

RODE THE BRACE WITH PRESIDENT

Howard Eaton, a Noted Frontiersman, Who Once Worked With President Roosevelt, and Member of the National Park Commission, Talks of Buffalo and Hunting Experience

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 13.—Howard Eaton, a noted frontier character, stockman, hunter and traveler, and for several years nearest neighbor to Theodore Roosevelt, living on the adjoining ranch in the bad lands of Dakota, passed through Denver yesterday.

Mr. Eaton is the western man appointed by President Roosevelt on the national park commission to prevent the extinction of the buffalo. He is well acquainted with the wild game of the west, is one of the owners of buffalo on the plains and knows the President, one might say, intimately, having ridden with him on the range and on the roundups for several years.

"The commission was appointed by the President for the purpose designated by its name, its main object being to secure by purchase all the buffalo obtainable at a reasonable price for the government," explained Mr. Eaton.

"The Pablo herd, on Flathead Indian reservation, is the largest and finest in the west; there are at present between 350 and 400 animals, and it consists of the finest specimens of the buffalo in America and about one-third of all in the world.

"The President has helped the buffalo business along all he can, and will do all he can, having mentioned it in his message to congress, just after his return from Yellowstone park he made a speech to newspaper men at Washington, speaking of this scheme for saving the buffalo, and crossing the Buffalo and downy cattle. The speech was copied all over the country."

Mr. Eaton spoke of one of the most profitable propositions at the present time in the buffalo line—the crossing of the buffalo with the Galloway, for both robes and meat.

"The Galloway crossed with the buffalo makes a heavy fur over the entire animal, while with the wild buffalo the fur and hair is very long on the head and shoulders and short on the hind quarters. With the Galloway loss there is long hair all over, and a very thick, rich fur underneath, making the best robe obtainable, exceeding in length and quality the Galloway robes. I was recently offered \$125 for a cow buffalo robe," said he.

Hunted with the Baron von Hagen and secured many specimens of the bear, wolf, Canada lynx, gray fox, deer and turkey, and also some fine specimens of ivory bill woodpecker, flickers, quail, tragon and other strange birds. The Baron filled a better wagon with antelope, tarantulas and centipedes, taking the collection home.

He enjoyed the hunt so much that some of his friends, especially among the Utahians, are coming out next year. It is probable Count Bernstorff, who took a similar trip with Mr. Eaton last year, will also come. They have sketched out a trip to Alaska, then to the Jackson hole country and Mexico, and hope to visit some more buffalo.

This was Mr. Eaton's fifty-first trip through the Yellowstone park on hunting and sightseeing expeditions. With his brother he owns a large ranch at Wolf, where is Sheridan, Wyo.

Mr. Eaton has furnished more buffalo for the zoos and parks of North America than any other man. He furnished the first one to the Smithsonian institution, W. F. Kendrick, to the city park of Denver this season, and has supplied parks from Winnipeg to Texas and from New York to San Francisco.

Mr. Eaton knows Howard Eaton in America. When it was suggested that a game preserve be started in the vicinity of Denver, Mr. Eaton was very much interested and said if practical lines prevailed he would be glad to join in the proposition to preserve the western wild game. Outside of its being a "fad" or pleasure, it could be made very profitable, in his opinion.

Big Prices for Antelope and the Zoo As an illustration, Mr. Eaton said: "I will take at the present time all the antelope I can secure at \$50 a head. A good buffalo cow is worth \$100 right on the range, and the bulls at \$400. A pair of buffalo today is worth, delivered at the zoo, from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per pair, according to the location of the zoo."

Mr. Eaton visited City park and expressed himself as much pleased with the bear enclosure.

"It is the largest and most complete of anything of the kind in America," was his verdict, and he continued that it is not only a humane act but a new departure in the keeping of bears, giving them so much freedom, with trees to climb. He likes the idea of mixing the bears, wolves and coyotes, and believes that mountain lions could be added by proper arrangement. If their housing is such that they can be kept away from the wolves in case of attack."

Mr. Eaton said: "I give Mr. Hill great credit for his handling, not only of the antelope, but all the animals,

holding him. That settled the pan system and I got a brush and painted it on. That worked all right but took time. The worst of all was that that crowding three or four hundred calves in to a small pen that way, they smeared and rubbed the stuff all over each other, the sides of the corral and the men's clothes. Bring up period; everything is in a rush. To use the fluid means to take just about ten times as long as by the hot iron system."

"From the foregoing it would seem that up to January, 1900, a successful branding fluid was not known in New Zealand or Australia, and that the so-called New Zealand branding fluid, the use of which has since been advocated in this country, is not to be depended on for quick, accurate work. None of the animals branded by us has been slaughtered. There is a question still as to whether the hides are injured or not. Whether they are or not Mr. Barnes says he has not seen the illustrations given in The Gazette and that as we took every pains to have it right I am satisfied that it was no fault of the fluid. In fact, as far as making brand marks it did it, but not as clear-cut and regular as the iron does. With long hair we found that the brand could be seen only by having the animal in a certain light.

There was a distinct failure as far as taking the place of the hot iron when one looked at it from the standpoint of time, efficiency or a satisfactory result.—Will C. Barnes, in Breeder's Gazette.

BRAND DECOCTION FAILS IN PURPOSE

New Mexico Cattleman Avers That It Does Not Answer for Hot Iron

To the Gazette—In your columns recently you asked for some light on the branding fluid. I enclose you a report issued by the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station some time ago, but which is as true today as it was at that time. Its publication in your columns may answer the inquiry.

"In the fall of 1899 there were references in some of the agricultural papers to the use in New Zealand and Australia of a branding fluid which gave a legible brand but did not scorch the value of the hide for tanning purposes. In response to a letter of inquiry, the writer received the following communication from the registrar of brands for Queensland, Australia:

"A liquid branding material has been patented in New Zealand under the commercial designation of 'Gibson's Branding Fluid.' I submitted it to a severe test in this colony in February last, but although the brands imprinted by its means were legible it was found that when the animals were slaughtered and the hides tanned, the leather was injured almost to an equal extent with that of the use of the hot iron brand. The patentee has completely removed without injury to the true skin."

"In its issue of Jan. 9, 1901, the Breeder's Gazette of Chicago called attention to its editorial columns to a combination of chemicals which was claimed would take the place of the hot iron in branding cattle. Reports of the successful use of the fluid were said to have come from New Zealand, though the Gazette's own records show that they were received from western cattlemen. The chief advantage claimed for its use was that the value of the hide of the branded animal was not lessened by the branding process. The article in the Gazette appeared but one year later than the receipt of the letter from the registrar of brands in Australia. The composition referred to 'consists of equal parts of benzine, kerosene, turpentine, and a small quantity of a mixture of American potash and water in equal parts by measure, and of spirits of turpentine, each equal in measure to the original composition."

"For the man who like myself has from two to three hundred calves to brand at a time, I can see no way of using it successfully. In branding time on my ranch we usually cut out from two to three hundred calves, put them into one pen and cows into another. One man grabs the calf by the right hind leg, another grabs the tail, gives a quick jerk and the calf on his side and another on his neck. No sooner does he hit the ground than a man is at him with the iron, while at the same time another man marks and castrates, and this year a third man dehorned with a clipper. With two pairs of men to throw, one to run the iron, one to cut and mark and one to dehorn, making seven men in all, we have frequently branded out ninety calves in an hour and kept it up at that clip for three or four hours. Now I tried the branding fluid under such conditions. I first put it into a milk pan and used a cold iron. It took a long time for the fluid to penetrate the hair, and finally one vigorous calf kicked my eye and spilled the fluid all over the legs of the man

IMPORTANT MATTER BEFORE CONGRESS

Stockman Should Unite in Pushing Amendment to 28-Hour Law

Our readers are familiar with the law which requires stock to be unloaded for feed, water and rest after it has been on the cars for a period of twenty-eight hours. This law was enacted away back in the '70s, and it is supposed, through the efforts of parties who were interested in certain railroad and shipping stations, to be expected to observe the provisions of this law rigidly. The result was enormous loss to stock shippers. No provision has been made by the railroads and shipping stations for the stock to be unloaded, fed and watered comfortably, and the shrinkage caused by this unnecessary handling and the physical injury to the stock, caused shippers of cattle, sheep and hogs to lose thousands of dollars' loss during the short time in which the law was enforced.

So great was the hardship caused to the shippers, and the extra expense of the railroads, that a joint meeting of live stock shippers and railroad representatives was held in Chicago in August, 1905. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson was in the city at the time and delegates from this convention conferred with him and presented the conditions as they actually existed under the enforcement of the law. After this conference the law was construed in a more liberal manner than it had been before, but it remained since that time. It still remains on the statute books, however, and is a constant menace to the live stock interests until it is repealed.

At the convention held in August, to which reference is made above, a small committee, consisting of three representatives of the live stock interests of the country and three representatives of the railroad interests, was organized to push an amendment to this law, increasing the length of time stock may be kept on the cars to at least thirty-six hours, and endeavor to secure its passage by congress this winter. This committee has been at work and a bill has been drawn and introduced in congress. The committee consulted with Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and secured his endorsement to the extension of the law. If the proper pressure is brought to bear upon the congressmen of the west this bill will be enacted into a law. Now is the time, therefore, for every one of our readers who is a stock shipper to sit down and write a personal letter to his representative in congress stating that the live stock interests demand the extension of the time to thirty-six hours and that this change is necessary for the welfare of the stock raisers and people in anything like a good condition as now. While stock are not as numerous and ranches are not so large as they were, the government never in better condition. Grains simply can't be beat. Lands have been taken upward flight and I fear that they will soar too high. But most people believe that they are only upon a correct basis.

"Mr. Chandler sold some six or ten thousand acres of the Ferguson & Chandler ranch down in the Tecumseh neighborhood for \$10.15 an acre, and several parties told him he had made a mistake and had sold too cheap. You know that that is rather a rough country. Our country will go into stock farming and then you will see some of the best cattle on the Fort Worth market that ever appeared here."

LOOKING FOR LOCATION W. Hoder of Walker county is in the city and is looking out for a location near the stock yards, to be used for a feeding purposes. He wishes to ship in and feed near the yards. He formerly resided in Oklahoma, but is satisfied now with Texas.

LLANO COUNTY CATTLE J. D. Hemphill of Elgin, Texas, was in town and viewed the market. He said that down in his country the farmers had about everything their own way and there was virtually no range left. The best cattle now that comes to his section, he says, are driven in from the Llano country, and these cattle are as fine butcher stuff as any fed cattle he has seen. The Llano country there grows the cattle which bears a brand and which the cattle devour voraciously, and which seems to give the meat of the animal a fine, rich flavor. The cattle do not excel. They are always fat and are easily driven, and, consequently, when they arrive they are in prime condition.

CONDITIONS IN TEXAS HAVE CHANGED We cannot get away from the idea that the cattle industry which first made Chicago famous and first enabled a Texas stockman to find a market for the cattle he did not have grass to fatten. In those days it required \$7 per head to ship and sell a Texas steer. Those who are now shipping to the Fort Worth market can figure what they are saving since Swift and Armour gave them a home market. In the early '80s, when the cattle market was at its lowest, the President, and who is very wealthy from raising grass cattle; Mr. Winfield Scott, famous as one Texas stockman who says the best neither sells nor money by dealing with the packers; and J. B. Wilson, the great pioneer Texas cattle feeder who has made the packers pay higher prices for Texas cattle than they were in the habit of paying for the best natives. Trace the fortunes of these three millionaires and then say if there is any case against the packers.

"We are obliged to go back to Texas in regard to these ranges, because during the year 1880 Chicago received only 49,000 cattle from the western ranges. "On July 3, 1895, the governor of Texas sent a dispatch to the United States secretary of the interior, saying: 'There are now on the border about 50,000 cattle which are on their way to the northern ranges from Texas and federal officers have notified the owners that they cannot pass along the range or Texas commerce, this added for the purpose of getting the cattle at nominal figures, will prove disastrous in the extreme.' That was the last of the cattle trail. The packers now furnishing a home market for Texas cattle have saved southern Texas hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. The trail is actually forgotten in the better conditions which now exist."

Comparing the state of affairs with those existing now, Mr. Hale says: "I have seen every phase of the cattle market. Have seen prices paid

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discussed this matter quite fully with a representative of one of the eastern trunk lines running east from Chicago, who stated to us positively that unless some provision was made in this law his road would in all probability stop handling live stock at all. He said it was out of the question for them to make the run in twenty-eight hours and that there was no place at which they could put in for unloading and feeding station. This is a matter which vitally interests the stockmen of Iowa and Illinois, and they should not hesitate to lend their full and hearty support to this measure which proposes to increase the limit of time to thirty-six hours.

The secretary of the committee which has this matter in charge is Wm. F. Conroy, of Monroeville, Pa., Chicago. Any of our readers who desire can write him and secure blank memorials to congress on this subject. This is a matter that should receive prompt attention.—Wallace's Farmer.

WILSON WANTS INSPECTORS WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—"Unless congress speedily grants the emergency appropriation for \$135,000 requested by me for additional inspectors and microscopes, it is probable that over \$50,000,000 worth of orders for American pork and beef products placed by German dealers will go unfilled."

This statement was made by Secretary Wilson today. Anticipating the high rates of duty on products emanating from the United States, imposed by the new German tariff, which becomes effective March 1 next, and Germany at the present time being in urgent need of meat supplies, Secretary Wilson said that German dealers have flooded the packing houses of this country with orders.

In speaking of this condition of affairs, he referred to recent strictures upon his action in creating what was stated to be a deficiency of \$135,000, the amount asked by him, in alleged violation of the statute on this subject enacted during the last congress. "These statements," he said, "do me a grave injustice and do not credit me with trying to relieve our packers from the desperation in which they have been placed by reason of the lack of a proper inspecting force."

He declared that he had created no deficiency, but that, on the contrary, he was asking only for an emergency appropriation to meet the conditions which an enormously increased business of the last few months, with no decrease in the inspection force, had created.

"I am strongly in favor of having the packers pay all the expense of inspections," continued the secretary; "such inspections to be under governmental supervision, of course. In fact they voluntarily have expressed a willingness to do this, and in the present instance have offered to do it, but there is no law by which such an arrangement can be made."

THE ABILENE COUNTRY J. M. Radford, one of the best known citizens of West Texas, was found at the Worth Hotel, and said: "While I am not all stockman, still I have some interests in that industry, and as an old resident of the west I wish to add my word to the story of the general prosperity of that section. I have lived in Abilene since 1870. The greatest reason for the prosperity of this section is the fact that the stock raiser and people in anything like a good condition as now. While stock are not as numerous and ranches are not so large as they were, the government never in better condition. Grains simply can't be beat. Lands have been taken upward flight and I fear that they will soar too high. But most people believe that they are only upon a correct basis."

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Under the supervision of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange a machine for spraying cattle will be on exhibition at the dipping pens located midway between the north and south stock yards, for the next week, which of the methods used, proves as great a success as the promoters claim, will relegate the old process to a place among the "has beens" and relieve the operation of disinfecting of some of its seemingly cruel features.

"We claim," said S. G. Hamlin, secretary and assistant general manager of the Seabury Live Stock Spraying Machine company, who is installing the machine here, "that this machine and the method is probably one of the greatest inventions for the live stock interests of the United States, taken all in all.

"As soon as their merits are known they must necessarily take the place of the barbarous dipping vat now in use, as the Seabury machine not only dispenses with the torture of the dipping process, but more effectively treats the cattle, and above all, entirely does away with the loss which has always been a consequence of dipping. Any Kind of Dip

"Any kind of dip can be used and will do the work as well as the machine in vats, but, as recent government experiments have proved crude oil to be effective and economical, and our own experience has verified the same, we prefer using Beaumont crude oil and water, which is the only known method of holding the oil and water always in the proper solution and proportion, being made possible by our automatic mixing device, which permits of the application being anywhere from ten to 100 per cent of oil. Under 20 Pounds Pressure

"The oil and water are both heated by exhaust steam to a temperature of about 80 degrees, where they are thoroughly mixed and applied to the animal through the sprays, under a twenty pound pressure, each animal passing through 200 gallons of sprayed liquid as it goes through the machine. The possibility of smothering or injury is entirely done away with, as the machine is but sixteen feet in length and the spraying itself creates oxygen.

"The laws require disinfection, and each animal carries off approximately one-half gallon of oil when sprayed for mange or scab or lice and about one gallon when sprayed for fever tick, the oil being evenly distributed over the entire body.

"Demonstration has proved it to be the most efficient way of disinfecting cattle, and is the only solution that will kill scab and lice at the same time and clean the animal, spraying what would require two dippings with lime and sulphur, sulphur and tobacco or other dips, except when dipped in Beaumont crude oil, and leaves the cattle clear and clean of disinfecting, but the work can be executed in about one-tenth the time required to dip, as the machine easily handles 2,000 to 4,000 head a day.

One Humane Way "The first essential is, of course, effectiveness of treatment; but next to that is the fact that it is the only humane way known of disinfecting cattle. The kindness of the treatment does not help but commend itself to every cattle owner. The mildness of the treatment permits of the weakest animals being put through the machine, and many are too weak to swim through the vats. It also eliminates the possibility of their swallowing any of the liquid and cattle begin feeding immediately after disinfection, and it is not incident to putting live stock through the dipping vats is done away with by the use of the Seabury machine. We have sprayed 15,000 head during the year since the machine was first organized, and among them three weeks old calves and none have died or been injured.

"Some 600 dairy cows put through the machine showed an increase of milk at once, instead of the usual decrease which follows dipping. "Cattle sprayed, say in May or June, were cleaned of lice and mange or scab with one spraying, and as the oil stays on the hide from six to eight weeks, it keeps the flies away from the animal and kills all germs or nits, and cattle so sprayed have been shipped in October and November, passing government inspection as clear and clean. Our humane and effective method has so commended itself to our government officials in the bureau of animal industry as to procure for us the official endorsement of the secretary of agriculture, which is the best evidence of its merits, and it is probably upon this endorsement that the government was induced to order from the Seabury Spraying Machine company three of its machines, to be placed at points of export.

"I forgot to say that it consumes from three to ten minutes for an animal to pass through the machine. "A machine will be placed at Fort Worth and one at Amarillo and probably at other cattle shipping centers in the state.

Machine is Movable "The machine, as you see, is on wheels and can be hauled from point to point on the range as desired, after the manner of a thrashing machine, and thus can be used on large ranches and moved from place to place where the cattle are usually corralled, and that at no very great expense or loss of time. Chutes will, of course, have to be constructed, but after the first

MACHINE SOLVES

DIPPING PROBLEM

Denver Firm Introduces Spraying Apparatus at Local Stockyards Designed to Overcome Objections Made to Bad Results From Immersing Cattle in Vats

year the machine will only have to be backed into position and go to work. "A machine complete weighs something like 3,500 pounds. The cost of manufacturing the machine is so large that they will not be offered for sale, but will be let upon a royalty basis, to be determined hereafter. Headquarters in Denver.

The Seabury Live Stock Spraying Machine has been introduced by the company has its offices at 948 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo. L. D. Sweet is general manager; S. G. Hamlin, secretary and assistant general manager, and H. C. Haring, superintendent of the company for Texas.

"A thorough test of the capabilities of the machine will be given at the stock yards in Fort Worth during the coming week under the control of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange, and every stockman and other who may be interested in the success of the cattle business are invited to come and see the successful working of the greatest machine ever introduced for the benefit of the cattle raisers and shippers."

Some Testimonials "The following excerpts from letters received by this company from some of the cattle owners who used machines last spring and the 'quickest' and 'Muddy' districts of Colorado, verify the facts as above set forth: "I fully believe that the oil is the best for scab, and I know that the machine does the work in the 'quickest' and most humane way possible."

"I have just come off the range, and I have been unable to find the least sign of mange on anything that went through the sprayer last spring. "So far as I am concerned, I shall never use anything else but the sprayer, for several reasons: First, we can put through all the way from ten to 100 per cent of oil; second, it is the only humane treatment I have seen; our cattle were not bruised or injured; third, I think the oil is the best for scab, and the sprayer is the only safe way to use the oil. The sprayer and oil cannot fail to satisfy any one who will try it."

"It is the quickest and most efficient way, besides the oil having a good effect on the animals, keeping flies off, etc." "When we have to 'dip' we will use the sprayer."

"The speed, effectiveness and ease with which the work is done should commend it to all cattlemen."

"Having had a good deal of experience with the different ways of dipping cattle for mange, I have given the matter considerable attention and can say that your machine is the quickest, easiest on cattle, as well as the most effective I have tried or had seen."

"I was present while about 8,000 head were run through the machine last spring, and do not think one head was injured in any way."

"We are satisfied in our minds that this is the solution of the problem of dipping cattle, and that it is the only one that seemingly keeps away the horn flies and other insects it should prove profitable to spray cattle for this alone."

PRYOR CONSTRUES RULING Colonel Ike T. Pryor and wife came in from Kansas City Wednesday morning and will be home to their friends here for an indefinite period. San Antonio has not seen much of them for two or three years past, but has never relinquished her claim on them as citizens. Colonel Pryor's extensive interests in south Texas has demanded as much of his time of late that he has found it necessary to take up his residence in San Antonio again. His headquarters for the past few years has been in Kansas City, and his trips to San Antonio, where they have been more or less frequent, have always been brief. His arrival in the city will at least serve the purpose of enlightening a curious public as to the view taken by his firm (the Evans, Snider & Co. of the recent ruling against him. His arrival in the city will at least serve the purpose of enlightening a curious public as to the view taken by his firm (the Evans, Snider & Co. of the recent ruling against him. His arrival in the city will at least serve the purpose of enlightening a curious public as to the view taken by his firm (the Evans, Snider & Co. of the recent ruling against him.

"I do not place any other construction on the ruling," said he to the Express Wednesday, "than that it shall have solicitors outside of Fort Worth. There is nothing in the regulations adopted with reference to maintaining branch offices and if the exchange contemplates the abolition of the solicitor carried with it the order to close up all branch offices it should have said so in plain English. We have no desire to evade any obligation devolving upon us as a member of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange, and if it should conclude to make a new ruling closing the branch offices we will cheerfully submit. We are not resorting to any subterfuge whatever in keeping our office open here for business reasons though no soliciting will be done by me nor by this office. We expect to rent desk room to suchmen as care for it and any commission house that desires to do so can get room with us. We are not furnishing desk room free to customers and so far as trying to evade any provisions of the agreement entered into by virtue of us being members of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange, I desire to state that all cattlemen look alike to us so far as renting office room is concerned. The arrangement seems reasonably satisfactory so far and the commission can congregate here with the absolute assurance that they will not be asked to ship any cattle to us at Fort Worth. We are contented in our interpretation of our rights and do not desire to be placed in the attitude of antagonizing the exchange any manner whatever."—San Antonio Express.

LITTLE MAERCKS

Terse Tales of the Movements of Cattlemen All Over the Great Range Country of the Entire Southwest

PROGRESS IN GALLOWAYS

Reports of the American Galloway Breeders' association for the year 1905 clearly demonstrate that the breed is becoming more popular. The past year is without doubt the most successful one in the history of the breed and association.

Memberships were nearly double in 1905 to that of 1904. The total increase in all receipts was about 35 per cent.

The increase in business seems to have come largely from the great breeding field in the west and southwest. Arizona, Colorado, Texas and other western states have done much toward swelling the receipts.

The modern Galloway is a low-down, blocky animal, with a long, soft shaggy coat of hair, hornless, well sprung in the ribs, the whole making a barrel in shape which is very covered with juicy lean meat.

As grazers they are unsurpassed and being protected by heavy coats of long, soft hair, they are able to ward off the flies in summer and rustle for themselves in the worst kind of winter weather.

At the present time the leading packers and butchers of the country are constantly striving to educate breeders to breed animals with more natural flesh and less wasteful fat.

For crossing with other breeds, especially the range cow, if any, equal the Galloway. Probably the most valuable characteristic of the breed, however, is its comparative freedom from the common bovine diseases.

The Galloway has been a friend to the rich and poor; he has adapted himself with equal readiness to the luxuriant feed of the middle states and the continual warfare for existence upon the ranges; at death he has furnished food for the inner and clinging for the outer man; and upon his final reckoning he has usually shown a healthy balance on the right side of the ledger.

RESTING STOCK IN TRANSIT The Live Stock Transportation Association, it will be remembered, was organized in Chicago. Its object is to secure from congress a change of the law as it now stands in relation to the shipment of live stock.

Drunkards Cured In 24 Hours Any One Can Cure the Most Violent Drunkard Secretly at Home To Prove it, a Free Trial Package is Sent Sealed to All Who Write

Let no woman despair. The sure, quick, permanent cure for drunkenness has been found. It is Golden Specific. It has no odor. It has no taste. Just a little put in the drunkard's cup of coffee or tea, or in his food. He will never notice it, he will be cured before he realizes it, and he will never know why he abandoned the taste for liquor.

Gone Mad From Whisky His desire for drink disappears absolutely, and he will ever abhor the very sight and smell of whisky. The vigor he has wasted away by drink will be restored to him, and his health and strength and cheerfulness will return to brighten your home. Golden Specific has cured some of the most violent cases in a day's time. This fact is proven by many ladies who have tried it.

Mrs. Mattie Perkins, Nanceburg, Ky., says: "My husband took two doses of your medicine about five months ago and has not taken a drink or had any desire for liquor since then. Our home is so different now."

Mrs. Mabel Zink, R. F. D. No. 8, Salem, Ore., says: "My husband has not touched liquor since I gave him a sample package of your Golden Specific."

Save your loved ones from premature death and the terrible consequences of the drink curse and save yourself from poverty and misery. It costs absolutely nothing to try. Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Holmes, 679 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will at once send you a free package of the marvelous Golden Specific in a plain, sealed wrapper.

He will also send you the strongest, conclusive proof of what a blessing it has been to thousands of families. Send for a free trial package of Golden Specific today.

bring this about. He is supported in his position by some stockmen and many of the people of the east and the old cry of "leave us alone" is not likely to prevail many years longer. The present administration has taken the position that on the forest reserves the stockmen must in the future pay for the use of the grass and it is the acknowledged intention to apply practically the same system to the other public lands as soon as congress can be prevailed upon to act.

At least, as every twenty-eight hours. The association asks for the time extended to thirty-six hours. Unquestionably, the association is right in seeking to have the present law amended. It was passed through the investigation of well-meaning men, who fancied they were doing good service when they labored for its passage. But they were ignorant of the facts relating to the behavior of animals in transit.

It is a fact that animals eat or drink but little when in transit. Nor does it make much difference that they are turned out into yards and fed along the railway. It takes a much longer time than can be given them to rest to bring them to a normal condition in this respect.

It is also a fact that in loading and unloading live stock they will probably be more injured and harmed by crowding and jamming than they would be if allowed to remain in the cars. When once on the car, if properly loaded, they will probably be unable to hurt one another seriously.

Delay prolongs the period of deprivation to the animals and just in proportion to the duration of the same. This means that it prolongs the period of suffering and therefore, adds to the same rather than detracts from it. Delay adds to the expense of shipping. The increased expense brought greater comfort to the animals, it would be justifiable, but since it does not it is a hardship. It is not just.

Such delay also means loss to the shippers. Every day that an animal is in transit it loses weight. The longer it is in transit the greater is the loss in weight. This, of course, comes out of the pocket of the shipper. The association is right, therefore, in endeavoring to amend this law. In my judgment, it is only a mistake that it has made in not asking for a run of forty-eight hours without unloading rather than thirty-six.—Omaha Farm Magazine.

CATTLE BRANDING IN MEXICO The beginning of the calf branding season in some portions of Mexico is attended with much pomp, according to the Mexican Herald. Preparations are now being made for the annual ceremony of the herradero or branding, "the herraderos," says the Herald, "are held on big plains called de brote tierra. These plains are usually beautiful prairies, where grand stands are erected for the guests of the day. Other witnesses see the branding of the cattle and the suertes executed by skillful horse riders from carts prettily in the morning people being in the prairie where the herradero is to be held. There are a number of tents or shades made with petates fixed to a single pole, around which the people assemble and take their breakfast, which consists of cheese, milk and atole, with some pioncillo. There are also under petate shades several small orchestras. As a rule, musicians who form such orchestras are men in white breeches and shirt, with a very big sombrero, but with very little knowledge of music; they call themselves musicos liricos, because they know nothing about music, but they claim to be the best of the kind (a very good ear). These orchestras play all the time until the amo or owner of the hacienda comes with a party to see the herradero. The arrival of the amo is saluted with the enthusiastic vivas. This is the signal for the charros who are going to take part in the herradero to appear, salute the amo and get ready. These charros, as a rule, are young men of means, either relatives of the amo or owners of neighboring ranches and haciendas. They are all mounted on very fine horses, wear rich clothes and sombreros embroidered with silver and gold and have rich saddles of the kind called sillars vaquer, embroidered with gold and silver. Cattle are let one by one into the enclosure, which has been surrounded by a wire or cord fence. As soon as the animal appears one of the charros runs after him, the old and new, and by turning of the direction of his horse the charro throws it to the ground. When the animal regains its feet other charros lasso it and take it to the place where it is to be branded. Some of the charros are extremely skillful with the lasso and the feats they perform cause the spectators to go wild with enthusiasm. The herradero lasts all day long. But this is only the first day, generally a Sunday. After that day the branding of cattle is continued without much ceremony, if any."

CATTLEMEN NOW GETTING OUT According to advices from Lawton, Okla., the breaking up of the big cattle ranches of the western part of the Chickasaw Nation marks a new epoch in ante-stationhood preparations. One by one the big cattlemen are selling out and moving out and reverting their leases to the tribes of that nation, and in a few months the ranches will be no more. The cattlemen have had a forewarning that a statehood bill is going to pass congress this winter and their leases consequently annulled. They are therefore getting out as rapidly as possible.

AN OUTLET FOR THOUSANDS OF THE CATTLE IN COMANCHE COUNTY STOCK FIELDS, which are now being opened. As fast as the largest of these are cleared of cotton and corn cattlemen are leasing them at an average price of 25 cents per acre and moving their cattle on them. By the first of the new year practically all the cotton will have been picked and a large number of them with very little feed in this section when they have rich stock fields to graze upon for two or three months.

GRAZING PROBLEM UP DENVER, Jan. 13.—Keen and widespread interest throughout the entire west is centered in the big stock show, also the national stockmen's convention, which will begin in Denver the last week of January. Secretary Jas. Wilson of the agricultural department at Washington will be here. The National Live Stock and American Stock Growers' association will hold their annual gathering and merge into one organization in pursuance of the plan agreed upon by the executive committees of the two bodies in Denver some months ago.

Probably the most important matter to be considered at this meeting is that of the future control of grazing on the public lands, including the forest reserves. The President of the United States has taken the position that all the public lands should be brought under government control as soon as possible. Through a commission he has even suggested a plan to

bring this about. He is supported in his position by some stockmen and many of the people of the east and the old cry of "leave us alone" is not likely to prevail many years longer. The present administration has taken the position that on the forest reserves the stockmen must in the future pay for the use of the grass and it is the acknowledged intention to apply practically the same system to the other public lands as soon as congress can be prevailed upon to act. While making no secret of his determination to bring the grazing on public lands under the control of the government, the President has shown a disposition to be fair to the stockmen and the coming meeting an opportunity will be had for an open and full expression from the stockmen on the subject as to the kind of a plan that will be most satisfactory. If we refuse to let the government will be here to listen, and if the stock interests can agree upon some general plan for the future control of the range their desire will undoubtedly be listened to in the national capital. It is a fact that an opinion or are unable to agree upon some plan, then we must expect to have some plan adopted without our approval, and the experience we have already had with forest reserves should be sufficient evidence of what we may expect.

OIL MILL MAN TALKS J. W. Roberts, an oil mill man from Midland, El Paso, Tex., was asked as to how the product of his mills was turning out, said that the business was not as good this year as in the past. "Cotton seed is scarce and hard to get, owing to the fact that the farmers have fixed the minimum price at \$15 per ton, and as the mills cannot afford to pay that price, they haul it home, saying that they can make more money feeding it themselves than to take the price fixed by the mills—\$11 per ton. This makes the seed more expensive. The price of the finished products costs the feeders so high a price that few are willing to pay and take chances on the market. There are, therefore, but few feeders, and the price of the meal at the mill is \$24, and in Fort Worth feeders are paying as high as \$26 per ton. The mills claim that seed is entirely out of line with prevailing prices last year, and they cannot see their way to pay the price demanded."

RUSH AFTER SHEEP Southern Colorado and Northern Mexico are rapidly drifting into a one-time cattle range into greater prestige as a sheep country. Sheepmen are wearing broadcloth while cattlemen are attired in general work clothes. Who has taken hold in that country and everyone seems turning to sheep as a money-making proposition. Cattlemen who have been in business in that country for years and years, and who have caused leading up to this are not difficult to discover.

Comparatively little money has been made in the cattle raising industry in late years. Low prices of live beef have figured conspicuously in the changing of our live stock conditions in the southwest. Other reverse conditions have conspired to rob the raiser of his profits, while on the other hand sheepmen have been literally coining money. Investments in sheep have paid enormous dividends. Many of the influential stockmen of a few years back were not thought in a general sense worthy of consideration in our section and while their domain has rapidly expanded, many of them have been entirely driven out of the game and all herds have been greatly reduced in numbers.

Still comparative prices between cattle and sheep have not alone been sufficient to bring about this change. Even climate conditions seem to favor the sheepmen of our section. The high altitude of New Mexico suggests an other difficulty with cattlemen. It is now well understood that the high altitudes affect the fecundity of cows, while sheep are not so affected. Altogether considering these conditions it is developing that our section of the southwest is more favorable to sheepmen.

The past season proved the greatest of all years for range flock owners. Never before was competition so strong for their staple nor prices so high as this season. Starting at \$3.75, feeding lambs worked rapidly skyward until the later ones remaining on hand held around the \$5 mark. Cattle years \$2.75 to \$3.25, considered good figures. This season the country was overrun with buyers. Nothing was reserved for breeding purposes except the old and new range and financing all owners to sell everything where formerly all ewe lambs were held back for that purpose.—Denver Field and Farm.

"HYENA" WAS SKUNK Four-Mile Chase After Beast Ends in Vast Odor CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—Four hundred and fifty men and boys, with nearly a hundred and fifty dogs, engaged in the hunt for "hyena" in the neighborhood of Cumminsville, Ohio, for weeks. Numbers of the men were armed with rifles, shotguns, pitchforks and clubs.

After trailing the supposed "hyena" for nearly three miles over the snow, the beast was discovered in the open approaching a hen coop. Waiting until he had entered, the dogs were set on him. Having entered, the dogs hastily emerged with howls of terror. The "hyena" was something else, and a society is not handling for the company of the men who joined the hunt.

UNCONSCIOUS POISONING How It Often Happens From Coffee "I had no idea," writes a Duluth man, "that it was the coffee I had been drinking all my life that was responsible for the headaches which were growing upon me, for the dyspepsia and the nervousness which were afflicting me not only for work-but also for the most ordinary social functions. "But at last the new food drink came, I forthwith had the harmful beverage a prompt farewell, ordered in some Postum and begun to use it. The good effects of the new food drink were apparent within a very few days. My headaches grew less frequent, and decreased in violence, my stomach grew strong and able to digest my food without distress, my nervousness has gone and I am able to enjoy life with my neighbors and sleep soundly at night. My physical strength and nerve power have increased so much that I can do double the work I used to do, and feel no undue fatigue afterwards. "This improvement set in just as soon as the old coffee poison was worked out of my system, as to allow the food elements in the Postum to get a hold to build me up again. I cheerfully testify that it was Postum and Postum alone that did all this for when I began to drink it I threw physic to the dogs." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason. Read the famous little book, 'The Road to Wellville,' in each package."

REVISION OF 28-HOUR LAW

Stevens and Cowan to Appear Before Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Congressman Stevens and Samuel Cowan, general counsel for the Cattle Raisers' Association, will appear before the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce Tuesday, Jan. 23, in support of the Stephen bill, which provides for the amendment of the revised statutes so as to enable cattlemen to unload and feed cattle en route market every forty hours instead of twenty-eight hours, as required by the present law.

Present Law Futile Both Representative Stephens and Mr. Cowan take the position that there is nothing gained by the present law and that instead of producing good is really harmful in its workings. Driving Harms Cattle Driving the cattle out of the car and beating them back into their places, they claim, is harmful to the creature. There is no making them eat or drink when they are gotten out of the cars and the only thing in the end to show for the performance is a charge of about \$1 per head, which represents the cost of driving and so-called feeding. It very often takes the very hardest kind of work to place the cattle back into awaiting cars, which means not only labor, but loss of much valuable time.

Law Inconvenient The railroads, the cattlemen and, in fact, everybody with expert knowledge on the subject is of the opinion that the present law works a great inconvenience on the cattle raiser and railroads and that there is no corresponding gain to show for it.

Russell After Square Deal Congressman Russell of Texas, who was recently appointed to the membership of the committee, will take care of the measure and see that the cattle raisers and railroads get the "square deal."

Stevens Bills to Committee Representative Stephens said that his resolution calling upon the interstate commerce commission for information concerning rail rates on cattle and alleged discrimination against Texas cattle and other products from the Lone Star State, which has been referred to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, will be taken up shortly by that committee. He hopes to have it out of the way before Jan. 23.

TEXAS RANGERS ORDERED OUT Trial of Double Murderer Begins at Belleville BELLEVILLE, Texas, Jan. 16.—Rangers have been ordered out to surround the Austin county court house during the second trial of W. T. Eldridge, a double murderer, which begins today. Excitement runs high, and it is feared that should the verdict be anything but condemnation, trouble may result.

W. T. Eldridge is a wealthy citizen of San Antonio, who was indicted for the murder of William Dunovant, his business partner, a year or so ago. On the trial Eldridge was acquitted. Afterwards an attempt was made to assassinate him. He accused W. E. Calhoun, who was a brother-in-law of Dunovant's, of lying in wait to murder him. Last summer Eldridge saw Calhoun on a train not far from Belleville and shot him to death.

Mrs. Calhoun, widow of the murderer, has arrived here to attend the trial. The rangers will remain here until the trial is over.

TO PUSH CLAIM FIFTY YEARS OLD \$300,000 Wanted for Service of Texas Rangers AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 13.—Adjutant General John A. Hulen left today for Washington to assist Congressman Burleson and Senator Culberson in pushing the claim of Texas for something over \$300,000 due the state for services rendered by Texas volunteers in protecting the border before the war when the United States government was short of troops. This money has been expended by the state and General Hulen will take with him the warrants showing when and how this money was expended. This is a most important matter and means quite a neat sum for Texas in the event that the claim is allowed, and the present indications appear most favorable.

The resolution bringing the matter to the attention of congress was presented by Congressman Burleson in the house and by Senator Culberson in the senate on March 3, 1905, and it is as follows: "The secretary of war is hereby directed to inquire and report to congress for its consideration what sums of money were actually expended by the state of Texas during the period of time between February 23, 1845, to June 21, 1869, in payment of the state volunteers or rangers called into service by the authority of the governor of Texas in defense of the frontier of that state against Mexican marauders and Indian depredations, for which reimbursement has not been made out of the treasury of the United States."

NEW YORK MAN IS GRANDPA AT 35 Gus Jenks of Millerton is Congratulated by Roosevelt—He Breaks Record MILLERTON, N. Y., Jan. 16.—A grandfather at 35 is the proud record of Gus Jenks of Millerton. He is the youngest grandfather in New England. A letter of congratulation was received by Mr. Jenks from President Roosevelt a few days ago. His father also received the congratulations of the President. He is having become a grandfather at 35.

HOW JAMES BOYS MADE FIRST RAID

Fort Worth Man Tells of Exciting Incident

Deputy County Tax Collector Joe Winston is a product of the county in Kentucky where the James band perpetrated their first bank robbery, in 1867, and it so happened that this robbery was in the same county that was the boyhood home of the father of Jesse and Frank James. One of the sufferers from the robbery was a deacon in the church where the elder James worshipped and sometimes preached before he left Kentucky and went to Missouri.

The robbery was that of the private banking house of N. Long & Co., located in the Sleepy Hollow, in the little town of Russellville, Logan county, Ky., and took place Saturday, April 17, 1867. It was attended by more excitement than the little city had experienced since the close of the civil war. It was preceded by some very interesting maneuvers by those who galloped off with over \$10,000 of the bank's money.

Five men committed the robbery at high noon. They wore Jesse James, the leader; G. W. (Jack) Sheppard, Dick Liddell and Cole and Bob Younger. Dick Liddell, a dapper young brigand, dressed in a black velvet suit, a plush broadbrimmed hat and a pair of blue boots, such as was the style just after the close of the civil war, was the first of the five to make his appearance in the town. He had a fine appearance, stopped at the best hotel in the city and soon made the acquaintance of young bloods in the town. He even went so far as to indulge in a game of poker and lose. He was a good loser and took his losses philosophically. He went by the name of Little.

A few days later Liddell appeared. Jesse James came in and registered at another hotel and had to be introduced to Liddell by the young men of the town. They pretended to be entire strangers to each other, but claiming to be a horse trader and the other a prospector in search of land. Very naturally Jesse James dropped into the poker game and he, too, was a loser. This popularized the two and there was a glad hand for them in the town.

Jesse James was followed by George W. Sheppard, one of the most desperate night riders that ever held up a train or a bank. He, too, to all appearances was a stranger to James and Liddell. He made acquaintances readily and spent money freely, with a popularized him. All three of these men made it a point to go to the only bank in the town to get change for their money. On April 15, 1867, two other men—Cole Younger, known there as J. J. Howard, and Bob Younger—came into the town with five blood-horses for sale. They were exposed on the public square and three of them to all appearances bought by James, Liddell and Sheppard. The next day there was a horseback excursion into the country by the five men, who during it familiarized themselves with all the roads leading from the place.

When the people of the town were at their midday meal the five men rode up the main street of the town and halted in front of the bank of N. Long & Co., Dick Liddell taking a stand on the bank steps and Cole Younger and Bob Younger going inside and G. W. Sheppard and Cole Younger remaining on their horses just across the street. Jesse James stepped to the bank counter and, throwing down a \$50 bill, asked for change. Nimrod Long, one of the owners of the bank, waited on him, but shoved the bill back, remarking: "The bill is a counterfeit."

"This is not," said James, whipping out a six-shooter, on the appearance of which Long turned and made an effort to escape from the bank. He was met at the end of the counter by James, who fired point blank at his head. The ball struck squarely between the eyes, but was deflected and passed over the top of the skull. Long got out of the building and gave the alarm, while Jesse James and Bob Younger robbed the bank of \$10,500.

While the men were going out there was a lively tussle outside. The shot fired by James and the calls of Long had aroused the people and soon the street was filled with them. Dick Liddell on the bank steps and Cole Younger and G. W. Sheppard across the street opened fire any anyone who appeared, shooting two of them. It soon got hot for the robbers, and they made their escape to the hills, notwithstanding there was a hot pursuit of them for a day and a night.

George W. Sheppard was captured about two weeks later by "Yankies" Bligh and J. H. Gallagher, two Louisville detectives, and brought back to Russellville and tried and given four years in the penitentiary. The other four men were never tried for the robbery. This was the first bank robbery ever committed by the James gang, but it was soon followed by the robbery of the bank at Columbia, Ky., where the cashier was shot to death by one of the gang.

Joe Winston says the facts of the Russellville robbery were as fresh in his memory as if they had occurred only yesterday. Cole Younger, one of the men engaged in this robbery, was at one time a resident of Dallas county and had the confidence of all the people in the Scyene neighborhood, where he spent a great deal of his time between bank and train robberies, teaching a class in a country Sunday school.

WILL GOV. CALL EXTRA SESSION? Cottrell of Collin Co. Says It Will Be March 15 AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 16.—The question that is now agitating the minds of the greater part of the people of Texas, is "Will Governor Lanham call an extra session of the legislature, and if so, when will he do so and what will the extra meeting of the legislators be expected to consider?" Representative J. D. Cottrell of Collin county, who is here on business, announced today that after conferring with the governor, he feels sure an extra session of the legislature will be called about March 15.

Other matters besides the election bill may be considered by the consideration of the session. J. J. Beckham of Mexico sold on the late market yesterday seventy \$50-pound hogs at \$4.75, with fifty-five pigs of sixty-five pounds average at \$4.25.

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BEST IN TIME BEST IN RATES BEST IN SERVING THE WANTS OF THE TRAVELING PUBLIC FRISCO SYSTEM Low round trip rates to Northern points during the Fall. Write for information. C. W. STRAIN, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

FAT STOCK PRIZE LIST BEING FIXED Sub-committee Meets to Complete Arrangements for Big Spring Event The sub-committee of the executive committee of the Fort Worth Fat Stock show held a meeting in the office of R. H. Brown Friday afternoon for the purpose of discussing and arranging the premium list in so far as it was short on cattle premiums. The committee was in session several hours, but had to adjourn without completing the work on account of the lateness of the hour. There will be a supplementary meeting called in a few days, at which the work will be taken up where it was left off and the premium list completed. The meeting Friday was attended by the full sub-committee, Frank Everskamp, R. H. Brown and Stuart Harrison, all of whom say that the coming Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth is going to be the biggest and most successful affair of the kind ever held in the South. The premiums will be attractive and worth competing for, and will bring the best exhibits to the show. I Have For Sale 240 choice young Hereford Bulls from eight to twenty months old. 150 choice bred Hereford Heifers from two to three years old. 120 Hereford Heifers from eight to eighteen months old, not bred. All of the above are in prime condition and will be sold at TIMELY PRICES. WM. POWELL, Channing, Hartley County, Texas. C. E. Davis of Helena, Okla., represented late yesterday with eighty-nine hogs, averaging 304 pounds, which sold at \$6.10.

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Consolidation of the Texas Stock Journal with the West Texas Stockman. Published every Tuesday by The Stockman Publishing Co., incorporated.

HEC. A. MCEACHIN Editor OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, TELEGRAM CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: One Year, in advance \$1.50

Make all Remittances Payable and Address all Business Letters to THE STOCKMAN PUB. CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

Entered as second-class matter, Jan. 5, 1904, at the postoffice at Fort Worth, Texas, under the act of congress of March 3, 1879.

Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. OFFICERS: President—W. W. Turney... El Paso First Vice President—E. T. Pryor... San Antonio Second Vice President—Richard Walsh... Palodura Secretary—John T. Lyter... 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.

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE Colonel C. C. Poole is the duly authorized traveling representative of this paper, and as such has full authority to collect subscription accounts and contract advertising.

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

It is our aim not to admit into our advertising columns any but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from responsible people. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us. We accept no "fake" or undesirable medical advertisements at any price. We intend to have a clean paper for clean advertisements. Our readers are asked to always mention The Stockman-Journal when answering any advertisements in it.

SPECIAL OFFER Through a special arrangement with the Breeders' Gazette, The Stockman-Journal and the Breeders' Gazette can be secured through The Stockman-Journal one year for \$2.50. Regular price \$3.00. Send orders to the Texas Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

THE YEAR IN WOOL According to the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, the past year has been marked by a number of striking features, which are of importance and interest to all concerned in the wool industry. This course of prices has been somewhat more unsettled than usual. Thus in the first quarter of the year there was some easing off, but during the summer months there was a radical advance in most grades and descriptions, followed later by some further slight recessions; but as the year goes out there are indications of an improved demand for wool, and the market is characterized by a firm and confident feeling.

The various developments which have affected the wool situation, briefly stated, have been an extraordinary demand for wools, which has resulted in large sales of worsted wools; an increase in the Australian wool clip estimated at about 300,000 bales; the great call for crossbred wools throughout the world, together with the improved demand from European customers for merino wools, which has served to sustain the price of the finer wools, notwithstanding the increase in the clip referred to, which was almost wholly in the merino sections; the large importations of foreign wools into this country; to make good the deficit in our domestic supply; the excellent condition of general business, and the large demand for clothing, which has been reflected in a very large consumption of wool; the excellent condition of our own clip, which has increased the intrinsic value of the American product; the rapidity with which the territorial clips were taken early in the season by our manufacturers, and the favorable conditions at present existing bearing upon the next year's clip of wool, as well as other elements in the situation of importance.

The wool clip of this country has increased but slightly, the total wool product being 299,309,853 pounds, against 295,893,929 pounds last year. The clip of Montana shows an increase of slightly over 1,000,000 pounds, while that of Wyoming is a trifle under last year's in weight, due mostly to the lightness in fleece. Texas continues to show a decrease in the wool yield, being slightly under 10,000,000 pounds this year, as against 10,343,168 pounds last year. California shows a slight increase. The yield in the other territorial sections shows no noteworthy changes, while in the states east of the Mississippi river the wool product is generally well maintained, with a slight increase in Ohio.

While an increase in stocks on hand is found in the states east of the Mississippi or in the "fleece wool" sections, in the territory section stocks have been very well cleaned up, which renders the situation with reference to territorial wools a firm one. In its annual review the American Wool and Cotton Reporter says:

"The wool situation during the year 1905 has been marked by a satisfactory degree of activity, although the demand has been more one-sided than was the case in 1904, and, on the whole, the volume of business transacted in American markets has not been as large as it was last year. The demand for staple territory wools has been sufficient to pretty thoroughly clean up that class of stock, but in the case of the shorter wools, especially fleeces, the inquiry has been relatively slower, and the year closes with more wools of this kind on hand than was the case a year ago. The increase, however, is not especially large, and stocks are not, in any instance, burdensome."

"The situation, therefore, may be regarded as a healthy one, although not characterized by quite as much strength as was in evidence a year ago. Last year witnessed a rapid rise in the price of wool, which was continued this year, especially in the case of territory wools, as the new clips were contracted for at high prices early in the season, and were sold to consumers at high prices, in most cases at a moderate margin of profit. In the case of fleece wools, however, little or no profit has been made by the trade, as the business done by the woolen mills was not of a character to justify the payment of asking prices, and the latter consequently have been reduced to some extent."

"The course of prices has been more irregular and variable during 1905 than during 1904. In the first few months there was some easing off in prices, as was the case in 1904, but later the market stiffened decidedly, as it did last year, the strength of the most pronounced on medium grades of wool. But in the last quarter there has been an easing off, which has carried prices of a number of grades and descriptions to a level of about on a

parity with the opening of the year, the demand during the past several weeks having been decidedly quieter. Domestic wools has advanced to a point where they came into close competition with foreign wools, and the large importation of Australian wools, both merinos and crossbreds, and of South Americans were felt in the market for corresponding grades of domestic stock. The reported increase of 800,000 bales in the Australian clip, almost wholly in the merino wool sections of that continent, it was feared at one time would result in a decided break in values, but the needs of European consumers have been sufficient to sustain prices, and indications are that when the new clip comes upon the market there will be no burdensome stocks to be carried over. The South American clip, which does not vary in size materially from that of a year ago, has been taken with sufficient freedom, also, by English and continental consumers to prevent any decided break in this class of stock. The crossbred wools have enjoyed the better call, however, and indications are that, as far as America is concerned, we are to have another crossbred season, although the finer wools have been selling relatively higher than they were.

"From the figures which we present, showing the number of sheep in the country, the size of the clip, and the weight per fleece, it will be seen that the production of wool has increased but slightly. The number of sheep in the country has not changed materially. Exclusive of lambs the number at the spring shearing was 40,227,609, as against 40,121,477 a year previous; the total wool product this year being 299,309,853 pounds, against 295,893,929 pounds last year. Except for the high prices ruling for mutton, a greater increase might have been seen in view of the high prices ruling for wool. Careful observers of the situation, however, are looking for a slightly larger increase next year, barring unfavorable weather conditions which may develop during the winter months. Thus far conditions have been favorable for a large and excellent yield of wool, as the sheep have gone into the winter in good condition, feed having been good and plentiful."

SENTIMENT AMONG SHIPPERS The live stock shippers of the country are not taking kindly to the new rules adopted by the live stock exchange, which went into effect the first of the year, and are doing some vigorous protesting. A fair sample of sentiment among live stock shippers is contained in the following communication from "A Cowman" to the San Angelo Standard:

We observe in a Fort Worth paper of recent date that one of the commission companies at Fort Worth has seen fit to withdraw from the North Fort Worth Stockyard Exchange, because the exchange made a rule that any member of the exchange, or any employee of a commission-house connected with the exchange, who should invite any stockman to eat with him, be fined or expelled from the exchange. We want to congratulate and commend this company upon the fact that it has evidently got some officers who have common sense and enough good taste and discretion not to offer an unprovoked insult to every self-respecting stockman in Texas.

The stockmen don't want the commission men to feed them when they are in Fort Worth, and would spurn any commission man's invitation if they thought for one moment that the commission man was extending it because he thought it was his duty; and no stockman with any respect for himself or the business would ask anyone to pay for a meal for himself or anyone else. But every self-respecting stockman must feel that he has had an insult thrown in his teeth when a band of outlaws (I say outlaws, because they are outlaws just the same as train robbers, because they violate the anti-trust law of Texas every day of their lives) get together and pass rules making it a fine for one of these outlaws to invite a stockman to eat dinner with him, branding every stockman in the business as a bun and a deadbeat that would impose upon the commission men to feed them if the commission man didn't have something to protect himself with.

Well, now, if that isn't the limit! This lot of outlaws who get together and pass by-laws of the exchange that no member of the exchange shall sell an animal for less than 50 cents per head, nor a carload for less than \$12 per car, and if he shall violate this rule he shall be fined \$500 or be expelled from the exchange, and, an unwritten law, if he refuses to pay this fine, he shall be hounded off of business. Now, these timid fellows that couldn't refuse some unself-respecting bun a dinner, publish their rules and by-laws to the world, in open defiance of the laws and statutes of Texas. Oh, I feel sorry for these poor, unprotected fellows. The attorney general ought to take care of them, and I expect he will some of these days and put stripes on them.

There is another commendable thing about these bold buccannars that disregard law and other people's rights and sentiments. They don't regard an affront to the people they do business for and whose patronage they have to have or get out of business of any consequence. No, not them. I suppose they got their money out of the packers. We say, "Hurrah!" for the commission company that had the nerve to break loose, and down with all outlaws, whether train robbers or any other kind.

Another thing that amuses the shippers is the manner in which one of the new rules of the exchange is being violated by its own members. According to these new rules, no member of the exchange is permitted to employ solicitors to go out and work up business for this market. But local commission firms are reported to be selling stock in their firms to range cattlemen all over the country who are expected to take the place of the heretofore salaried solicitors. No wonder the shipper is kicking.

GOOD FOR FORT WORTH William Cargill, general superintendent of the Armour plant of Fort Worth, has returned from a business trip to Chicago and Kansas City, where he has been in conference with the heads of the concern, with reference to putting in the canning plant in connection with the local plant; also, making a number of other improvements. The canning plant is a certainty, Mr. Cargill stated, and the Armour people will put up one that will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$500,000 and will employ about 300 or 400 men, women and children. Good for Fort Worth.—Dallas News.

Not only good for Fort Worth, but good for all Texas and the Southwest. One of the crying demands of the Fort Worth market since the establishment of the big packing houses here has been a market for the class of stuff known as "canners." Texas ranchmen, when they take a notion to do some cleaning up on their ranches, ship out large quantities of stuff that is not fit for the regular channels of beef trade, but they are only available for canning purposes. As there has been no canning plant in operation here in the past, there has been a very poor market for this class of cattle, the bulk of it going to Kansas City, Chicago and other packing centers. This has resulted in loss to the stockmen from the large shrinkage of cattle en route and loss to the Fort Worth market in the volume of business it would have otherwise been in position to control.

Happily, these conditions are now soon to be a thing of the past. The Fort Worth market is to have not one canning plant, but two. The big Swift plant is now already in operation. It was built and equipped in such a secret manner that nothing was known of it until it was about ready for operation. And simultaneously with the announcement of the

big Swift plant being ready for operation comes the gratifying information that Armour is to at once let the contract for the building of a half-million dollar plant of the same kind. This means that the Fort Worth market is to be developed to its full capacity by the great interests already located here, and many of the packing house products that have heretofore been produced in the other market centers will now be manufactured right here in Fort Worth. It is believed that the location of these two great canning plants here will cause other big packers to turn in this direction, for it means that Fort Worth is to be a competitor for business with every other packing center in the country, and our proximity to the base of supplies and to the gulf ports as shipping points is going to cause this market to soon take front rank. The export business that will be done from the Fort Worth packing plants is going to soon eclipse that of any other market center in the country.

COMPROMISE SUGGESTED The humane societies of the state of Colorado have come forward with a new suggestion in the matter of the proposed amendment of the twenty-eight hour law, a measure in which the stockmen of the country are vitally interested. A bill has been prepared and will be introduced in congress seeking to compel the railways to give live stock shipments the right of way over all dead freight. The Denver News says:

The bill seeks to compel railroads to give live stock the right of way over dead freight. Ever since the passage of the twenty-eight hour law, which provides for the unloading of stock every twenty-eight hours for the purpose of feeding, water and rest, the stockmen have sought to increase this limit to thirty-six hours. They complain that the railroads only make from eight to fifteen miles per hour on live stock shipments, losing much time waiting for trains and dead freight. With such a slow schedule, the stockmen claim that to be obliged to unload their stock every twenty-eight hours, oftentimes when they are within a few hours of their destination, is a great injustice, which results in much financial loss to them. Consequently they wish the limit raised.

The Colorado board recognized the position of the stockmen, but has maintained that to raise the limit would be to try to remedy these conditions the wrong way. If live-stock were given the right of way over dead freight such shipments might go through in from eighteen to twenty-five miles per hour, is its contention. As drafted by Whitehead the bill will completely cover this objection raised by the stockmen, and it is claimed by the board, that it will go far beyond that and be of great advantage to stockmen in other ways. The board has written to the American Humane association explaining its reasons for drafting the bill and asking for support. The proposed measure will also be laid before the two national live stock associations and the state organization, with a request for any amendments or suggestions which they can give, and also for their support.

The fact that the humane people are taking this new tack seems to indicate that they are fearful the stockmen have succeeded in the fight they are making for the amendment of the existing law. While there will no doubt be a general and hearty response to the effort intended to compel the railways to handle live stock shipments with more expedition, there will be no abatement of the effort also being made to have the present law suitably amended. It is expected the matter will be finally passed upon within the next two weeks, as the stockmen are pressing matters at Washington.

The situation is one that concerns the stock shippers most, as they are the ones who suffer from the evils of shipping. While the humane people are to be commended for their zeal in the matter, stockmen generally feel that it is a case of badly misdirected effort, and would much prefer to be left alone in the matter of working out the problem.

There is always something doing in Fort Worth real estate, and the big realty transactions continually coming to light demonstrate in a practical manner that faith in the future of this city is firmly established.

General Keifer of Ohio proposes to inaugurate a campaign of education in the matter of promoting public sentiment in favor of reducing southern congressional representation. General Keifer is old enough to know better, but some men refuse to learn.

Good sidewalks in Fort Worth would be the joy and delight of all Fort Worth citizens. There may be some kicking on the part of those who are compelled to build them, but in the end they will be thankful that a little compulsion was invoked to have them do their plain duty.

The fight between the President and leaders in his party at Washington is growing very interesting. The Big Stick is taking a whack at every head that offers any kind of opposition. Those who know the man best are betting all their money on Teddy.

Judge Cowan thinks that all live stock shippers should at once write letters to their congressmen, urging the passage of the amendment to the twenty-eight hour law, increasing the time to thirty-six hours. As action will soon be taken in this matter, what is to be done should be done promptly.

The state railroad commission has as yet seemed to be entirely unable to compel the railways to run their passenger trains on time, and no doubt the members of that august body are already beginning to appreciate the magnitude of their undertaking. It is a job no general manager has yet been able to satisfactorily fill.

Those who have believed that Mexico was destined to become a great cotton-producing country and rival the southern states in the production of the fleecy staple will have to wait a long time to see their predictions verified. The total Mexican production for the past season only amounted to 80,000 bales—less than that of some Texas counties.

Polk county comes to the front with a lynching, just to show the balance of the state that southeast Texas can come up with her end of the singletree in such matters. Ben Harris, a negro, who shot and killed Ozro Polk, a white man, was the victim. The negro had surrendered to the county officers, who were powerless to protect him.

Practically all Texas has been covered with a warm mantle of snow during the past few days, and it means much for the agricultural and pastoral interests of the state. It has put more moisture in the bosom of old Mother Earth, and that means big crops for the man who tills the soil this year. It also means good pasturage for the live stock in the early spring.

PREFERS ROOM TO THEIR COMPANY



IF THIS WERE FAITH

God, if this were enough, That I see things bare to the buff And up to the buttocks in mire; That I ask nor hope nor hire, Not in the husk, Nor dawn beyond the dusk, Nor life beyond death; God, if this were faith? Having felt Thy wind in my face Spilt sorrow and disgrace, Having seen Thine evil doom In Golgotha and Khartoum, And the brute work of Thine hands, Fill with injustice lands, And stain with blood the sea; If still in my veins the glee Of the black night and the sun And the last battle, run; If, an adept, The iniquitous lists I still accept With joy, and joy to endure and be witstood, And still to battle and perish for a dream of good; God, if that were enough? If to feel, in the ink of the slough, And the sink of the mire, Veins of glory and fire Run through and transpire and transpire, And a secret purpose of glory in every part, And the answering glory of battle fill my heart; To thrill with the joy of gifted men, To go on forever and fall and go on again, And be mauled to the earth and arise, And contend for the shade of a word and a thing not seen with the eyes; With the half of a broken hope for a pillow at night, That somehow the right is the right, And the smooth shall bloom from the rough; Lord, if that were enough? —Robert Louis Stevenson.

ON GIVING PRESENTS

Mrs. M. W. Swift, the President of the National Council of American Women, was making a brief address on the subject of Christmas gifts. "Don't give presents," she said, "that demand on their recipient's part a special kind of knowledge. Don't, for instance, give a Japanese toy dog to a woman who scarcely understands fox terriers. Don't give a white Persian monkey to a woman who can't keep a cat. Don't give an aquarium of Ceylonese goldfish to —"

METHOD AMUNITION

The Rev. Edward Lloyd Jones, a Methodist (Eng.) minister, tells a story of his experience in Fenian days. He was traveling from a Welsh village to Brecon and had with him a strong wooden box filled with heavy theological books. At Shrewsbury the detectives, who were on the lookout for explosive machines and the like, suspected this heavy box and word was sent on to Brecon. When the young minister stepped out of the train he was astonished to find a sergeant and several constables awaiting him. "I think you have a box with you," said the sergeant. "Quite right," said the preacher, who began to scent a joke. Out came the box, and its weight excited fresh suspicion about its contents. "This is your box?" "Yes," "It contains ammunition?" "It does." "Very well, consider yourself in charge. Open the box." The company stood away while the lid was cautiously taken off. When the sergeant found it contained nothing more explosive than Adam Clarke's "Theology" he expressed his indignation freely to the minister. All that he got back was the soft answer: "Why, bless my soul, man, you asked if the box contained ammunition. That is my ammunition. I'm a Methodist parson, and that's what I shoot with."

A HEAVENLY ENDOWMENT

Kentok Horl, the Japanese Buddhist priest, was attacking Mohammedanism in Chicago. "The Mohammedans," he said, "answer inquiries' questions with smooth lies. These lies are only on the surface plausible. The slightest reflection shows their tremendous falsity. "The Mohammedans answer questions as I once heard a middle-aged man answer a boy. "The two stood before a steamship office, regarding the globe that revolved in the window. "Do you mean to tell me," said the boy, "that the world is as round as that?" "I do," the man answered. "Then," said the boy, "I can't understand why the people on the other side don't fall off." "The man sneered. "You fatigue me," he said wearily. "Well, why is it?" the boy persisted. "Heaven," the man answered, "has given those people common sense, and they hold on."

A REST FOR EVERYBODY

On account of the difficulty of getting the necessary help, and other good reasons, we will not put out an indicator next week. We consulted several, and all seemed willing; in fact, too much so for us to feel real good.—West Lafayette (Ohio) Indicator.

SANTA IN SALT LAKE

To a thrifty Mormon household came the patron saint of Yule; He was puffing like an engine, he was laden like a mule. For he knew a row of stocking such as nowhere else is seen Would be yawning there before him in the home of Elder Green. So he shoved his pack ahead of him and started down the flue. While he muttered, "This is something that I hate like smoke to do." Then he followed with reluctance through the smooty, smudgy air, Quickly landing where the hostelry was hung in many a pair. There were papa's socks and twenty pairs of lengthy, wifely hose; There were socks for Eddie, Willie, for Eliphallet and Mose; There were stockings of Matilda's, Esmeralda's and Susanna's, There were Charley's hose and Molly's, Cora Belle's and Little Dan's; Amaryllis, George, Alphonso, Peter, Joseph, Maude, Eugene, Arthur, Lizzie, James, Amelia, Mary, Frances and Irene, Briggie, Reed, Lucile, Florinda, Arethusa, John, Estelle, Mattie, Lucifer, Elfrida—from his lips their titles fell. But about the shelf there dangled other hose whose owner's names He could not recall to save him as he watched the drying flames. Seven pairs, all baby sizes, each in age not quite a year—"Geel!" cried Nick, "Been something doing since the last time I was here. Glad I brought a stock of rattles and a lot of teething-rings— Utah always gives a market for such kindergarten things. From 'racc suicide' she ever has discreetly held aloof, And there's not a home in Zion free from stork-tracks on the roof." STRICKLAND W. GILLILAN, in Judge.

"THE BRAVEST BATTLE"

The bravest battle that ever was fought, Shall I tell you where and when? On the maps of the world you will find it not; 'Twas fought by the mothers of men. Nay, not with a cannon or battle shot, With sword or nobler pen; Nay, not with eloquent words or thought, From mouths of wonderful men; But deep in a walled-up woman's heart— Of woman that would not yield, But bravely, silently bore her part— Lo, there was the battlefield. No marshalling troops, no bivouac song, No banner to gleam and wave; But, oh! these battles, they last so long, From babyhood to the grave. Yet faithful still as a bridge of stars, She fights in her walled-up town— Fights on and on in the endless wars, Then silent, unseen—goes down. O, ye with banners and battle shot, And soldiers to shout and praise, I tell you the kindest victories fought Were fought in these silent ways. O, spotless woman in a world of shame! With a splendid and silent scorn, Go back to God as white as you came, The kindest warrior born! —Joaquin Miller.

THE DREAMER

I shall never wed with flesh, I shall never ask of woman To make a home of love, a dwelling place of delight; For I have no heart's desire toward the beauty that is human— Bodiless as joy are the dreams that come at night. I shall never call one son nor the fair, sweet name of daughter, For I live with dreams, and of them I make my home, And my kindred are the clouds, and the wind, and the wild water. The sunlight, the starlight, the shadows, and the gloam. For they are a part of me, in my blood I hear them crying, And I know no rest, my noon or night, nor day, When I think of the white hills in their lonely silence lying, And listen to the call of water far away. And I look toward the day when our home shall be together, When my voice shall sound in the music of the rills, When my voice shall be a breath of the golden summer weather, And my heart a pulse of the peace upon the hills. —R. G. T. Coventry in the London Academy.

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PANHANDLE SHERIFF'S LONG CHASE REWARDED

R. P. Hutton of Dallam County Makes Important Arrest

SETS MAN IN MEXICO

Traveled From Dalhart to El Paso, California and Chihuahua

- SHERIFF HUTTON'S TRIP
Dalhart, Texas, to El Paso, Texas.
El Paso, Texas, to Douglas, Ariz.
Douglas, Ariz., to Southern California.
Southern California to Chihuahua, Mexico.
Chihuahua, Mexico, to El Paso, Texas.
El Paso, Texas, to Fort Worth, Texas.

Sheriff R. P. Hutton of Dallam county is in Fort Worth today on his way home from California, where he went after Rip Pearce, who is charged with theft of a car load of horses from R. S. Coon & Brother of Dalhart. The sheriff has the prisoner with him, after having followed him from Dalhart to California and into Mexico. The capture of the prisoner after he left Dalhart was effected after a long search, which disclosed the fact that he had gone to Douglas, Ariz. Sheriff Hutton followed him there and concluded that he had gone to Southern California. Then at his own expense the sheriff followed him to California, to find that he had crossed into Mexico. Disguising himself by shaving off his mustache and putting on glasses, Sheriff Hutton then followed his man into Mexico, where he apprehended him. Hutton, a personal friend of Sheriff Hutton, Pearce did not know the officer even when Hutton placed his hand on his shoulder, so effectual was the disguise.

The trip home to Dalhart had to be through this city, as the roads to Dallam county are blocked with snow. The horses which were stolen were traced to Kansas City and Eastern Illinois and all have been recovered.

Second Long Chase
This chase by Hutton is the second that he has had within a month, the other one being into Mexico also, where he captured single-handed Frank W. Hams, who had broken jail at Dalhart. Hams had been convicted of cattle theft and was in jail there, awaiting trial on other charges, five more indictments being lodged against him. He had been convicted in the middle of December. Hams is now at Claude, awaiting trial on another of the indictments. The expense of this chase was borne by Sheriff Hutton.

The work of Sheriff Hutton, said a prominent cattleman, is an example of what some of the Texas sheriffs are capable of doing and which they are doing. There are many of the sheriffs who are spending more money in their efforts to bring guilty ones to justice than the salary of the office brings to them. Not only that, but they are not for an everlasting perseverance, he declares, they would never be able to accomplish such work as Sheriff Hutton has done twice within a month.

PHOENIX FIGURED IN CATTLE MEETING
Phoenix Gathering Opposed to Joint Statehood Proposition and Pass Resolution Against It

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 12.—Politics played a prominent part at the gathering of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association at Phoenix. The probability that the present congress will force New Mexico and Arizona jointly into the union inspired some rather torrid expressions of opinion, which terminated in resolutions earnestly opposing jointure of Arizona and New Mexico as one state. They viewed the bills now pending "in the light of an attempt to force the people of Arizona to be subjected to the domination of a more numerous people of another country." They declared that the "proposed union would delay and hamper our further progress, that it would result in confusion of laws and disastrous disturbances of business." They asserted their willingness to submit to the continued evils of territorial government rather than assume "those in-

comparably greater evils which we fear will follow jointure."

The cattlemen elected as their officers were: J. E. Bark, president; G. L. Coffee, secretary; J. J. Riggs, first vice president; W. E. Bernard, second vice president; O. H. Christy, treasurer.

Arizona Range in Good Shape

From the Arizona range the word comes that conditions are excellent. Snows have been falling, rather light in the south and heavy in the north. The effect of the north has been to close the selling season. It is practically impossible to gather the stock. The sales for the year were on a par with former years.

Chihuahua Ships to City
At the present time the cattle trade of the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, is almost exclusively with the City of Mexico. An average of two train loads of stock a week are being sent to the capital. Three-year-old steers bring from \$30 to \$35 per head.

An agent of a Chicago packing establishment which is building up a large business in Mexico, says that good hogs are too scarce in that country to withstand the invasion of land products from the United States.

Grazing Change Made
With the opening of the new year, a change was made for grazing on the Pecon reserve. Acting Supervisor Knapp of the Pecon forest reserve says that a strong protest against the innovation has been registered, but the original ruling stands good for the entire year. The grazing cattle are 49 cents a head for those charged for. For summer grazing the charge will be 25 cents. For those who have thirty head of cattle or less only one-half that number will be charged for. For one hundred head of cattle the charge will be seventy-nine. Twenty-five of each hundred are deducted for possible loss while six additional are deducted for milch cows or work animals.

New Mexico Climate Hurts Horses
Dr. M. H. Deacon, veterinary surgeon in charge of the horses of the Great Construction Company, working on the Helen Santa Fe cut-off at Willard, N. M., says that the climate of New Mexico has a serious effect on work horses. He declares that the losses from pneumonia is greater than in any other place where he has been. Two or three horses die constantly suffering from the disease. Last month the loss was sixteen horses which died of pneumonia. Mules are harder to start in the winter, but work better, but even they require careful attention to withstand the cold.

30,000 POUNDS OF MOHAIR CLIPPED

Angora Wool Brings Good Price in Kinney County

BRACKETT, Texas, Jan. 13.—The total clip of mohair in Kinney county during the last autumn is reported at about 30,000 pounds. Of this N. C. Peterson, N. M., says that the climate of 15,000 pounds at prices ranging from 20 to 34 cents. The 34 cents price was gotten for 8,000 pounds clipped from the fine ranch of Angoras of Mr. Witte, near here.

J. C. Lynn sold 2,500 pounds at 22 1/2 cents.

The grade of mohair is constantly improving, quality and the flocks are rapidly increasing in numbers, as the business proves so profitable out here. Five years ago there were scarcely 500 Angoras in this county.

James Clapp has recently bought two carloads of fat steers from Dibrell & West at from \$16 to \$24. Also one carload from Sam Rainey at from \$16 to \$20.

The recent cold weather and light fall of snow did no damage and plenty of green brush and grass is still in the pastures to prevent the necessity of winter feeding for any kind of stock.

ABERDEEN NOT LOVED BY SONS OF ERIN

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Irishmen in London do not hail the appointment of Lord Aberdeen as Viceroy of Ireland with enthusiasm. The departing viceroy, Lord Dudley, and his handsome young wife appealed strongly to the imagination of the Irish people by their comparative youth, good spirits and practical sympathy with the poor. Lady Dudley, in particular, who is to receive a beautiful diamond ornament in the form of a shamrock from the ladies of Ireland, spent a day or two of each week visiting the slums of Dublin. Lady Aberdeen is also noted for her "good works," but she is a "masterful" woman with strong views and her habit of asking her servants to dine with her now and then only results in embarrassment and ridiculous situations.

RATE LAW IN GRAVE DOUBT

President's Bill Has Fighting Chance in Senate

43 FOR AND 27 AGAINST

Poll of Senate for The Telegram Shows Seventeen Doubtful Members

BY GILSON GARDNER. Staff Special to The Telegram. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—The first careful poll made of the United States senate on the subject of rate legislation, which follows, shows the weight of opposition to be among the republican members.

According to this poll the fate of the rate bill is, in grave doubt. All passed today it would have to be passed as a democratic measure.

Taking the promises of the democratic members at their face value, the President's rate bill has a fighting chance.

In order to pass the administration bill as a republican measure, it will have to get all the votes now classed as doubtful and added to win a considerable number of those now openly antagonistic.

The following poll of the senate is based on: Personal interviews, published utterances, letters, private statements, known political affiliations and careful consideration of the probabilities in view of all the circumstances of each case.

Thus, in many instances, the heart-loyalty of the senator is to the railroad influence, whose tool he has been for years; but weighed against this may be the fact that the people of his state are clamorous for the legislation and he is soon to come up for reelection. Many republicans are giving reluctant support for such reasons.

They can be trusted only so far as they can be seen.

Many democratic members are supporting rate legislation because they hope by so doing to embarrass the republicans. Democratic senators like Gorman are no less in the real interest and service of the railways than Elkins or Keene, like Gorman, are they are counted on to vote for the bill as a party policy. Here is the poll:

- For Rate Legislation
Allison, R., La.
Bailey, D., Tex.
Berry, D., Ark.
Burkett, R., Neb.
Burrows, R., Mich.
Carmack, D., Tenn.
Clapp, R., Minn.
Clarks, D., Ark.
Clay, D., Ga.
Culbertson, D., Tex.
Cullon, R., Ill.
Daniels, D., Va.
Dolliver, R., Ia.
Dubols, D., Idaho.
Foster, D., La.
Gorman, D., Md.
Homeny, R., Ind.
Hopkins, R., Ill.
Knox, R., Pa.
LaFollette, R., Wis.
Warner, R., Mo.
Against Rate Legislation
Aldrich, R., N. Y.
Alger, R., Mich.
Allie, R., Del.
Brandegee, R., Conn.
Bulkeley, R., Conn.
Ankeny, R., Wash.
Burnham, R., N. H.
Clark, D., Mont.
Depew, R., N. Y.
Dillingham, R., Va.
Dryden, R., N. J.
Elkins, R., W. Va.
Foraker, R., Ohio.
Fulton, R., Ore.
Hale, R., Me.
Hansbrough, R., N. D.
Kean, R., N. J.
Kittredge, R., S. D.
Lodge, R., Mass.
Morgan, D., Ala.
Platt, R., N. Y.
Dayner, D., Md.
Scott, R., W. Va.
Utah.
Summary of Today's Poll of United States Senate:
At present in favor of rate legislation 43
At present against rate legislation 26
Doubtful at present 17
The parties are divided in the above poll of the senate as follows:
For rate legislation, 16 republicans, 27 democrats.
Against rate legislation, 23 republicans, 3 democrats.
Doubtful, 15 republicans, 2 democrats.
(Burton of Kansas, convicted of crime, not counted.)
Another poll of the senate, made for the benefit of President Roosevelt, differs slightly from the former one. It places a larger number in the doubtful column, among them, Perkins of California, Beveridge of Indiana and Hemmenway of Indiana.

THE WESTERN RANGE

CLAIREMONT, Texas, Jan. 9.—In a conversation last week with Price Higginbotham, a prominent cattleman, it was learned that everything is lovely in that part of the state. General conditions are all that cattleman could ask for now and the outlook for spring business is bright. There are many small ranches now being opened up in Ector and adjoining counties.

Reports from Mitchell county are rosy now. The northern part of this county is in the hands of the farmer, strictly in the revenue and purchase of many ranches and everything is in the best condition possible. Cattle are fat, and a considerable number have been shipped out recently.

Uncle Kin Elkins' ranch on the line of Kent and Scurry counties. Mr. Elkins is one of the pioneers of this region and has a splendid little ranch, which he is now leasing to the Higginbothams, preparing to put a considerable amount of new land in cultivation the coming season. His last crop was splendid.

G. E. Wilson of Ellis county has recently purchased land in the eastern part of that county, and is preparing to put in a first-class stock farm. He is strongly impressed with the opportunities for breeding fine stock for the local market.

Another poll of the senate, made for the benefit of President Roosevelt, differs slightly from the former one. It places a larger number in the doubtful column, among them, Perkins of California, Beveridge of Indiana and Hemmenway of Indiana.

DOGS UNDERSTAND THREE LANGUAGES

Mme. Emmy Tells How to Train Animals

The art of training dogs to do remarkable things, as exemplified by Mme. Emmy, who is at the Majestic this week, is a rare one. And the attributes of the trainer must be peculiar. First, there must be careful judgment—for, as Mme. Emmy says, "trick dogs are born, not made." Unless the animal has a propensity for tricks, as well as the intelligence that their performance requires, little can be done by the trainer. Then there must be patience—infinite patience. This does not mean that the trainer must blandly allow the dogs to have their own way and never show authority over them; but it does mean a persistence that will overcome all obstacles.

In the troupe of dogs that Mme. Emmy is showing are six fox terrier and one "French pointer," as Mme. Emmy calls it. This last is interesting enough for an article all by itself, and as it is only 2 1/2 years old, it will probably receive one in the natural course of its bright dog life.

The dogs are trained to obey commands in three languages—English, French and German—the last named being Mme. Emmy's native tongue.

"I am constantly adding to my number of dogs," said Mme. Emmy, "for the very apparent reason that I am sometimes seduced by the loss of an-

and for the further reason that for new tricks I have to have new dogs. Only a few weeks ago, in Houston, I bought a new dog which I call Freda, and which is 'understanding' Rosie, my oldest dog—she is 15—in the spectacular trick of racing on top of the illuminated wheel. Freda is 2 years old, very intelligent, and already knows some tricks which can be used in our performance.

"Freda's special training has already begun. She is put on the reels with the other dogs at morning rehearsal, for it is better to teach the dog together—dogs have much gift for imitation. She will be taught to sit up and then to take part in some of the ensemble acts. Later on when she gains confidence in me the date and show business, I shall put her on the wheel and see if she can learn to do what Rosie does so well.

Pensions Old Dogs
Old dogs are good. Rosie will be retired—sent back to my home in Germany, and placed on the pension list for the rest of her life. I am afraid that is not very long now. I am afraid that is not very long now. I am afraid that is not very long now.

"The dog which naturally attracts most attention is the cute little French pointer setter, Moody, which acts the clown. I got Moody when she was a blind puppy, and she has never known any care but mine. Moody was a 'natural born' trick dog and clown.

I began her training as soon as she was able to walk. She learned to perform about 6 months old. From the first she showed a penchant for doing erratic things—and seemed to glory in them as jokes. She positively enjoyed it. I taught her to do a number of things as a laugh in a dog's mind. Moody was the most laughable dog that ever did anything. She was apt as a pupil, and learned to do all the things that I wanted her to do, and do them as well. But she did not do tricks so much better, and she was so well fitted by size and her natural beauty for that work that I put her into the clown work. When you see her perform, you will be struck by the fact that she can walk on hind or fore legs, leap over the other dogs and do other feats of skill with the best of them—just as the clown in the circus is as good an actor as any of the other performers whom he caricatures. But the average spectator is so taken with Moody's comedy work that he forgets or maybe does not see her skill.

Dogs All Named
Rosie has been galloping on the top rim of the wheel for several years. Spot, 6 years old, has for the same period been running on the inside of the wheel. Meechen is the name of the little dog that walks on his hind feet up the wheel. The other dogs, which play the orchestra sounds the eight notes of an octave. Teddie is the one that carefully climbs, by front and hind feet, up the ladder between the two sets of wheels. The other dogs, which play the orchestra sounds the eight notes of an octave. Teddie is the one that carefully climbs, by front and hind feet, up the ladder between the two sets of wheels.

"I always carry a whip during the act, but I never use it on the dogs. It is merely a wand—a sort of guiding device. I have never used the whip on the dogs now and then—like children, they will be bad. But I never strike them with the whip. When they are naughty, I put them across my lap and spank them."

PACKING PLANTS GROW STEADILY

Local Market Is Offered for Texas Canners

Texas canners will no longer be shipped to the northern canning plants. Instead the cattle of this sort will be used in the local plants and the finished product shipped.

Early in February Armour & Company will begin the erection of a canning factory. First official announcement of the proposed enlargement of the local plant was made in The Telegram at the first of the year, but the exact time has just been made known.

The plans for this proposed factory are being prepared in Chicago and they will be forwarded to Fort Worth in about a week or ten days, as which time more definite details about the plant will be available. The canning factory will cost about \$500,000 and will furnish employment for about 300 men.

Swift & Company have already built a canning factory here and when Armour & Company install their plant which will be two large factories here which will be the charge of the stock best adapted for canning. There will be an abundant supply of this kind of meat in the vicinity of Fort Worth and both of these large concerns have recognized the need of canning establishments here to utilize the beves of the canner variety which are so plentiful in the market.

The addition of two large canning factories to the already extensive plant of Armour and Swift here calls attention to the remarkable developments at these two plants since they were established here in 1903. As will be remembered the corner stone of the two plants was laid on March 2, 1903. Now the estimated value of the two plants is about \$5,000,000. In addition to this they have a pay roll of about \$1,000,000 per year for labor, to say nothing of the vast sums expended for the cattle and stock butchered at the plants. The capacity of the plants is about 1,500 head of cattle, 1,200 hogs and 5,000 hogs per day each, and while it is not often that either is operated to its full capacity, the output is enormous.

The plants turn out all the products of beefs, hogs and sheep and all of the by-products, as well, and ship food to all parts of the United States. They also handle an export trade of considerable proportions. A large percentage of the product of the local canning plants will be exported to European countries.

About 2,500 people find employment directly at the packeries of Armour & Company and Swift & Company now, and the establishments have been enlarged every year since they were built. The rapid increase in the facilities of the plants has been due to a recognition of the natural advantages of Fort Worth for this business. It has been found that this business could be handled more profitably here than at other points. Fort Worth has trunk lines of railroad which facilitate the distribution of the products, while cattle can be bought here to better advantage than at the more distant markets.

Natural Advantages Here
The advantages to this city and the surrounding country, however, are of prime interest and these are far greater than those who first started the business here. The American business realized. It will be remembered that the Board of Trade did much toward securing the location of the packing plant in this city. The investment of \$100,000, \$50,000 to each company, was made, together with a two-third interest in the plant then in existence here. This has proven the best investment Fort Worth ever made. Not only have thousands of laborers been brought here to secure employment, but men of all pursuits have also come to the city in the recent past. The city has become the recognized center of the packing industry in the southwest.

Many wealthy cattlemen have come here to make their homes and have invested in property here, while thousands of cattlemen have visited this city regularly to market their stock. In providing a nearby market for the cattle and stock of this section Fort Worth did much for the stock men. They are able to secure better prices for their cattle by reason of the fact that they are able to look after the marketing in person, without the expense and loss of time incident upon a trip to Kansas City or Chicago and they are able to keep more closely in touch with the prospective purchasers and thus become better acquainted with their needs.

Thus far the source of supply has not been equal to the demand for some classes of products, notably hogs. It has been necessary to purchase a great many hogs outside of the state and ship them here to be butchered, but Texas farmers are rapidly discovering that it is cheaper to raise hogs in this state and ship them to the steadily growing receipts of Texas hogs.

During the first ten days this year the receipts of Texas hogs at the two plants showed an increase of about 45 per cent over the corresponding period of last year and the late months of 1905 showed quite a large gain over the earlier months.

A large number of cattle have been offered for market in Texas, however, which were not fat enough for the Chicago market.

A GOOD THING
When it Comes Along Don't Let It Get Away From You
"I really feel that it is hardly possible to say too much in favor of Grape-Nuts as a health food," writes a Chicago woman.

"For 9 or 10 years I had suffered from indigestion and chronic constipation, caused by the continued use of coffee and rich, heavy, greasy foods. My ailments made my life so wretched that I was eager to try anything that held out a promise of help. And that I have found by experience that Grape-Nuts food last spring.

"That ended my sufferings. For in Grape-Nuts I found exactly what I wanted and needed. From the day I began to use it I noticed an improvement and in a few weeks I found my health completely restored. My digestive apparatus now works perfectly and my chronic constipation has been entirely relieved. I have gained in weight materially, and life is a very pleasant thing to me so long as I use Grape-Nuts once or twice a day. I have found by experience that if I leave it off for a few days my health suffers.

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"A physician in our town has great success in treating stomach troubles, and the secret of it is that he compels his patients to use Grape-Nuts—it always brings back the power of digestion." Name given by Postum, Battle Creek, Mich.

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

"I agree to promise we state that the hand shown in the magazine belongs to Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Dear.

Simpson-Eddystone Black & Whites
Nothing prettier or more appropriate for light mourning dresses. Absolutely fast color and a high standard of quality always rigidly maintained.

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THREE BIG PAPERS ONE YEAR FOR 50c
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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

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AND THE BEST FARM WEEKLY IN THE COUNTRY.
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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 and show the exact amount of grain in less than 10 minutes.

Parker-Garnett Self-Heating BRANDING Iron
Heats Quickly. Saves Labor. Saves Time. Stays Hot. Saves Temper. Saves Money.

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STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns.
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BEST PASSENGER SERVICE IN TEXAS.
4 IMPORTANT GATEWAYS 4
SUPERB PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPERS, HANDSOME RECLINING CHAIR CARS (SEATS FREE) ON ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

POULTRY DOLLARS COME EASY
Our Poultry Success Co. magazine is beautifully illustrated, best printed and edited poultry journal, makes it easy to add dollars to your income by keeping a few hens on a low lot, or making a success on a large scale. Covers everything. Contains information that will put you in comfortable circumstances if followed. Poultry Success Co., Springfield, O.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN AND LUXURIANT HAIR.
If your own efforts fail to bring your skin young and can tell you just what to do to make your complexion beautiful, your skin free from wrinkles, pimples, blotches, etc., or if you have superfluous hair on your face, arms or chest, or if you have the slightest danger or pain, or if your hair is falling out, or you have dandruff, itching or greasy scalp, it can be speedily cured and restored to natural vigor and beauty.

TRUSTED EMPLOYEE WRECKS GRAIN FIRM
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15.—R. Fahey & Co., stock and grain brokers of this city, announced today that the firm will go into liquidation and retire from business, owing to the speculations of a trusted employe and the continued ill health of the senior member, President Fahey.

JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist
24 W. 23d St., New York. 123 Tremont St., Boston.
"Dermatologist Woodbury is by far the most prominent specialist on the skin and scalp in America."
N. E. Herald.
"Woodbury's skin medicine is especially on the face, but Woodbury's is used every day."—Chicago Tribune.

THE WHOLE LOT
If we don't head prevention, we will need a cure. The Old-Moak-Cure
St. Jacobs Oil
is ready always for all forms of muscular aches or pains, from LUMBAGO RHEUMATISM to STIFF NECK SPRAIN
IT CURES ALIKE THE WHOLE LOT.

FOR THE WORTH MARKET Complete and Accurate Report of the Business Done in All Classes of Stock in This City

MARKET REVIEW FOR WEEK

The general live stock market has witnessed an increase in supplies on all varieties of stock except horses and mules. The totals are as follows: for the week: Cattle, 14,800; calves, 1,580; hogs, 20,000; sheep, 1,500; horses and mules, 570.

The general tone of the market has been in the direction of improvement. Beef and feeder steers are stronger. Cows are higher, calves and choice cows are higher. Canner cows have made no improvement.

The earlier days of the week showed the gains in the steer market. Since the middle of the week there have been no increases in prices.

Friday saw the best steers of the week on sale and also the best cows, calves and calves. The first sold at \$4.75, the cows at even \$3 and the calves at a \$5.50. Saturday's market was a range on this, but the calves were no better.

Feeder steers sold up to \$2.25 for good, fleshy, straight, but the calves have changed hands from \$2.50 to \$3.00.

The cow and heifer market closes 10c higher for the week. The extreme show killing cows is \$2.35 to \$3.50, on heifers \$2 to \$3.

The best calves are stronger for the week, and this means heavy calves with flesh, as well as choice vealers.

Bulls have had a good outlet, with a very broad demand. All fat calves did not swamp the market, until it forced in a most undesirable class of hogs, below 160 pounds in weight. These have weakened fully, and the market has been 10c lower.

Sheep: Nearly all the sheep on the market have been delivered under contract, and the week closes 10c lower.

WEDNESDAY'S REVIEW AND SALES: Receipts of cattle today were fairly liberal, 2,500 head, including calves.

The steer supply was relatively large on other receipts, there being a good number of heavy steers and many loads of partly fed stuff.

Stockers and feeder steers were also more numerous than at any time this week. Market conditions did not seem to be favorable at first, packers taking their time in looking over consignments.

Outsiders were also busy in the pens from an early hour. The trade at first looked easy, but bargaining went on, salesmen insisting on the stand they had taken for steady prices, buyers made the necessary concessions and, at the end of the day, the market was sold at \$3.50. Sales:

No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 23... 849 3.50 21... 1,034 3.60 72... 1,044 3.20 20... 1,060 3.50 1... 890 3.25 25... 1,160 3.50 8... 923

Cows and Heifers: The cow supply had a less number of strictly canner stuff than usual, it grading principally medium to good.

The supply was in numbers as on other days of the week, and prices ruled steady to strong. One extra choice cow sold at \$3.50, top on car lots was \$2.75, with the bulk at \$2.25 to \$2.50. Sales:

No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 55... 762 2.50 23... 810 3.25 8... 849 3.50 23... 742 3.20 27... 670 2.50 11... 570 1.50 16... 888 2.40 11... 971 2.10 17... 792 2.30 30... 836 2.30

Bulls: Bulls were selling steady with packers the principal buyers. Sales: No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 1... 1,330 4.20 16... 1,067 4.10 2... 828 2.00

Calves: Calves made a better show in point of quality than at any time this week, and the market was strong, especially on the choice kind. One load sold at \$5.50. Sales: No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 22... 191 4.80 26... 243 5.15 82... 138 4.50 39... 241 5.25 77... 133 4.80 12... 177 5.10 13... 185 5.10 76... 209 5.09 23... 225 5.20 75... 210 5.25 81... 253 5.32 76... 237 5.35 78... 157 4.80 12... 177 5.10 46... 193 5.05 52... 171 4.85 44... 186 5.27 32... 195 5.15 42... 185 5.06 37... 185 5.05 42... 293 5.00

Pigs: 60... 75 4.50 108... 96 4.50 84... 101 4.50 80... 120 4.50 77... 78 4.50 39... 95 4.50 53... 106 4.55 157... 95 4.60 29... 96 4.72 85... 86 4.55 35... 106 4.57 60... 110 4.55 100... 80 4.75 63... 109 4.55 91... 97 4.55

Sheep: No sheep on the market.

WEDNESDAY'S SHIPPERS: Cattle: S. A. Pruntyre, Longfellow... 75

Ferl & Robertson, Frisco... 25 A. J. Roof, Bertram... 25 W. A. Barton, Weatherford... 41

J. A. Moberly, Big Sandy... 25 Henry Picardi, Midland... 25 W. Jones, Monahans... 20

J. W. Shepard, Plano... 62 W. Burleson, Wortham... 24 S. H. King, Mexia... 84

C. M. Holloway, Josephine... 10 W. T. Gray & Co., Caddo... 27 J. A. Felty, Vernon... 22

Scruggs & Son, Llan... 59 W. A. Coggins, Llan... 61 J. M. Williams, Llan... 61

A. G. G. Grand Prairie... 30 J. R. Harrison, Troup... 24 J. W. Harlan, Decatur... 27

J. C. Nicholson, Decatur... 27 J. B. Wallis, Blanket... 28 R. L. Mitholland, Granbury... 50

F. E. Apperson, Commerce... 38 W. W. Moss, Cooper... 22 J. B. Miller, Cooper... 20

Johnson Bros., Caddo Mills... 37 G. L. Rice, Mabank... 37 S. W. Dunaway, Toyah... 29

Percy Webb, Bowie... 26 W. M. Simpson, Paradise... 28 W. A. Brant, Paradise... 35

Calves: W. T. Gray & Co., Caddo... 46 C. H. Price, Odessa... 50 W. B. Harrison, Decatur... 84

S. H. Harrison, Marlow... 53 Martin Bros., Bridgeport... 4 Hogs: W. A. Conter, Kearns... 126

W. Burleson, Wortham... 100 S. King, Mexia... 131 National Bank, Grand Saline... 20

J. H. Price, Tyler... 107 G. W. Harris, Nacon... 170 A. P. Busby, Ennis... 30

E. C. J. R. True, Ryan... 30 A. B. Hretton, Abilene... 39 L. P. Fletcher, Abilene... 43

J. B. Morgan, Abilene... 43 J. H. Berry, Lampasas... 27 B. Williams, Buckhorn... 79

G. W. Russell, McGregor... 62 G. W. R. Oglesby... 40 Coyce & Tasse, Gatesville... 14

Mayfield, Stamford... 29 Polk & Tankersley, Eskota... 25

A. Branch, Edna Pens... 67 S. Bros., Stamford... 251 W. A. Farrington, Waco... 65

Hogs: J. S. Green & Son, Apache, Okla... 52 E. J. Callahan, Lone Wolf... 65

Brown Bros., Granite... 71 S. Shields & Passmore, Apache... 107

Hurley Co., Custer City... 109 Stedman & Thompson, Bill Branch... 62

W. G. Gellithus, Bedias... 113 W. R. T. Bell, Havana... 100

B. & R. Collinsville... 32 National Bank, Grand Saline... 35

S. L. Lidd, Caddo, Okla... 78 T. L. Lockett, Edna, Okla... 71 W. H. Dugger, Chickasha, Okla... 64

W. J. Jarvis, Hubbard City... 91 Donahue Bros., Edna, Okla... 167

J. P. Murphy, Clarksville... 29 J. W. Hart, Krum... 12 J. W. Shepard, Plano... 27

THURSDAY'S RECEIPTS: Cattle: 2,100 Calves: 1,400 Hogs: 4,470 Sheep: 250 Horses and mules: 7

THURSDAY'S REVIEW AND SALES: Receipts of cattle today were a trifle larger than those of yesterday, 2,400 head, counting calves.

Steady prices, 2,400 head, counting calves. Steers of the beef type largely predominated. Some extra fat cattle sold up to \$4.15, and several loads of good heavy steers were held for better bids.

LATE SALES THURSDAY

Table with columns: No. Ave. Price, No. Ave. Price. 1... 970 2.35 1... 890 1.50

FRIDAY'S SHIPPERS

Table with columns: No. Ave. Price, No. Ave. Price. 28... 780 1.66 38... 756 1.85

THURSDAY'S SHIPPERS

Table with columns: No. Ave. Price, No. Ave. Price. 1... 240 2.45 16... 312 1.25

FRIDAY'S REVIEW AND SALES

On the early market the supply of beef steers was relatively small and the quality was on the medium order.

The best of these sold at \$3.75. Later some very choice steers came in, but these had not been made at the close of the morning session.

The steer market was active and steady. Sales: No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 18... 1,192 4.15 12... 785 3.25

69... 942 3.25 24... 987 3.15 14... 770 2.65 42... 913 3.25

17... 981 3.40 2... 730 2.25 2... 730 2.25 40... 1,234 3.15

1... 1,290 3.25 24... 987 3.00 59... 943 3.25 42... 913 3.25

1... 1,290 3.25 17... 969 3.40 24... 1,290 3.25 2... 1,820 2.75

2... 1,460 2.25 2... 1,820 2.75 Late yesterday one sale was made as follows: No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 60... 800

Cows and Heifers: Cows were short in supply, relatively speaking. The run showed more medium to good cows than common or poor.

Some extra grass cows sold at \$2.80, with fed cows at \$1.65 to \$2.90. Individual heifers of choice quality sold up to \$3.25.

Sales of cows today: No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 18... 769 3.00 22... 648 3.15

25... 488 1.20 13... 694 1.40 30... 670 1.75 29... 240 2.00

8... 640 1.25 34... 770 2.15 1... 990 3.25 34... 770 2.15

6... 823 1.50 12... 950 2.70 80... 200 2.10 13... 992 1.85

3... 819 2.25 34... 794 2.40 63... 770 2.30 14... 840 2.40

5... 585 2.50 29... 812 2.50 1... 762 2.35 9... 864 2.50

1... 783 2.35 2... 878 1.50 1... 825 2.35 2... 878 1.50

56... 851 2.80 1... 910 3.00 Sales of heifers as follows: No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 2... 519 3.25 2... 820

2... 560 2.50 2... 460 2.00 21... 740 2.50

Bulls: Bulls were selling steady, with some very good of the fat sort going to packers at \$2.80.

Sales of bulls today: No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 2... 1,625 3.75 28... 1,355 3.30

Calves: The calf market had around 300 head on which to base quotations. Bidding was active in response to broad demand, and some extra good calves brought \$5.60.

Heavy fat calves still sold strong, the best bringing \$4.50. Sales made today: No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 83... 174 3.25 7... 307 3.25

17... 483 2.60 3... 478 5.00 15... 375 2.60 8... 143 2.00

LATE SALES THURSDAY

Table with columns: No. Ave. Price, No. Ave. Price. 1... 970 2.35 1... 890 1.50

FRIDAY'S SHIPPERS

Table with columns: No. Ave. Price, No. Ave. Price. 28... 780 1.66 38... 756 1.85

THURSDAY'S SHIPPERS

Table with columns: No. Ave. Price, No. Ave. Price. 1... 240 2.45 16... 312 1.25

FRIDAY'S REVIEW AND SALES

On the early market the supply of beef steers was relatively small and the quality was on the medium order.

The best of these sold at \$3.75. Later some very choice steers came in, but these had not been made at the close of the morning session.

The steer market was active and steady. Sales: No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 18... 1,192 4.15 12... 785 3.25

69... 942 3.25 24... 987 3.15 14... 770 2.65 42... 913 3.25

17... 981 3.40 2... 730 2.25 2... 730 2.25 40... 1,234 3.15

1... 1,290 3.25 24... 987 3.00 59... 943 3.25 42... 913 3.25

1... 1,290 3.25 17... 969 3.40 24... 1,290 3.25 2... 1,820 2.75

2... 1,460 2.25 2... 1,820 2.75 Late yesterday one sale was made as follows: No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 60... 800

Cows and Heifers: Cows were short in supply, relatively speaking. The run showed more medium to good cows than common or poor.

Some extra grass cows sold at \$2.80, with fed cows at \$1.65 to \$2.90. Individual heifers of choice quality sold up to \$3.25.

Sales of cows today: No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 18... 769 3.00 22... 648 3.15

25... 488 1.20 13... 694 1.40 30... 670 1.75 29... 240 2.00

8... 640 1.25 34... 770 2.15 1... 990 3.25 34... 770 2.15

6... 823 1.50 12... 950 2.70 80... 200 2.10 13... 992 1.85

3... 819 2.25 34... 794 2.40 63... 770 2.30 14... 840 2.40

5... 585 2.50 29... 812 2.50 1... 762 2.35 9... 864 2.50

1... 783 2.35 2... 878 1.50 1... 825 2.35 2... 878 1.50

56... 851 2.80 1... 910 3.00 Sales of heifers as follows: No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 2... 519 3.25 2... 820

2... 560 2.50 2... 460 2.00 21... 740 2.50

Bulls: Bulls were selling steady, with some very good of the fat sort going to packers at \$2.80.

Sales of bulls today: No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 2... 1,625 3.75 28... 1,355 3.30

Calves: The calf market had around 300 head on which to base quotations. Bidding was active in response to broad demand, and some extra good calves brought \$5.60.

Heavy fat calves still sold strong, the best bringing \$4.50. Sales made today: No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 83... 174 3.25 7... 307 3.25

17... 483 2.60 3... 478 5.00 15... 375 2.60 8... 143 2.00

SATURDAY'S SHIPPERS

Table with columns: No. Ave. Price, No. Ave. Price. 28... 780 1.66 38... 756 1.85

FRIDAY'S SHIPPERS

Table with columns: No. Ave. Price, No. Ave. Price. 28... 780 1.66 38... 756 1.85

THURSDAY'S SHIPPERS

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COTTON SEED HULLS \$6.00 Delivered Fort Worth CAKE AND MEAL—Quotations furnished on any quantity delivered any station Street & Graves, Houston, Texas

Views on the Market

CAMPBELL BROS. & ROSSON Hogs—Our top last Wednesday was \$5.35. Bulk of good hogs \$5.15 to \$5.30. Top today \$5.45. Bulk \$5.15 to \$5.40, showing a net advance on good corn fed hogs weighing 190 pounds up to 275 pounds.

On half-fat stuff from 139 to 180 pounds the market has declined during the same time fully 10 to 15 cents and on light mast hogs and light pigs of all grades the decline has been 25 to 35 cents.

Light pigs have been very slow since last Saturday and are selling at \$4.00 to \$4.25 for the same kinds that sold early last week at \$4.40 to \$4.60. Good hogs are strong and common and light weights very weak and shippers should govern their purchases accordingly.

Sheep continue steady at \$4.50 to \$5 for fat muttons. JOHN K. ROSSON.

ARRIVALS FOR THE WEEK

The three cars of 1,400 pound extra thick, fat, good quality corn and alfalfa steers which brought \$4.75, were sold by Campbell Bros. & Rossion. They are the highest price steers sold on the open market in Fort Worth since last June. They had been fed 160 days on corn and alfalfa.

Meat fed steers would not bring the same money by 35c to 40c. These were the C. E. Atkinson steers shipped from Chickasha by J. P. French and were sold on last Friday's market.

J. J. Weller of Victoria was represented on the Fort Worth market Thursday with five cars of steers. Forty head weighed 1,225 pounds, at \$4.25. Steers were nice, smooth, thick fat steers. Sixty head were forwarded to St. Louis, which were about the same cattle as the ones sold, some considering them better.

W. W. Mars, a well known feeder and shipper from Hunt county, accompanied a string of cattle in here last Wednesday. When the account was completed he drew from his vest pocket a book which represented his fat cattle in a satisfactory manner. He declared Mark French had again negotiated the sale of his cattle in a satisfactory manner. The same man he said of a good many other shippers.

Fancher Bros. of Seymour, Texas, well known stockmen and large ranch owners, shipped us last Wednesday two cars of cattle. When the account was completed the shipment and reported Baylor and Knox counties in good shape from a range standpoint, cattle going through the winter in good condition where they receive the usual light roughing.</

SAYS CATTLEMEN BROKE PLEDGES Ex-Senator Dietrich Accuses Nebraska Stockmen

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 11.—"Had the cattlemen of Nebraska lived up to their promise and pledge to President Roosevelt innocent men like Baxter and Mathews would not have been obliged to suffer. I firmly believe that both Mathews and Baxter were unjustly removed from office."

"I want the people of the state and nation to see that President Roosevelt and the secretary of the interior are perfectly justified in urging drastic measures against the big cattlemen of the state, for they deliberately broke their promise in regard to the removal of the fences both to the administration and to me."

"I agreed to use my influence with the administration to have the matter delayed a reasonable time, provided the cattlemen would vigorously remove the fences from the public lands in the meantime. With this distinct understanding and pledge upon their part, the matter was taken up by the president and secretary of the interior by them an dmyself. They gave their promise to the president that if given until June 1 of the following year to arrange for the removal of the fences it should be done."

"Did Bartlett Richards and the other members of that delegation do as they agreed? No sir. In place of complying with their promise and pledge to the president many of them began to enclose public lands and in every way possible to secure possession of lands by methods which were not and could not be approved by the administration. The imported soldiers and soldiers' widows and hundreds of others to file on the land to keep it from the bonified homesteaders. They had these parties file on lands in long strips so that the public lands were being fenced upon them. The cattlemen deliberately lied to their representatives and to the president and I think he strict adherence to the letter of the law."

HOW THEY KEEP CZAR'S FOOD PURE

Army of Cooks and Tasters Employed at Palace

"I'm afraid there may be a little formaldehyde in that roast beef, your imperial highness," said the head chef of the palace of the czar of all the Russians, "but I was very suspicious of the alleged strictly fresh beef offered on the market."

"All right, chef," replied the czar, "I'll stand for formaldehyde, but be sure that there's no strychnine, carbolic acid or rough on rats mixed up in it."

CLEVELAND'S BROTHER

Rev. W. N. Cleveland Dying in Columbus COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 15.—Rev. W. N. Cleveland, a brother of former President Grover Cleveland, who has been stricken with paralysis, is in an unconscious condition at his home. His son arrived here today. Doctors say that death is only a matter of a few hours. He is a retired minister of the Presbyterian church.

The Leading Breeders of the Great Southwest

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE, all classes, for sale; 200 to select from; car lots a specialty. J. L. Chadwick & Son, Cresson, Johnson County, Texas.

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

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

John R. Lewis Sweetwater, Texas. Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and high grades of both sexes on hand at all times.

C. T. DeGraffenried HEREFORD BREEDER, BOTH SEXES FOR SALE CANYON, TEXAS

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

HEREFORD BULL AND HELPER 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. B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Texas.—Hereford cattle. Nice lot of young bulls and helpers for sale.

A. B. JONES, Big Springs, Texas, breeder of high-class registered Herefords. Herd headed by the noted prize-winning bull, Fair Lad E, 167739. One grand 2-year-old bull and a calf that took second in Junior class at Fort Worth at Stock Show last March now for sale; 6 other young bulls cheaper.

RED POLLED A. C. Woodward Fairly, Texas, R. F. D. No. 1. Breeder of Full Blood Black Polled Cattle. Young bulls for sale. Prices reasonable. Try the heavy-weight market prices.

IRON OR HERD Red Polled Cattle. Breeder, W. C. Aldridge, Route 4, Pittsburg, Tex. RED POLLED CATTLE—Berkshire Hogs and Angora Goats. Breeder W. R. Clifton, Waco, Texas.

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

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE W. E. PORTER, dealer in real estate, ranches and cattle, in United States and Mexico. Correspondence solicited. 113 Mesa Ave.; phone 441. El Paso, Texas.

LAND LOANS PLACED—Low rate, long time; vendors' lien notes extended. Athens Land Agency, Athens, Texas.

TEXAS RANCH FOR SALE—14,000 acres, well improved, watered and fenced into five pastures; one-fourth mountain, three-fourths smooth; 800 high-grade shorthorns and thorough-bred Galloways; nine miles of Fort Davis; altitude 5,200 feet; climate unsurpassed on earth; especially good for lung and throat diseases. John Adair & Sons, Texas real estate agents, Galveston.

SPECIAL NOTICES WANTED TO BUY—One car of knocked out cow horses; must be fat and cheap. G. H. King, Gonzales, Tex.

FOR SALE—1,000 bushels celebrated Rowden cotton seed; four weeks earlier than any cotton ever planted; 1,400 pounds seed cotton will make 500 pounds lint cotton; storm proof but easy to pick; price 75 cents per bushel on basis of 65 cents. Address H. M. Lightfoot, Eastland, Texas.

TRUCK GROWERS, Attention: Genuine Austin Dewberry lines now ready for shipping at \$5 per 1,000. O. B. Campbell, Hunt Co. D. Yancey.

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

HASKELL COUNTY RANGE J. H. Cunningham, who makes his home in Haskell county, Texas, said: "I am here today (Wednesday) simply as a looker-on and have brought my son along and intend taking him through the packing houses, the stock yards and Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange, so that he can for himself judge of the vastness of the industry that has been established in Fort Worth by the energy and liberal spirit of its citizens. I believe that there is no industry within the borders of Texas that does more to develop the state and advertise it than these packing houses and their attendant factories. You may count Haskell county among those counties that are not suffering from the cowman's terror—dry water holes and shortage of grass, for the range is good, cattle getting along all right and everybody looking to the future with hope. Cattle, however, are not plentiful for shipping purposes. Nearly everything that could be marketed has been sent in, but there are a few scattered lots here and there that will come after awhile."



CAMPBELL BROS. & ROSSON LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY SAINT LOUIS KANSAS CITY FORT WORTH

THE STORY OF AN AMATEUR THEATRICAL AND WHAT RESULTED THEREFROM

BY CLARA MORRIS. My neighbor Bruce was swept into the abyss of amateur theatricals without ever knowing what hurt him. His daughter Bella had read a portion of Tennyson's "Princess" one night before a full drawing room, and everyone was astonished and several of Bella's admirers, who were present, declared it was a revelation. One, a Mr. Dodd, got a word into Bella's ear the next Sunday evening: "You've done it," he said, "the whole town is agog! Take my advice and get up in Pauline—it will revive the glories of a lost art!"



BELLA READ A PORTION OF TENNYSON'S "PRINCESS."

There was not much opposition, except when Uncle Ned was about. Perhaps it was his early agricultural training that made him shout "Good gourd!" in his astonishment.

Mr. Dodd became director, all four of the admirers of Bella wanted to play Claude—including Dodd, of course. They got over it by inducing Cousin Jack Hunter to come down from Albany and assume the role.

The dresses were all done; the back parlor had been dismantled and converted into a stage. They became so familiar with their parts that after a week's rehearsal they called each other by their stage names. Hunter was known as Claude all over the neighborhood, while Jenny Dalton was caught several times blowing her breath on the window pane and writing with the knuckle of her little finger Madame Deschappelles.

Mr. Bruce spoke of the matter on the street as a "little nonsense of the girls, you know." The birthday came on Friday, and Tuesday was to be the dress rehearsal. The parlor was caught several times blowing her breath on the window pane and writing with the knuckle of her little finger Madame Deschappelles.

The next morning Bella awoke with a headache and wondered if it was a forerunner of sweet fame. The maid



UNCLE NED MADE THINGS VERY DISAGREABLE.

"My dear, you were quite right; her hands would override everything. If necessary, tell her she's not needed, read the part myself." Then followed another note from Jenny: "My dear Pauline! I can't possibly do my part. Isn't it too bad—she's the thing is coming off, too! However, I can't stand any more of Dodd—he had no business in the piece, anyway!"

"Never!" cried Pauline. "Why, it's my birthday!"

On the evening of the performance Jenny Dalton came in her costume and all made up ready to fulfill her duty. They had to pacify the hired substitute in which Dodd lost his head and declined to have anything more to do with the affair, and also it was discovered that cousin Jack, or rather Claude, had not arrived.

Bella, beside herself with anxiety, handed her a little note. It was from Jenny Dalton, and it ran thus: "My dear Pauline, has anything been arranged about the tickets? I shall want some for my friends. Tell Dodd to send me 50. How I do hate that man! Did you notice how he tried to confuse me last night?"

"The mean, contemptible thing," cried Pauline, getting up and opening her writing desk. "She wants to pack the place with her friends and get all the applause, does she? Well, we'll see!"

"My dear Mother Deschappelles: What can you be thinking of? If we are all to have 50 tickets apiece, how'll we make room? Don't be cross, and run over as soon as you can."

Of course Bella had to tell Mrs. Hopkins, her near relative and admirer, and in reply that heroic aunt with an executive turn of mind, exclaimed: "rushed to the front door to look for him, and encountered Uncle Ned. She kissed him and told him of her worry; and he made things very disagreeable in the hallway with his 'Good gourd!'"

GOV. DIETRICH SCORES CATTLEMEN

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 13.—"I want the people of the state and the nation to see that President Roosevelt and the secretary of the interior are perfectly justified in urging drastic measures against the big cattlemen of the state, for they deliberately broke their promises in regard to the removal of the fences, both to the administration and to me," said ex-Senator Charles H. Dietrich to the Star last night.

"Bartlett Richards and a delegation of cattlemen called upon me in Washington during the winter of 1902-3, and they gave their solemn promises to take down the fences from the public domain if given a year's time in which to get ready for such a change. They made the same promises to President Roosevelt and they came right back to Nebraska and they deliberately began a campaign of strengthening their fences and holdings and breaking their solemn pledge to the administration."

"What reasons did they urge for wanting delay, senator?" asked the reporter of Mr. Dietrich, who was in Lincoln on a short business trip.

"Well, the season of the year was inopportune. It was in the early spring, the cattle were in poor condition to care for themselves and the cattlemen were not prepared to take care of them with the fences down. I made this proposition to the delegation and we came to the conclusion that it would be unwise, unjust and almost inhuman to order the removal of fences at that time after they had been in position so many years."

"The individual cattle and the small herds would get mixed up with the large herds and the people who would suffer most would be the owners of a few head and they agreed to it. I agreed to use my influence with the administration to have the matter delayed a reasonable time provided the cattlemen would promise to vigorously remove the fences from the public lands in the meantime."

"With this distinct understanding and pledge upon their part, the matter was taken up with the President and the secretary of the interior by them and myself. They gave their promise to the President that if given until June 1 of the following year to arrange for the removal of the fences, it should be done."

"While the President did not say to them that he would himself violate the statute by permitting them to continue to violate it, he saw the force of the argument that many interests would suffer if the fences were removed at once. He did not want to be the cause of such distress. We were all satisfied when we left the White House, that no effort to remove the fences would be made by the administration until the expiration of the time covered by the promises of Bartlett Richards

and damning the whole thing, so that Mr. Bruce had to lug him off to the library."

At 9 o'clock the play opened without any Claude, and when in the great love scene, Dodd, who had to double the part, first of all made a foolish speech of apology, during which there was an audible hiss from the wings.

Whenever Madame Deschappelles appeared there was a tremendous clapping of hands. Bella was miserable at the extreme and wicked, too, for she had placed that hiss, and passing Miss Dalton in the wings, she exclaimed: "You heartless thing!" Whereupon Jenny, following her in her dressing room, retorted: "I won't allow you to call me vulgar names, Miss Bruce! Understand that once for all!"

"Things looked very threatening for a time, but the police were now called in, and finally both of them went on to flush, wiping their eyes, but with sweet, square smiles on their lips."

But it wasn't the mismanagement of the affair that made it painful, it was the bitterness that sprang out of it. Uncle Ned hasn't set his foot in the house since; the Bruces and the Daltons are enemies for aye, and as the entire dramatic personnel took sides, there remains between them an undying hatred.

It could be cruel at this still early period to say theater to Papa Bruce, who was in for more than \$500 of expense—plus his feelings, and Bella has entirely gotten over her craze for the stage.

"Did those men do as they agreed? No, sir. In place of complying with their promise and pledge to the President, many of them began to enclose public lands and in every way possible secure possession of lands by methods which were not and could not be approved by the administration. They imported soldiers and soldiers' widows and hundreds of others to file on the land to keep it from bona fide homesteaders. They had these parties file on lands in long strips so that the public lands were being fenced upon them. The cattlemen deliberately lied to their representatives and to the president and I think he strict adherence to the letter of the law."

"I believe that would. After our interview with the President, recognizing the necessity of some method by which the government lands could be utilized lawfully for grazing purposes under proper restrictions. I drafted and introduced into the senate that land leasing bill governing Nebraska lands alone. This bill had the approval of the President, the department of the interior and the majority of the members of the committees on public lands in both the house of representatives and the senate. That bill would have been passed and would have become a law had it not been for the bitter opposition of the cattlemen themselves. Had it become a law the cattlemen would have reaped the benefit."

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THE W. H. POMEROY COMPANY

Successors to Pomeroys & 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 the 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 conditions.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN"

all one-cylinder engines; revolutionizing gas power. Costs Less to Buy and Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. No vibration. Can be mounted on any wagon or small car—portable, fits many of tractors. Mention this paper, SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE "MASTER WORKMAN" CO., 1201 N. Dearborn St., Chicago. THIS IS THE "BIG" "TWIN-CYLINDER" ENGINE.

DOES ROOSEVELT WANT 3 TERMS? Insiders Believe "Man of Destiny" Is Laying Deep Plans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Immediately on the eve of his almost unanimous election, Theodore Roosevelt announced that he would not again be a candidate for the Presidency. Everybody believes him. Throughout the country today, substantially everybody believes him, and is tacitly of the opinion, although, as said above, they may not personally know the man, but have him idealized, and idealized as a god, who can do no wrong.

RELATIONS NOT YET BROKEN OFF Conditions Between Venezuela and France Are Still Severely Strained

PARIS, Jan. 15.—According to a positive statement made at the Foreign Office today, diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela have not yet been officially broken off. M. Taigny, French chargé, still remains at Caracas. The rupture, however, is still imminent, though the order to sever relations with Venezuela has not yet been dispatched. All communications, owing to the interruption of direct telegraphic connection with Caracas, pass through Washington, with which capital a cordial understanding exists. The American minister, Mr. Russell, will take charge of French interests in Venezuela when the official notification of the cessation of diplomatic relations is finally given. Reports of the French squadron proceeding into Venezuelan waters are not confirmed, but on the other hand, they are not denied. Officials here maintain the strictest discretion relative to any measure France is likely to adopt.

BERLIN FILLED WITH REFUGEES

BY MALCOLM CLARKE.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—As was London during the time of the French revolution, so is Berlin today filled with political refugees. Russians belonging to the oldest and noblest families of the empire, are here by the hundred, greatly to the joy of the Berlin hotel proprietors, into whose coffers torrents of Russian gold pour, for not even in exile will these people give up their extravagant habits, though they may never receive another kopek revenue from their estates which peasants are sucking.

As it is today it is absolutely impossible to get a room in any of our first-class hotels. Travelers attempting to register at any of these are invariably told that Russian princes, counts and barons have taken possession of the place from basement to attic.

The cafes are full of elegantly dressed men and bejeweled ladies drinking champagne even in the forenoon, and hardly a German word is heard—everything is Russian.

At night the ball rooms are crowded with these people, more gay than the people of Paris, drinking, dancing, smoking, evidently never worrying for a second over the troubles which have beset their country and driven themselves into exile.

DOES ROOSEVELT WANT 3 TERMS? Insiders Believe "Man of Destiny" Is Laying Deep Plans

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People close to the center of political affairs believe that Theodore Roosevelt has been a candidate all along, and that he is now working shrewdly for the nomination. He is before the footlights all of the time. He has been lecturing the congress, and the republican senators and representatives have become restive and angry. He has taken away all of the patronage from the congressmen. Representatives of the people are snubbed by whipper-snapper little clerks in the executive departments. Newspaper men have been called to the White House to be lectured by the President or his secretary, Mr. Loeb. An American mother has been knocked down and dragged out of the White House grounds and nobody censured for it.

Theodore Roosevelt declared that this country should have free trade in Philippine sugar, and that the statehood bills should become laws. He sent for Speaker Cannon, told him what he wanted; and Speaker Cannon actually promised that he would make the representatives of the people vote as the President commanded. Moreover, he carried his point, and deprived the house of representatives of its constitutional power. The representatives of the people are today gagged and bound to obey the will of the man in the White House.

These are facts, plainly and simply stated. They come from the center of political affairs. They come from one who merely pictures existing conditions. Because of their disaffection with the President, the chairman and the vice chairman of the republican congressional committee, Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin, and Mr. Overstreet of Indiana, the men who have led the republican party to victory for ten years past, now decline to serve on the committee.

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LOCAL LIVE STOCK

Talks with Stockmen Who Visit Fort Worth, the Great Live Stock Center and Market of the Southwest

ABILENE PIONEER TALKS OF CHANGES

C. W. Merchant Tells of West Texas Development

C. W. Merchant, or "Clab" Merchant as he is best known by cattlemen...

My twin brother, J. D. Merchant, and I, he said, "were among the first...

and brother John were the second Texas cowmen who drove a herd of cattle to Kansas...

Named Town of Abilene "Abilene, Texas, my home, was located in 1881, and was named for Abilene, Kan."

Today in the year 1906, in winter, the Abilene country is in great shape...

It was born in Texas seventy years ago in Nacodoches county, and my wife, also a native of that county...

JACK COUNTY FEEDER H. Kapp of Jacksboro, who is feeding a good string of cattle in Oklahoma...

RANGE HAS SUFFERED G. W. Rovally, a member of the well known firm of Robertson & Roy...

CATTLE ARE THIN W. R. Tinsley of Abbott, Hill county...

THE INDIAN TERRITORY Martin Kerr, a stockman from McAllister, I. T., came in with the news...

FEEDING TERRITORY STEERS H. B. Johnson is a large operator in stock and is now feeding a large string of steers at Chickasha...

ROTATING THE GRASS Dick True and his brother, E. C. True, who have ranches in Indian Territory...

CLAY COUNTY CONDITIONS W. H. Myers, a well known stockman, who has his ranch in Clay county...

THE PANHANDLE RANGE The Fort Worth and Denver City railroad general offices say that as far as heard from the range and cattle...

WILLIAMSON COUNTY FEEDERS Henry M. Howell has just returned from a visit to friends and relatives at Georgetown, Williamson county...

FEEDING AT BENBROOK Hugh M. Morrow of Benbrook, when asked as to the shape range and cattle were in in his corner of Tarrant county...

TERRITORY CONDITIONS D. O. Nail of Nail, I. T., came in Monday with his partner, R. A. Riddick...

POSTUM Let it be remembered that the eyes may be attacked in one case and the stomach in another, while in others it may be kidney...

POSTUM Some people question the statements that coffee hurts the delicate nerves of the body. Personal experience with thousands proves the general statement true...

POSTUM Dr. William Langhorst of Aurora has been treating one of the queerest cases of lost eyesight ever in history. The patient is O. A. Leach of Bench county...

POSTUM A portion of the optic nerve has been pulled, rendering his sight so dim that he is unable to see anything before him...

FAMOUS STOCKMAN IS IN THE CITY

Z. T. Miller of 101 Ranch Talks of Successful Dipping

Z. T. Miller & Bro. are the well known proprietors of the 101 ranch, which comprises within its boundaries more than 78,000 acres of land...

"We dipped," said Z. T. Miller, who is in the city, "last year, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, at Red Rock, 17,830 head, and only two were smothered, and their deaths were caused by other causes..."

"I have lived in what is known as the Abilene country for many years and have seen it grow from the finest grass land country in Texas and Oklahoma to a cow country as could be found anywhere to the present time..."

"I am feeding corn to my feeders, and as I raised the bulk of it and bought the rest at 25c a bushel, I can afford it. My partner and I had 5,000 acres leased, twenty-five miles from Abilene, Kan., and have a cultivation 800 acres. We also have 3,000 acres eight miles east of Ryan, of which 500 acres are in cultivation..."

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SEND ALL ORDERS TO

The Stockman Journal FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

THE TICK THEORY

"I read in the paper a day or two ago," said a stockman, "that a bill had been introduced in the house of representatives by Congressman Smith to appropriate \$25,000, the money to be used in experimenting how to bring sudden death to the Texas tick, which inoculates the southern cattle with splenic fever..."

ROME SHIELDS LOCATED

G. W. Shields, known among cowmen as Rome Shields, has bought an interest in the Ware Commission Company, members of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange, and will move with his family from San Angelo, his present home, to Fort Worth. Mr. Shields will be located at the stock yards and will do the cattle selling of his firm. He recently moved to Angelo from Stiles.

THE SPRING OUTLOOK

Major K. M. Van Zandt, when asked for his opinion as to whether the past year was not unusual as far as rain was concerned, said that the continuous rains and wet weather were, of course, unusual, but that there has not as yet been any unusually bad weather that would damage cattle and other stock, and that if it continued in this way there would certainly be a fine opportunity for cattlemen to have fat cattle in the spring.

WILL NOT BE HARMFUL

Joe Cannon, the well-known cattle man and merchant of Van Horn in the Little Folks, Cannon says that the present spell of weather is doing no harm to the cattle in his vicinity. "Of course, the cattle will come out of the cold spell somewhat drawn, but they will be in good shape when the weather is better. It is the dry weather that would do the most harm to the cattle. There is lots of grass in the Van Horn country and this snow and rain will be a godsend to it and keep it going until the summer rains set in."—El Paso Times.

DALLAM COUNTY RANGE

R. P. Hutton is sheriff of Dallam county, but is also, being an intelligent man, interested in the cattle and stock raising industry. He said that the fall rains had injured the grass materially, and therefore the range was not as good as in his own mind. "Summer is the time of year when there is more or less drawn. He had been absent from home for a few weeks and was not clear in his own mind as how conditions were, but he had heard that there had been some severe weather. The country was set on fire by the wind, and the grass was being pulled up by the roots, and in addition to this crop, good yields have been harvested from Kaffir corn, milo maize, sorghum, peas, beans and some corn, which will make this section valuable for stock raising."

CHARGE IS SELLING INFECTED HOG MEAT

Lawton Butcher Arrested on Complaint Alleging Sale of Pork That Died of Cholera. LAWTON, O. T., Jan. 13.—Frank Sumner, a well known stockman, on complaint of J. W. Williamson, charging him with selling the meat of a hog that had been infected with cholera. His preliminary trial set for Jan. 15. Sumner is the son of a wealthy cattleman of this section.

COILED SPRING FEVER

Now, I am not contesting the tick theory of distribution of splenic fever, for there are too many scientific men who can prove it, but these animals had no chance to get ticks on them before they were taken sick, for although there are lots of ticks in this country, it was not the time of year for them to begin work, and another thing, all the other four never had a day's sickness and lived as long as an ordinary hog does on the range. What I have told you is a fact and was true to me. Was it the same?

FEEDING AT BENBROOK

Hugh M. Morrow of Benbrook, when asked as to the shape range and cattle were in in his corner of Tarrant county, replied that the range as far as he could judge was not promising—too much wet weather. That Bill Crum and W. F. Axtell were each feeding a string of cattle for the market. The lands were being divided into farms and being settled rapidly, and the ranch as it was at present understood would soon be a thing of the past.