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TEXAS CATTLE RAISERS ASSOCIATION APPEALS TO TEXAS CONGRESSMEN

Captain John T. Lytle, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, is sending out the following letter to the senators and congressmen in the state:

Dear Sir: The executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, at its quarterly meeting, held here June 12 directed me as secretary, in their behalf and in behalf of the association, to write to you for the purpose of calling your attention to some of the most important matters requiring immediate action and urging your active personal assistance in behalf of appropriate measures to secure the relief to which the entire live stock interests in this state are entitled. In complying with this request it is due you, and the executive committee directed me to say, that they understand you to favor the measures of which we shall speak and thank you for the efforts which heretofore you have made in that direction. The object of addressing you at this time is with the belief on our part that the most active steps which your situation and surroundings will permit you to take will be of much benefit to and greatly appreciated by the live stock interests of this state. The matters which seem most pressing at this time, and to which we desire to direct your attention, may be stated as follows:

1. To secure amendments to the present interstate commerce law which will authorize and empower the interstate commerce commission to effectively regulate the rates of freight fixed by the railroads on interstate shipments of live stock, to the end that we will have an adequate remedy which will be speedy and inexpensive to the shipper, to secure a revision of rates, which upon complaint the commission may find to be unjust, unreasonable or otherwise in violation of any of the provisions of the law. In this connection permit us to call your attention to the fact that we have prosecuted before the interstate commission as diligently as circumstances would permit a proceeding having for its object the investigation of the advances which have been made in live stock rates from Texas points to the markets on shipments and in other directions during the last few years, and that case is now up for decision by the commission. The justice of our case, we believe, requires that the commission should decide it in our favor. If it does, it can do no more than to condemn the existing rates. It cannot fix what in its judgment would be a proper rate. This is exactly what we want the commission empowered to do. Without such power existing in the commission our remedy in case it condemns existing rates will go into court to enforce the commission's order, when the whole matter may be tried over again, extending over an indefinite period, subject to all of the delays incident to trials before the courts.

The importance of this case will be more appreciated when we call your attention to the fact that the advances made on live stock rate amount to more than \$1,000,000 per year to the live stock industry of this state over and above what the rates were and had been for a considerable period of time previous to the advances made, and the higher rates charged are confessedly for a poorer service than were the lower rates, costing no more, if as much, to the carrier.

The advances which the roads have made in the interstate rates into and out of Texas are not confined to live stock, but material advances were made on all of the class rates and most important commodities. Not only this, but further advances are likely to be made at any time. Being cognizant of these facts, we call your attention to them in contradiction of the oft-repeated statement on the part of the railroads that they do not charge unreasonable rates and that there are few complaints with respect thereto. We differ about this, and we want a fair trial and determination of it.

It is important, too, that you be informed that these live stock rates are in excess by from 20 to 30 per cent of the live stock rates charged to and from similarly situated territory in the northwest for similar service under similar condi-

tions, and in that particular there is an unjust discrimination against the live stock business in this state.

Our association is spending money and every effort possible to secure a remedy against these wrongs, in case an impartial tribunal shall decide that the wrongs exist, and we ask your personal active investigation into the facts and co-operation to secure the needed amendments to the law.

2. In the transportation of live stock in Texas the distance to the markets require long hauls. If the roads would make the speed which they claim they intend to make, of eighteen or twenty miles per hour, shipments from Fort Worth and Amarillo to the markets at Kansas City would reach there within the twenty-eight hour limit, and not require the unloading for feed, rest and water, and formerly it was the custom to run the cattle on for three or four hours over the twenty-eight hour limit when the market could be reached, and both stockmen and the railroads agree that it was preferable from the standpoint of expense, cost and good treatment of the cattle to do this, rather than to unload and feed and reload them within three or four hours' run from the market, entailing a loss of \$10 to \$20 per car and oftentimes positive injury to the cattle. Realizing that this was so, the law has not been enforced as a general thing until very recently, but now the law is being rigidly enforced by the government, and it results that practically all shipments from Texas points to Kansas City of live stock must be unloaded, and even if they reach the terminal tracks at places like St. Louis within the twenty-eight hour limit they are not permitted to go on to the market, but must be unloaded. This is entailing a very serious loss, to nobody's benefit, because of an antiquated law, which never had any very sound reason for its existence and was probably passed to compel the use of private stock cars, in which they pretended to feed and water, which proved impracticable. Applied to present conditions this twenty-eight hour law works great hardship and injustice. We want this law amended so that the time will be extended to thirty-eight hours, and it is imperative that it should be done.

3. An examination of the subject has led us to believe that our foreign trade in live stock and products of live stock had been much restricted, growing out of many circumstances, largely our high tariffs on manufactured goods, producing retaliation; partly because of inspection regulation in foreign countries and partly because of the failure of negotiation and reciprocity treaties. The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas has taken up the work of undertaking to do what it can to find out as nearly as possible what is the matter, and then to exercise such influence as may be possible to secure an extensive and wide a market for the live stock and products of live stock as possible. It is exceedingly important to this state that that be done.

So far as congressional action is concerned these comprise the three principal matters to which we desire to call your attention and invoke your personal, active investigation and active work in behalf of our interests in these particulars.

We would take it as a favor if you will answer at your earliest convenience your position with respect to these matters, and whether we may expect not only your vote but your active personal effort to secure the relief needed. Very respectfully,

JOHN T. LYTLE, Secretary.

BEEF TRUST MATTERS

It seems very difficult to get the proper line on the investigation of the so-called beef trust, and innumerable conjectures and rumors have already been published without shedding much light on the situation. It is believed, however, that there are developments in the situation which have led the government to believe that the law was being violated and it is hoped to convict those who have been engaged in the unlawful proceedings. In support of this theory, it is argued that if such was not the case the investigation would

not have been resumed after the recent adjournment.

From the number of complaints that have been made by the firms under investigation as to the methods of the government in applying the official probe, it is a pretty safe proposition that some people have been crowded into a very close corner. Whether or not sufficient evidence has been accumulated to warrant indictment with a safe prospect of conviction, is a matter that no one seems able to answer at this time. As the grand jury must adjourn for the term on July 1, it will be but a few more days until the real facts in the case will be made public as far as the situation has progressed, and it is reasonably certain that a number of indictments will be returned.

No indictments should be presented against the packers, however, unless there is evidence to warrant them. No

man or set of men should be besmirched with the stigma of an indictment that cannot be made to stick. Public sentiment may have already decided these men are as guilty as Cain, but that does not insure the fact, and they should not be indicted as a mere sop to public sentiment. If the evidence shows they have been engaged in defying the law, as has been so generally charged, then they should be indicted just as ordinary individuals would be indicted under similar circumstances. Their wealth and business standing should be no protection to them, for they are just as amenable to the law as the humblest bootblack that plies his trade in Chicago.

The packers say they have only been engaged in a legitimate business. The producers say they are operating unlawfully and in restraint of trade. It is up to the federal government to determine which side of the controversy is correct.

America's Live Stock Industry

There are in the United States 67,800,000 head of cattle, 62,876,000 hogs and 61,605,000 sheep. The above figures are for all ages, and from the live stock census taken by the government in 1900. For this enormous herd of 192,000,000 edible live stock the United States has a population by the same census of 76,000,000 people. That gives the country more than two and one-half animals for every man, woman and child of its population.

That means, roughly, 500 pounds of fresh beef, 100 pounds of fresh pork and thirty-four pounds of fresh mutton—634 pounds of fresh meat—per head of population.

According to a private estimate the abattoirs and farmers of the United States kill annually about 10,000,000 cattle and calves, 40,000,000 hogs and 40,000,000 sheep. This means about 7,000,000,000 pounds of flesh or carcass beef; 5,600,000,000 pounds of pork and 2,000,000,000 pounds of mutton, or an annual total of 14,600,000,000 pounds of fresh meat. To the above must be added about 400,000,000 pounds of by-products from the slaughtered animals, making in all 15,000,000,000 pounds of meat to a population of 76,000,000 people, or about 200 pounds per capita.

On this basis China would have to kill 100,000,000,000 pounds of meat for her 500,000,000 of population. On this basis of American live stock China would have to possess 440,000,000 head of cattle, 415,000,000 hogs and 403,000,000 sheep and lambs, or 1,258,000,000 head of edible live stock to have a meat diet equal to that of the Americans. But the best estimate of the world's total herds and flocks shows that there are only 310,000,000 head of cattle, 600,000,000 head of sheep, 100,000,000 head of goats, or a total of 1,080,000,000 edible live stock in the whole world, with which to feed its estimated population of 1,500,000,000 people, of which 800,000,000 are semi-civilized grain-eating Asiatics and 450,000,000 North Americans and Europeans.

On the deficiency of the European available supply and the increased general hunger of Europe the American meat trade has been built and has grown because the United States has a larger percentage of hogs, sheep and cattle combined, per capita of the population, than that of any other country. The exceptions as to sheep and cattle are Australia (including New Zealand), with 110,000,000 sheep and 11,000,000 cattle to 5,000,000 people, and South America, with 100,000,000 sheep and 23,000,000 cattle to a population of about 33,000,000 people. Those countries have very few hogs. They, with North America, furnish the live stock, fresh meat and provisions now exported to Europe to make up the deficiency there for feeding the inhabitants of Great Britain and the continent.

Twenty-five years ago France had 188 head of live stock per 1,000 acres of her area. She now has 164 head, or a dead loss of twenty-four head per 1,000 acres of the country. Denmark had 197 head per 1,000 acres then, and 115 head now, or a loss of eighty-two head per 1,000 acres. Germany, a quarter of a century ago, had three times as many sheep per head of population as now. The fatherland now has fewer cattle per capita of the people than then. Holland and Switzerland have only half as many sheep per head of population now as they had two and a half decades ago, and Belgium only a fourth as many. In these countries during that time the flocks of sheep alone

have actually decreased from 104,000,000 to 75,000,000, showing an actual loss of 28 per cent. At the same time the increase in the population was 25 per cent, thus making the comparative loss much greater. The combined population of Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium and Holland twenty-five years ago was 140,000,000. This human family has now increased to 173,000,000 people, or 24 per cent. Meantime the combined herds of cattle of these countries have only increased from 48,000,000 to 58,000,000 head of cattle to feed 173,000,000 people, whereas there are 67,000,000 head in the United States to a population of 76,000,000, nearly 100,000,000 people less than there are in the above continental countries. The flocks of those same nations are in a worse relative position and their hogs, comparatively, are a small commercial item.

The growing scarcity of the world's edible meats is produced by the two causes previously named; the faster increase of the human race in proportion to the increase of abattoir animals, and the improved condition of the working classes, which causes a greater per capita consumption of meats than existed two decades ago. The per capita consumption of meats in the United States has increased fully 25 per cent during the last fifteen years. In Great Britain it has nearly doubled in the same time.

Great Britain has only 7,000,000 head of cattle, 27,000,000 head of sheep and less than 3,000,000 head of hogs, with which to feed 36,000,000 people. To these must be added the animal industry and the population of Ireland.

The flocks and herds of the United States have really been at a standstill during the last twenty years, while the population has been increasing at an astonishing rate, widening the ratio between the two. Great Britain's flocks and herds have, if anything, gone back, while the population has gone ahead. The flocks and herds of Ireland have virtually been stationary for a quarter of a century.

The hog and cattle herds of the earth have practically stood still for over twenty years and the sheep flocks have rapidly and enormously increased in the new countries. Glance at the three chief sheep-growing countries—Argentina, the United States and Australia. They are as follows: In 1830 Argentina had 2,500,000 sheep, 41,000,000 in 1870 and 90,000,000 in 1900. The United States had, in 1830, a few millions of sheep, 42,000,000 by a liberal count in 1880 and 62,000,000 in 1900. Australia's flocks increased from a few thousand in 1830 to about 90,000,000 in 1880 and 110,000,000 in 1900, despite the loss by drought of 30,000,000 sheep in New South Wales alone during the last ten years. The flocks of Europe have largely decreased. The continued increase in population along with the failure of edible live stock to multiply in proportion will inevitably make the meat diet a generally high-priced one so long as the improved condition of the masses enables people to buy and to eat more meat than formerly. The elimination of consumers by a more widely spread condition of poverty among the populace is the only hope for low meat prices. Such general pauperism would lead further to vegetarianism and to deplorable economic conditions everywhere.

ENGINEER WALLACE TO STICK WITH JOB

Head of Panama Construction
Denies Stories of Intended
Resignation

NEW YORK, June 26.—Although he would not enter into any direct discussion of his personal plans, John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the Panama canal, who came into port on the steamship Orizaba from Panama, gave a clear intimation that he had no intention of resigning. He was accompanied by his wife, two secretaries and Dr. John Lundie, who had been acting in an advisory capacity to the chief engineer.

Since Mr. Wallace departed from Colon a week ago there have been many rumors as to his reason for coming to this country at this time. It was first said that he was coming to look after the purchase of material for canal construction. Then it was said that he had friction with other officials, and still later it was said that he intended to resign. To a band of interviewers who went down the bay Mr. Wallace would say little concerning his plans, but it was made clear that he had no intention of resigning.

The real reason for his coming here is said to be to hold a conference with Secretary Taft before the latter goes on his trip to the Philippines.

The work on the canal is being pushed rapidly, and the chief engineer believes he is entitled to the vacation which he could not get last year owing to the reorganization of the canal commission. The most important work of the canal commission during the next few months will be in this country. The principal work which will engage the attention of Mr. Wallace will be the preparation of the general plans to be sent to the advisory board of engineers which the president appointed.

There are many plans for the building of the canal, about seven of which are worthy of investigation and study. There is a lock canal of ninety feet above sea level and a sea-level canal, and the plan of the Walker commission, a canal with three locks on each slope. The president appointed a committee of twelve engineers who will consider these different plans and report to the new canal commission, of which T. P. Shonts is chairman. The commission will then recommend a plan of canal to congress, which will finally decide the matter.

The work going on now is following out the Walker plan, but the earth and rock is being dumped far back from the line of the present digging, so that it will be out of the way if plans should be changed. In the Culebra cut ten steam shovels are at work, and it is expected that by January there will be twenty-nine working there. The engineer and construction department are carrying 7,600 men on the payrolls, of which number 1,200 are Americans.

Mr. Wallace, it is known, believes the greatest delay to the project at present is red tape and too many bosses. It was reported that his trouble with General Davis, former governor of the canal zone, was over red tape, and there are some who believe that his present visit may be to protest against too many bosses. As to health conditions Mr. Wallace would say nothing, but it was said by others that he had not been inconvenienced as yet by any homeward flight of Americans in a fever panic.

Mr. Wallace favors a sea level canal, which he believes can be completed in ten years and at a cost of \$230,000,000, in addition to the cost of franchise. He believes that he must build for ages is to take off restrictions on trade, and therefore he favors a canal which will mean less annual expense, less trouble and best for navigation. Mr. Wallace believes that the must build for ages and not for a few years. He will go to Washington in a few days and will return to Panama in August.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

DENVER, Colo., June 27.—To the Stock Growers of the United States—Gentlemen: The executive committee of the American Stock Growers' Association has issued a brief pamphlet containing the constitution and by-laws of its organization, as adopted at Denver, May 9, 10 and 11, 1905; also containing resolutions passed by that convention, and certain excerpts from some of the addresses delivered. A reading of this pamphlet will indicate the aims, purposes and policy of this association, which, we believe, will meet with the unqualified support of the stockmen of this country.

We have employed as secretary T. W. Tomlinson, who is recognized as the most competent traffic man with respect to

CASH

For your farm, ranch, home or other property, no matter what its worth, or where located. If you desire a quick sale, send us description and price at once. We quickly furnish cash buyers.

N. B. JOHNSON & CO.
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live stock rates in the United States. Sam H. Cowan, the well-known lawyer of Fort Worth, Texas, has been appointed attorney. Their services in connection with any matter pertaining to the live stock industry are at the command of every member of this association.

The annual dues, you will notice by reading the constitution, are based upon the number of head of stock owned or shipped by each member.

If you indorse our principles we want you to join with us. Our protection lies in united effort, and without such cooperation our rights will be continually encroached upon.

Address all letters and send your application to American Stock Growers' Association, Denver, Colo.

By order of the executive committee.
MURDO MACKENZIE, President.

FELL 30 FEET AND LIVES

Texarkana Lineman Has Remarkable Escape

TEXARKANA, Texas, June 26.—G. F. Patterson, a lineman for the Southwestern Telephone Company, fell head downward from a live wire a distance of thirty feet and will live. He is now in the Pine street sanitarium.

Patterson was doing some work at the corner of Tenth and Maple streets at the time of the accident. A live wire came in contact with the wire on which he was working and the shock was so great that he slipped and catching on his toe hanged head downward for a half minute before falling to the sidewalk. A number of men and women near the place saw him hanging by his feet, but could not rescue him before he was precipitated to the ground.

The injuries sustained consisted of severe bruises and abrasions of the skull, with a few body bruises.

AMERICAN AFTER RAILWAYS

During the week of June 12 to June 17, 1905, representatives of western railroads met in Denver for the purpose of changing, into cents per hundred pounds, such rates on cattle and sheep, from your section of the country, as are now published in dollars and cents per car. In making this conversion, some of the railroads were inclined to use as a divisor a weight per car much less than the average customary loading per car, which would of course result in a material advance in the railroad charges.

On behalf of the interested live stock shippers, Murdo Mackenzie, president, and T. W. Tomlinson, secretary of the American Stock Growers' Association, appeared before this committee of railroad officials and protested against any readjustment of rates that would cause an advance in the total charge per car. We informed them that this association would not object to the change in basis from dollars per car to cents per hundred pounds, but that the conversion should be made upon a fair average loading per car, so that the live stock shippers would not be compelled to pay more for the transportation of their stock than at present. It should, however, be said, in all fairness to the railroads, that some of their representatives claimed there was no intention to advance rates by this plan. The check of rates by the railroads was not completed last week, but it was agreed that whatever change was to be made would not go into effect until Jan. 1, 1906. Meantime, this association will carefully watch the matter, thoroughly examine the new rates and take such action as is necessary.

We would like to have all the stock growers in the territory affected by this change advise us their views on this matter, and any suggestions on this or other kindred questions of interest to the live stock industry will be given careful consideration.

For further information write to this office.

AMERICAN STOCK GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

By T. W. TOMLINSON, Secretary.

OSAGE-CATTLE SITUATION

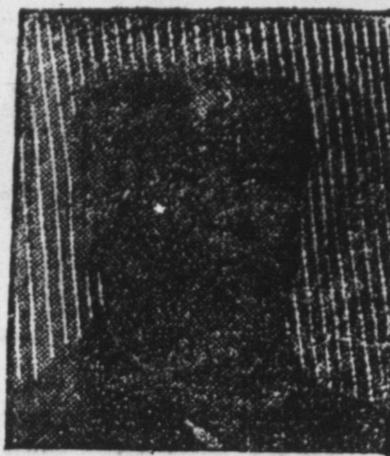
GUTHRIE, Okla., June 27.—Only the states of Missouri and Kansas have made protest against the proposition of allowing southern cattle pasturing in the Osage Indian nation in Northern Oklahoma to be shipped back to their native yards through a government certificate. On the other hand, Illinois, Colorado, Nebraska and Iowa have given their consent. In order, if possible, to satisfy Missouri and Kansas, an investigation of the cattle in the Osage country will be commenced July 1 by John G. Baker, chief live stock inspector of Kansas, if he finds the cattle not infested with fever ticks they will be permitted to return to their native yards. Recently Drs. Allen and Hiatt, Federal inspectors, examined 60,000 head in the Osage country and found them clean and it is expected that 9,000 head will be shipped to the Kansas City market. The dipping of southern cattle entering the Osage country will be stopped May 15.

Woodmen Let Down Bars

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 27.—The head camp of the Modern Woodmen of America has ratified the law on the liquor question so that bootleggers, mechanics and others employed in breweries and distilleries who do not in any way handle liquor, and proprietors of department stores who sell liquor in unbroken packages are not barred from membership.

Elephants in the Indian army are fed twice a day. When meal time arrives they are drawn up before piles of food. Each animal's breakfast includes ten pounds of raw rice done up in five two-pound packages. The rice is wrapped in leaves and then tied with grass.

THERE ARE NO DIFFERENCES OF OPINION CONCERNING DR. TERRILL'S TREATMENT



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285 MAIN STREET

DALLAS, TEXAS

PEACE ENVOYS MEET IN AUGUST

Conference at Washington Will
Begin During First Ten
Days of Month

ST. PETERSBURG, June 26.—Both Japan and Russia are now understood to have agreed on the time when the plenipotentiaries shall meet at Washington. It will be during the first ten days of August, but the exact date probably will be announced by President Roosevelt. The question of precedence evidently is the main stumbling block to the prompt settlement of a number of personal negotiations.

Both sides seem desirous to make the other take the initial move. Russia seems to consider it Japan's duty to name her plenipotentiaries before Russia announces hers. The exact number of plenipotentiaries has not been officially arranged.

Both powers seem to have tacitly agreed on three. Actual announcement of the names of the plenipotentiaries will be made within a few days. The official statement of the situation is:

"All is going on favorably."
"The question of possible armistice, as stated last week, remains in abeyance for the moment. Japan is understood to have declined to even take the matter up until the issue involved in the Washington meeting is definitely settled. In the meantime there have been heavy downpours in Manchuria and the rainy season may enforce suspension of military operations before the diplomats can act."

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The president has expressed the wish to the Japanese and Russian governments that plenipotentiaries meet in the United States on the first day of August, and if not on that date then at the earliest date thereafter. The following statement regarding the meeting of the plenipotentiaries was made public at the White House today: "The president has received from both the Russian and Japanese governments a statement that the plenipotentiaries of the two powers meet in the United States during the first ten days of August and the president has expressed to both governments a wish that the meeting should take place if possible on the first of August, and if not on that date then at the earliest date thereafter."

SWEETWATER WILL GET WATERWORKS

Twenty-Five Year Franchise Granted to
M. G. O'Neil—to Be Com-
pleted by 1906

SWEETWATER, Texas, June 27.—The city council has passed an ordinance granting a twenty-five year franchise to Griffin O'Neil, his successors and assigns, for the putting in of a waterworks system for Sweetwater by Jan. 1, 1906. Mr. O'Neil has thirty days within which to file complete plans and specifications for the system, and a bond in the sum of \$2,500 for the faithful performance of the contract, and will be required to commence work within six days thereafter, and have the system in operation by Jan. 1, as stated. The city will make over to Mr. O'Neil and his associates the lake property and the pipes, etc., now on hand, and retains the right to purchase the completed system at any time after five years upon the payment of the cost to Mr. O'Neil and associates of installing the system.

GABRIEL RIVER SWOLEN

Leander Man Loses Horses and Has Nar-
row Escape

GEORGETOWN, Texas, June 27.—Z. W. Bizzell has informed Constable John T. Suddeth that he had found a wagon, harness and two dead horses—the horses attached to a portion of the wagon—on the Dimmitt farm. It was ascertained that a man hauling charcoal and living near Leander had passed through Georgetown the day before on his way to Bartlett to dispose of his product, leaving \$10 with J. J. Patrick. Coming back here he found the Gabriel up about four feet at the crossing near Georgetown, and trying to cross his wagon and horses were washed down and he barely escaped with his life.

WORMS IN SHEEP, GOATS AND PIGS

WEST, Texas, Sept. 19, 1904.

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

Dear Sir: Please send me another pack-
age 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.

AN OKLAHOMA FARM AND RANCH

The Ponca Indians of Oklahoma are the owners of millions of acres of the richest farming land in the southwest, and they are the landlords of the white farmers, who have cultivated and developed the land as the Indian would never have done.

The 101 ranch, 22 miles long, north and south, averaging five miles in width, containing 110 square miles and 70,000 acres, located along the Oklahoma branch of the Santa Fe railroad, between Ponca City and Bliss, is one of the big farms of which the Ponca Indians are the landlords. In the western style this is termed a ranch, but it is a farm the same as the farm of the New Yorker, except on a much larger scale, for it produces corn, wheat, cattle, hogs, horses, mules, ponies, watermelons, garden produce, hay, nuts, buffalo, etc., writes Philip Eastman for the New York Tribune.

As the Indians who received the original allotments are not allowed to dispose of their lands, and therefore only the lands of a deceased Indian can be bought by the white farmers, only a small part of the land in the Ponca reservation is owned by any but Indians, and the farmers lease the land from them. A large amount of the land is owned by the Ponca tribe, and this land can be leased only for grazing or hay land. The land leased from the individual Indians is the only land the white farmers lease which can be tilled or broken.

Since Mr. Miller's death his three sons, J. C. Miller, George L. Miller and Z. T. Miller, have continued the ranch on the scale laid out by their father, "The Miller Boys," as they are known the width and breadth of Oklahoma, have been most successful farmers in the territory, and the word success in that part of the country does not mean only that their crops have been bountiful and that they have succeeded financially, but it means that they have kept faith and peace with their Indian landlords, no easy thing for the novice to do. Besides the annual rental for the land the Indian demands attention. If he drives to the main ranch house, no matter what time of day, he must be received and attention must be paid him, no matter who waits. If he wishes to stretch out on the lounge in the office and smoke his killiknick and take a quiet sleep after his pipe he must not be disturbed. If he wants a pony, wants to borrow a mowing machine, a monkey wrench or money in anticipation of his rental he must have it.

On the 101 ranch farming is carried on on a mammoth scale. Each year 18,000 acres are plowed, 5,000 acres of prairie hay lands are mowed, 1,000 acres are devoted to kaffir corn for rough feed, 2,500 acres to rye, to furnish green pasture between the time the thousands of acres of wheat lands are ripe and when the new crop of winter wheat is up and ready for winter grazing. Three to five crops a year are cut from the 2,500 acres of alfalfa. The yield of wheat last year was 162,000 bushels and the 101 ranch was the first to ship a car load of 1904 wheat to the Kansas City market. The corn crop last year was 140,000 bushels, to furnish feed on the ranch, besides the 37,000 bushels of special seed corn. The corn, alfalfa, hay, rye and kaffir corn furnish feed for the 14,000 head of beef cattle, the 1,000 head of hogs fattened for the market each year, the 100 mules sold annually, the 250 work mules, 150 brood mares and 76 milch cows. Each year about 5,000 head of fat cattle are shipped to the eastern markets.

To harvest the 9,000 acres of wheat required forty self-binders, 126 sets of harness and 150 mules. The largest wheat field contains 3,000 acres, and a binder making a trip around it travels nine miles. Smaller fields of wheat lie between the headquarters ranch house and the big field, and going out in the morning, back at noon, out again after dinner and back at night, the binders cut through the smaller field, making these trips instead of the teams wasting time going to and fro between the field and the stables. When the threshing begins, immediately after the harvest, five traction engines and five threshers and forty wagons are kept at work till the threshing is completed. Each fall 4,000 tons of prairie hay are cut, raked

in small ricks and salted, to be fed on the ground to the cattle during the winter.

The 101 ranch employs 300 men. Besides the main buildings at the ranch headquarters there are four outlying camps, where the cowboys who tend the mammoth herds are stationed. The cowboys are the typical cowmen of the west today. Not quite the story book kind, but they are expert horsemen and never tire of giving exhibitions of "broncho busting" for the benefit of visitors.

Before the white men broke the ground in the Ponca reservation the squaws of the tribe had tended the corn grown by the Indians. It was a variety of corn that had been grown by the Indians for years unknown. The Millers found this a particularly good breed of corn and they developed it; named it squaw corn in honor of the Indian woman, and now raise it extensively. Last year 37,000 bushels of this squaw corn was raised for seed and sent to Iowa, Illinois, Kansas and Texas.

COLORADO STOCKMEN WOULD ABOLISH LAW

DENVER, Colo., June 26.—Colorado stockmen are much interested in a movement which has started to repeal the twenty-eight-hour law. This is a Federal law which was passed by congress ten or twelve years ago. Its object is to prevent cruelty to stock in shipment, and it compels unloading at least once every twenty-eight hours for the purpose of feeding and watering.

The law was passed through the efforts of the humane societies of the country, and any effort to repeal or even modify it will be bitterly fought by the same element. The matter will probably be taken up by the American Humane Association, which is a federation of all humane societies, and a most vigorous attempt made to defeat the effort.

"It would be useless for the stockmen to make any such move," said Humane Agent Oliver E. Tuft, in discussing the matter, "for they would immediately have a hard fight on their hands. The humane societies of the country, without exception, would unite in opposition, and I am sure that the Colorado bureau of child and animal protection would take the lead.

CRITICISES OBJECTIONS

"The arguments advanced by the stockmen for the repeal of the law are absurd. They say that the effect of the enforcement of the law causes live stock more suffering and injury than would result from the confinement on the cars. From my experience as a humane officer I know this is not true. Twenty-eight hours is as long as any bunch of cattle should be kept confined in cars, and to do away with the law, even to extend the time

A WIDOW'S LUCK

Quit the Thing That Was Slowly Killing Her

A woman tells how coffee kept her from insuring her life:

"I suffered for many years chiefly from trouble with my heart, with severe nervous headaches and neuralgia; but although incapacitated at times for my house work, I did not realize the gravity of my condition till I was rejected for life insurance, because, the examining physician said, my heart was so bad he could not pass me. This distressed me very much, as I was a widow and had a child dependent upon me. It was to protect her future that I wanted to insure my life.

"Fortunately for me, I happened to read an advertisement containing a testimonial from a man who had been affected in the same way that I was with heart trouble, and who was cured by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee. I grasped at the hope this held out, and made the change at once.

"My health began to improve immediately. The headaches and neuralgia disappeared, I gained in flesh, and my appetite came back to me at once. Greatest of all, my heart was strengthened from the beginning, and soon all the distressing symptoms passed away. No more waking up in the night with my heart trying to fly out of my mouth! Then I again made application for life insurance, and had no trouble in passing the medical examination.

"It was seven years ago that I began to use Postum Food Coffee, and I am using it still, and shall continue to do so, as I find in it a guarantee of good health." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the big little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.

A BOOK TO DO YOUR FIGURING

AND THE BEST FARM WEEKLY IN THE COUNTRY.

ROPP'S COMMERCIAL CALCULATOR AND ACCOUNT BOOK 25c
—SIX MONTHS SUBSCRIPTION, FARM FOLKS BOTH FOR 25c

WHAT THIS BOOK WILL DO.

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 of money for any time at any rate of interest. The value of cattle, hay, coal, cotton and all kinds of merchandise sold by the pound, ton, yard or dozen. The correct measurements of lumber, logs, cord wood, chert, 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 con-

tains many other useful and valuable tables.

A copy of this useful and practical work should be in the hands of every individual. With this book at hand, every conceivable problem that is likely to occur is easily and readily solved by any one who is 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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limit to thirty-six or forty hours, would result in great suffering to the animals.

"Another argument raised is that frequently the enforcement of the law makes a stop necessary when the cattle are within a few miles of their destination. This is nonsense, for I do not know of anyone so unreasonable as to demand that the full letter of the law be complied with under such circumstances.

"The real reason stockmen object to this law is that it costs money to feed and water stock in transit, besides delaying the shipment. They want to rush the animals through without regard to whether they suffer from hunger or thirst or not, failing to realize that humane treatment is, in the end, the most profitable."

STOCKMEN SAY UNREASONABLE

On the other hand, the stockmen hold that the law is both unreasonable and unnecessary. They claim that stockmen are, as a rule, humane to their stock, and that there are sufficient laws without the transit measure to prevent cruel treatment. Under the operation of the twenty-eight-hour law they claim that in one instance where animals are saved from suffering, in ten instances they would suffer more through the frequent unloading and loading.

The law is openly violated all the time, although this is true to a less extent in Colorado than anywhere else. Most of the cattle shipments in Colorado are out of the state and it does not take long to cross the border.

Ever since the law was passed stockmen generally have protested against it. Particularly is this true in the west, where the cattle are more hardened from exposure. Recently the department of agriculture has taken up the matter and is now endeavoring to have a strict enforcement. This attempt has aroused definite action, and stockmen all over the country are now seriously discussing the proposition of going before the next congress with a request for a repeal of the measure.

YOUNG STOCKMAN'S INJURIES FATAL

R. F. Cumble Dies at San Angelo As Result of Fall from Horse

SAN ANGELO, Texas, June 21.—The young stockman, R. F. Cumble of Bronte, Cooke county, who was thrown from his horse in McCutcheon pasture Thursday evening, June 1, died yesterday from internal injuries, never regaining consciousness after being thrown. The young man lay in the pasture all night and was not found until the day after. He was buried Tuesday evening near Bronte. He was the son of Rev. R. M. Cumble.

CATTLE SHIPPERS' TROUBLES

CHICAGO, Ill., June 26.—The work of the Federal grand jury investigating the beef industries today shows that the members of the inquisitorial body have been playing the part of detectives in finding witnesses who may enlighten them on certain points concerning the buying of cattle by the packers. As a result of this detective work by the jurors, Frederick Wood of Hampshire, Ill.; Christopher Barnhardt of Wilmington, Ill., and E. C. Scholes, a cattle feeder from Burlington, Ill., testified before the jury and explained the troubles a cattle shipper has selling his live stock in the Chicago market. J. A. Ridgeley, general freight agent for the Louisville and Nashville railroad, was another witness, together with two other traffic men whose identity was closely guarded by the Federal officials.

After leaving the jury room Scholes said:

"I told the jurors that the buyers in the Chicago market of live stock seem to have off days and regular days of bidding. They generally bid on Wednesdays and Saturdays at the yards and generally the prices are uniform."

Scholes intimated that on one day one of the buyers would bid, and if the shipper was dissatisfied he would wait until the next day, only to be confronted with a similar bid, and so on until he was finally forced to sell his cattle or have the profits eaten up by feeding charges at the yards.

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SUPERB PULLMAN VESTIBULED SLEEPERS,

HANDSOME RECLINING CHAIR CARS

(SEATS FREE)

ON ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

ONLY LINE WITH fast morning and evening trains to St. Louis and the East.

ONLY LINE WITH Pullman Sleepers and high back Scarrite seat Coaches through (without change) to New Orleans, daily.

ONLY LINE WITH handsome new Chair Cars through (without change) daily, to St. Louis, Memphis and El Paso.

ONLY LINE WITH a saving of 12 hours to California.

ONLY LINE WITH Tourist Sleeping Cars, semi-weekly, through (without change) to San Francisco and St. Louis.

ELEGANT DINING CARS TO ST. LOUIS ON THE

"CANNON BALL"

AND

"NIGHT EXPRESS"

E. P. TURNER,
GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT,
DALLAS, TEX.

THIS COW HAD IRON IN HER BLOOD

Proof Established by Ten-Penny Nail Found in Her Heart After Death

BROWNWOOD, Texas, June 24.—Not many are willing to believe the statement, but it is a fact nevertheless that a ten-penny nail was found sticking through the heart of a cow killed for beef by one of the local butchers. The nail was on the inside of the heart and one end of it was bright while the other was rusty. The bright part of the nail was sticking in the lower part of the heart about an inch deep. How the nail came there no one can tell, but those who viewed the wonder have advanced various theories in an effort to solve the mystery. The most plausible theory advanced is that the cow swallowed the nail and in some way it worked into a blood vessel and was carried by force of the flowing blood to the heart. When once inside the heart it gradually worked its way through the membranes. The brightness of one end of the nail is accounted for by reason of the constant flow of blood through the heart. It matters not how it came there, but it is a great wonder that anything could live with a big ten-penny nail sticking half way through the heart. A local physician examined the heart and said why death was not produced is a baffling question to him. The butchers inform us that the cow was as fine and fat as any stall fed cow in the country.

SHOWED HIM THE PAPER

A short time ago, according to a Kay county paper, men were engaged in putting up telephone poles on land belonging to an old Irish farmer near Hunnewell, I. T., who disliked seeing his wheat trampled down. The men produced a paper by which they said they had leave to put the poles where they pleased. The old gentleman went back to the house and turned a large bull into the field. The savage beast soon got his eye on a red sweater one of the workmen was wearing and made after them. The old fellow, seeing them running from the field, mounted the fence and shouted at the top of his voice: "Yez miserable spalpeens, show him the paper; begorra, show him the paper!"



IN MASON COUNTY

Mason News.
Alex Durst was in Saturday from his ranch and reports his section needing rain. J. W. White returned Tuesday from Pothwaite, where he purchased 500 2-year-old heifers, which he will put in the Mill Creek pasture.

IN CHILDRESS COUNTY

Childress Index.
D. B. Gardner of Fort Worth passed through town Wednesday on his way to his Dickens county ranch.

Thomas J. Richards of Paducah shipped several car loads of cattle from this point to his ranch near Giles Tuesday.

U. S. Weddington has brought in samples of hog millet, Siberian millet and Selzer's Million Dollar grass, which were grown on the Will Leach farm near town. The millets are said to be superior to the old kind, and no doubt will prove a decided success, as the stalks grow to a height of four feet. The seed of the hog variety are almost as large as kaffir corn. The Selzer grass is exceptionally fine.

IN CROCKETT COUNTY

Ozona Kicker.
R. A. Williams bought 1,700 head of stock sheep in Edwards county last week, paying \$2.50 for grown sheep and \$1.25 for lambs.

Claud Hudspeth bought 800 muttons in Edwards county last week at \$2.50 per head.

John Cooper bought 1,000 mutton from Frank Taylor recently at \$3 per head, wool off.

F. W. Coates sold this week to J. S. Todd, ten head of saddle horses for \$500.

IN BEE COUNTY

Beeville Bee.
J. T. Borroum increased his land holdings in the upper part of the county this week by the purchase of 3,176.8 acres from the heirs of the late W. J. Lott, out of the M. Half pasture, for \$11,118.80.

The ranch of J. M. Chittim at Normanna, 12,300 acres, with all improvements, was this week transferred to Mr. Chittim by D. Sullivan & Company of San Antonio, to whom it had been assigned about a year ago. It is understood that Mr. Chittim's large ranch holdings in Maverick county, held by the same firm, have again been deeded to him.

Ken Wright, the well known stockman of Mathis, was in town this week. He is an old Beevillian, born and reared here, and naturally feels at home. He was one of the last of the old-time cowboys who made the trip up the Chisolm trail with cattle from this county. Realizing changing conditions, he has kept pace with progress, turned his early experience to good account, being now one of the successful cattle dealers of this section.

IN MITCHELL COUNTY

Colorado News.
T. H. Benson, cattle quarantine inspector, returned Thursday from a trip to Howard and Glascock counties. He stated the country was in fine shape out there.

On Ben Van Tuyl's ranch this week a monster rattlesnake bit a milch cow, a horse and a bull, all of them dying from the effects of the bites. The snake was killed and on his tail were fourteen rattles, indicating that his snakeship was that many years old.

A calf on L. C. Hightower's ranch was also bitten by another rattlesnake and died.

On last Friday and Saturday good rains visited Colorado and vicinity, the precipitation being sufficient to meet all present requirements, and while the stockmen and farmers of this section were not suffering for rain, yet it will be of untold value to the country and practically insures a full crop of feed stuff and cotton and will be



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Creates an Appetite, Purifies the Blood, Prevents Disease and Cures Coughs, Colds, Worms, Hide-bound, Yellow Water, Fever, Distemper, etc. Sold by all druggists, warranted. Nothing equals it for Hog Cholera, give it a trial. Send us your name for "Farmer Jones' Horse Deal."
EMBERT PROPHETARY CO., CHICAGO, ILL.
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the means of placing the range in excellent condition for fall and winter pasturage.

A. B. Robertson returned last Monday evening from a several days' stay at the V ranch in Crosby county, and reports cattle conditions in that part of the country in most excellent shape. He states seasonable rains have visited all parts of the plains country and that grass is unsurprisingly good. He says cattle are now taking on flesh very rapidly and the different pastures as a rule are being lightly stocked, which insures fat cattle for the summer and fall.

The calf crop, Mr. Robertson thinks, will be reasonable good and of a better quality than even that of the past year, because of the better conditions of the cows by reason of much earlier grass than usual.

Mr. Robertson stated that the farmers of Crosby and adjoining counties are very hopeful of splendid yields this season and that a little rain at the proper time this summer will insure good crops. "In fact," he said, "Northwest Texas is in better shape than it has been at any time since the country was first settled."

IN KINNEY COUNTY

Brackett News.
Rob McGown of Montell was in town visiting August Sturder and family a few days this week. Mr. McGown delivered recently 60 head of one and two-year-old steers to Watt Miller. He got \$12 and \$15 per head.

What were perhaps the best two carloads of steers shipped from this place in a long time, were the 48 head of five and six-year-olds sent to Fort Worth last Sunday by James McLymont. They were raised by A. W. Haley and were a nice even bunch, in fine condition, and ready sale at top prices.

IN FISHER COUNTY

Roby Banner.
I. M. Long was in from his ranch south of town Monday. He had a fine rain Sunday and everything is in fine shape. Grass is simply fine in his pasture and if the seasons continue stock will not need any feed the coming winter.

Judge Jesse Wright and family of Andrews county are visiting with relatives and friends in Roby and Fisher county this week. Judge Wright says his county is in a prosperous condition, seasons have been good, grass fine and stock fat.

S. Barber has sold all of his land west of the Roby and Dowell road, amounting to three thousand acres, to C. H. Fisher of Waco, Texas, the price paid was \$7 per acre. Mr. Fisher certainly got a bargain in this deal as it is very fine land and comes in about one mile of Roby. He will cut the land up and sell in small tracts, by this means 15 or 20 families will locate in not more than five miles from town. Mr. Barber retains possession until the first of January.

IN HALL COUNTY

Memphis Herald.
S. E. Sweetmon went up to Chaning last Saturday and bought a couple of fine Hereford bulls from William Powell.

John Gibson sold a car of fine fat cows to Trinidad parties the first of the week. They were shipped out Wednesday and were very fine. Mr. Gibson says they metted him good money. This is going to be a good beef furnishing country in the future.

IN TOM GREEN COUNTY

San Angelo Standard.
Sixteen cars of stock were shipped from San Angelo Friday to Chicago. Thirteen of the cars were sheep, two cars lambs and one car were goats. The sheep were as fine a lot as has been sent from here this season. The shipment belonged to W. T. and W. M. Noelke, J. R. Hamilton and the San Angelo National bank.

J. W. Friend & Sons of Ozona bought twenty-five Durham bulls from Briggs Brothers at \$65 per head.

L. B. Cox of Ozona sold to W. F. Coates 300 head of stock cattle.

G. R. Barney, representing Goodhue, Studley & Emery, prominent wool merchants of Boston, arrived in the city Friday and will be here several days. "This is the best wool season ever," said Mr. Barney to a Standard man Saturday. "and the wool is in excellent conditions. Fancy prices will be realized by the sellers for all of the big clip which will be marketed here within the next few days."

C. W. B. Collins sold in Fort Worth Tuesday eighty cows, 802 pounds, at \$2.35. Also 122 calves, 144 pounds, at \$4.25 per hundredweight. Nineteen dollars for grass cows and \$6 for calves in Fort Worth looks good to us. This is the earliest shipment of grass cattle that have been sent from San Angelo.

Telephone reports from over the Concho country indicate that good rains fell Mon-



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Material and workmanship the best. Nothing better made in Saddles. They will please and satisfy you. Write for catalogue.

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day evening at Sonora. Water Valley, Sterling, Robert Lee, Miles, Santa Anna, Coleman, Menardville, Eden, Mays Ranch, McCutcheon and Caulley ranches at Bronte. Light showers fell at the Collyns ranch and at Ballinger.

From reports so far received the rain seems to have been a general one and did much good.

J. E. Gardner of Stiles was a business visitor in San Angelo Monday. Mr. Gardner in discussing with a Standard reporter conditions in his part of West Texas country, said that he had never seen things any better than at the present time. "Cattle are fat and we have sold most of our 1s and 2s at good prices. We will have plenty of beef cattle and will be ready to ship early. Never before have things been as they are now for us around Stiles," said Mr. Gardner.

George Richardson, the wool commission merchant, has some 400,000 pounds of wool left unsold. Most of this wool is of twelve months clip. Mr. Richardson is holding this until the market has materially changed from what it is at the present time, as he does not consider the prices offered high enough to warrant selling. He has so far disposed of only 130,000 pounds, and will hold the balance until a more opportune time.

IN CROCKETT COUNTY

Ozona Texan.
Claud Hudspeth bought 800 muttons in Edwards county last week at \$2.50 per head.

John Cooper bought 1,000 muttons from Frank Taylor recently at \$3 per head, wool off.

IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY

Hereford Brand.
Following is a summary of the local cattle news since our last report:

Burch, Pearce and Roberson last week shipped 137 head of finished cattle to the Kansas City market, where they sold at rather fancy figures.

Mal Shelly has from his Hockley county ranch 1,500 mixed cattle on the open market in Hereford.

On June 16 Flanagin & Williams of Nebraska made the following purchases in the local market:

Two hundred head of yearlings from J. D. Patterson at \$14.50 per head; 169 yearlings from Jack Alley of Lynn county at same figures; 110 head of yearlings from J. A. Spires of Terry county at the fancy price of \$16.

Dickerson and Nunn are here today from Dawson county with a herd of two, threes and fours for sale.

Messrs. Brown, Culwell, Kelly and Mitchell of Emma in Crosby county this week sold and delivered 575 head of dehorned twos to H. M. Stonebraker of Nebraska.

E. C. McCartney of Hockley county this week sold to R. N. Mounts 200 threes and fours to be delivered at the latter's ranch west of town. The price paid was \$23.

CONDITIONS IN OKLAHOMA

H. O. Dutton of Cordell, Okla., was a visitor at the Fort Worth stock yards Friday. He reported conditions in Southern Oklahoma as in excellent shape and that cattle are doing well. Cereal crops have done well this year, oats are simply fine, while wheat is making a record. Plenty of rain recently has resulted in prime conditions for every class of stock raising and farming.

An Old Soldier Drops Dead

TYLER, Texas, June 26.—Saturday at 12:30 o'clock G. W. Hayes died suddenly at his home east of this city of heart failure. He was apparently in good health, ate a hearty dinner near 12 o'clock and was a corpse thirty minutes later. He was 73 years of age and was practically reared in Smith county. He was sheriff of Smith county for two terms thirty years ago and was an ex-Confederate soldier.

Rome is still the city of beggars, as it was in the days of the Antonines, or Gregory the Great, or the latest of the sovereign pontiffs.

India is the leading producer of mica and supplies about one-half the world's requirements.

RUINED BY LOVE FOR PINK AND WHITE GIRL

NEW YORK, June 24.—Any future work dealing with the mysteries of the human mind that does not contain the story of James Street and Edna Miller, will not have been well compiled.

That a man, nearing a half century of life, allowed his infatuation for a mere pink and white girl to destroy a brilliant career, and led him to forsake his devoted wife and six children, no doubt has been paralleled.

But it is the utter disregard for common decency displayed by man and girl in discussing their "love" that makes the case remarkable.

Bolstered up in a hospital bed, in which he all but died, this man Street, who was until recently president of big steamship company which bore his name, admits with utmost composure that he intends to divorce the wife with whom he lived for nineteen years and marry 17-year-old Edna, scarcely out of school.

And Edna, just as brazenly, says: "I'm in love with Mr. Street, and when he gets his divorce I will marry him."

As for the poor wife she takes the matter complacently enough. She says she can conceive how Street might prefer a pretty face to hers, which is not handsome, but, she pathetically adds that she thought her husband might have considered her years of faithful devotedness and how carefully she had raised their offspring.

Those who knew Street in the business world are amazed at the details of his wild infatuation; he seemed so staid and eminently capable in all of his transactions. They wonder how a man of that apparent character could brutally cast away his family as might some savage in the wilderness.

Gradually the story is coming out. It would not have been written but for the fact that it so happened that Edna, when she graduated from high school, became a stenographer in the office of the Marine Engineering Magazine. She must take a train to her work. It was the same train that Street always took to his office.

He looked over his paper one morning. Their eyes met. The silly girl blushed and smiled. The busy man of Wall street was fascinated. In that exchange of glances lies the foundation of Street's ruin.

Opportunity for Edna came. Street was too eager to grasp it. Edna dropped her note books. Street picked them up and handed them to her.

From that time on they traveled in the same seat. Edna, who had been modestly attired, grew daily more gorgeous in raiment. Street made her his private secretary.

The family in Englewood saw little of him after that. The girl was taken seriously ill and her ardent lover became as one mad when they told him she might die. He drank deeply, took to chloral, and an overdose nearly killed him.

He, too, was taken to a hospital. He came out from the chloral and then just managed to pull through an operation for appendicitis. Now, convalescent, emerging from all this shadow of death, strange to state, not one whit has his mad devotion to the girl abated. In fact, it seems accelerated.

And she—also coming out from under death—has the hardihood, effrontery, madness, whatever you will, to say that she will marry this man, whenever such a thing becomes possible.

Edna is living with her mother. The latter seems also to have strange ideas of right and wrong. She says the affair is "nobody's business."

Mrs. Street is living in a modest cottage with her six children—and they haven't much to live on.

In the meantime Street's business associates, tired of his neglect of business because of the girl, have compelled him to resign his position at the head of the steamship company, a position that was worth \$25,000 a year to him.

RUSH OF TEXAS CATTLE TO THE NORTHWEST

SIoux CITY, Iowa, June 19.—Not even world's fair nor convention excursion trains take precedence over the long strings of palace stock cars rushing from south to north this month, that the largest shipment of Texas cattle in the history of the west may be deposited on the range country, west of the Missouri river.

Within thirty days 100 such trains will have passed through Sioux City, and from 90,000 to 100,000 southern cattle will be partaking of the most luxuriant range grasses which many years have produced. Next year at this time these same cattle will be sent to the markets of the world to swell the profits of the beef trust, and mayhap to make glad the stock grower, who has, in many instances, staked his last cent on the venture.

This stupendous movement of cattle means so much to the railroads, both now and later, that they are sidetracking their fast express trains that the long-horned, bellowing "southerners" may speedily reach their destination. Quick work means life to hundreds of these animals, for they are naturally restive, and their sharp horns frequently gouge a fellow-prisoner seriously or fatally. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson had added expense and annoyance to this year's shipments by insisting upon the enforcement of the law that cattle shall be unloaded for feed and water at least every twenty-eight hours. Hence the railroads and shippers have every incentive to hurry.

That the "Texas steer" will shortly appear sans the spreading horns which have published his identity in every land is promised by the report from the south that the calves are being dehorned. This will increase their market value about \$2 per head, and make them eligible for the export trade, for no animals with horns are taken by the exporter, who knows the danger attending their shipment across the uneven seas. Horns have come under the ban, which means that the 10,000,000 calves born yearly are to bring their owners at the time of slaughter some \$20,000,000 of additional profit.

SOLVE "TEXAS STEERS" RIDDLE

It has taken the cattlemen of the north long years to solve the riddle of the "Texas steer." When they first went for him ten years ago they brought his mother and sister along and determined that the northern ranges should be peopled direct by these hardy cattle. Losses which bankrupted many a ranger resulted, for the calves perished by the thousands in the blinding blizzards, the chilling rains and varying temperatures which swept the treeless prairies. Here the profits dwindled. Year after year only brought failure, until the wise ones began to study the problem from a natural hypothesis. They decided that the calves should find a welcome in the sunny south and that a year or two of wild, rugged life should be theirs before they should be transplanted to the northern ranges. This was the solution, and each year the business grows enormously, until the grass-fed steer crowds everything else out of the market in the summer time. This is made possible by the peculiarly succulent character of the buffalo grass which covers the wide sweep of country peopled by "butcher stuff." They grow fat on this as the feed-lot cattle thrive on corn and other stated rations.

The southern rangeman is prospering by this new development of the cattle industry. He was formerly content to accept \$7 to \$10 for his yearlings and 2-year-olds, but now he insists on an advance of about \$10 per head all around. The northern rancher is enabled to stand this increase only because of the cheapness of the forage in the trans-Missouri territory.

The railroads have this year greatly helped the business by making a flat rate of \$100 per car from Amarillo, Texas, to South Dakota and \$127.50 from El Paso, Texas. This is about one-third of the regular tariffs. Under favorable circumstances the southern cattle are raised from their 300 to 600 pounds to 800 and 1,100, making the gain per head a good \$10 to \$15.

BAR TO MEAT PROGRESS

Mexico may be a nice, economical place to live in. Mexican cattle, however, are about as far behind the commercial standard as are the Mexican people. A man who requires two other men to make up

with him the complement of work done by one American can hardly be said to be a cheap workman even at a lower wage per man. The Mexican breed of cattle that produce a finished breed of cattle that produce a finished beef of 800 pounds weight on the hoof cannot be of commercial value in a trade which demands a 1,200 to 1,600 pound animal. It is the less available in a market which rejects the 384-pound carcass of a beast which dresses only 48 per cent of its live weight. That size stuff is too handy. But it is the Mexican steer size. Age and muscle rob it of the tenderness of baby beef, near which it weighs. This country has long since rejected the ranger for commercial beef.

The Mexican beef situation presents many peculiarities. A good beef steer cannot thus far, it appears, be finished in that country. The existing beef is tough, the animals being of the sinuous and strenuous order. The meat is dark and strong in flavor, gamy if you please. Evidently the Mexicans eat little of this ancient bull ring stock. There is one bovine in Mexico for each head of the population. The deficiency is not made up by sheep, and less by goats and hogs. In spite of the above facts there is a surplus of cattle in Mexico over the local meat demands, and a shortage in the United States. There is one bovine in the United States to each one and a half of the population, and the proportion of sheep and hogs is about the same.

As a matter of fact commercial beef is dear in that republic and cattle are relatively high. The comparatively low wage of the people steps in to explain the difference, together with the heavy tax on slaughtering. The warm climate eliminates the necessity of meat as a blood heater. The peppered tamale acts as a tonic and inactivity discounts the need of a vitality producer. Mexican cattle as they now exist would never suit the American market, and the breeding up is a long process. Mexican pastures and climate discourage the transplanting of the Americans herds there. Beyond the hides and by-products, canning, etc., of Mexican cattle there is little in it from an American competitive point of view. —National Provisioner.

PACKING COMPANY MUST GO UNDER THE HAMMER

CHICAGO, Ill., June 21.—The property of the International Packing Company has been ordered sold under foreclosure proceedings to satisfy claims of \$3,977,000. The company was formed twelve years ago to take over the business of several of the smaller concerns at the stock yards. It was the original combination in the packing industry.

The Illinois Trust and Savings bank represented that no interest had been paid on the \$2,500,000 bond issue since 1896 and sought to have the mortgage foreclosed.

The minority interest made charges of fraud and sought by an injunction to prevent the sale. The stockholders also entered the fight.

CATTLE CASE

Sheriff John T. Honea Saturday morning received a telegram from the sheriff of Eastland county asking that Carl Ad-

FOOD IN SERMONS

Feed the Dominie Right and the Sermons are Brilliant

A conscientious, hard-working and eminently successful clergyman writes: "I am glad to bear testimony to the pleasure and increased measure of efficiency and health that have come to me from adopting Grape-Nuts food as one of my articles of diet."

"For several years I was much distressed during the early part of each day by indigestion. My breakfast, usually consisting of oatmeal, milk and eggs, seemed to turn sour and failed to digest. After dinner the headache and other symptoms following the breakfast would wear away, only to return, however, next morning."

"Having heard of Grape-Nuts food, I finally concluded to give it a fair trial. I quit the use of oatmeal and eggs, and made my breakfasts of Grape-Nuts, cream, toast and Postum. The result was surprising in improved health and total absence of the distress that had, for so long a time, followed the morning meal. My digestion became once more satisfactory, the headaches ceased, and the old feeling of energy returned. Since that time, four years ago, I have always had Grape-Nuts food on my breakfast table."

"I was delighted to find also, that whereas before I began to use Grape-Nuts food I was quite nervous and became easily wearied in the work of preparing sermons and in study, a marked improvement in this respect resulted from the change in my diet. I am convinced that Grape-Nuts food produced this result and helped me to a sturdy condition of mental and physical strength."

"I have known of several persons who were formerly troubled as I was, and who have been helped as I have been, by the use of Grape-Nuts food, on my recommendation, among whom may be mentioned the Rev. — now a missionary to China." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.

amson and J. B. Miller be arrested and held until he could reach Fort Worth.

Warrants for the arrest of the two men were sworn out at Eastland, charging them with swindling and theft of cattle—similar charges having been preferred against them in Judge John L. Terrell's court here several days ago, and whose preliminary hearing was set for Wednesday of this week.

Since the arrest of Adamson and Miller here it has been learned that the courts of this county are without jurisdiction—the venue of the case being held to be in Eastland county.

The sheriff of Eastland county was due to reach Fort Worth late last night. Attorney W. R. Parker, representing the accused, said Saturday evening that he would be able to furnish bond for the release of the defendants.

They were Saturday put under temporary bond of \$750 each to await the coming of the Eastland sheriff.

No action was taken on a habeas corpus filed by the men.

HIS CHICAGO EXPERIENCE

"There isn't much doing in live stock circles in my section of the country," said C. E. Farwell of San Angelo, who was seen in the lobby of the Worth hotel Tuesday. Mr. Farwell has just returned from Chicago, where he has been to inspect some cattle recently shipped there from his ranch in New Mexico, and which were held up because of some peculiar disease they were thought to have.

"When I arrived in Chicago, in answer to a telegram from the commission firm," said Mr. Farwell, "I went straight to the pens in which the cattle were held. I looked them over carefully, and could not see anything whatsoever the matter with them. I then hunted up the commission man, and together we returned to the pens. He could not show me anything the matter, but said that the packers had refused to handle the cattle."

"Later in the day I found a buyer from one of the packers and took him to look at the cattle. He immediately made me an offer, which I accepted, and which was fair, considering the condition the cattle were in at the time."

"I shall always believe that this was merely a scheme of the buyers to get the cattle at a lower price than they were worth. They knew that the string was shipped from a great distance, and that there was no one but the commission men on hand, if they could make some kind of a complaint, then have me wired as to the result, they may have thought that any price they cared to make would be accepted. Upon receipt of the wire I left for Chicago, but did not notify anyone I was coming, and I think my presence in Chicago was somewhat of a surprise to all concerned."

"There seems to be a disposition among buyers to take every advantage of the stockman, and when it so happens that they are under the impression that a cowman is at their mercy they proceed to stick it to him to the best of their ability. The cattle that I shipped to Chicago were just as good as any that I have on my ranch, and I see now that I made a mistake in not sending them to Fort Worth, that is unless I had sent some one along to look after their sale in the Chicago yards."

"A case of this nature occurred to me once before in the St. Louis yards. I had sent two cars to the yards, and the boys that accompanied the train were strangers to me, and had no intention of returning, but being in a tight I had to let them go. I did not hear from the shipment for several days and then in the way of a letter from the commission firm, saying that they could not get but a certain price for the stuff on account of their condition."

"I wired them to sell at the best figure obtainable, which was in the neighborhood of the price I paid for the stuff as yearlings. From that time to this I have never received a satisfactory statement from the people as to what caused the low value, but believe it was a put-up job, because I was not there to look after them."

"I will say for the commission men of Fort Worth and Kansas City, that though I have trusted to them many times, I have never once received other than the best of treatment at their hands. I am candid in saying that Fort Worth has treated me better than the other cities, and I would ship here all the time were it not that I am able sometimes to get better prices, at the other points on account of the cattle and the demand for them at other points."

INDIANA TERRITORY CONDITIONS

"We are having fine range in our country," said W. T. Bowen of Anadarko, I. T., who was on the Fort Worth yards Tuesday. "We have had fine rains and plenty of them," he continued. "Cattle are in the pink of condition and farmers have found it unnecessary to feed them at all."

"I believe there are a great many more cattle in the Territory this year than for several years past. Many of them have been shipped out, but a great many still remain and they are doing well."

"Several small sales have been reported lately, but none worthy mention that I have heard of."

"There are a few people in this section that are grading up their herds, and I am of the opinion that not many years will pass before the best cattle of the south will come from that vicinity. I know of several who have disposed of all the scrub stuff they had and stocked up on fine bred stuff."

STORIES OF THE WEST TEXAS RANGE

In the early '80s, Colonel Smissen was a cattle baron of this country, and being a foreigner, he did not know as much about the ways and customs of the cowboy as he does now. Bill Hiler, who was a veteran in the cattle business at that time, was Colonel Smissen's manager. Bill relates that one day, while riding over the vast open range the colonel lost his way and wandered about in his bewilderment for two days. The people at the ranch, becoming alarmed at his prolonged absence, formed a searching party to hunt for their chief. After a long search, Bill found the colonel lying in the shade of a big pecan on the bank of the North Concho in an exhausted condition. On hearing Bill approach, the colonel quickly raised up and exclaimed "By g—d, Bill, I am d—n pleased to see you—I am dying of thirst, for I have not had any water since leaving the ranch—have you a cup about your saddle, Bill? If you have, I will take a drink from the river, for I forgot to bring mine along when I started out, and I have nearly perished for the want of it."

"Why in hell didn't you lie down on your belly and drink at the creek like a horse," said Bill?

"By g—d, Bill, I did not think of that, besides you know that I am opposed to drinking like a beast."

Perhaps no sheepman was better known in west Texas than Ike Gronsky. Ike at one time owned tens of thousands of sheep with never an acre of land on which to graze them; but Ike had plenty of grass just the same. He was known as a professional "drifter," and would drift his herds in the spring after shearing from Colorado to Devils river and back again in time to shear and market in the fall. His semi-annual migrations soon became a source of great worry and vexation to the cowman, for Ike would drift into a pasture where there were plenty of fresh weeds and grass and stay there until he was invited to "move on," and he would always politely promise to do so; but just as this much cussed Hebrew was in the act of breaking camp, his wagon would unfortunately break down and he would have to send a man fifty or a hundred miles for repairs, consequently he would be compelled to ask, or rather enforce, further indulgence of the impatient cowman. This misfortune happened while Bill Hiler was in charge of the old MS outfit. Ike had promised Bill that he would move out early next morning. About noon next day Bill rode into Ike's camp and found him complacently sitting in the shade of his "chuck" wagon. One wheel of the wagon was gone and Ike explained that just as he was about to break camp, it broke down and he had to send it to Colorado for repairs, and that it would be three days before he could move. He was sorry, indeed. Bill exhausted his vocabulary of cuss words on the itinerant Isaac, and threatened him with dire calamities if he wasn't out of that pasture when he came back; and then Bill rode on down the creek, thinking how he could best get rid of the doughy Jew, when his horse shied at something that was hidden in a clump of brush. On investigation he found that it was a wagon wheel that had been put there recently. Tying his rope to the wheel, Hiler dragged it to Ike's camp, fitted it to his chuck wagon and then, taking him by the nape of the neck, proceeded to administer a sound kicking to the offending Isaac, who made haste to leave the forbidden ground.

The next pasture that Ike camped in was the 7D, which was in charge of Fayette Tankersley. Ike proceeded to lose his team, but Tankersley, being "on to" Ike's tricks, found his horses and brought them to him and told him to vamoose.

Ike told Fayette how badly Bill Hiler had treated him, but consoled himself by adding that, "py tam, vile he was kicking me, my sheep was eating his weeds."—Sterling News.

IN HAMILTON COUNTY

"The range in Hamilton county is certainly in fine condition," said W. T. Croper of Hamilton who was on the Fort Worth yards Tuesday with a string from that county. "We have had plenty of rain," he continued. "Cattle are doing fine and there are few complaints to be heard."

A. H. Moore of San Angelo was in that country recently and purchased about 400 head of 1s and 2s. There has been considerable shipping recently from Hamilton."

PANHANDLE IDEA OF GRADING UP

Grading up or improvements along the line of every avocation is the rule of civilization. The world today requires better professional men, better mechanics, better stockmen and farmers than it has ever done. With the advance of education and the acquirement of knowledge by the masses of the people, new tastes have come into play; more and more people every day are demanding the best of everything the world has in store and to those who seek to supply these wants are coming the greatest rewards.

The stock raising methods of a generation ago will no more answer the purpose of today than would a return to the old reaper hook serve to harvest our grain crops. There has always been a market for "tops," which is only another name for the best, in all this old world of ours has for sale from brains all along down the line to mouse traps. This demand for the best, once restricted to the purse favored few, is now almost universal—everybody wants it if within their reach at all. It has been said that cultivated minds beget refined tastes. This grading up process, for such it may well be called, often goes to extremes, but say what we will of it it has gotten to be a general condition and to profit by it we must fall into line and give the world what it wants—the best.

If engaged in professional careers we must grade up and not be satisfied until we have reached the very highest pinnacle of knowledge in our special line and if possible go beyond it; if in the stock business or in other agricultural pursuits we should grade up, not stopping until the productions of our skill and labor rank "top" in the markets. And so in every other line of business or calling in line, we must grade up or otherwise be ranked down as one of life's failures.—Canyon City News.

MONTANA RANGERS ARE DOING WELL

Advices from the Montana range country received by local houses are to the effect that cattle will come to market in quite good shape this season. The northern Montana country, which a few weeks ago was reported to be badly in need of rain, has had plenty of moisture in the past week or ten days, and cattle there are said to be fattening nicely, and the owners state that while marketing will not be started especially early this year, a generally good grade of steers will be shipped from the northern ranges.

In the Miles City territory grass has been good for the past month or six weeks and the cattle from that district and south of the Yellowstone river promise to be in much better shape than the arrivals from there during the range season of 1904. Some of the big rangemen who have lately been in communication with commission houses here write that they will likely begin the shipping season a little earlier than last season, and some reports are to the effect that shipments of northern Wyoming cattle will be started in the fore part of July, though marketing does not promise to be well under way before the latter weeks of that month.

Most reports from the various sections of the northwestern range country are quite encouraging, and a better grade of vattle is expected this year than came a year ago. Owners are also hopeful of higher prices than were received in the 1904 season, and while letters in late days have contained expressions of disappointment in the bad break suffered in values for native corn fed stock, the general impression in the range country is that by the time the fat northern cattle are ready to come forward there will be a considerable shortage of the long-fed natives and that for this reason the best grades of rangers should command relatively strong prices.—Chicago Live Stock World.

Russala identifies its soldiers killed in battle by means of little metal icons—sacred picture images—found on the bodies. On the back of each of these icons are stamped the wearer's name, regiment and commission.



BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.
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A brilliant woman in the early annals of New England made this deeply true observation, that to be appropriately and becomingly dressed gives one a moral support superior to the consolations of religion. That is not exactly the way she said it, but it is a sufficiently close paraphrase. What she meant was that a woman who knows herself to be well dressed has the greatest possible advantage in whatever situation she is placed. It requires a tremendous amount of mental strength to triumph over conspicuously ill-fitting and manifestly inappropriate clothing.

Beautiful dress is to the lady of fashion what war paint and feathers are to the savage chieftain. They fit her for conquest.

A teacher in one of the public schools, who had baffled the disciplinary skill of several young ladies before her, took especial care of her toilet. She arranged her hair attractively, wore the daintiest and trimmest shirt waists, and the most captivating stocks, belts and ribbons.

"You dress as nicely as if you were going to a party," said a friend. "Why do you not wear your old clothes in the school room?"

"Because," came the instant answer, "I wish to subjugate my boys without antagonizing them, and I have proved a good many times that a becoming gown is a great help to keeping order in the classroom."

Apart from any other reason for wearing good clothes, they pay a compliment to one's company. It is worth while to dress in such a way that people are happier when they look at you.

Shakespeare's dictum: "Raiment as costly as thy purse can buy," has a good deal to do with helping man or woman to get on in a world which is full of competition.

We sometimes think that our dress of today is exceedingly costly. So it may be, but we may also dress beautifully if we choose without spending much money. Southern women understand this, and look bewitchingly pretty in costumes that cost only a trifle to begin with. The many exquisite stuffs that are made from cotton set off a woman's beauty, particularly when she is young, quite as well as the richer fabrics, satin, silk and velvet.

A matron of Virginia in 1660 had a wardrobe that was fairly representative of the times. She owned an olive-colored silk petticoat, another of silk tabby, one of flowered tabby, one of velvet and one of white striped dimity. In those days cotton stuffs were very dear, and were more prized than silk, so this lady's calico gown had silk linings. Her bodices were of striped dimity and black silk, and with these she wore scarlet sleeves and



ruffled sleeves of linen and lace. In the costumes of 200 years ago, we find petticoats of silk of various colors, jackets, mantles, aprons, hoods and separate pockets. On the whole, the dress was not so beautiful as that worn today, though a brocade gown over a quilted satin petticoat was not without its charm.

The dress of men was formerly very sumptuous and elaborate, and allowed of much more ornament than is permissible at present. A man's dress today is exceedingly comfortable and convenient, and women with their short skirts, broad-soled walking shoes and neat shirt waists have little to complain of. The essential thing is to be dressed as one ought to be for the time of day, the outing, the jaunt, or the occasion. One should not go to a dinner or a dance dressed as if one were going to market, nor should one wear to church or in any religious gathering the style of dress reserved for a wedding, an evening party, or a large reception.

I hope very much that the day may come when picture hats and all conspicuous head-gear may be abandoned for use in church. In any public assembly where bonnets and hats are much in evidence it is far more agreeable to all if the hats are small, or if they are laid in the lap of the wearers. In places of amusement this change for the better has gradually been adopted, but conservative women would almost feel that they were committing a sin if they took off their hats in church.

A beautiful Quaker lady whom I saw not long ago seemed to me to have solved the problem. She wore a close-fitting frame, covered with gray silk, which fitted around her head much like a baby's cap, and was tied under her chin. So severe is this style of head-gear that few women would have the courage to adopt it, but as most of us look much better without hats than with them, it may yet be possible to introduce the custom of wearing no hats at all in public assemblies.

One feature of woman's raiment—her shoes—deserves comment. No woman can afford to neglect the neatness of her feet. A well-fitting boot or shoe, properly laced or buttoned and in no way slovenly, has a great deal to do with the aspect of the woman who wears it. French women understand that shoes and gloves are the really important parts of elegant dress.

The care of clothes has more to do than we think in keeping people well-dressed. When clothing is taken off it should be thoroughly aired and brushed; spots and stains should be immediately removed, and the aid of the pressboard and hot iron should be invoked when necessary.

Any evidence of neglect in torn braids, missing buttons and loose ends generally is fatal to neatness in dress. The little accessories of the toilet, the ties, ruchings, frills, buckles, and other small things, which add finishing touches, must be taken into account. They may add largely to the expense of one's costume, unless they are put carefully away when not in use. The secret of many a woman's dainty appearance is to be found in that revelation of character, the top drawer of her dressing bureau. It is a pity that a man seeking a wife cannot have a peep into the maiden's bureau before he asks the all-important question.

Ornament and jewelry should be used very sparingly by those who aspire to be well dressed. A profusion of rings, however costly, is not in good taste.

Once we are dressed, we should think no more about the subject. If it is impossible for any reason for us to dress so expensively as our neighbors, we need not be distressed. Taste counts for more than money in the choice of one's wardrobe. Unless one has a very deep purse, it is a great mistake to have too many dresses or suits at the same time. They are sure to go out of fashion, and to prove a source of trouble, rather than a satisfaction. In purchasing look out for the wearing qualities of goods. That which costs most to begin with is often cheapest in the end. The thrifty woman buys a yard or two more than she needs, so that she may have a margin for future alterations.

THREE MARKETS NOW MAINTAINED IN CITY

Estimated 150 Farmers' Wagons Come to City Each Week Day Morning

Three farmers' markets are now maintained in Fort Worth.

At them one can get everything that a farmer handles, or a farm produces, including fruit and berries of all description, and everything in the truck line.

The market at Jennings avenue and Texas street, generally known as the grain market, deals largely in that commodity, while wood and melons in season are also carried. There are also some horse and mule traders there at times.

The markets at Thirteenth and

Houston streets and at Belknap and Houston streets are devoted mainly to the sale of truck. The one at Belknap and Houston was formerly at Thirteenth and Houston streets in connection with the one still maintained there.

It is estimated that between 125 and 150 farmers come to town to their respective markets every morning, with their wagons.

WHISKY CAN'T BE SOLD

Bankruptcy Referee Is in a Quandary at Quanah

QUANAH, Texas, June 25.—Just before prohibition went into effect in this county Cleve McNeil, owner of the Corner saloon, filed a bankruptcy petition in the Federal court. Dr. Wilson was appointed

assignee, with instructions to sell and wind up the business, which consisted of whiskeys, bar room fixtures, cigars, etc.

County Attorney Bartlett is looking after the enforcement of the prohibition law pretty closely and contended that the stock could not be sold without violating the law. He wrote to the attorney general, who said that under the state law the goods could not be sold in this county. So far as known no similar case has occurred and consequently a ruling from the Federal court as to the disposition of the goods will be awaited with considerable interest. This complication will probably have considerable bearing upon the enforcement hereafter of prohibition in a number of places.

THE W. H. POMEROY COMPANY

Successors to Pomeroy & Handley, "The Old Reliable."



STILL DOING BUSINESS AT THE SAME OLD PLACE.

THE NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

(Across the Mississippi River from St. Louis, Missouri.)

THE LARGEST HORSE AND MULE MARKET IN THE WORLD.

We have handled more range horses and mules than any other firm in the world and have been engaged in this business for over 34 years. We sell either at auction or at private sale, as preferred. Range horses and mules a specialty. This will be the banner year for range horses and mules. Prices are 20 per cent better and demands stronger than we have known them before in the history of this market. Farmers are raising colts again and we consider this likely to be the top year. Market your colts again and we consider this sure. If you have anything to sell, write us before shipping. We are always glad to give information about the market and conditions.

THE W. H. POMEROY COMPANY, National Stock Yards Illinois.

TEXAS STOCKMEN AND THE 28-HOUR LAW

The question of just how far the Texas shipper may be relieved of the burdensome twenty-eight-hour law is receiving the earnest consideration of that individual just now. The advice of eminent authorities as well as the Texas law itself makes it very plain that on shipments within the state the railroads need not feed cattle en route to the Fort Worth market if the shipper waives the right to have them fed. The shipper, however, as well as the railroads and Humane Societies are fully cognizant of the fact that there will be times when satisfactory offers cannot be obtained in Fort Worth and his chief concern now is to be informed as to whether or not the forwarding of his cattle to St. Louis, Kansas City or Chicago would constitute an interstate shipment from point of origin. Some of the shippers claim that they can be forwarded under rule 16 of rates, rules and regulation applying on live stock. Car loads from Texas points issued by the southwestern tariff committee which have been in effect since July 19, 1904, which reads as follows: "The privilege of markets at Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston and San Antonio, Texas, will be allowed on shipments of live stock when consigned locally to the points named and recognized thence to an interstate destination, provided the initial and second movement are in direct line of transit and that the shipment is re-consigned within forty-eight hours. After reaching first destination, and provided, further that on shipments originating at points on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway, the privilege of Texas markets not reached by its own rails, with final destination at interstate points will only be granted when shipments are forwarded from the Texas markets on original way bills." The remainder of rule 16 refers to the terminal charge and the return transportation for the shipper and is to an extent irrelevant as to permit its omission here. The second clause in the above which reads "or when consigned locally," etc., it is claimed in some quarters will permit the shipper to send his cattle on at the through rate in the event he does not get a satisfactory offer in Fort Worth. The cattleman has no desire to attempt an evasion of the interstate law and most assuredly the railroads have not. Still if the shipper can within the law forward his cattle on to some other market "in direct line of transit" on the through rate he desires to do so. Rule 16 it would seem would give him this privilege without subjecting him or the railroads to the penalties prescribed by the interstate law for violation of the twenty-eight-hour reputation provided they had been on the cars over the prescribed limit before reaching Fort Worth. The shipper understands that a legal opinion in his favor must necessarily be satisfactory to the railroads as they can afford to take no chances. Judge Sam Cowan of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas and some leading railroad attorney might get together in an opinion that would be worth much both to the railroads and the shippers. An opinion that would be convincing alike to both shipper and railroads whether favorable or adverse to the shipper would settle a much mooted question just now at a time when the shipper should know just where he stands and when it is incumbent upon him to make every edge cut.—San Antonio Express.

WHY HE FAVORS DURHAMS

J. M. Kimberlin, owner of the Stirrup ranch in Wilbarger county, this state, was in Fort Worth Friday from his home in Altus, Okla. Mr. Kimberlin is one of the pioneers in the improving of his herds by breeding them up to a higher standard.

That this plan is the better course to pursue is evidenced by the fact that those who have started to grade up their herds have kept persistently at it, constantly buying better bulls from which to breed.

The purpose of Mr. Kimberlin's visit to Fort Worth was the purchase of twenty-two head of Durham bulls from parties living between this city and Jacksboro. The animals will make a full car load and will be shipped direct to the Stirrup ranch.

These bulls are 2 and 3 years of age, and while it is not claimed for them that they are the highest grade Durhams, they are good sound animals and breed to a mixed herd as good, if not better than the thoroughbred stuff.

Three years ago Mr. Kimberlin purchased a number of fine thoroughbred bulls in Iowa and brought them to his

ranch, but ticks and mange caused the death of the best of them, and since then bulls of less value have been purchased.

The Stirrup ranch keeps about fifty Durham bulls on the ranch at all times, and after from two to three years' sojourn, they are fed up and sold for beef.

When asked if this was not a rather expensive procedure, Mr. Kimberlin stated that it was, but that he would rather lose a few dollars in this manner than to have his brand scattered broadcast throughout the country.

A representative of The Telegram and Stockman-Journal asked Mr. Kimberlin what were the salient points in favor of the Durham breed over the Herefords, which are very numerous in that section of the Panhandle country, to which he replied: "The best reason that I know of is that they pull down heavier on the scales. They are longer, larger and in every way a better animal for the market."

"I admit they are not as good rustlers as the Herefords, nor do they breed as well, but I prefer less calves and better ones to a larger number of less value."

"Another point in favor of the Durhams is that they breed further, they show up strong as far as the sixteenth generation, while the Hereford would be entirely lost long before that."

"If you take a well-finished Hereford steer you have an animal that will weigh about 1,200 pounds; this is a difference worth considering."

"The stockmen of the Panhandle have been imposed upon in the Hereford breed. They were brought into that country and sold in great numbers as the only cattle that were fit for the country, and while they have done well in some places, where they have been bred straight, they have been a failure where there was a mixture."

"The fact that the grass in that country is better than it has been for over fifteen years makes me rather sanguine as to the year to come, as I don't believe I will lose anything to amount to much next winter, but then when grass is bad and the winter cold all breeds die just about the same, unless they are fed, and in such case I believe the Durhams will hold their own with any other breed."

Mr. Kimberlin stated that there was a large crop of feed stuff in the Panhandle country this year, and that the stockmen as a rule were in pretty fair shape to stand the winter.

Another point that may interest the reader is the manner in which the Stirrup ranch was rid of ticks. They became so bad that it was found necessary to take some drastic step to do away with the plague, so it was decided to try Beaumont oil for this purpose. At first a chute was built and dipping was tried, later it was thought best to throw the cattle and give them a greasing that would reach every part of the body and have it well rubbed in. This was followed out twice a year, with the result that the ticks have been destroyed, and while it was a long fight, as well as an expensive one, the result is considered well worth the cost and time consumed.

MEXICO TO HAVE NEW PACKING PLANT

United States Company to Begin killing at Uruapam September 1

MEXICO CITY, June 26.—The live stock men of Mexico will be pleased to know that the United States Packing Company will be ready at its big packing house at Uruapam, Michoacan, to commence killing about Sept. 1. John W. DeKay, president of the company, and several of the directors, are in Mexico now and are inspecting the plant and to complete details in regard to machinery, all of which is on the ground. The plant is to be located at the end of the Morelia branch of the National railroad. The plan is to distribute meats along the lines and in Mexico City. The company is said, on good authority, to have ordered 100 cars, mostly of the refrigerator type, for its service.

The plan is to kill 200 hogs, 300 hogs and 300 sheep daily and to increase the capacity soon. The capital of the concern is \$1,600,000 gold and about \$300,000 gold has been expended already. The power to operate the plant is to be electric generated by water power from the Cuapitzio river.

It is now understood that a second plant will be built in Veracruz, and the matter of this plant will be investigated by President John W. DeKay and the party of directors and stockholders on this visit to Mexico. Besides President DeKay, the party consists of the following:

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Parsons of Chicago, Julius H. Seymour of New York, Judge D. A. Holmes of Chicago and H. E. DeKay, brother of the president and contractor in charge of the construction of the plant at Uruapam; Harry L. Hull, wife and daughter of Boston.

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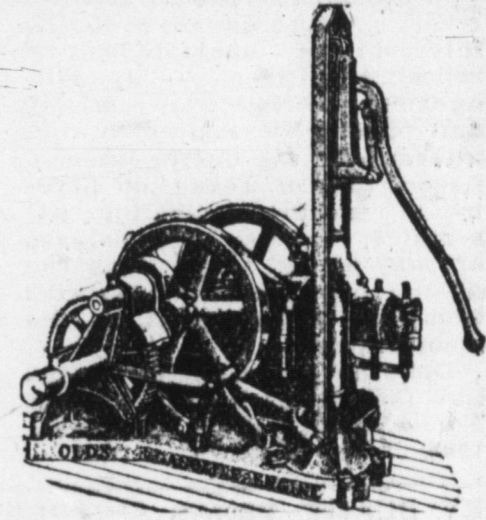
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HE LIKES FORT WORTH

W. E. Coats of Kansas City was in Fort Worth Wednesday looking after cattle interests. Mr. Coats is an independent buyer on the Kansas City yards, and while he did not say as much, it is thought that his visit to Fort Worth was to look over the yards and to compare its possibilities in his line with the Kansas City yards.

Mr. Coats expressed much satisfaction with his trip and said that Fort Worth could well be proud of the industry that had sprung up within its borders.

"In time," said Mr. Coats, "I expect to see the live stock business of the entire central west concentrate in the city of Fort Worth."

ARIZONA RANGE CONDITIONS

R. A. Goodnight of the Bar XX ranch in Arizona was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Goodnight says that ranch conditions in Arizona were never better, and cattle are doing fine. Plenty of rain and plenty of grass has succeeded in lightening the burdens of the ranch owner.

"About the only thing that we have to regret is the new poison weed that seems to have invaded the country," said Mr. Goodnight. "This weed will kill cattle and horses, but does not seem to affect sheep. I have had several head die from the weed, that is, I suppose that is what they died from, as they were bloated in a manner to indicate poisoning. This season is the first appearance of the weed, and it seems to be spreading rapidly."



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FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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HEC. A. McEACHIN.....Editor

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.
OFFICERS:

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First Vice Pres.—Ike T. Pryor....

.....San Antonio

Second Vice Pres.—Richard Walsh

.....Palodura

Secretary—John T. Lytle..Fort Worth

Treasurer—S. B. Burnett..Fort Worth

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

Fully appreciating the efforts put forth by The Stockman-Journal in furthering the interests of the cattle industry in general and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in particular, and believing that said Stockman-Journal is in all respects representative of the interests it champions, and reposing confidence in its management to in future wisely and discreetly champion the interests of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, do hereby in executive meeting assembled, endorse the policies of said paper, adopt it as the official organ of this Association, and commend it to the membership as such.

Done by order of the Executive Committee, in the City of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

THEY BLAME TEXAS SHIPPERS

The Stockman-Journal has insisted that Texas ranchmen should exercise care in marketing their stuff this season, but that advice has not been accepted generally. The Chicago Breeders' Gazette says:

Naturally Texas is blamed for the recent slump in cattle values. It was the kind of natives with which they compete that experienced demoralization. Fort Worth's market first went to pieces, St. Louis following. In desperation Texas shippers switched from St. Louis to Kansas City and, after glutting that market, sent the overflow on to Chicago. Medium and common native steers and butcher cattle of all kinds were hard hit. Shippers had been abundantly forewarned and had no cause for complaint. Texas fairly groaned under the excruciating experience. Only a few weeks ago Kansas City and St. Louis marketmen promised the Texas shipper a good season all through, but on the general run of grass Texans, prices now look \$1 per hundred weight lower than in April when many shipments netted \$35 to \$40 per head and paid out handsomely. Results show that Texas had more cattle to cash in than it was generally credited with. Appeals are now being made to check the run. One San Antonio trade authority urges that there will be money in carrying three-year-old steers over and getting the benefit of a year's growth. Texas cattle, owing to good grass, began running a month earlier than usual and they have been keeping up a lively gait ever since. So demoralized have been Missouri river markets recently that Texas papers are accusing market reports at these points with confining their lists of sales largely to fed cattle. This has made Fort Worth suffer by comparison, whereas that market has been no worse than others. Texas cattlemen are being generally censured for the manner in which they have thrown stuff on the market, as with an abundance of grass no necessity for doing so existed. Fear of competition from territory stuff has doubtless been the incentive. Despite the heavy movement it is said that some cattle outfits have not yet parted with a hoof, having held back to give the market an opportunity to recuperate. There is undoubtedly a lot of cow stuff yet to come out of Texas.

BEEF TRUST INVESTIGATION

The beef trust investigation is still in progress at Chicago, and may continue for some time yet. There have

been many sensational rumors extant concerning its probable result, but these have not been verified. It is believed, however, that the investigation is now nearing the end, and will result in a number of indictments. In a public speech made a few days ago, President Roosevelt said:

"I am going to illustrate what I mean by some work now being done in the department of justice and in the bureau of corporation at the head of which stands your fellow alumnus, Jas. R. Garfield. Resolutions have been passed by very important bodies demanding the investigation of what is called the beef trust and of the Standard Oil Company. The beef trust had to be investigated partly by the department of justice acting through the district attorney of Chicago. The commissioner of corporations was to report upon the facts of the case and the district attorney can collect legal evidence which will show that there had been willful and intentional violation of the law by any man, no matter how high he stands socially and financially, he will be indicted, and if possible convicted. If he does not secure such legal evidence no amount of popular feeling is to be allowed to be substituted for legal evidence. So in investigating the beef trust and the Standard Oil Company I have been content to leave it absolutely in the hands of Mr. Garfield, because I have known that he was as incapable of being swayed by popular demand on the one hand as by any sympathy on the other. The same spirit must be shown in applying the laws dealing with all corporations if, as I hope, we get the scope of those laws sufficiently enlarged."

PHIL HALE'S VIEWS

Commenting on the article in our last issue by Philip H. Hale, the San Antonio Express says:

Phil Hale, formerly of Texas, and at one time editor of the Texas Live Stock Journal when it was the property of George B. Loving, has a very interesting article in the Texas Stockman-Journal this week in which he goes into ancient history to prove that there was a howl against a beef trust as early as 1866. He quotes from the Prairie Farmer of Chicago, published that year, wherein it claims to have discovered the octopus and in exposing it says "In the first place a mischievous combination of buyers and sellers to prevent the producer from learning current values has destroyed public confidence in a great measure. There is no disguising the fact that through the manipulations of a few unprincipled buyers and sellers, styling themselves 'the board,' the prestige that Chicago has heretofore enjoyed of being the great live stock center of the great northwest is fast slipping from her grasp. A majority of dealers in the country look upon the great union stock yards as a mart where swindlers and live stock shysters 'most do congregate.' A reform is needed. The public demands it, and unless this demand is heeded the combination and the union stock yards will soon find their occupation gone." While Mr. Hale's article is not necessarily a defense of the packers he shows in a painstaking and thorough review that they have been a great benefit to Texas. His final summary is full of meat and is as follows: "The stock raiser who will keep within the bounds in the matter of production and not speculate too much on borrowed money and so get out of his depth, is safer now than anyone could possibly be before the dressed beef system was inaugurated."

Again The Stockman-Journal desires to warn its readers concerning the practice of glutting the markets. The experience of the past few weeks ought to have been sufficient to answer the purpose without any form of additional warning, but such has not been the case. When there is a surplus of cattle sent to market a considerable fall in values is always a dead sure thing. Ship your stuff to market in broken doses.

The Texas stockmen are taking much interest in the twenty-eight-hour law, and are doing their part toward having the objectionable measure modified.

It is believed that the railways are actively at work on another scheme to advance live stock freight rates, which will be sprung several months later, and they will find when they get to the point where they are ready to spring the proposition that it has been very generally anticipated. The cattlemen are keeping up with the railroads and are thoroughly posted as to their contemplated action.

TENDENCY OF THE TIMES

The last issue of The Stockman-Journal contains a number of special articles contributed by leading breeders of the state. It was in no sense of the word a special edition of the paper, but rather an edition in which some of our state breeders take their brethren into their confidence and tell what they think is best for the industry at this time, together with their views on the best manner of attaining results.

It will be noticed from these special articles contributed to that issue that the general tendency of the times is toward the continued improvement of the herds. That the advice given by every one of our contributors is to go forward with the great work that was begun several years ago, but which was interrupted to a considerable extent by the three years of depression, until the Texas herds are made what they should be. This is conclusive evidence that the depression that has borne so heavily upon the live stock industry of the southwest has not been without its benefits in the lessons inculcated and impressed upon the minds of our ranchmen.

Texas is the greatest producer of beef cattle in the union so far as actual numbers are concerned. No other state has so many cattle as Texas, and while Texas has been engaged in the great work of herd improvement for a number of years and the advantages accruing from such action are already palpable, it is clear we have not yet gone far enough and there yet remains much to be done along these lines. The men who have been producing good cattle have sold them at a profit during the three years when the entire cattle industry seemed weighted down with so many adverse conditions that there was little that could be possibly construed into encouragement. They never faltered in the work of introducing good blood, and have steadily kept to the work of herd improving.

There is a great deal more involved in this work of herd improving than appears on the immediate face of the situation. As one of our contributors very truthfully says, it is not only a matter of more good blood, but it is also a matter of more good feed. The feed proposition is one that cuts a great deal of ice in the situation, from the fact that we have not yet fully awakened in Texas to the full requirements of the situation. We invest a great deal of money in a fine bull that has been bred and pampered in the east. When this bull reaches us he is a perfect picture of his kind. We revel in a knowledge of the fact that in this animal we have one that represents the best effort of some experienced breeder in producing the very highest type of a beef animal. We turn that animal on the range with the injunction "root hog or die," and summer and winter it is practically the same. Little feed and no shelter during the winter is the general rule, and that fine bull looks like thirty cents with a hole in it.

As we treat the bull, so we treat the balance of the herd. So long as nature furnishes an abundance of sustenance in the form of luxuriant grass on the range, our cattle thrive and lay on the tallow. When the bad winter months come we expect them to thrive on the dead grass and without any kind of protection, but see them lose flesh for fully three months of each year. Another three months is required to get them back in the condition they were in when winter began, and the result is that we practically keep our cattle on half rations and expect them to always top the market and prove money makers.

This is an old, old story, but it will bear repeating. It will and must be repeated until Texas ranchmen learn that they are losing money every day in the year they permit these conditions to exist. They must learn that the process of herd improving involves more than the mere act of providing fine breeding animals. Every ranch must have its farm as an adjunct of the greatest importance. Feed and forage crops must be produced annually to supplement the supply that is afforded by nature. We must keep our cattle in a growing and thrifty condition the year around. We must utilize the time that is now lost during the winter months, mature our beef early and quickly and let it go just as soon as we can finish it for the block.

These are crude ideas, but they include suggestions that ranchmen must work out to their own satisfaction. Conditions have changed and men must change with them. Beef producing is rapidly becoming a science, and the men who make the most

money out of it in the future are the ones who the most readily take a tumble to the real situation.

The attention of Texas and southwestern breeders is respectfully directed to the new Breeders' Directory recently inaugurated in this paper. Quite a number of enterprising breeders have placed their cards in our new directory, and we are very anxious to have every one in our territory embraced therein. The Stockman-Journal is making a strong fight for the Texas and southwestern breeders, and feels that it has a right to expect this form of recognition at their hands. If you are a breeder, send us your card to appear one year in this directory. You will find it good money well invested.

It is said that the old National Live Stock Association is behind the fight that is being made on Secretary Tomlinson of the new American Association, and if the allegation is true it only serves to show to what desperate straits the old organization has been reduced. It will gain nothing by its action outside the contempt of all fair-minded stockmen.

Texas ranchmen have disposed of their steers to very good advantage this season, and there was but little desirable steer stuff left out in the range country. It is said the Kansas men who paid such fancy prices for steers at the Amarillo convention are up against a pretty hard proposition, but it is hoped they will come out all right in the end.

There is still plenty of time to plant a forage crop on your ranch to make feed for next winter, and you can always raise feed cheaper than you can buy it. Every ranch in this state ought to produce sufficient feed to carry its stock through the winter in good thrifty condition.

Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, is now a full-fledged member of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. Are you? If not, now is a good time to send in your application. This coming year should be the banner year in the growth of this great organization.

If you intend to purchase fine breeding stock this fall you should bear in mind that just as fine breeding stock is produced by the Texas breeders as you can find anywhere in the United States. Patronize and encourage your home breeders.

Good rains have fallen over the greater portion of the range country during the past week, and the favorable outlook beginning in the early spring shows no indications of abatement. Grass is reported good everywhere and cattle in the best of condition.

The state officials at Austin do not appear to be in any great haste to tackle the beef trust problem in this state. Perhaps they are waiting to see what the federal government will do, and then jump on the bleeding remains.

South Texas is now about through marketing its fat stuff, and the prices received for the major portion of the south Texas stuff this season have been highly satisfactory.

West Texas cattle are getting fat as butter, and a big string of beef will soon be wending itself to market from that section. The range is generally reported in fine condition.

WILL RETAIN SOLICITORS

Some stirring times are looked for in Fort Worth in the near future if the vote to be taken today by the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange is favorable to dispensing with solicitors. There has been a world of "prodjeekin'" with the question of traveling solicitors of late years and Fort Worth has always reserved the right to keep them on the road. A change seems to have come over the spirit of her dreams lately if reports from there are to be credited and it now looks as though the proposition to dispense with the "business-getter" will pass by a good majority at the meeting to be held today and at which the vote will be taken. The measure will not pass by a unanimous vote, as one commission house at least has given notice that it will not submit to any proposition that will abridge its rights to employ solicitors if it chooses to do so. It is therefore likely, as stated in the beginning, that there will be some stirring times about the time said firm is requested to call in its solicitors. This particular firm does not care whether any other house employs solicitors or not and can see no reason why other houses should make it their business to dictate to a competitor how he shall run his business. Texas has laws against using coercive measures and against combinations in restraint of trade and this firm, it is reported, proposes

to do business under the protection of the state laws. The report comes that some twenty commission houses at other markets where the solicitor is not employed have notified Fort Worth that unless she votes right today they will come down and open offices there, put out solicitors and either take the Texas trade away from them or split it up so badly that there will be no money in it for any of them. At this distance from the market the threat, if it really has been made, is absolutely silly, for a shipper is the man who will insist on at least being notified before he changes his commission house. This is the reason advanced by those who have been working so industriously to get a majority of votes for the proposition to turn the solicitor adrift. There is something in a name, 'tis true, but the solicitor is a strong factor in securing trade as well. He is patting the house which has taken such a decided stand on the back and hoping it will win out. Any man who knows anything about the working of stock exchanges understands they work in perfect harmony with the packing interests. Now, if one or more commission firms kick out of the traces on the proposition will the exchange use the packers as a whip to bring them back into line again? It looks like there was a chance for the courts to say whether or not the exchange is usurping power not its own.—San Antonio Express.

At a meeting of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange held Friday evening the proposition to dispense with the services of solicitors was voted down and the solicitors for this market will continue in the good work in which they have been engaged. There was a diversity of opinion as to the propriety of continuing the solicitors, but the majority of the commission firms doing business on this market declared in favor of retention and this settles the matter so far as this market is concerned.

Without attempting to go into the merits of the solicitor question, it will still not be out of place to suggest that the abrogation of soliciting could have but operated to the detriment of this market, from the fact that it would have the effect of leaving every shipper free to exercise his own judgment as to where he would market his stuff. The growth and development of a live stock market in Fort Worth has been a great thorn in the flesh of other market centers, from the fact that it has been realized that every animal marketed here is detracting just that much from those markets. This has been particularly true of Kansas City. That place has so long enjoyed a practical monopoly of the southwestern cattle business that it looked upon the establishment of the Fort Worth market as a direct personal injury, and has been making faces at Fort Worth ever since the new packing houses were built here. St. Louis is almost as adversely affected, and even Chicago is feeling the mettle of the young giant that has sprung into existence in the southwest.

Bearing these facts in mind, it is clear that these outside markets would be benefited from the discontinuance of having solicitors discontinue work in Texas. Preparatory to general action of that kind, they have already taken such action themselves, and the plan has been to force Fort Worth into line too, that there might be no solicitors in the field, but it could be cultivated by market letters and circulars, and thus place all the markets on an even basis. This would be great for the other fellows, but it would be rather rough on Fort Worth. The Fort Worth commission men are to be congratulated on their action in thwarting the scheme that is believed to have been largely concocted for the purpose of working to the detriment of this market.

The live stock exchanges of the country are working too close together in matters of this kind, and it is stirring up something of a sentiment that there is illegal combination—that there might just as well be but one live stock exchange in existence with headquarters in Chicago. The commission men will find it a good idea to break away from the situation as nearly as they can and adopt a very liberal policy toward the shippers of the country in every manner possible. If there are to be iron-clad combinations among the commission firms it may eventually lead to the same kind of procedure on the part of the shippers.

All Texas and the southwest is interested in the continued upbuilding and development of the Fort Worth market, for it has been the dream of Texas and the southwest for years to have such a market. The Fort Worth market is a growing proposition, and no steps should be taken at any time calculated to in any way impede its progress and development.

CATTLEMEN AND RAILWAYS

The old trouble originating between the cattlemen and the railways has been far-reaching in its effect. When the new railway managers placed in charge of some of the leading systems leading down into the cattle country instituted the eastern idea involved in the tonnage system, and sought to revolutionize the methods of shipping cattle to market, they did not realize the extent of the trouble they were calling down on their devoted heads. The tonnage system, which involved the requiring of every engine to be loaded to its full capacity, resulted in great delay in getting live stock shipments to market. The cattlemen protested against the innovation, claiming that the resultant shrinkage from these delays was so great that it was absolutely ruinous to the live stock industry, but there was no relief. The cattlemen, be-

lieving they had no other recourse since protests were unheeded, went into courts with large claims for damages, and jurors are not noted for looking with much favor upon the railway side of such contentions. The result has been that in almost every case the railways have been stuck good and hard for damages, and expenses from this source were so great that they felt compelled to materially advance the live stock shipping rate. The effect of this when accomplished was to call for renewed protests from the cattlemen, and as the great bulk of the cattle shipping from Texas comes within what is classed as interstate commerce, the idea was advanced that the only way out of the difficulty was to so amend the interstate commerce law as to confer upon that body the power of making rates and enforcing its own rulings.

This was attacking the railways in a new and very vulnerable quarter, and has served to bring the fight back to almost the point where it originated. The proposed extra session of congress is but the result of the cattlemen's campaign of education, and the proposed regulation and control of the railroads of the country through the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission, is but the final show down of the big fight that has been in progress between the railways and the cattlemen. It has been possible for the cattlemen to interest the president of the United States in the justness of their cause, and it is known that he is backing their ideas to the full extent of his power.

Could the traffic managers who brought the tonnage system into use in the west have foreseen what their action was leading up to, it is probable that it would have been dropped much earlier than was done. The roads claim to have abandoned this system last winter, as a result of the continued protests of the shippers, and this was regarded as a great victory for the cattlemen. But there was no lowering of the freight rates, and consequently no diminishing of the fight that had been started for government regulation and control. The campaign has been vigorously prosecuted, and has made such a profound impression that it is alleged leading eastern railways have engaged the services of skilled men to form bureaus to present their side of the controversy. These bureaus are already at work, but are being met by the cattlemen at every turn in the road with a mass of alleged facts and figures sufficient to make their heads swim.

This, in brief, is the situation as developed. The railways have made a number of concessions and are giving the cattle shippers better service than formerly. There is now but little complaint on that score except in isolated instances. But there has been no lessening of freight rates, and the cattlemen are not compromising on the reforms already effected. They are pushing this idea of government regulation and control just as vigorously and determinedly as if it was the only issue involved, and there will be no let up until the desired end has been attained.

When congress assembles there will be a formidable lobby in Washington representing both interests, and there is going to be a contest over the matter such as has been seen over few measures in which the west is concerned. The cattlemen believe they are going to win, and the odds seem slightly in their favor, but the final issue is problematical.

Back of the situation, which has now reached national importance, was and is the idea which originated here in Texas that the only way of correcting existing abuses and compelling the railways to do justice to the shipper, is to have the government regulate and control the rate making power of the railways. It is a big issue that has thus been sprung by the Texas cattlemen, but Texas cattlemen are big enough to lead in any kind of a procession.

AN IMPORTANT ISSUE

Writs of mandamus have been granted by the supreme court of Texas against the state land commissioner in the case of nine applicants who desired to purchase land in Andrews county. The land had been classified as dry grazing and valued at \$2 per acre, but when the applicants made application to purchase they were informed that the land had been re-classified and valued at \$5 per acre.

The condition governing this land applies to West Texas land generally, the prices having been raised by the commissioner in what has been termed a very arbitrary manner. The action taken in the premises has been very severely condemned out in the western portion of the state, not only by the cattlemen, but by the settlers who were anxious to purchase the land on which to make their homes.

The explanation offered at various times in extenuation of the action of the land commissioner is to the effect that it was largely done to withdraw the land from the market until such time as the legislature could take action to remedy existing evils. But as the lease price of land was raised in the same ratio, this explanation does not seem altogether plausible.

The contention is made by the would-be purchasers that the price of the land having been fixed by statutory enactment, it is not within the province of the land commissioner to arbitrarily raise it of his own free will and accord.

It is a matter that is fraught with much importance to the people of the west, who should not be compelled to pay more for their homes than the

land is actually worth. Land purchasers out west need encouragement and should not suffer from any form of restraint.

INSIDE MARKET HISTORY

W. S. Edwards of Brownwood, a former buyer for the packers at Chicago, was in Fort Worth a few hours Wednesday on his way home from a trip to Iowa, where he has cattle interests.

Mr. Edwards tells an interesting story of how buyers are instructed in the price that will prevail throughout the day.

"There are a great many things in connection with the work that I formerly did, that I know nothing about," said Mr. Edwards. "I know that the managers of the packeries know just about how many cattle there will be in the yards on a certain day, especially the morning of the day when the buyers receive their instructions.

"It may be that this information comes from the railroads, who become aware from the orders placed for empties a few days before, and who transmit this information to the packers; however, it does come, we buyers knew that they were in possession of facts that scarcely ever failed to come out just about as figured in the morning.

"The first work that the buyers did was to walk through the yards and inspect such cattle as were in the pens early in the morning, this information he noted down on a scrap of paper and handed to the superintendent. Soon after this word was given that such and such cattle were worth such and such a price, this figure named was invariably the maximum, the highest price that we could pay under any circumstances.

"It was our duty to secure them at a much lower figure, and I am positive that should a buyer ever return to the superintendent with a report showing that he had paid the highest price in every case he would be discharged without further explanation. The figures that you were instructed not to exceed are on a sheet when you come in to report for the day, beside these you must place the price that you did pay, from this report the management fixed your salary; that is, he would decide whether you were worth the money you were receiving, and good men are from time to time advanced in salary as these figures show that he is working in the interest of the packer.

"I have heard stockmen stand and wrangle for hours over a certain offer made them, and declare they would never accept it if they were compelled to ship the cattle back to the ranch, but before the day was over and no higher price was forthcoming, he usually accepted the offer and turned the stuff loose.

"I remember on a certain occasion I was instructed to pay a certain price for a car of stuff that had come from a Kansas feed lot, the price was very reasonable, but I had been running in rather poor luck of late, my average of high prices militating against me, so for that reason I determined to make a grand stand play on this bunch. The first offer I made was ridiculous, and the owner walked away leaving me in the pen. This rather riled me, and I quietly tipped the other buyers how the matter stood, and all through the day they were too busy to inspect the bunch. This further angered the owner, and he soon had independent buyers looking at them. A sale was not made however, as most of the independent buyers had tasted what the disapproval of the combine meant, and were not over anxious to bid over the offer of the authorized buyer of that particular car.

"Along in the afternoon I was approached by the stockman and asked if I had made the best offer that I was going to, and that if I had he was going to ship the stock elsewhere. I went back to the pens with him, and after much discussion raised the bid slightly over the first offer. We talked for some little time, and finally hit a bargain.

"That night when I put that sale down on the report sheet I realized that I had saved the packers a cool \$150, and felt like I had earned my salary.

"Only one time did I ever pay more than I was authorized to pay, and the lecture that I received for the act taught me that I was dealing with men who were willing that things should come in their favor, but did not intend that it should ever go in favor of the other fellow.

"This occurred just a short time before I left the company. I was instructed to pay a certain price for ten head of steers and when I inspected them, I thought the price was far too low, and a cowman raised my bid. Rather than allow such a nice lot to leave the yard I promptly raised the limit and bought the bunch. The next morning I received a lengthy letter in which I was informed the superintendent was in a position to know what cattle were worth, and that he knew how much they would bring on the block and how much it cost to place them there, and that in the future Mr. Edwards would please see that the price made by the manager was not raised. I never fully got over this reprimand, and it was not long until I left the company's services, and went into the cattle business on my own hook."

PANHANDLE CATTLE CONDITIONS

"As to the general conditions of the cattle industry in this country, would say that prospects were never better for fat cattle this fall," says S. H. Way of Higgins, Texas. "The grass is excellent, and water plentiful, but there are fewer cattle in this country of every description than for years. The 3 and 4-year-old steers are about all gone, and 1s and 2s are very scarce. The cow herds are cut down until there is now not more than one-half the cattle here there was two years ago.

CATTLE RAISERS ASK NEW LAWS

Abolishment of 28-Hour Rate, Rate Regulation and Open Markets Asked

Determined effort will be made by the Texas cattlemen to extend the twenty-eight hour travel limit, which has been given recent rigid enforcement, to a thirty-eight-hour limit, this being one of three points asked by the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association in a letter now being sent to each congressman in Texas.

The letter sent out by Secretary John T. Lytle outlines the legislation sought, and is in part as follows:

"1. To secure amendments to the present interstate commerce law, which will authorize and empower the interstate commerce commission to effectively regulate the rates of freight fixed by the railroads on interstate shipments of live stock to the end that we will have an adequate remedy which will be speedy and inexpensive to the shipper, to secure a revision of rates, which upon complaint the commission may find to be unjust, unreasonable, or otherwise in violation of any of the provisions of the law.

"2. In the transportation of live stock in Texas the distance to the markets requires long hauls. If the roads would make the speed which they claim they make, of eighteen or twenty miles per hour, shipments from Fort Worth and Amarillo to the markets at Kansas City would reach there within the twenty-eight-hour limit, and not require the unloading for feed, rest and water, and formerly it was the custom to run the cattle on for three or four hours over the twenty-eight-hour limit, when the market could be reached, and both stockmen and the railroads agree that this was preferable from the standpoint of expense, cost and good treatment of the cattle to do this rather than to unload and feed and reload them within three or four hours' run from the market, entailing a loss of \$10 to \$20 per car, and oftentimes positive injury to the cattle. Realizing that this was so, the law has not been enforced as a general thing until very recently, but now the law is being rigidly enforced by the government, and it results that practically all shipments from Texas points to Kansas City, of live stock, must be unloaded; and even if they reach the terminal tracks at places like St. Louis, within the twenty-eight-hour limit they are not permitted to go on to the market, but must be unloaded. This is entailing a very serious loss, to nobody's benefit, because of an antiquated law, which never had any very sound reason for its existence, and was probably passed to compel the use of private stock cars, in which they pretended to feed and water, which proved impracticable. Applied to present conditions, this twenty-eight-hour law works great hardship and injustice. We want this law amended so that the time will be extended to thirty-eight hours, and it is imperative that it should be done.

"3. An examination of the subject has led us to believe that our foreign trade in live stock and products of live stock has been much restricted, growing out of many circumstances, largely our high tariffs on manufactured goods, producing retaliation in foreign countries, and partly because of the failure of negotiation and reciprocity treaties. The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas has taken up the work of undertaking to do what it can to find out as nearly as possible what is the matter, and then to exercise such influence as may be possible to secure as extensive and wide a market for the live stock and products of live stock as possible. It is exceedingly important to this state that that be done.

"So far as congressional action is concerned, these comprise the three principal matters, to which we desire to call your attention and invoke your personal active investigation and active work in behalf of our interest in these particulars.

"We would take it as a favor if you will answer at your earliest convenience, your position with respect to these matters, and whether we may expect not only your vote, but your active personal effort to secure the relief needed."

STEERS DOING WELL

Ed Crowley of Midland, Texas, and A. F. Crowley of Fort Worth arrived here this morning on their way to Chamberlain, S. D., where they have a bunch of steers on the range west of the Missouri river. These brothers are old-time cowmen, who have had cattle up in that country for three years, and this trip to that place is for the purpose of looking after the herd. "But it is a fact that fewer cattle are being moved from Texas to the northwest country now than a few years ago," said Ed Crowley, when discussing the cattle situation. "While there will be a few cattle moved from Texas to the northwest each spring, the numbers are bound to grow less every year. We do not know just how our steers are getting along up there, but understand they are doing well."—Drivers' Telegram.

TROUBLE RIFE AMONG STOCK ASSOCIATIONS

Members of American Stock Growers Accuse National of Misrepresentation

DENVER, Colo., June 21.—According to stockmen of Colorado a concerted effort is being made by representatives of the packing industries to create dissension among the members of the American Stock Growers' Association, and they are up in arms over what they consider the latest attempt to cast discredit on their organization, through the aid of the National Live Stock Association.

According to officials of the American Stock Growers' Association, Secretary J. H. Gwinn of the National Live Stock Association inspired an article which appeared in an evening local paper last week seriously reflecting on the motives of Secretary T. W. Tomlinson of the American Stock Growers' Association.

Mr. Tomlinson before accepting the position as secretary of this association was traffic manager of the Junction Railway Company of Chicago, which is owned and controlled by the Union Stock Yards Company of Chicago, which in turn is controlled by the packers. This was made the basis for the statement that the trust had dictated the naming of the employees of the American Stock Growers' Association, and that the association no longer represented the live stock industry.

The enemies of the organization, however, did not even stop here, according to members of the new organization. Fac-similes of the article were printed by the thousands, giving credit for the article to the paper in which it was published, and copies of this have been mailed to every stock grower of the west.

WILL TAKE DRASTIC ACTION

Members of the American Stock Growers' Association are planning to take drastic action to put an end to what they term absolute misrepresentation. They declare that Mr. Tomlinson was employed as their secretary because he knew more of freight rates than any other available man, and that he only consented to come to them for a substantial increase over the salary he was receiving from the packers.

This is not the first trouble that has broken out between the American Stock Growers' Association and the National Live Stock Association. The former is less than a year old, and was formed during the last annual convention of the National Live Stock Association here last January. At that convention representatives of the various packing houses and the different railroads were admitted as delegates with power to vote, and a number of cattlemen and stock growers withdrew and organized the new association.

At its first annual convention held in Denver, two months ago, a working arrangement with the National association was planned, but the members almost unanimously voted against it, although a tentative arrangement was put into effect.

FROM THE ALPINE COUNTRY

ALPINE, Texas, June 27.—The stockmen in the Rocilla country, southern part of this county, all delivered their yearlings on the 15th at \$12 per head. Dr. G. W. Blakley delivered 41 head of yearlings to the Lockwood ranch last week.

J. H. Nations of El Paso, has bought the Bob Neighbors ranch near Ft. Stockton. The price is not given out.

Ed Meyers shipped for Murphy & Co., all the steers purchased from the different ranchmen in this county.

Jim P. Wilson sold to Albert Cockrill a carload of fat cows for the El Paso markets.

Jackson & Harmon sold 19 head of mares to Platonia parties, last week.

George C. Miller has gone to the Midland country to buy fine bulls.

The recent good rains have put the country in excellent condition and stockmen have every cause to be thankful. Truly this is the stockmen's paradise.

Our farmers, F. G. Morris, W. S. Belvins and Jas. Arthur report their crops to be in fine fix and each expects to clean some money on their crops as they have diversified extensively.

Farming has never been carried on to any extent except in the southern part of the country, but these three men and probably one or two others with their energy and perseverance are endeavoring to prove to the inhabi-

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GREAT SUMMER DISCOUNT (Clip from Texas Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth)

Young Men Wanted

How would you like to secure a commission as an officer under Uncle Sam? If you are between the ages of 17 and 35 years, possess the necessary common school education, are moral, persistent and can pass the required physical examination send me four one-cent stamps to pay postage, and I will mail you a personal letter, literature, etc., that will tell you of the qualifications required for positions leading to promotions of high rank as an officer in our army or navy.

H. W. PHILLIPS, Louisville, Ky.

tants as well as others, that farming can be made to pay in this county if done in a scientific manner.

All kinds of fruits and nuts, with the exception of almonds, thrive and mature, alfalfa makes five cuttings a year, disease among hogs is unknown, water is easily obtained and soil rich and productive, so why not farm in Brewster county, as well as raise fine cattle?

Before many years Brewster county will be to the front in raising fine cattle, as a scrub or grade bull is almost unknown and most of the stockmen have high class and registered heifers. The Hereford stock seems to be the favorite now, but the Galloway is beginning to be more appreciated as being better adapted to this country on account of having better rustling qualities and being a harder animal.

BAYLOR COUNTY CONDITIONS J. P. Daggett returned Wednesday

evening from another trip to Baylor county. Mr. Daggett says that it has rained in that country every day since last Saturday night. Grass was never finer and cattle are in good shape, though they would do better if it would stop raining, as the grass is soft. As soon as the rains are over, Mr. Daggett says, cattle will begin to move freely from that section. Wheat and oats have just been harvested and will, it is feared, be injured by the rain. Corn is looking fine and the rain this week insures a good crop. What cotton there is planted is in fine shape.

WHAT THE LAW DECIDES

In granting an easement across his premises for the purpose of a public highway the owner of the property is held, in L. Realty Co. vs. Johnson (Minn.), 66 L. R. A., 439, not to surrender to the public his right to foster and protect wild game on the land, and the public is held to have no right to pursue and kill the game while temporarily passing to and fro across the highway.

That the primary purpose of a branch track to a stone quarry is the accommodation of the owner of the quarry is held, in Ulmer vs. Lime Rock R. Co. (Me.) 66 L. R. A., 387, not to prevent the exercise of the right of eminent domain for the acquisition of a right of way if the track is in fact intended for the use of the public, which will be entitled to its use whenever the necessity therefor arises.

The intentional kicking without just cause or excuse by a street car conductor of a boy who was attempting to board the car to become a passenger is held in McNamara vs. St. Louis Transit Company (Mo.), 66 L. R. A., 486, to justify an award of exemplary damages against the street car company although the conductor honestly believed that the boy was attempting to steal a ride.

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.

UNCLE SAM PAYS BIG INDEMNITY

Startling Story of Invasion of Mr. Hessian Fly and Allied Armies of Bugland

"Insects levy a yearly tax on American farm, orchard and forest products of \$700,000,000," says C. L. Marlatt, United States entomologist, in a recent report.

This does not include the cost of fighting these pests, which costs \$100,000,000 more.

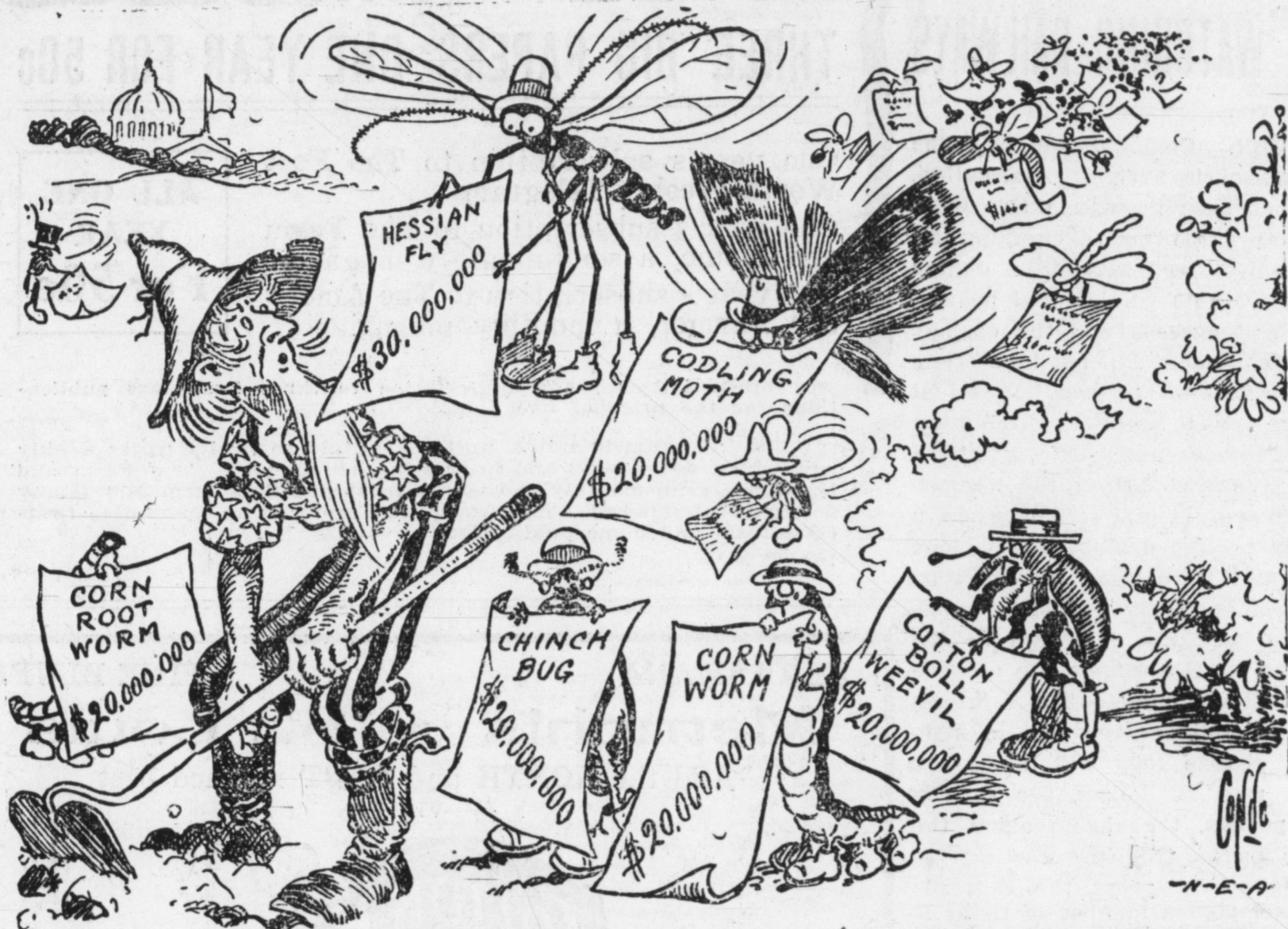
Every crop grown in the United States suffers from insects. The cereals are injured to the extent of \$200,000,000; hay, \$53,000,000; cotton, \$60,000,000; truck crops, \$53,000,000; fruits, \$27,000,000; animal products, \$175,000,000; forest trees and forest products, \$100,000,000, and products in storage, \$100,000,000.

The star performer of all the insect pests is the Hessian fly. In 1900 it injured the wheat crop at least \$100,000,000 worth, and the loss any one year from it is rarely less than \$20,000,000. Only a little behind the wheat fly are five \$200,000,000 bugs. These are the corn root worm, corn boll worm and codling moth. Then follows a numerous array of third and fourth raters whose annual levies run from five to fifteen millions each, and hosts of little fellows who eat

up and destroy annually two or three millions' worth of farm and forest products.

Besides these direct losses, insects cause other serious disturbances. A large shortage of any crop, such as is often caused by some insect, causes a greatly increased price for same to the consumer. It may cause commercial disturbance and thus affect large communities very seriously. Another disturbance chargeable to insects is the spreading of disease. Malaria and yellow fever are dependent solely on mosquitoes, typhoid fever is carried by house flies, and Texas fever, which causes an annual loss of \$100,000,000, is directly traceable to the cattle tick.

The other day it was reported that 5,000 persons in Great Britain were born at sea.



ST. JOSEPH MARKET

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 22.—The past week has been a disastrous one to the producers of the country and they have nobody to blame but themselves. It seemed like everybody and their neighbors labored under the impression that Chicago was the only market on earth, and the result was they all got there on last Monday, which precipitated a break in values which was felt from one end of the country to the other, and this could have been avoided by the country using a little more discretion and equalizing supplies at the principal markets. While supplies at all outside points were rather light, Chicago had 25,000 and the break in values was 25c to 35c as compared with the close of the week. This decline was followed by still further declines on succeeding days of the week until now the net loss is 25c to 50c as compared with a week ago. The fact that local receipts were hardly up to requirements have prevented this market breaking as much in proportion as Chicago and the decline was more severe on the best class of cattle. As compared with last week good to choice export and dressed beef steers show a decline of 25c to 35c, while light and medium grades are 15c to 25c lower. The market on butcher stock also broke sharply the fore part of the week, but light receipts enabled sellers to regain a part of this loss and latter days of this week, until at the close the net loss is only 10c to 20c, which is shown on the grassy offerings.

Good to choice fed cows, fat heavy heifers, are not notably lower and the demand is good.

Best bulls are off 10c to 15c, while common to fair bolognas and butchers are 25c to 50c higher than a week ago.

The unfavorable conditions prevailing in the fat cattle trade have not materially affected the trade in stock and feeding, cattle, the demand on country account has been sufficient to absorb all offerings, and as a result there has been a fair to active trade, and prices have held fully steady with a week ago.

The trade in hogs continues to be a surprise, inasmuch as values are holding up well under the pressure of the exceptionally heavy receipts at all points, prices have fluctuated narrowly but there has been a noticeable spread in values, light and light mixed hogs are now selling at a premium over the heavy grades. Today the market ruled 5c higher, with prices ranging from \$5.15 to \$5.27 1/2, bulk selling at \$5.20 to \$5.27. The packers seem to want the hogs at the prices. The situation is rather uncertain, inasmuch as the country is full of hogs, and packers are liable to break prices sharply almost at any time.

The trade in sheep has been of small volume this week and the 10c to 15c decline Monday has been practically regained, until at the close values are fully steady with a week ago.

SAY PRESIDENT TWISTED FACTS

Interstate Commerce Commissioners Angered at Wording of Morton's "Absolution"

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The summary manner in which the president disposed of the Santa Fe case and vetoed the prosecution of Secretary Morton, which was advised and urged by the special counsel employed to ferret out the facts, has aroused the antagonism of the interstate commerce commission, which referred the record in the case to the department of justice for action, firmly believing that it constituted grounds for criminal proceedings.

In his letter of absolution to Mr. Morton the president told him that he (Morton), and he alone, had the courage to go before the interstate commerce commission in the packing-house products case and give the facts regarding the whole system of rebates by the railroads.

The commissioners declare that this is not the fact. They say that after subordinates had denied the existence of the rebating system, which the commissioners knew was in full force, the commissioners decided to pay no more attention to the small fry, and summoned the highest officials. The officials held a conference before they appeared to testify, and concluded to make a clean breast of it. Mr. Morton, it is stated, was only one of many officials who admitted the general payment of rebates and told how the system was worked. These confessions were made in the fall of 1901.

GUILTY OF MISREPRESENTATION

The commissioners say also that the president has resorted to misrepresentation when he put the case of the Santa Fe and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company on the same footing with that of the International Harvester Company. In the latter case the western railroads, including the Burlington, Northwestern, Rock Island, Wisconsin Central and Chicago Great Western, returned a certain percentage of the freight payments to the harvester company in consideration of the fact that it owned its own switching tracks at Chicago. These payments were not denied, the railroads claiming that

they were legitimate. The interstate commerce commission held that they were excessive and constituted, in effect, a rebate. When the general injunction against the payment of rebates was issued the harvester case was included, though it was not specifically mentioned.

The roads interested have complied with the injunction, but have allowed the harvester company a rebate of \$3.50 a car, which the commission fixed as a reasonable allowance.

In the case in which Mr. Morton is interested the Santa Fe published a freight tariff on coal of \$4.05 a ton. By a secret arrangement this included the price of the coal, \$1.55 a ton, which was rebated to the Colorado Fuel and Iron company. The injunction which was issued against rebating was aimed at this particular case, but the Santa Fe continued to pay the rebate for a long time after the injunction was granted. This, in the opinion of the commissioners, makes it a very different case from that of the harvester company.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

HUMANE PEOPLE EXPLAIN POSITION

DENVER, Colo., June 26.—A local paper publishes an interview with Oliver E. Tuft, agent of the Humane Society, in which he makes the following statement:

"The real reason stockmen object to this law is that it costs money to feed and water stock in transit, besides delaying the shipment. They want to rush the animals through without regard to whether they suffer from hunger or thirst or not, failing to realize that humane treatment is, in the end, the most profitable."

This is a fair sample of the kind of argument that has been advanced for years by men who knew nothing of the live stock business and it was the kind of argument that resulted in putting the present twenty-eight-hour law upon the statute books. The Humane Society of the country has done a great deal of good and no class of men are more willing to back it in its good work than the stockmen, but in their zeal to accomplish good for suffering animals there has been too much jumping at conclusions without an actual knowledge of the facts. In the transportation of live stock there is certain to be more or less cruelty. This is unavoidable. Until the people cease to eat meat cattle must suffer the penalty. The only question, therefore, must be as to the degree of suffering inflicted. In this country all meat animals are sold on the markets by live weight. If there is one thing that a stock shipper knows better than anything else, it is that the least his cattle suffer in transportation to market the more pounds will they weigh on arrival. Another point that has been hammered into every stock shipper is that cattle abused in transit will not bring as many cents per pound from the buyer, because they will not make as good meat when slaughtered. These are facts which cannot be successfully contradicted.

Admitting these facts to be true, the problem that confronts the shipper is to get his cattle to market in the manner that will cause them the smallest amount of suffering and consequent shrinkage in weight and deterioration in value. It is the belief of the shipper that the loading and unloading of cattle from a car is one grave cause of suffering and loss. From experience they know that western range cattle suffer much more from one such experience than they do from confinement on the car and deprivation of food and water. If this is true, then, instead of being a humane measure, the twenty-eight-hour law is exactly the reverse.

There is no question but that Mr. Tuft is talking about something he knows nothing about. Is it not about time that the Humane Society made an investigation and possessed itself of some of the facts? If this were done, such idiotic talk as that of Mr. Tuft would call for speedy suppression from the officers of the society.

The beef cattle shipping season is nearly at hand. Cattlemen of the Concho country are ready to send some mighty fine stuff to the markets this season. Never before have they had such a fine grade of beef cattle.—San Antonio Standard.

The beef cattle season is just about at hand for all the West Texas range country, and the general report is that some very fine fat cattle are now ready

to begin moving to market. The season has been very favorable out in the range country, and cattle are ready for market much earlier this year than usual.

RANGE IS GOOD

J. M. and S. W. Knight of the Knight Bros. ranch at Aledo, was on the market Tuesday with fifty-two head of fed stuff. The cattle were brought from Palo Pinto county and fed by Knight Bros.

S. W. Knight stated that the range condition near Aledo was good, grass is in extra fine condition. Cattle are late in going to market. He expressed the opinion that this was the first bunch to come from that vicinity.

AMERICAN OFFICERS WATCHING RAILWAYS

DENVER, Colo., June 26.—The Trans-Missouri Freight Association, which has been in session this week trying to agree upon charging all western live stock rates from dollars per car to cents per hundred pounds, have about agreed upon the change, but the new rates will not take effect until the first of the year. President Mackenzie and Secretary Tomlinson of the American Stock Growers' Association appeared before the association Thursday morning and made a vigorous protest against any change if the rates were to be increased by the operation. If the charge for transportation was not increased to the stockmen by the change the association would not object. The railroads have practically agreed that in making the change they will divide the present rate in dollars per car by 26,000 pounds, that being about the average loading from the west.

During recent years the railroads have attempted a number of times to convert the present rates on live stock from dollars per car to cents per hundred pounds, and in making this conversion, in some rates, notably those that were changed in August, 1897, they used as a divisor an estimated loading per car which was much less than the actual average loading. In this way they arrived at a rate per hundred pounds, which, applied to the actual average loading, resulted in an advance of from \$8 to \$12 per car on all cattle and sheep transported from the territory where the changes were made. The stockmen protested against the changes made in 1897 without any satisfactory result and the whole question of that advance is now a subject of inquiry by the interstate commerce commission at the request of this association. The railroads assert that in this present readjustment of rates they do not intend to make any advance in the present aggregate per car.

This matter will be closely watched by the officials of the American Stock Growers' Association and any shippers who are interested will be advised of the proposed changes if they will communicate with the secretary of that association at Denver.

THROUGH COLORADO AND UTAH

The Denver and Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western, with their numerous branches penetrating the Rockies, have two distinct and separate lines across the mountains. Tickets reading via "The Scenic Line of the World" and "The Great Salt Lake Route," between Denver and Salt Lake City or Ogden, are available either via the main line through Leadville Canon of the Grand river and Glenwood Springs or via the line over Marshall Pass and through the Black Canon of the Gunnison. Tourists to and from Salt Lake City, Ogden or San Francisco will find it to their advantage to have their tickets read in both directions via this route, thus being able to use one of the above lines going and the other returning. Write S. K. Hooper, G. P. and T. A., Denver, Col., for illustrated pamphlets.

RAILROAD MILEAGE IN STATE OF TEXAS

Over Eleven Thousand Miles Already Constructed and Many Miles Projected

AUSTIN, Texas, June 26.—The railroad commission today issued a statement showing the number of miles of railroad constructed in Texas for the year ending June 30, 1905.

The statement shows that there has been constructed 1,657 miles, which makes a total of 11,701 miles of railroad now constructed in Texas. The statement also shows 171 miles under construction and 820 miles projected for construction.



BLACKLEGOIDS

THE SIMPLEST, SAFEST, SUREST AND QUICKEST WAY TO VACCINATE CATTLE AGAINST BLACKLEG.

No dose to measure. No liquid to spill. No string to rot. Just a little pill to be placed under the skin by a single thrust of the instrument.

An Injector Free with a Purchase of 100 Vaccinations.
For Sale by All Druggists. Literature Free—Write for it.

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.
BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Memphis, U. S. A.; Walkerville, Ont.; Montreal, Que.

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THREE BIG PAPERS ONE YEAR FOR 50c

One year's subscription to **The Fort Worth Weekly Telegram**

One year's subscription to **The Farm and Home**, a semi-monthly magazine

One year's subscription to **The American Farmer**, a monthly magazine

ALL ONE YEAR For 50c

Think of it—a year's subscription to three first-class publications for the price of one alone.

The Telegram is a live, up-to-date eight to twelve pages weekly newspaper, ably edited and interesting throughout. The Farm and Home is a semi-monthly and is the most practical farm and family newspaper published. The American Farmer is an up-to-date first-class farm and home publication.

DO IT NOW.

TEXARKANA **PINE BLUFF**

Memphis = St. Louis

And the **NORTH** and **EAST** reached best
—VIA—



DOUBLE DAILY TRAIN SERVICE
RECLINING CHAIR CARS—SEATS FREE
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ALL NEW WIDE VESTIBULED EQUIPMENT

Our Trains Use the
Magnificent Double Track Steel Bridge
Over the Mississippi River at Thebes
For rates, schedules or other information
ASK ANY COTTON BELT MAN, OR ADDRESS

D. M. MORGAN, Traveling Passenger Agt., Fort Worth, Tex.	J. F. LEHANE, General Passenger Agt., Tyler, Texas.	GUS HOOVER, Traveling Passenger Agt., Waco, Texas.
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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.

TO MEXICO

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.

Excursion Rates Periodically.

For complete information see I. & G. N. Agents or write

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

Chamberlain's COLIC, CHOLERA AND Diarrhea Remedy

A few doses of this remedy will invariably cure an ordinary attack of diarrhea.

It has been used in nine epidemics of dysentery with perfect success.

It can always be depended upon, even in the more severe attacks of cramp colic and cholera morbus.

It is equally successful for summer diarrhea and cholera infantum in children, and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year.

When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

Every man of a family should keep this remedy in his home. Buy it now. It may save life.

PRICE, 25c. LARGE SIZE, 50c.

The Fever Tick in Oklahoma

There have been a great many references in the bulletins and press bulletins of the Oklahoma experiment station at Stillwater in regard to the fever tick and it is gratifying to know that stockmen and farmers generally appreciate information of this kind. A few have followed out the general plan of getting rid of the ticks that has been recommended so often and they are now entirely rid of ticks on their farms and pastures; consequently they are rid of Texas fever. It is not necessary at this time to undertake to prove that the tick does not carry the fever germ from infected to susceptible cattle, for practically every stockman and farmer knows this, but it is necessary to emphasize the fact that a little careful work for a season or two is sufficient to rid a pasture or farm of the tick.

In order to work at the tick intelligently, it is necessary to know how they develop and the length of time necessary for them to hatch from the eggs. The large tick seen on animals of all kinds is the female and when fully developed, falls to the ground where the eggs are deposited. In the summer season these eggs will hatch in from twenty to thirty days. In the spring and fall it will take longer, and eggs deposited late in the fall will not hatch before the following spring. The time necessary for the eggs to hatch has been determined several times in the laboratory. On one test during the latter part of July and the first part of August, the eggs hatched in twenty days while another test made in September required twenty-six days.

After the eggs are hatched, the young ticks get on the grass and weeds where they remain until some passing animal brushes against them. These young ticks are generally called "seed ticks," but this name is applied to the young of any ticks whether they are cattle ticks or not. The young ticks soon attach themselves to the animal and after shedding their skins (moulting) a couple of times, develop rapidly into the adult form. The time required for development after the young ticks get on the animal is about twenty to twenty-five days in warm weather. During cold weather they develop slowly and ticks that get on cattle late in the fall may be carried all winter, completing their development in the spring.

If one is familiar with the above life history, it will aid very materially in dealing with the tick. It is necessary for the tick to become attached to some animal before it can complete its development; it may live for several weeks on the grass and weeds, but it will never develop until it gets food from some animal. This is an important item in the destruction of the tick, for if the pasture is unused for a season, it will free it from ticks. To rid a pasture of ticks that is in use will require close work, but it will pay in the end. For a small bunch of cattle such as is owned on the average farm, a dipping vat is too expensive and is not even necessary. Crude petroleum may be obtained in any portion of Oklahoma for a few cents per gallon and there is no better remedy. It may be applied with a brush, mop or in the form of a spray. A mixture of cheap kerosene and lard is also effective. Do not expect to get your cattle rid of ticks by feeding them sulphur and saltpeter or any other combination, for it will not cause them to drop off. If the ticks are removed from the cattle once every two or three weeks by using any of the oils and no outside cattle with ticks on them are brought into the pasture, you may get rid of the ticks in one season. On many farms where there are only a few cattle, the ticks are removed by hand picking and put in a cup of oil or burned. A few cattle may be kept free from ticks by this means.

The advantages of having a farm, a township or a county free from ticks are evident. In the first place, if there are no ticks there will be no Texas fever. No one ever saw cattle with fever that were free from ticks. In the second place no considerable area that has ticky cattle will be found above the federal quarantine line. It is simply a loss of time and energy to worry about the quarantine lines while you have fever ticks on your cattle.

The vitality of the tick egg is such that it is practically impossible for the pastures to become disinfected by freezing temperatures. Some of the eggs will hatch out as they did this spring, following an unusually cold winter and some ticks will pass through the winter attached to the cattle. In order to determine definitely

ly the vitality of the eggs, the following experiment was made last winter: Ticks were secured from Texas and Florida; those from Texas were received on Jan. 22 and those from Florida on Feb. 2. Those received from Florida were depositing eggs when they arrived and those from Texas began depositing eggs the next day after they were received. These eggs were placed outside of the building in an exposed place on the evening of Feb. 4 and allowed to remain in the cold until Feb. 14, after which they were removed and placed in an incubator at a temperature of 36 degrees F. The first young ticks appeared March 4 and practically all of the eggs were hatched by March 10. The minimum temperature during the time the eggs were exposed ranged from 15 degrees above to eighteen degrees below zero. If the eggs of the fever tick will hatch after being exposed to such a low temperature, it is useless to expect the cold of the winters to disinfect the pastures.

There is no extremely easy plan by which you can rid pastures of ticks, but by taking a little and work along with plenty of crude petroleum, you can get rid of them, stop the loss by Texas fever, and secure the much coveted convenience of being above the quarantine line. If counties could be induced to take up the work in a systematic manner they could be in a position next year to be placed above the quarantine line.

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 sub-divided 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 Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

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

BAFFLING DISEASE ATTACKS CATTLE

State Sanitary Commission Notified of Malady Discovered Here

State live stock sanitary commissioners have been notified of a peculiar disease which has attacked eight head of cattle owned by F. G. McPeak of this city. Local veterinarians and a government inspector at the local packing plants having failed to determine the nature of the disease the animals will be turned over to the state authorities for disposition as they see fit.

The matter has been reported to Captain J. T. Lytle, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association and he today conferred with M. M. Hawkins of Quanah, member of the state live stock sanitary commission.

According to statements made by F. G. McPeak this afternoon, about ten days ago he noticed knots in the flank and under the jaw of several of his milk cows. A local veterinary who was summoned said that the animals had tuberculosis and advised killing them.

The cows continued healthy to all appearances with the exception of the knots and swellings mentioned.

Tuesday an inspector from the packing houses went to the McPeak place and with Mr. McPeak's permission, killed one of the animals. This failed to reveal the character of the disease, though Mr. McPeak says traces of tuberculosis were found. None of the animals have died.

FINE FED STUFF

C. C. Fidler, the well-known feeder of Cresson, was on the market Friday with twenty-two head of full-bred Hereford steers. Mr. Fidler commenced feeding this bunch Nov. 15 on cotton seed, and finished on cake.

They were one of the best bunches of cattle on the market for many days, and bidders were very active.

Mr. Fidler says conditions in his part of the country are fine—cattle are doing well and stockmen are satisfied.

CATTLE DOING WELL

"Conditions in my section have not been better for years," said J. J. Hand, a stockman from Stephens county, who was in Fort Worth Friday with a string of cattle.

"Most all the cattle have been shipped from that part of the country, however," he continued, "because of the drought which scared stockmen into selling. Cattle are in fair shape and no complaints are heard."

Southern Pacific HOTEL RUGERS

AT SEABROOK-ON-THE-BAY IS NOW
OPEN FOR THE SUMMER SEASON

Seabrook is located on the Southern Pacific (G. H. & N. Ry.) between Houston and Galveston, and is

AN IDEAL PLACE TO SPEND A SUMMER VACATION

FINE BOATING, BATHING, SAILING, FISHING.

For schedules, rates and any other information, write

T. J. ANDERSON,

Gen. Pass. Agent,

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

or HOTEL RUGERS, Seabrook.

JOS. HELLEN,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

AS COMPARISONS ARE TO OUR ADVANTAGE WE CAN AFFORD TO ENCOURAGE THEM.

THROUGH THE TEXAS PAN-HANDLE.

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

FURTHER FACTS YOURS UPON REQUEST A. A. GLISSON, G. P. A. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

IF

you are going to take a trip it would be A GOOD IDEA for you to see a representative of the

H. & T. C. R. R.

before you decide on the route.

Summer Excursion Tickets on sale daily at low rates.

QUICK TIME BETWEEN SOUTH and NORTH TEXAS

2—Through Trains Daily—2

PULLMAN SLEEPERS between Houston and Austin, Waco, Fort Worth, Denver, via H. & T. C. to Fort Worth, F. W. & D. C. (The Denver Road) and Colorado & Southern to Denver. Galveston and Dallas, Denison, St. Louis via G. H. & N. to Houston, H. & T. C. to Denison and M., K. & T. to St. Louis.

For further information see ticket agent or address

M. L. ROBBINS, G. P. A., Houston, Texas.

A COLORADO SUMMER

IS A PERFECT EXPERIENCE

Spend your Vacation in the Mountains. Breathe the Crisp, Pure, Piney Air. Gather Strength and Health from the Great Out-of-Doors, and come home happy. From June 1 to September 30 the Santa Fe will sell you round trip tickets at very low rates. Ask the Santa Fe Agent for particulars.



W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A.

Galveston, Texas.



THE LIVE STOCK MARKET

WEEK'S MARKET REVIEW

With a very liberal supply of cattle at the principal markets of the country in the early days of the week, the tendency of the market on common to medium grassers was towards weakness. This market was similarly affected. Later in the week, with a gradual withdrawal of heavy supplies of steer cattle, the market took on a better tone; medium steers selling 10c to 15c higher at the close. Good heaves have sold well. One extra choice load bringing \$5.00, load of baby heaves \$4.50, and several loads of good fed steers reaching \$4.25@4.65. Medium steers have sold between \$3@3.35. Stockers and feeders have been shown in limited quantities, with trading quiet and prices ruling steady.

Butcher and canning cows have had many ups and downs the past week, the tone of the market fluctuating with the supply. The best price of the week on car lots was \$2.65, with the bulk of butcher cows and heifers selling at \$2.20@2.40. The end of the week finds cows a trifle stronger than the opening.

Bulls have lost ground, selling 10c lower at the close. Calves have been here in over-supply, or the quality has deteriorated, for Saturday finds them selling 50c lower than the week's opening.

Hogs have had a hard time, and shippers little to encourage them. Big receipts on northern markets forced prices down here until the bottom was reached on Thursday. Friday showed a slight upturn, which was helped again today, so that values are within a nickel of ruling prices a week ago.

Sheep receipts have been light. Some trading was done in the middle and at the end of the week, on a slightly stronger basis than last week.

Horses and Mules—The usual summer falling off in receipts of both horses and mules is noted. The bulk of the arrivals consisted of light horses, southerners and rangers. Dealers are not accumulating stock very fast, for buyers have taken over the new supply about as fast as it arrives. Mules have not been wanted this week as much as last week, the trade inclining to light work and driving horses of medium price. Prices have ruled about steady with considerable whittling necessary to close sales.

The mule market has been quiet, with the chief call for young and unbroken animals, if of good weight. Steady prices ruled.

WEEK'S SALES

STEERS

Table of steers sales with columns for No., Ave. Price, and Price. Includes sub-section 'Steers of pretty good quality sold at \$3.05. The sales:'

COWS

Cows were mainly in mixed lots, and some left over. The best price was \$2.35, with other sales at \$2.30 and \$2.10. Sales today:

Table of cow sales with columns for No., Ave. Price, and Price.

BULLS

Table of bull sales with columns for No., Ave. Price, and Price.

HEIFERS

Table of heifer sales with columns for No., Ave. Price, and Price.

CALVES

Calves were weak and lower. Nothing choice seemed to be in sight. Heavy calves sold for more than lights, the latter being thin and out of condition. Prices ranged from \$2 for thin calves to \$3.25 for heavies. Today's sales:

Table of calf sales with columns for No., Ave. Price, and Price.

HOGS

The hog supply was small, 297 head; for the week receipts amounted to 4,327. Of the four cars of hogs that constituted the day's supply, two were from the territory and two from Texas points. The former were of good quality and sold quickly at prices a shade stronger than Friday. The others were not disposed of until late in the session, selling weak to 5c lower. Tops brought \$5.25. Sales today were as follows:

Table of hog sales with columns for No., Ave. Price, and Price.

Table of sheep and pig sales with columns for No., Ave. Price, and Price.

Table of sheep sales with columns for No., Ave. Price, and Price.

PRaises TEXAS CATTLE

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 26.—A. G. Jeffers of Frankfort, Ky., president of the Osage Cattle Company, which has 5,000 acres of leased lands in the Osage nation on which a large number of steers are kept, was in yesterday with ninety-seven head of steers from this ranch that sold on the Texas division. Mr. Jeffers is an old stockman, as well as a successful politician. At the present time he is the sheriff of the county in which he lives, and the sheriff of a county in Kentucky is an important officer. Mr. Jeffers carries on cattle breeding on his large farm near that place, and besides raising cattle he also raises Shetland ponies and mules.

"Over twenty years ago," said Mr. Jeffers, "I shipped thoroughbred cattle through Kansas City to Western and Southwestern Kansas. It was my first experience in the cattle business out this way, and I have always taken a deep interest in the stock business of the range country, as I recognized many years ago that it was the coming great live stock center of our country. And while I have been handling cattle in the Osage nation I have had opportunities of studying the cattle situation in the southwest. In my observation I have found that wonderful progress has been made in breeding up cattle in Texas and the southwest. The long horned steer of a quarter of a century ago has become extinct, and in his place there are high grade cattle of excellent qualities. Texas is certainly the great cattle producing state, and while the cattle raised there are of fine quality, they seem to develop better when they are taken north. And when it comes to feeding out, they cannot be beaten anywhere."

STILL EMPLOY SOLICITORS

The Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange held a very important meeting Friday afternoon. The matter of amending the by-laws to do away with the employment of solicitors by the various live stock commission houses was under consideration. This matter was put off from the regular meeting held the first Friday in the month. After considerable discussion the matter of discharging the solicitors after Jan. 1, 1906, was lost by a vote of twelve to sixteen. The two packing houses and the stock representatives voted against the disbandment of the employment of solicitors. The majority of the live stock commission firms doing business here favor the plan of abolishing the employment of solicitors.

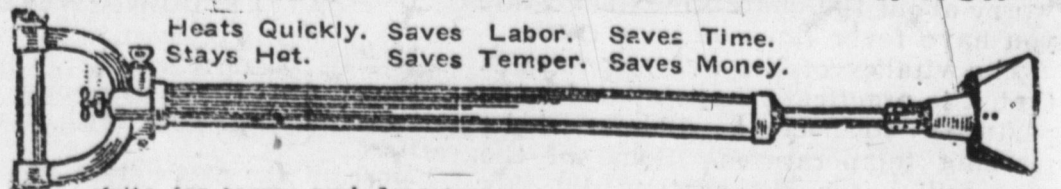
SOUTH TEXAS CATTLE

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 26.—This week will practically wind up the shipments from South Texas unless prices improve. The market Wednesday and yesterday was in better shape from the standpoint of moderate receipts than for some time and there is a hope that next week will open up stronger. Shipments from this section for the week will be

The A. P. Norman Live Stock Co.

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

Parker-Garnett Self-Heating BRANDING Iron



Heats Quickly. Saves Labor. Saves Time. Stays Hot. Saves Temper. Saves Money. Write for terms and descriptive Circular. Thrilling 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.

light and include a train of the Black cattle shipped Wednesday from Cotulla by Turner & Scott, a train by Schreiner & Half from Pearsall today, a train by Fleming & Davidson from Pearsall tomorrow and a train by Taylor & Jones from Cotulla Sunday.

EXPERTS STUDYING CATTLE DISEASE

Investigation of Herd of Milk Cows Being Conducted by Official Today

Under the direction of Dr. M. A. Knight of Houston, state veterinarian and government inspectors at the local packing plants, an investigation is being conducted today to determine the character of the disease which has attacked a herd of milk cows belonging to F. G. McPeak of this city. Traces thought to indicate tubercular affection have been found in one animal, which has been killed for post mortem examination. Official tests for tuberculosis are now being carried on though it will be several days before any results will be obtained. M. H. Hankins of Quanah, member of the state live stock sanitary commission, has returned home after placing the investigation in the hands of Dr. Knight.

WEST TEXAS RANCHING

D. F. White is a well-known West Texas cattleman who lives in El Paso county, and when he starts out to describe his location, the size of that county and Texas generally is shown to be very large. Something of the size of El Paso county can be imagined when it is remembered that Mr. White resides 150 miles from the county seat, which is El Paso. "But that is not so bad as living sixty-five miles from my postoffice," said Mr. White.

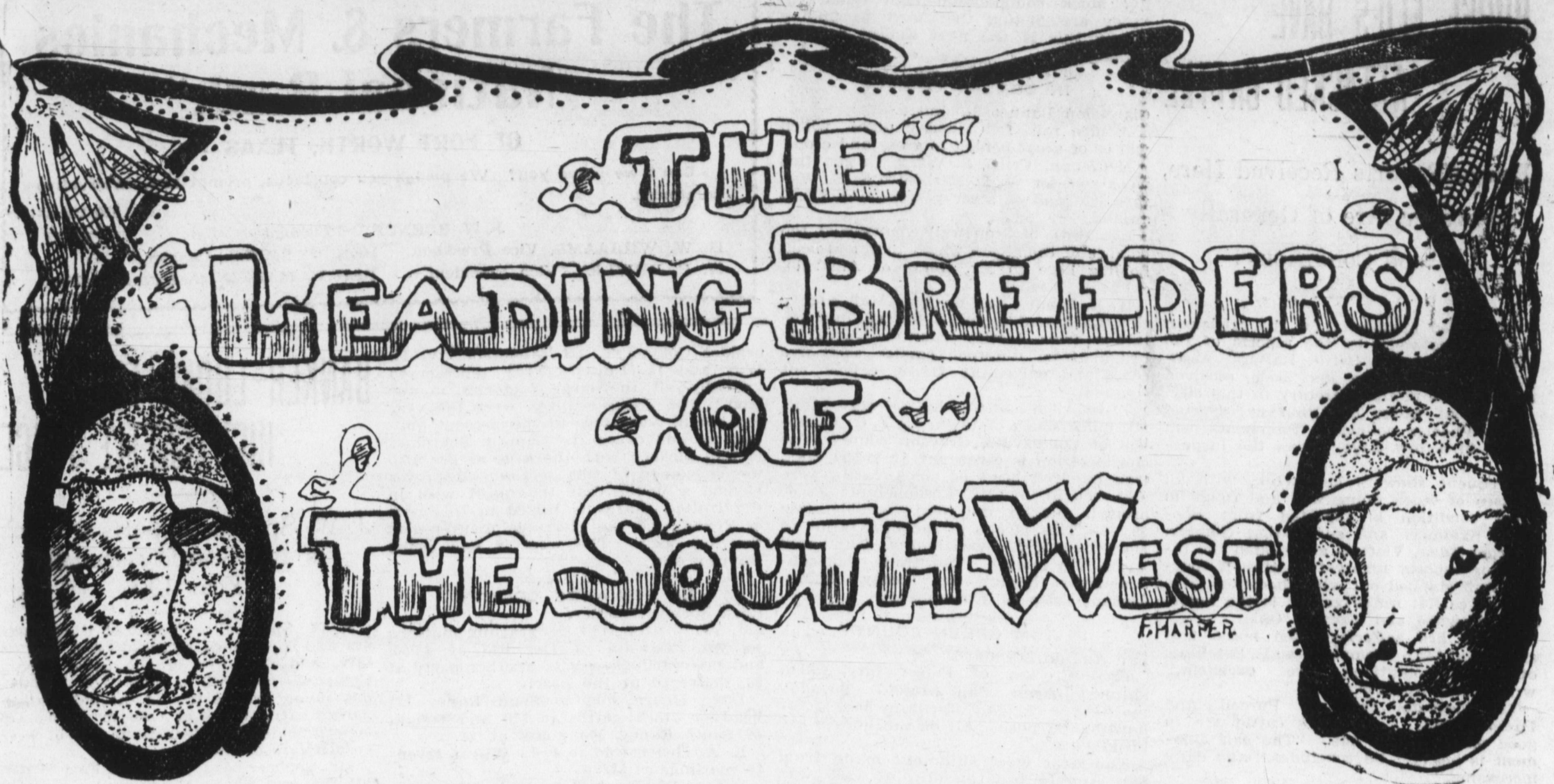
"And while that it is a very large country down there, and settlers are a long way apart in many places, it has reached a point when there is mighty little open range left. That may seem strange in a country like that where no attempt whatever is made to raise any grain of any kind nor vegetables. In fact we do not attempt to raise anything, even in the way of feed for our cattle. It has been kept a strictly grazing country up to this time, and will continue to be such until some way of providing irrigation has been worked out. Water is scarce, and it will require considerable outlay to erect dams in the draws and low places for reservoirs. Texas is full of strange climates and has many peculiarities in its physical make up, and is the greatest state in the union. Its great resources are being developed, and the time may come when all that part of the state is made to blossom at all times whether it rains or not. This year we have had the rain, and we have plenty of grass."

TAME BUFFALO HUNT

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock has received a full report from Governor Ferguson of Oklahoma regarding the recent buffalo hunt and wild west entertainment provided for the National Editorial Association on Miller Brothers' ranch 101. Governor Ferguson informs the secretary that the old buffalo killed for the editors and their friends was slaughtered in the ordinary manner of killing a beef, which takes all the romance out of the stories of wild chase and the final dispatching of the game by old Chief Geronimo. The governor, while reviewing all the events prior to, during and after the event, states that he has referred the matter for further investigation to the judge presiding over the judicial district in which the affair took place.

CONCHO COUNTY SHEEPMAN

Hector McKenzie is one of the best known sheepmen in the state and a member of the firm of McKenzie & Ferguson. This firm owns a large sheep ranch in Pecos county, Texas, where they have fenced pastures, and carry on pasturing on a large scale. They do not raise any sheep, but buy and develop them. Mr. McKenzie states that the heavy end of the grass sheep from all that district has been marketed, and that the run from there from this time on will be light. When asked as to the probable price of lambs and stock sheep this fall, Mr. McKenzie said: "These sheep are higher now than they were a year ago and the prices are likely to go still higher. The lamb crop this spring was a good one, but the demand for lambs and wethers has been increased. The high price of wool has caused a great many to engage in it. This is one reason why the prices are higher."



SHORTHORNS

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

WM. & 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 **BOEHNRENS & LINDERMAN, Christoval, Texas.**

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.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

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

TWO RANCH BARGAINS

Two of the finest ranches in Stone-wall county for sale at a bargain. No. 1 consists of 1,992 acres school land, 332 acres railroad land, 500 acres good smooth farming land, fine grass, everlasting water in creek and tanks, two sets of houses and other improvements, 100 acres in cultivation, about twelve miles three-wire fence. Price of school land \$2.25 per acre, including improvements; 97c yet due state. Price of railroad land was \$2.75 per acre, two-fifths of which has been paid. One section railroad land leased. Land all in one body. Price of entire ranch \$4,500. Terms on part. 200 head of good grade cattle can be bought with this ranch.

Ranch No. 2 consists of one section school land, 90 acres in farm, good sandy land, six good tanks, five-room house, cistern, orchard, outhouses, eight miles three-wire fence. Two and one-fourths sections railroad land leased; 97c due state on school land. School and church one-fourth mile. Price \$2,500. Some terms if desired. An ideal small ranch.

Also other good farm and ranch property. **THOMAS & FORRESTER, Aspermont, Texas.**

POULTRY

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.

FOR SALE—Fourteen horsepower traction engine, in good repair. F. H. Campbell & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

RED POLLED

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

REGISTERED RED POLLS—50 head cheap for quick sales. W. C. Aldredge, Route 4, Pittsburg, 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.

HEREFORD BULL AND HEIFER CALVES.

We will have this season about 300 full-blood Hereford Calves for sale. Apply early if you want fine calves, as we contract now to deliver Nov. 1. **ELKINS & HENRY, Colorado and Snyder, 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.

\$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."

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CHICAGO BUYER HERE

Tim H. Ingwersen of Swift & Co.'s cattle buying force at Chicago, is a visitor at the Fort Worth market. Mr. Ingwersen says that from the present indications there are a good many cattle on feed in the territory contiguous to the Chicago and Missouri river markets, and that, in his opinion, the prospects for any material improvement in the cattle market for the near future are not bright. This is Mr. Ingwersen's first visit to the Fort Worth market and he expressed himself as being agreeably surprised at the magnitude of the yards and the manner in which the business was carried on here. He thinks the Fort Worth market and the state of Texas has a great future. On his return to Chicago, Mr. Ingwersen will visit the St. Louis market.

HEREFORDS

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.

BELLEVUE STOCK FARM, Geo. B. Root, Proprietor. "The Texas Home of Halts and Hamiltonians." Registered Hereford Cattle, Poland China Hogs, Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens. A choice lot of young stock for sale at all times. 7 high class trotters and pacers. Colorado, Texas.

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

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

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.

C. T. Graflienried

HEREFORD BREEDER, BOTH SEXES FOR SALE **CANYON, TEXAS**

W. G. Low

BROWNWOOD, TEX., Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Poland-China Swine.

R. C. Burns

Breeder of registered Hereford Cattle. Both sexes for sale at prices to suit the times. Lubbock, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS

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.

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

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, Wills Point, Texas.

Durham Bulls!

I have 60 head of yearling Durham bulls for sale. Bred and raised in Mitchell county, and in suitable condition for service this year. Address, J. D. Wulfjen, Colorado, Texas.

HOGS FOR SALE—In car load lots, coming feeders. L. E. Locke, Corrigan, Polk County, Texas.

Aberdeen-Angus Stock Farm, breeders of registered and high-grade Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. Some of the leading families represented. Young stock of both sexes for sale at all times. E. W. Perimeter, proprietor, Big Springs, Texas. Farm 16 miles south of Big Springs. Phone 273.

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.

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.

LADY wishes to teach in a family; English, music, drawing, painting and elocution. Address, Miss Grace Lemin, Stamford, Jones County, Texas.

MRS. LILLIAN WRIGHT—Please write this office for good news. J. G., care Stockman-Journal.

HORSE FLIES HAVE ATTACKED CATTLE

Range Reports Received Here,
However, Are of Generally
Good Conditions

Continued prosperity for the cattleman is told this week by the reports of the inspectors of the Cattle Raisers' Association, which have just been received at the office of the secretary in this city. Excellent range condition is reported from Wheeler county. "Shipments will begin in a few days," says the inspector.

Frequent showers last week, with all classes of stock doing well and range in good condition is reported from Beville, Skidmore and surrounding country.

From Edna, Victoria and Goliad the inspector reports ninety-two cars of market stuff shipped out with conditions fine. "Fat cattle; range good," is the report from Pawnee and Fairfax, Okla.

"Stock are suffering from horse flies at Clarendon, Memphis and Estelline; otherwise conditions are excellent," writes the inspector there.

The inspector covering Purcell and Paul Valley, I. T., says cattle are in good shape; range fine. "The calf shipment is heavy," he concludes, "and daily increasing."

Inspectors from south and southwest Texas report favorably on range and cattle, though the country is dry in certain sections.

From San Angelo, Pecos, Midland and Odessa come good reports; the inspector at Midland saying that conditions were "never better."

Heavy shipment of steers to Montana and South Dakota is reported from Roswell, N. M.

FROM THE ALPINE COUNTRY

ALPINE, Texas, June 27.—A. S. Gage bought of Jackson & Harmon twenty bulls at \$40 per head. These bulls are Hereford two-year-olds.

Another shipment of 105 cars of the Murphy & Co. cattle were shipped from here this week.

Ben Billingsly of Alpine shipped a car of horses from Marfa this week.

Mrs. Lizzie Crosson has purchased the Bill Johnson cattle, consisting of about 150 head. Bill is going to Arizona.

Murphy & Co. received 900 three and four-year-old steers from the Pruett ranch. Three hundred of the tops were cut out and shipped to the Kansas City market. They were as fine a lot of cattle as ever were shipped out of here, all being in prime condition. The balance, 600, were driven to the Murphy & Co. pasture. They were also in fine condition, but owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the market they will be held until fall or early winter.

Quite a number of buyers have been here lately looking for steers, but find them scarce, owing to the fact that they were all mostly shipped earlier and to the light calf crop of the past few years. However, this year, thanks to the fine season, the calf crop is unusually large and as grass is plentiful they put on fat rapidly and the cows also keep fat.

The price paid by J. H. Nations for the Bob Neighbors' ranch and cattle was \$96,000. The cattle brought \$12 around and the horses \$30 around. There were 3,000 head of cattle and forty head of saddle horses, and about 200 sections of land in the lease hold. This is considered one of the best ranches in the country.

J. B. Irving has finished the erection of his \$2,500 barn at his ranch and expects to entertain his friends with a genuine old-fashioned barn-storming in the near future.

IN POTTER COUNTY

Amarillo Herald.

Ben Allen of Stonewall county sold 500 ones and twos to Dunaway & Horton, to go to Hutchinson and Sherman counties.

A. F. Bassett, one of the most successful ranchers west of this city, brought a sample of rye to the offices recently that has attracted much attention. It is over four feet high with well filled heads, and forms a convincing argument that this country will raise grain perfectly.

P. H. Landergin of the firm of Landergin Bros., purchasers of half of the great L. S. ranch, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Landergin, who comes to the Panhandle from Kansas, is one of the most enthusiastic believers in the future of this great region, and never loses an opportunity to push the section. He believes it certain to be one of the greatest grain countries in the world.

IN MAVERICK COUNTY

Eagle Pass Guide.

Messrs. G. R. and C. T. Nelson were here Sunday en route to their home in Mexico, with two cars of fine Durham cattle, to stock their ranch near Musquiz, Coahuila, Mexico. They propose to grade up their ranch stock.

Goldfrank, Frank & Co., whose big Indio ranch, eighteen miles below Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande, is becoming one of the most famous in southwest Texas, are, we believe, the pioneers in feeding cattle for the market. They have an immense acreage in alfalfa. The yield is something enormous and the crop is made certain by irrigation. The product is used entirely for fattening their own

steers for market, and, as a prominent live stock commission man remarked, "they are finding that next to finding money this is the next easiest way of making it."

IN DONLEY COUNTY

Clarendon Banner-Stockman.

A nice rain fell Monday night, which will be of great benefit to grass and crops. McClellan, Crisp & Wattenbarger this week sold for W. L. Barbee to S. E. Waters 600 head of steer yearlings at \$13.50 around.

Lee Bros. of Stonewall county sold the balance of the steers which they had been holding here to Mr. Goats of Amarillo, delivery Tuesday.

H. E. Franks was up from Hall county this week and reported having just returned from Motley county, where he bought from different parties sixty-five cows and calves at \$12.50, calves not counted.

T. H. Allen has sold his 800-acre place, six miles south of town, to J. G. Campbell of Collinsville, Grayson county. The consideration is given out at \$8,500 cash. One hundred head of stock cattle were also bought by Mr. Campbell at \$12.50 around, making the total consideration \$9,750. This is one of the best farms in Donley county, is well improved and well worth the money. The trade was consummated through the agency of McClellan, Crisp & Wattenbarger.

IN TOM GREEN COUNTY

San Angelo Standard.

Fred Crocker of Ponca City, Okla., shipped from San Angelo Tuesday morning a carload of range horses for herding purposes. All of the horses are broken.

The first wool shipment made from San Angelo for the clip of 1905 was made last Saturday evening when Chas. W. Hobbs, a local wool commission dealer, shipped to Hollowell, Donald & Co., of New York, four cars, making making a total of seven cars.

P. S. Nutt, a prosperous ranchman of Glasscock county, is visiting in the city, renewing old acquaintances, after almost a year away from San Angelo. Mr. Nutt at one time, some three years ago, owned a ranch near this city, on Dry Creek to the north, but he forsook better prospects where he is now located and went there, securing some nine sections of good land, which in time he will probably cut up into farms, making him independently rich.

In speaking of conditions in that portion of the state Mr. Nutt said: "Our cattle are fat, but not quite ready for the market. They will be within a month. The range is in excellent condition and we are all doing as nicely as one could expect. The calf crop this year was fairly good. That is one thing that can't be said of all parts of the state, and for that reason we have some of the other ranchmen best-"

IN BREWSTER COUNTY

Alpine Avalanche.

W. P. Walker sold and delivered to Jackson & Harmon 295 yearling steers. The price was not made public.

A. S. Gage bought of J. D. Jackson 23 grade Hereford yearling bulls at \$40. Mr. Gage refused to give \$50 for the fifty registered Hereford yearling bulls from Missouri, which were here a short time ago.

Tom Health came up from his ranch down on the Rio Grande Saturday and Hubert Wigzell from the same part of the country met him here Monday. They bought six Hereford bulls from J. D. Jackson, and started home with them yesterday.

A. S. Gage and L. W. Durrell made a hurried trip to Maxon Springs a few days ago to survey some fence lines. The fences when erected will enclose one of Mr. Gage's late purchases of portions of the Loehausen range. This gives Mr. Gage a continuous irregular line of choice pastures from a point near Marfa to a point one mile east of Maxon Springs, a distance of about eighty miles.

Last week A. S. Gage shipped two train loads of cattle from Marathon. Tuesday three trains went out from Alpine, drawing twenty, nineteen and fifteen cars, respectively. Of the yearlings in the fifty-four cars, 1,444 were put up by Jackson & Harmon, 519 being from their own ranches and the others were purchased as follows: From J. A. Stroud, 200; from L. F. Buttrill, 220; from R. L. Nevill, 340; from Tom Heath, 60; from Roy Stillwell, 55; and smaller numbers from several other parties. In the same shipment S. R. Guthrie had 440, John M. Rooney 266 and W. C. McIntyre 300 yearlings, fifty twos and 100 old cows. The price of the yearlings was \$12; of twos \$15 and of the old cows \$10. They were bought by G. W. Linger & Co., who shipped twenty-eight cars to Denver and the remainder to Engle, N. M. At the same time Jackson & Harmon shipped one car of fat stuff to Ardoin Bros. at El Paso.

IN KERR COUNTY

Kerrville Sun.

One of the largest, if not the largest, sales of wool ever made in the state was consummated last Saturday by Captain Charles Schreiner. He sold 800,000 pounds of eight months wool to Mr. Putnam, representing Hecht, Liebmann & Co. of Boston; 200,000 pounds of twelve months' wool to Mr. Emery, a member of the firm of Goodhue, Studley & Emery, also of Boston, and 100,000 pounds of twelve months' wool to Colonel T. H. Zanderson of San Antonio. Total sales, 1,100,000 pounds. The price received was from 22c to 25c per pound, amounting to about \$200,000. All the buyers who were at the San Angelo sale were at Kerrville,

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

besides Colonel T. H. Zanderson, W. H. Way and H. Burns. They represented virtually all the large factories in the land. The prices realized were the very top notch, according to the present quotations, and of course Captain Schreiner is well pleased with the sale, as are also the sheepmen of this section. It proves beyond a doubt that the finest wool in the United States is raised in this part of Texas, and the Kerrville market gets the top price. The wool is now being shipped out.

IN EDWARDS COUNTY

Rock Springs Rustler.

J. W. Ralston sold 888 yearling muttons to Mr. Clarkson of Del Rio at \$2.60, and 500 yearlingsewes to another party at \$3, delivered at the ranch.

Luke Hearn sold to Scuff Raney 131 head or stock cattle at \$10 and bought of Scuff Raney 500 goats at \$2.

E. A. Hearn sold to I. L. Wheat seventy yearlings at \$12.

Robert Rhodes sold to Jack Allen sixty head of stock cattle at \$10.

Ira L. Wheat bought of Bud Yoas and others 200 head of one, two and three-year-old steers.

IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos Times.

W. W. McCutcheon came in this morning from his Fort Davis ranch and is well pleased over the outlook in the cattle business. He expects to ship out a small bunch of fat steers in a week or two if the markets are all right.

W. D. Hudson delivered to W. H. Hoghland, Sunday, 28 head of saddle horses which were shipped to Cisco, consideration being \$30 per head. Mr. Hudson purchased of J. C. Drapper of New Mexico 10 head of choice cow ponies last week Thursday.

IN NOLAN COUNTY

Sweetwater Reporter.

Lee Glass returned Tuesday morning from Midland, and reports that country in fine shape, grass plentiful and stock fat.

Joe Nunn was in from north of town Monday. Mr. Nunn says his fruit is ripening, his cattle are fat, his crop is fine and of course he is happy.

Elmer Long was in from his father's ranch and spent Wednesday night in town. He is just back from Bovine, where he has been with a bunch of 1,750 head of cattle belonging to A. J. and F. M. Long.

IN HOWARD COUNTY

Big Springs Enterprise.

Fine rains have fallen in this and adjoining counties in the past few days, which will almost insure the making of good corn.

W. R. Settles and others delivered to John W. Cone of Yoakum county on the 16th, thirty-two head of high-grade Hereford bulls.

G. C. Cauble received the 420 head of yearlings Friday that he bought from C. A. O'Keefe last winter. They were delivered at Mr. Cauble's ranch and are a fine bunch of yearlings, and were fed during the winter.

W. F. Scarborough sold his entire 1905 crop of ster calves to Mr. Gillian at private terms, fall delivery. Mr. Scarborough has high-grade and full-blood Herefords, and Mr. Gillian is fortunate in securing this extra good lot of cattle.

BANKER LOOKS FOR HIGH CATTLE PRICE

J. W. Spencer Reports Outlook
Is for Scarcity During
Year 1906

J. W. Spencer, president of the Farmers and Mechanics National bank of this city, and treasurer of the Sober Cattle Company, returned to Fort Worth Monday night, after a trip to the Sober company's cattle range at Gillette, Wyo. He superintended the transportation of seventeen cars of cattle.

Mr. Spencer says that from Fort Worth all the way up to Montana the grass is very high and the cattle all through the country are in fine condition. He says that the people of the northwest do not look for very high prices for meat this year on account of the strike in the packing houses last year, but believe that in 1906 and 1907 the shortage in the market will be so great that prices will go up considerably.

"The have a shortage out there now," said Mr. Spencer, "but it is not so great as to cause any considerable rise in prices. Next year conditions will not be so good. There is a great deal of young stuff there, but it will not be good for beef" for at least two or three years and consequently, after the people put out this year's beef the supply will be greatly cut down."

The Sober Cattle Company, of which M. P. Bewley is president, now has about 5,000 head of cattle on the Gillette range. Mr. Spencer says that all are in fine condition and getting along finely.

IN SUTTON COUNTY

Sonora News.

George Hamilton sold his spring clips of wool in San Angelo for 22c.

J. W. Berry reports the sale of his spring clip of wool at San Angelo at 22c. James A. Cope left for Juno on a sheep deal. He will return the later part of the week. Joe Wallace, the horse buyer, accompanied him.

M. Seitz, the sheepman, came down from San Angelo Thursday, and reports having sold his spring clip, twelve months, at 22½c.

Jack Turner of Junction, representing the Ed F. Smith Live Stock Commission Company of Fort Worth, was in Sonora Saturday, soliciting orders for his house.

Silliman, Campbell & Evans sold for Mrs. J. T. Jackson of Liberty Hill, Texas, three sections of land five miles west of Eldora, improved with wind mill and tank and fenced, to Messrs. Stephenson & Riley of Santa Anna, Texas, for \$7,200.

James A. Cope, the Sonora land and live stock commission man, returned Thursday from an eight days' trip in Kinney and Edwards counties. He reports it dryer down that way than here, but later he got a phone they had a fine rain. He reports the sale of M. M. Parkerson to Williams & Son of Uvalde 1,300 two and three-year-old steers at \$16 and \$20. Mr. Williams received the steers at the Parkerson ranch. They will get to Uvalde about the first of next week.

IF YOU HAVE A DAILY MAIL

Why not subscribe for the Sunday and Daily Telegram, 50c per month, the best daily printed in the state. Full Associated Press dispatches, complete market reports, and reaches your place from six to twenty-four hours ahead of any other daily. Special correspondents in every important town in Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Comic colored supplement on Sunday, etc.