
CHICAGO

(ESTABLISHED 1886)



LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE 414

# GREER, MILLS & CO.



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SOUTH OMAHA, NEB. FORT WORTH, TEXAS. SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Stock Yards Station, Fort Worth, Texas.

May 9, 1905

### TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:

grass cattle, most of which ranged in price from \$3.60 to \$4.25 per hundred weight enough to be quickly absorbed. The bulk of steers were southern grass cattle, most of which ranged in price from \$3.60 to \$4.25 per hundred weight, and what cows were on sale met with an equal good demand, everything bringing prices fully steady with the close of last week. Today's supply was again moderate, there being just about enough cattle to meet the requirements of the trade, and prices ruled generally steady with Monday. The fact that prices ruled steady here, with a liberal supply of cattle at Kansas City and St. Louis, shows a better demand than that existing a week ago, with prices ruling 20 to 25 cents per hundred weight higher than was the case then.

There have been no steers this week that sold above \$4.25 per hundred weight, but judging from the general advance in prices as compared with a week ago some extra good steers would sell considerably higher than that, as the cattle that have sold from \$4.00 to \$4.25 per hundred weight, while showing good fat, have not been choice; there having been very few good fed cattle on sale.

What cows were on sale today sold at prices no better than steady with yesterday, the bulk of good grass cows selling from \$2.85 to \$3.00 per hundred weight; medium kinds, \$2.40 to \$2.75 and fair grades around \$2.25 per hundred weight. There is no improvement in the demand for canners, the bulk of such stuff being sold to go back to the country.

The demand here for bulls has been very weak, the packers seeming to care very little whether they got them or not.

There has been considerable improvement in the demand for veal calves, the general run of them being 25 to 50 cents higher than a week ago. Receipts of heavy calves and yearlings have been moderate, but there has not been much change in prices.

The hog market opened about 5 cents per hundred weight lower this morning compared to yesterday's close; the top today was \$5.25 per hundred weight for one car of extra heavy Oklahoma hogs. Mixed packers and medium weights sold from \$4.75 to \$5.10 per hundred weight; light weights \$4.35 to \$4.75 per hundred weight; pigs, \$4.00 to \$4.35 per hundred weight. The hog market is very much unsettled, and a hard thing to guess at, as it is an unusual thing for hogs to drop so much at this time of the year as they have in the last fifteen days.

The sheep market has taken a tumble. Good wethers are selling from \$4.00 to \$4.50 per hundred weight; ewes, \$3.50 to \$4.00; lambs, \$3.50 to \$4.50. There is still a good demand for good stocker sheep at very good prices—\$2.50 to \$3.00 per hundred weight.

Thanking you in advance for any favor you may extend to us, and trusting you will command us at any time we can serve you, we beg to remain,  
Yours very truly,

GREER, MILLS & CO.



# THE LIVE STOCK MARKET

### MARKET REVIEW FOR WEEK

Cattle and hogs have suffered a decrease from the week before, the former aggregating 16,700, against 21,859 last week, the latter totalling 7,800 against 11,653 last week. Sheep have arrived in about the same numbers as last week, and horse receipts are about double those of the week previous.

The decrease in receipts appears to have followed the advice of commission men given at once following the downfall of prices in April. Be this as it may, the lessening of receipts on this market has been followed by a very decided increase in values. This increase began on Tuesday, and has been apparent every sales day of the week. The market closing today 20c to 25c higher for the week, on all good killing steers, butcher cows and heifers and veal calves. Medium grades of steers have advanced about 15c, in some cases only 10c, while medium cows and heifers remain in the same proportionate advance.

Bulls remain steady, unless the sales are of extra fat animals, and in those cases a slight upturn is noted.

Heavy calves are a little better than steady, but the demand has fallen off of late, and they need not be expected to take on betterment much until fall. Canner cows and cutters have remained steady. The outlet for these has again become circumscribed, pasture men fighting shy of them.

Hogs have had a good outlet and prices have bettered on every day the past week, save one. The week's end finds hogs selling a quarter better than when it opened, and this has been accomplished by easy stages, strength coming to the market nearly every day. Heavy hogs have bettered more than lights and pigs, most of all, though pigs are a variable quantity, one day selling up and the next day down.

Sheep are on the decline. Good clipped wethers that brought \$4.75 would hardly bring \$4.50, and choice yearlings are not staple as a week ago. Lambs have fallen off in packer estimation. Light wethers and thin sheep are hardly any better. They are of more value where plenty of grass exists than anywhere else just at present.

Horses and mules have sold moderately

well, the kinds most wanted being good mules, handy drivers and harness horses, saddlers and weighty chunks. The trade is expecting a revival of interest about June 1, when the run of rangers begins. Prices have been satisfactory, on a strong basis. Eleven cars of horses and mules were sold the past week.

### REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS			COWS		
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
21.....1,006	\$3.85	5.....820	\$3.00	1.....800	\$3.80
1.....840	2.65	1.....560	1.85	24.....896	3.50
2.....1,156	\$4.25	191.....951	\$3.60	8.....806	3.00
46.....1,298	4.25	155.....930	3.60	1.....950	3.00
39.....1,110	4.25	44.....1,134	4.25	4.....843	2.65
37.....1,128	4.25	38.....1,123	4.25	20.....636	1.65
1.....1,130	4.25	1.....1,200	4.00	10.....623	1.50
1.....1,020	4.00	22.....919	3.50	24.....778	\$2.90
25.....911	\$4.00	25.....813	\$3.10		
23.....942	3.75	58.....971	3.35		
24.....1,542	3.35	20.....601	4.40		
21.....1,000	4.10	5.....810	3.50		
47.....1,022	4.10				
50.....932	\$3.35	57.....874	\$3.35		
43.....942	3.35	62.....942	3.55		
62.....941	3.35	1.....890	3.35		
59.....913	3.35	36.....961	3.35		
56.....842	3.35	28.....833	3.35		
7.....1,014	3.85	58.....695	2.80		
20.....1,099	4.10	13.....968	3.60		
1.....770	1.50	5.....882	2.75		
46.....1,149	\$3.80	138.....1,168	\$4.25		
20.....909	3.50	14.....705	2.90		
50.....1,065	4.25	15.....1,250	4.40		
5.....1,256	3.50	1.....900	3.50		
3.....726	3.25	23.....975	3.75		
55.....978	3.80	28.....850	3.80		
2.....740	\$2.40	1.....840	\$2.50		
6.....725	2.10	2.....765	2.25		
51.....1,013	4.05	23.....972	3.70		
1.....800	2.00	1.....800	2.00		
1.....950	2.25	1.....880	2.50		
1.....920	2.50	2.....790	1.75		
1.....1,190	2.75	21.....752	2.15		
24.....992	3.90				

1.....790	2.50	2.....810	2.00
36.....891	\$3.00	42.....738	\$3.00
25.....770	2.60	3.....462	2.60
34.....779	2.35	3.....753	1.25
25.....857	2.50	1.....920	3.25
1.....780	2.50	3.....966	3.00
1.....776	2.25	1.....690	2.25
2.....810	3.00	3.....853	2.10
5.....902	2.50	16.....956	2.80
4.....890	3.50	1.....1,080	3.00
5.....852	3.00	1.....880	1.75
1.....930	2.25	5.....902	2.65
4.....895	3.00	7.....715	2.40
8.....771	2.00		

### HEIFERS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
1.....520	\$3.25	1.....600	\$3.00
1.....730	3.00	1.....450	2.25
60.....750	\$3.40	34.....633	\$3.60

### BULLS

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
2.....810	\$2.00	10s.....1,053	\$2.60
1.....1,340	\$2.75	2.....1,120	\$3.00
1.....1,410	\$3.25	1.....1,030	2.50
1.....850	3.00	7.....1,161	\$2.35
10.....916	\$2.25	3.....876	\$2.25
2.....1,305	\$2.25	1.....1,130	2.50
1.....1,240	2.25		

## Through TEXAS!

The I. & G. N. R. R. has many fast trains through Texas, traversing the greater portion of the State, and reaching nearly all of the large cities, affording travelers every convenience and comfort to be found on a modern railroad. High-class equipment and power, seasonable schedules, splendid dining stations, Pullman buffet sleeping cars, and courteous agents and train attendants.

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The I. & G. N. R. R., in connection with the National Lines of Mexico, operate Four Fast Trains Daily between Texas and Mexico, via Laredo. The time from San Antonio to Mexico City being only 34½ hours, or a day and a half, and 302 miles shortest. Correspondingly as quick from all Texas points via I. & G. N. The cities of Monterey, Saltillo, San Luis Potosi and Mexico City are reached directly in through Pullman Buffet Sleepers without change. This route also forms the new short line via Monterey to Torreon and Durango, direct connection with through sleeper to and from Durango being made at Monterey.

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L. TRICE, Second V.-P. & G. M. D. J. PRICE, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent.  
"The Texas Road," Palestine, Texas.



CALVES					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1.....	180	\$4.00	43.....	205	\$3.75
2.....	380	2.25	4.....	292	2.00
5.....	302	2.00	7.....	462	2.00
1.....	470	1.75	11.....	342	1.75
2.....	575	1.65	16.....	327	1.65
1.....	350	1.60	1.....	360	1.50
16.....	144	\$3.25	2.....	190	\$2.75
2.....	180	2.25	81.....	478	3.50
1.....	230	3.50	8.....	99	3.00
50.....	340	3.60			
7.....	134	\$2.50	1.....	200	\$3.70
3.....	293	2.25	3.....	1,163	3.50
8.....	101	3.50	3.....	140	2.50
2.....	210	2.25	1.....	130	4.00
2.....	110	3.25			
2.....	290	\$3.50	1.....	80	\$2.50
2.....	270	3.25	1.....	130	2.75
7.....	154	3.25	1.....	180	2.25
3.....	180	3.50	3.....	416	2.25
3.....	153	2.75	1.....	270	2.50
1.....	180	2.75	1.....	150	4.00
3.....	109	2.50	1.....	170	3.75
1.....	439	2.50	1.....	250	2.00
15.....	178	3.25	1.....	150	2.50
1.....	200	3.00	2.....	100	3.00
12.....	166	3.75	1.....	200	3.25
4.....	425	2.85	2.....	255	3.25
1.....	290	2.50	10.....	170	3.75
2.....	270	3.50	3.....	180	3.50
2.....	298	2.00			
91.....	504	\$3.50	111.....	591	\$3.50
2.....	290	2.50	1.....	450	2.00
5.....	208	2.50	3.....	110	3.00
1.....	138	4.00	4.....	530	3.00
6.....	1,050	2.35	2.....	240	2.25
1.....	100	2.00	1.....	110	3.00
1.....	120	3.75	1.....	250	2.25
1.....	130	2.75	1.....	160	3.75
1.....	70	3.00			

HOGS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
7.....	120	\$4.25	45.....	176	\$4.90
77.....	176	5.17 1/2	79.....	223	5.20
78.....	209	5.32 1/2	106.....	196	5.20
69.....	192	\$5.27 1/2	72.....	203	\$5.25
80.....	201	5.27 1/2	97.....	192	5.25
74.....	175	5.15	31.....	172	4.95
3.....	210	4.95	9.....	200	4.95
1.....	280	4.80			
79.....	199	\$5.32 1/2	51.....	118	\$5.30
10.....	204	5.32 1/2	15.....	143	4.50
53.....	202	5.30	53.....	200	5.00
20.....	145	4.65	14.....	138	5.20
35.....	220	5.25	14.....	232	5.25
21.....	160	5.00	57.....	213	5.25
3.....	163	4.85	85.....	184	5.25
3.....	154	4.80	4.....	217	5.10
95.....	177	5.28	76.....	201	5.25
81.....	207	5.30	2.....	130	4.50
1.....	130	4.25	54.....	188	4.25
67.....	229	\$5.07 1/2	11.....	243	\$5.05
30.....	192	5.00	1.....	130	4.00
6.....	206	5.05	28.....	201	5.00
71.....	228	5.17 1/2	2.....	350	5.10
68.....	258	5.18	31.....	197	5.00
64.....	321	5.22 1/2	10.....	234	4.60
4.....	144	4.40			
79.....	205	\$5.12 1/2	1.....	220	\$5.00
74.....	219	5.25	1.....	170	4.50
1.....	280	4.85	31.....	221	5.20
21.....	187	5.10	72.....	213	5.75
5.....	132	4.40	2.....	180	4.25

PIGS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
22.....	110	\$4.25	10.....	130	\$4.35
41.....	108	\$4.30	10.....	130	\$4.35
12.....	118	4.25	17.....	123	\$4.35
7.....	113	4.50	15.....	128	4.25
11.....	120	\$4.25	27.....	.....	.....
1.....	80	4.00	17.....	115	4.40
10.....	104	\$4.35	2.....	90	\$4.25
8.....	125	4.52 1/2	4.....	105	4.40

SHEEP		
Ave. Wt.	Price.	
222 clipped wethers	100	\$4.75
7 spring lambs	57	4.50
302 clipped wethers	93	\$4.35
22 mixed	60	4.00
24 mixed	84	4.00
19 stockers	99	2.75

**ST. JOSEPH MARKET**  
SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 4.—The 15c to 25c advance made by beef steers during the first half of the week was nearly all dissipated today on a 10c to 15c decline on good to choice heavy export and dressed beef kinds. Receipts at the five large markets this week have been the smallest in many months, yet even with this great falling off in supplies packers have given no indications of wanting more, but on the other hand have shown a great reluctance to buy. The dressed beef channels of the east are still clogged and the strike in Chicago is aggravating the situation; therefore, it is quite apparent that packers will resist any tendency of advancement in values regardless of the nominal receipts. Choice, thick fat 1,538-pound steers sold today up to \$6.15 and some good 1,400-pound kinds sold at \$6.10, while choice exports weighing around 1,300 sold down to \$5.00, and the class of steers selling at \$5.75 and under suffered most. As it is now approaching the season when Texas grass cattle will arrive in large numbers holders of cattle on short feed should either get them in right away or else feed to the finish, as these grass cattle will come in direct competition with the short fed natives, and the short fed natives invariably suffer by this competition. Cows and heifers have been in light supply and quality has been common to fair, very few good to choice offerings being included in the receipts; values are 10c to 15c higher than the close of last week except on canners and cutters, which indicate a decline of 10c to 15c. Bulls and steers are about steady, while veals show a 25c decline, common to choice being now quoted at \$3.50 to

\$6.50. Feeding cattle are in very slow demand at last week's low range of prices, but there has been a strong inquiry for desirable yearlings and calves and stock steers, for which prices made a gain of 10c to 15c. Stock cows, stock heifers and stock bulls are meeting with a good inquiry and prices are firm with the close of last week.

The hog market has been advancing steadily throughout the week on account of receipts being far under the requirements of the trade; supplies here as elsewhere show a big decrease as compared with the preceding week and under these conditions the gain will be permanent, but should receipts materially increase in the immediate future, packers will no doubt take prices off faster than they put them on. Values today range from \$5.30 to \$5.42 1/2, bulk selling at \$5.35 to \$5.40. The demand is good and a great many more could be sold to advantage without impairing the healthy tone of the trade.

The market on sheep and lambs has been fairly active this week, but lambs have declined 15c to 25c per hundred weight. Sheep, however, were only in nominal supply and values have ruled steady to strong, best lambs selling today up to \$6.80, while sheep are quotable at \$5.00 to \$6.25.

**MARKETS ELSEWHERE**

**CHICAGO LIVE STOCK**  
CHICAGO, May 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; market slow; beefs, \$4.50@6.75; cows and heifers, \$1.50@5.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.60@5.10.  
Hogs—Receipts, 22,000; market opened steady and closed 5c lower than yesterday's best; mixed and butchers, \$5.25@5.47 1/2; good to choice heavy, \$5.25@5.50; rough heavy, \$4.95@5.20; light, \$5.20@5.47 1/2; bulk, \$5.40@5.45; pigs, \$4.80@5.30. Estimated receipts tomorrow, 9,000.  
Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; market steady; lambs, \$4.25@7.15; sheep, \$3.25@5.05.

**KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK**  
KANSAS CITY, May 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; market steady; beefs, \$4@6.25; cows and heifers, \$1.50@5.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.50@5; Texans and westerns, \$3@6.  
Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; market lower; mixed and butchers, \$5.05@5.25; good to choice heavy, \$5.20@5.30; rough heavy, \$5.15@5.25; light, \$5.05@5.20; bulk, \$5.10@5.25; pigs, \$4@4.75.  
Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; market steady; lambs, \$6@7.85; ewes, \$4@4.75; wethers, \$4.05@5.25.

**ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK**  
ST. LOUIS, May 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000, including 2,300 Texans; market steady; native steers, \$4@6.35; stockers and feeders, \$2.70@5; Texas steers, \$3.50@5.25; cows and heifers, \$2@4.60.  
Hogs—Receipts, 8,500; market 5c lower; mixed and butchers, \$5.25@5.40; good heavy, \$5.35@5.45; rough heavy, \$4.50@5.10; lights, \$5.20@5.35; bulk, \$5.25@5.35; pigs, \$4.75@5.  
Sheep—Receipts, 3,500; market steady; sheep, \$3.50@5; lambs, \$5@8.50; Texas sheep, \$3@4.90.

**TODAY'S RECEIPTS**

Cattle	2,000
Hogs	1,800
Sheep	1,700

**TOP PRICES TODAY**

Steers	\$4.10
Cows	3.00
Calves	4.25
Hogs	5.25

**TODAY'S SALES**

STEERS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
13.....	907	\$3.60	25.....	1,056	\$4.10
78.....	924	3.85	48.....	974	3.50
49.....	924	3.50	24.....	1,010	3.50
22.....	965	3.50	2.....	1,160	3.50
24.....	801	3.40	311.....	931	3.65
47.....	760	3.00	1.....	1,350	3.00
4.....	827	2.25			

COWS					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
6.....	698	\$2.00	13.....	843	\$2.90
2.....	890	2.00	1.....	740	1.50
6.....	811	1.85	2.....	830	1.50
7.....	864	3.00	10.....	800	2.80
12.....	950	3.00	125.....	789	2.30

CALVES					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
6.NN	140	\$4.00	5.....	160	\$4.00
1.....	140	3.00	17.....	130	4.25
8.....	143	2.75	1.....	60	2.75
1.....	190	3.00	62.....	116	4.00
1.....	350	3.25	2.....	190	4.00
1.....	200	3.00	1.....	160	3.00
1.....	100	3.00	2.....	180	4.00
5.....	318	2.25	2.....	395	2.25
1.....	240	3.75	10.....	113	4.00
2.....	350	2.75	1.....	200	3.00

**ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS CO.**  
SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.  
**BEST LIVE STOCK MARKET ON MISSOURI RIVER.**  
Most modern facilities for the handling of all classes of stock. A trial shipment will make you a regular patron.  
**We Want Your Business**  
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L. D. W. VAN VLIET, Asst. Gen. Mgr.

**LEGISLATORS GETTING TIRED OF LAWMAKING**  
Novelty of Experience in Austin Has Worn Away and Majority Are Anxious to Go Home  
AUSTIN, Texas, May 9.—The present legislature has become weary in well doing, in a legislative sense, and is now anxious to go home. To this effect many of the members who dropped into the hall yesterday expressed themselves. This arises from three facts, which are always facts when the session is long drawn out: First, the novelty of the situation has entirely passed away, and all the wire edge has worn off. The early days of the legislature are always full of entertainment to the members. They are not only full of hope and inspired with lofty ambition, but are busy forming new acquaintances, exchanging views, forming combinations and working out their plans to a fine point. Later on there is nothing to all this, and they use both spur and quirt to force themselves in duty's path. Second, the average member always comes to the legislature, if not with a pet measure, some favorite bill to which he is pledged. This was the case with the present, and all such having been disposed of one way or another, that personal and special interest in the proceedings has largely disappeared and the only concern felt is general and patriotic. Third, the average member and the great majority have business at home which suffers in their absence, and after suffering three or four months' neglect, he is anxious to get back to look after it. This is the case with the Twenty-ninth. Some members have clients, others farms, stock and banking interests, none of which have fared so well while the proprietors have been in Austin. While all the senators and representa-

tives are complaining of that tired feeling, they do not regret the experience gained during the long and tedious session, but on the contrary, are delighted with what they have done, learned or tried to do.

**GERMAN IMMIGRANTS SETTLING IN TEXAS**  
All But Nine Out of Party Numbering 600, Find Locations in One Week  
HOUSTON, Texas, May 8.—Of the 600 immigrants landed by a German liner last Monday at Galveston, all have disappeared as if the earth had swallowed them up, with the exception of a very few. They had no difficulty in locating work in various sections. Nearly a hundred families went to north Texas, and a number of these made contracts here in Houston to become steady employes on north Texas fruit farms. At the immigrant exchange opened here and in which there were 153 of the newcomers last Wednesday, only nine remain, the others having scattered. If Texas gets as good class of immigrants from all of the ships that come she will have no cause to complain of her new residents, for they are of the highest order. They appeared intelligent, clean, sturdy and free from physical ailments. The trip of Baron des Planches through Texas it is thought will have the effect of stimulating European immigration travel to this state. It is said that sailings have been arranged to bring a large number of Italians, Poles, Russians and Hollanders to the Texas coast this spring and summer. The Southern Pacific and the Texas Coast Line officials are still figuring on bringing over extensive colonies of Japs. A rush of these countrymen to Texas is expected to follow the close of the Oriental war.

**PRISONERS ESCAPE GREENVILLE JAIL**  
GREENVILLE, Texas, May 9.—Sunday night Ed Smallwood and Jim Brown tunneled out of jail. Smallwood was sentenced to the reformatory for two years and Brown to the penitentiary for two years for robbery. A reward of \$25 is offered.

**FOR SALE—600 steers, 1, 2 and 3 years old. 300 head stock cattle. Address S. T. Taylor, Iago, Wharton Co., Texas.**

**Parker-Garnett Self-Heating BRANDING Iron**  
Heats Quickly. Saves Labor. Saves Time. Saves Money.  
Write for terms and descriptive Circular. Thrilling story of ranch life, "The Tenderfoot's Triumph," sent to any address for 4 cents in stamp. Liberal terms to agents.  
Parker-Garnett Branding Iron Co., 1008 N. Y. L. Bldg. Kas. City, Mo.

**The A. P. Norman Live Stock Co.**  
(Incorporated)  
STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns.  
A. P. NORMAN, Sec'y and Treas. W. T. PEARSON, Salesman. C. P. NORMAN

**WIND MILLS** Famous for durability and pumping capacity. This is its 52d year.  
**PUMPS** Every kind of hand and power pump. Manufactured by the Temple Pump Co., Canal street, 15 Street and 15 Place, Chicago, Ill.  
**TANKS** Steel tanks shipped in knock down that can be set up by any one. T. R. FLEMING, MGR.

**DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES**  
UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN"  
A two-cylinder gasoline engine superior to all one-cylinder engines. Costs less to buy and less to run. Quicker and easier started; has a wider sphere of usefulness. Has no vibration, can be mounted on any light wagon as a portable or traction. Weighs less than half of one-cylinder engines. Give size of engine required. Especially adapted for irrigation in connection with our centrifugal force pump. (Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 16 Horse Power.) High-grade Gasoline Engines, 3 to 6 horse power—adapted for Electric Lighting, Marine and Pumping purposes. Mention this paper. Send for catalogue. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Maunfrs., Mcagher and 15th Streets, CHICAGO, ILL. This is our 62th year.



**J. W. SPRINGER ON WAY TO DENVER**

Is on Reception Committee Scheduled to Greet President Roosevelt Next Tuesday

Hon. John W. Springer of Denver is here today on his return home from visiting relatives at Dallas, and is the guest of R. M. Graham today. Mr. Springer will visit the Sloanhurst hog ranch this afternoon.

Mr. Springer is on the reception committee at Denver for receiving President Roosevelt next Tuesday and is hurrying home to be there on this occasion. He will be accompanied by Colonel W. E. Hughes of Dallas, who is down for an address before the meeting of the American Cattle Growers' Association, which convenes in Denver Tuesday next.

Mr. Springer says that Governor McDonald is serving his first and last term, and his veto of the Colorado and Southern extension bill has aroused intense indignation throughout the entire state and there is already a decisive move to defeat his re-election.

He says there are fifty men in jail at Denver charged with crookedness in the recent gubernatorial election. He believes that the present city administration of Denver will be ousted by the courts of Colorado.

It will be recalled that the ballot boxes were burned. They contained, it is reported, enough votes to make Mr. Springer mayor by at least 15,000.

**REDUCING THE SUPPLY**

Christ Hogelstein of Sonora reports things in good shape in his section.

"But steers are scarcer here now than they have been for some time," remarked Mr. Hogelstein. "It is a fact that Texas is the great source of supply for the cattle trade, and while there are a great many cattle in that country, those who are right on the ground and can see for themselves know that cattle are growing fewer right along. I know of a great many ranches in my own neighborhood where a few years ago 5,000 head of calves were branded each year, where now 1,000 would cover the whole herd. Another instance is that of a ranch in that part of the state of 60,000 acres which is being cut up into small pastures to suit the purchasers, and so the reduction of the cattle is going on. Then up in the Panhandle country farming has been injected into stock raising, and now the landowners are raising hogs and farm products along with cattle. While they are raising fewer cattle there, they are raising better ones. These are mere references to the cutting down of the herds in Texas,

but to the man in that country who is in touch with the cattle business these remarks are known to be facts."

**THE PACKERS COMPLAIN**

CHICAGO, Ill., May 3.—Attorneys for some of the packers complain that the investigation of the packing industry is not directed with equal force against all the large packing firms, but that certain firms are practically being eliminated from the investigation. It was announced last night that if the indictments which are now said to have been practically agreed upon by the federal grand jury support the contention of discrimination and favoritism in not including certain packing firms with the rest, a bitter internal fight will result and a direct appeal will be made to the attorney general at Washington.

The attitude of the district attorney throughout the investigation has been to place the burden and blame upon some of the firms and let the other ones out practically altogether," said one of the lawyers. "While we claim that all the packers are engaged in a legitimate business and they should all be treated as such, we can not help noticing the discrimination which is becoming evident on all sides."

An official denial by attorneys representing the various packing firms was entered to the statements spread by federal officials that employes and officials of packing firms have fled from the United States because of any guilt or guilty knowledge or because they wished to escape appearing before the federal grand jury.

**IOWA MAY INVESTIGATE**

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 3.—The federal grand jury which is to meet in Des Moines May 9 will probably be called upon to investigate the workings of the beef trust in Iowa.

United States District Attorney Miles has been quietly conducting an investigation for several months, and the failure to call Iowa witnesses to Chicago is now believed to indicate that the investigation of the "trust" will be carried on where the alleged criminal acts were committed.

It is alleged that hundreds of farmers and scores of cattle shippers were driven out of business by the exactions of the trust.

The many bank failures in the state are also laid to the doors of the trust, and from one source the loss to Iowa farmers in the last two years is placed at \$12,500,000.

J. J. Ryan of Fort Dodge, president of the Corn Belt Producers' association, is one of the witnesses who it is said will be called before the grand jury in the event of an investigation.

**HEREFORDS**

**REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE**—All classes for sale. Car lots a specialty. Twenty choice bulls, coming twos. Ranch near Fort Worth. J. L. Chadwick & Son, Cresson, Texas.

**V. WIESS**

Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Goliad county, Texas). Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 817, Beaumont, Texas.

**FOR EXCHANGE** or sale very cheap, on account of having used them long enough, several finely bred Registered Hereford bulls. Young bulls for sale at all times. All range bred and located in Shackelford county, below the line. Address, Geo. Wolf Holstein, Hamby, Taylor county, Texas.

**WILL sell a few good registered Hereford cows or heifers at prices that will make them go.**  
A. B. JONES,  
Big Springs, Texas.

**B. N. AYCOCK,**  
Breeder of  
**Hereford Cattle**  
MIDLAND, - - - TEXAS

**JOHN R. LEWIS, Sweetwater, Texas.**  
Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and high grades of both sexes on hand at all times. Ranch south of quarantine line and stock can go safely to any part of the state.

**LONE STAR HERD**  
Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Texas. Registered Hereford cattle. Acceptance of orders for car lots or single animals.

**For Sale at a Bargain**  
200 full blood Hereford cattle, 100 bulls, 100 heifers 1 and 2 year olds, all registered stock, located near railroad. Address, William Powell, Channing, Tex. Correspondence solicited.

**W. S. and J. B. IKARD**  
Registered and Graded Hereford Cattle, Henrietta, Texas.

**SHORTHORNS**  
**CRESCENT HERD** of registered Shorthorn cattle, also high grades young stock of both sexes for sale. Chas. Matoney, Haslet, Texas.

**THE J. W. BURGESS COMPANY**  
Breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorn and double standard Polled Durham cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. W. W. and J. I. BURGESS, managers, Fort Worth, Texas.

**Shorthorn Bulls**  
Eighty head coming two and three-year-olds, full bloods, but not entitled to registration. Four registered yearling bulls, coming twos. For prices, address, W. P. STEWART, Jacksboro, Texas.

**J. M. & W. W. HUDSON, Gainesville, Texas.** Exclusive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle.

**V. O. HILDRETH**  
Breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle. A number of good young bulls for sale. P. O., Aledo, Tex.

**FOR SALE**  
Eleven section ranch, with cattle, near San Angelo, Texas. Plenty of grass, protection and water. Address BOEHRENS & LINDERMAN, Christoval, Texas.

**WANTED**—Agents to solicit subscriptions for the Fort Worth Telegram and The Texas Stockman-Journal. Good liberal commission to right men. Address, W. H. Calkins, Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

**GOATS**  
**FOR SALE**—400 Angora goats, 300 fifteen-sixteenth breed, 100 three-fourths breed. Address Interstate Commission Co., Fort Worth, Texas, or J. P. Parks, Rural Route No. 4, Fort Worth.

**GOATS BOUGHT AND SOLD** by H. T. Fuchs, Marble Falls, Texas.

**RED POLLED**

**RED POLLED** cattle of both sexes for sale. W. M. Glidewell, Finis, Texas.

**RED POLLED CATTLE**—Berkshire Hogs and Angora Goats. Breeder W. R. Clifton, Waco, Texas.

**RED POLLS**—Four cars, two of each sex, for fall delivery. Address, J. C. Murray, Maquoketa, Iowa.

**EXCELSIOR HERD,**  
Red Polled cattle of both sexes for sale. M. J. EWALT, Hale Center, Hale county, Texas.

**CAMP CLARK RED POLLED**  
Cattle. J. H. JENNINGS, Prop., Martindale, Texas.

**IRON ORE HERD**—Registered Red Polled cattle, both sexes for sale. Breeder, W. C. Aldredge, route No. 4, Pittsburg, Tex.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**Calves For Sale**  
From 1000 to 1500 high grade Hereford and Shorthorn calves. Bred and located above quarantine line. For prices address  
**BERT SIMPSON,**  
MONAHANS, TEX.

**POLLED DURHAM** and Polled Angus, young stock of both sexes, for sale. Dick Sellman, Rochelle, McCulloch county, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—200 steers, from 3s to 6s, 300 cows. John F. Renfro, Lay, Tex.

**B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth Texas, Hereford Cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire hogs, cattle any age for sale, yearling Shropshire bucks, Berkshire pigs.** Come and see or write for information.

**DURHAM PARK STOCK FARM**—Shorthorns, English Berkshires, Angora Goats, White Wyandottes, high-class, pure-bred stock in each department. **DAVID HARRELL, Liberty Hill, Texas.**

**FOR SALE REGISTERED ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE**  
A choice herd of 80 head, all immunes. Will sell all or any number. Address C. E. Brown, Willis Point, Texas.

**ROYALLY BRED POLAND-CHINAS**—All ages. Descendants of my \$1,575 sow Anderson's Model. Null's Top Chief Radium and Missouri's Dude head my herd; nothing better in the herd books. Twenty-five years a breeder. I can please you; write. George W. Null, Odessa, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—Registered Galloway bulls immunes. Tom M. Pool, Clifton, Texas.

**POULTRY**

**BARRED ROCK** eggs, "Prize Winners," J. W. Harpold, Electra, Texas.

**BEST POULTRY PAPER**—Sixteenth year, 36 to 112 pages; beautifully illustrated; 50 cents year; shows how to make poultry pay; large illustrated poultry book free to new yearly subscribers; 3 months' trial 10 cents. Poultry Success, Dept. 96, Springfield, Ohio.

**SPECIAL NOTICES**

**FOR LEASE**  
Typesetting machine. We have in our possession a Simplex typesetting machine formerly used on the West Texas Stockman at Colorado, Texas, for which we have no use. This machine is complete with all necessary type, leads, etc., and is in the very best condition. It is the very thing for an up-to-date country office. It can be obtained on very favorable terms. Stockman Publishing Company, Fort Worth, Texas.

**PASTURAGE**

**WANTED**—2,500 head of cattle to pasture. I have the best watered pasture and the best spring and summer pasture in the Panhandle. It corners within two miles of the town of Canadian, and with unloading chutes at Glazier Station, twelve miles east of Canadian, and within the pasture limits. Rates reasonable. Call on or apply to J. F. Johnson, owner, Canadian, Texas, or will lease pasture, as best suits customer.

Keep posted. Subscribe for The Weekly Telegram, of Fort Worth. Subscription price regularly only 50 cents per year. Until April 1, only 35 cents in advance. Eight to Twelve pages each week. Address Weekly Telegram Fort Worth, Texas.

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE**

**GOOD** plains land for sale, in quantities from 160 acres to four leagues. Correspondence solicited. B. Frank Buie, Canyon City, Texas.


**FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS**  
Of the best English strains in America; 40 years' experience in breeding these fine breeds for my own sport; I now offer them for sale. Send stamp for Catalog.  
**T. B. HUDSPETH,**  
Sibley, Johnson Co., Missouri.

**Nice Enough For Anybody.**  
Ladies traveling to California appreciate the delightful home comforts of our superior Tourist Pullmans.  
Car from Texas leaves Galveston Tuesday of each week until May 9th.  
Harvey serves the meals.  
Ask the Santa Fe agent, or W. S. Keenan, G. P. A., Galveston, about very low one-way rates to California, March 1 to May 15.



The Tourist Girl

**TAKE THE**  
**H. & C. R. R.**  
The Short and Quick Line Between  
**North and South Texas**  
2—THROUGH TRAINS DAILY—2  
Pullman sleepers between Houston and Austin, Houston and Waco, Houston and Fort Worth, Galveston and Denison. For full information relative to rates, connections, etc., call on ticket agent or address  
**M. L. ROBBINS, G. P. A.,**  
Houston, Texas.





## CATTLE IMPROVE THROUGH DIPPING

J. H. Wilson, live stock agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas at Muskogee, who has had supervision of the dipping of cattle at three points in the Indian Territory for the Katy, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

"We have had excellent success with the work," said Mr. Wilson. "We have dipped 50,000 head thus far and of that number there has not been any more deaths than would naturally occur had the cattle not been immersed. It's an error that there have been excessive deaths as a result of dipping. On the other hand, I am of the opinion that dipping improves the cattle where they are given proper care and attention after emerging from the vats. It gives the cattle a good appearance and makes them shed quickly without evil effects."

Single dipping under the regulations of the Federal government will cease on May 15. After that date, according to the order of the bureau of animal industry, cattle must be subjected to two dippings instead of one, as at present, to permit them going into the country above the quarantine line.

Mr. Wilson does not believe it is best to immerse cattle more than one time—that it is better to dip them at destination, rather than while in transit. He says that the movement of cattle to pastures is about over, and that there will be very few go from this date to May 15.

Similar statements are also made by the Santa Fe Company, to the effect that dipping, according to government regulation, will not injure cattle.

## COL. POOLE IN THE PANHANDLE

Editor Stockman-Journal.

Saying adieu to the good people of Hereford, I again boarded the Pecos Valley cars, headed for New Mexico. Fine rains all over this country. All the surface lakes are brimming full. A splendid season is in the ground and grass is coming slowly, owing to the cold weather. The grass is now about long enough for good goose grazing, but with a few days' sunshine it will come with a rush. I could see lots of dead cattle as I sat at the car window all the way between Texico and Portales, N. M.

This is a high, elevated, flat plains country, with nothing but a wire fence and the north star for a cow to hide behind during a cold blizzard. It is a wonder the cold sleet and snow did not kill all of them last winter.

After a seventy-mile ride the porter called out "Portales, New Mexico." I soon found a room at my old friends, Mr. and Mrs. James Scott. Mr. Scott and I worked on the open range long years ago together. Sam C. Wilks, Jim Scott, Rube Clayton and myself prided ourselves as being the best judges of a fat yearling there was in all Texas, and we always found some of ours whenever it was necessary to replenish the camp meat.

I found my old friend Joe Lang here, installed in the sheriff's office. He was elected last fall to that high position. Joe, as all the boys call him, is a good white man. His many old friends will be glad to know of his success. Yes, old Joe is an honest, upright gentleman.

I met but few country people in town. All were out at work on the ranches. I met Ed Ramsey, who is foreman on the Scott Robertson ranch. He had just finished shipping out to Kansas 1,700 cows and 350 three-year-old steers, and is holding 600 two-year-old steers for sale out four miles from town.

J. E. Morrison is the leading real estate man of Portales, and can fit you out with a home or ranch. Write him for particulars.

I again took the back track and alighted at Bovina, Texas. W. D. Johnson, manager for the Bovina Cattle Company, was here shipping out 600 four and five-year-old steers to the Kansas grazing grounds. He says cattle are in fairly good shape in this section.

Sug (or A. E.) Robinson is here shipping out 1,000 two-year-old steers to Kansas. It was raining and muddy, making it disagreeable work in the pens. Sug is always in a good humor and jolly, rain or shine. He and Mr. Johnson are my good friends. Sug said he was always glad to hear all the news that I knew, but he added, "Do not think for a moment that I am going to ask you any questions about Carry Nation."

I found my old-time friend W. L. Townsen in the hotel business. I knew him long years ago in Coleman county. Mr. Townsen and I were neighbor ranchmen, and he and his good wife made my stay in Bovina a pleasant one indeed. If you ever go to Bovina go to the Townsen house, for Mrs. Townsen sets up first-class grub.

Miss Willie Winn, a daughter of my old Coleman county neighbor, now of Brantine, N. M., was here on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Townsen. Miss Willie is a very pretty, sweet girl of about eighteen summers. I was truly glad to meet

these old neighbors.

Miss Rachel Marshall of Hereford was also on a visit to Mrs. Townsen. She, too, is a charming young lady.

Again I boarded Pecos Valley cars and about 3 o'clock the porter called out "Amarillo," the little queen of the west. "Everybody change cars." I spent Sunday here and had the pleasure of meeting Blackburn Bros., the leading real estate men of Potter county. They are nice, reliable gentlemen, and can furnish any information about Potter county lands, and can sell you homes or ranches at low figures. I presume there are others, but as I did not get their names on my little book I cannot remember their names.

The man with the hoe is invading Potter county every week. New farms are opening up on all sides. This is fine lands. Heavy rains had fallen since I made my trip to Portales. The mud was axle deep all around about the town.

On Sunday night I hit the Fort Worth and Denver cars for Claude, a nice, up-to-date town. After working the town I said "bye-bye," and on to Memphis.

I was surprised to note the improvements in this latter place since I was here last. Good substantial brick buildings are on every street. The merchants carry splendid stocks.

I met several stockmen, who report stock in good condition and considerable trading going on in steer cattle, with small losses last winter. Grass is still short, but is coming fast. With the splendid rains, a few days' sunshine will bring fine grass.

Memphis is the county seat of Hall county, which is one of the best farming counties in the Panhandle. Land is selling at from \$5 to \$10 per acre. There was a little over 3,000 bales of cotton ginned here last fall. Farms are being opened up here rapidly. Stock farming is a success in this county. I was informed that there had already been sold this spring here \$25,000 in cane and Kafir corn seed.

The big ranches are about a thing of the past in this county. The people here are raising first-class stock and feed to bridge over in hard cold snaps. Hence, there were no losses here during the past winter.

A number of farmers and stock raisers are turning their attention to raising first class mules and horses. There are no ticks in this upper country to interfere with horse and mule raising. I saw several old grangers come into town riding fine large mares with beautiful mule colts following them. I talked to two of them and they maintain that it paid better than raising cattle, as the mothers of these colts did good work and keep the mules gentle and easy to break.

Judge J. F. Bradley of this place is an up-to-date land man, and has large bodies of this good Hall county land on his books for sale at reasonable figures. If you want any information about Hall county lands call on him or write him. When a man digs down in his flank and reads the Journal, I conclude at once he is a nice gentleman. There are two other land firms in Amarillo, but I had forgotten their names before I had got ten steps from their offices.

I hit the Denver train again and my next stop was at Childress. When I arrived there the wind was blowing a gale at the rate of forty miles an hour. Oh, but it was dusty; the air was full of sand. It was almost thick enough to cut with a knife.

I met my young friends E. D. Hunt and Bill Underwood, leading stockmen of Childress county. They report small losses in stock and also report some steer trading going on in and around Childress. Grass is better here and stock is doing fine.

I met in Childress at the hotel J. A. Callihan of Floydada, Texas. He was smiling clean back behind the ears and stepping as high as a blind horse. He said, "Did you see that good looking woman that passed into the parlor just then?" I replied, "Yes." "Well," said he, "that is my wife. I was married three days ago in New Orleans, and I am going to surprise Floydada with my new bride. Yes, sir, I am as happy as a big sun flower in July." I remarked to him that there was one other thing that would complete his happiness and that was to read the Stockman-Journal. He at once produced the required amount. He and his bride took the stage next morning for Floydada. Success to you, old boy.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have strung this letter out too long already, so I will quit for this time. C. C. POOLE, Childress, Texas, May 5, 1905.

**LAND AS GOOD AS YOURS**  
For Sale at \$4 to \$8 Per Acre on Easy Terms

The well known lands of the Loving Cattle Company are being subdivided and sold out. Fuel near by and plentiful; good water near the surface; Graham, a fine market close by, for what you raise. Let me tell you about it. PHIL A. AUER, G. P. A., Rock Island Rv., Fort Worth, Texas.

The price of wheat on the Chicago market has dropped 35 cents per bushel during the past two weeks, and still there comes no advice to the Texas farmer to burn a portion of the crop he is about to harvest.

## Trees that Bear

good fruit. New varieties of peaches, plums, dewberries and grapes. All the good new roses, bedding plants, flower seeds, garden seeds, field seeds, incubators, poultry supplies, etc. Catalogue free. Express paid.

WATER BROTHERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

## The Farmers & Mechanics National Bank

OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Can't we serve you? We pledge you courteous, prompt and conservative treatment.

J. W. SPENCER, President.

H. W. WILLIAMS, Vice President. BEN O. SMITH, Cashier.  
M. P. BEWLEY, Vice President. BEN H. MARTIN, Assistant Cashier.

## WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY ORGANIZATION

One year ago today the Cattle Growers' Interstate Executive Committee was organized in Denver. It is composed of representatives of live stock organizations in thirteen western states and territories. The organization was the natural growth of the resentment against the unjust burdens put upon the stock interests by the railroads and the principal object of the organization was to try and improve these conditions. The committee went to work in a quiet way, determined to work along strictly business lines. It started without a cent in the treasury and there is no question but that the work was hampered somewhat for a time by the lack of necessary funds, but as the work progressed and the cattlemen saw results beginning to come, they came to the front with money and when the committee meets in annual session Monday, it will have paid all of its obligations and have a small balance left. To be sure, there have been no fancy salaries paid and many have done valuable service without charge, but should it be decided to continue the work of the committee, it can make such a showing that there will be little trouble in securing all the funds needed.

Without going into extended description of the work done, some of the things accomplished may be mentioned:

Consultations with high railroad officials resulting in much improved service on a number of trunk lines and the adjusting of rates in several instances to the great advantage of shippers.

The instituting of an investigation by the interstate commerce commission into live stock rates and service in the west which resulted in the securing of a vast amount of official evidence. This case is still pending, but a decision is expected in favor of the stockmen, that will result in the readjusting of live stock rates.

The introduction of the live stock rate and service question into politics and the creation of a public sentiment in favor of legislation to better conditions that resulted in President Roosevelt bringing the matter to the active attention of congress in his annual message. This in turn forced the committee on interstate commerce to report a bill which passed the house by a large majority and could have been forced

through the senate, but the stockmen desired correct legislation rather than hasty legislation, and with public sentiment still increasing in favor of the legislation, the bill was allowed to go over to the special session that the president has agreed to call in the fall.

The creating of a public sentiment in a number of western states in favor of state railroad legislation to control rates and service.

While the committee has taken no active part in the best trust investigation, it has kept a careful watch of the government investigation and has been in close touch with the departments at Washington in the work.

Through the efforts of the committee, quarantine regulation for cattle scabies have been modified so that the cattle interests in the west will not suffer serious loss and inconvenience, as would have been the case if the impractical regulations had been allowed to stand.

These are a few of the principal things accomplished and while the work of the committee is still incomplete, the work has been pushed systematically and success is certain if the work is only carried to its natural conclusion. The committee was compelled to work economically and there has been no waste of effort. Everything done has been with a direct object and the committee is satisfied that it has accomplished all and more than could have reasonably been expected.

As to the future work, that is to be determined by the committee next week. While the men who compose the working force are all interested in the new American Stock Growers' Association, the work of the committee will not be turned over to the new organization until it is positively known that it will be carried on as before.—Denver Record-Stockman.

## Printed Stationery

EXPRESS PREPAID

1000 Letter Heads,.....\$2.30  
1000 Note Heads,.....\$1.60  
1000 White Envelopes,....\$1.92

WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

Cash Stationery Co.  
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

## BINDER TWINE LOWER PRICES FOR 1905

Why pay more when you can buy the best of us at lower prices than all others ask? Don't fail to send today for our new cash and credit prices with complete samples. **CRICKET** **PROOF** **TRADE MARK** **SEND** **COOPER CORDAGE COMPANY** **CHICAGO** **MINNEAPOLIS** **KANSAS CITY**

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC

"NEW YORK-NEW ORLEANS STEAMSHIP LINE"

### Between New Orleans & New York

Steamer sails from New Orleans every Saturday at 10:00 a. m.  
Steamer sails from New York every Wednesday at 12:00 noon.

"NEW ORLEANS-HAVANA STEAMSHIP LINE"

### Between New Orleans & Havana

Steamer sails from New Orleans every Saturday at 2:00 p. m.  
Steamer sails from Havana every Tuesday at 4:00 p. m.

### "SUNSET EXPRESS," between New Orleans and San Francisco.

Leaves New Orleans daily at 11:55 a. m.  
Leaves San Francisco daily at 5:45 p. m.  
Carries Pullman Drawing-room Sleepers, Tourist Sleepers, Combination Library, Buffet and Observation Cars, Dining Cars, Chair Cars, Oil Burning Locomotives from New Orleans to San Francisco. Inquire of any Southern Pacific Agents for all information.

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