

# THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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## THE DEADLY GUN

**J. M. Chittim, One of the Best Known Stockmen in Texas, Uses Gun With Deadly Effect**

H. S. Elwell, a traveling man of Milwaukee, Wis., an innocent bystander, was shot to death on Main Plaza Tuesday afternoon by crossing the quarrel of two cattlemen, of whom he had probably never heard. The affray was between J. M. Chittim, a well-known citizen of San Antonio and well known cattle king, whose properties are now being administered by a receiver, and W. W. Jones, a cattleman and banker, of Beeville. It occurred at 4:30 o'clock on Main Plaza near the sidewalk in front of Frank Bros. store, and the victim was one of a hundred people who were standing or walking in the immediate vicinity.

The shooting was the result of a quarrel an hour before. Chittim and Jones having parted in anger at the court house after the passing of hard words and a blow.

They met again on Main Plaza and the shooting began, three shots being fired. Chittim opened up on Jones with a pistol, but the latter ran into Frank Bros. store and was not hit. Chittim surrendered his pistol to Sheriff John W. Tobin and was placed in jail on a charge of murder, after first having been taken home and allowed to see his wife.

There were numerous witnesses to the second and third shots, but no one seems to have seen the first.

Immediately after the affray Chittim and Jones were taken to the court house. Chittim was seen in the sheriff's office and asked for a statement concerning the tragedy, but he declared he had nothing to say. He was nervous and seemed to be suffering from some strong emotion. He was chewing gum and walking up and down the private office where he had been taken.

Outside the corridor Jones was telling his version to Sheriff Tobin, but was taken to District Attorney Bee's office, where he was joined by S. B. Dabney of Victoria, who was a witness to the quarrel in front of the court house. Both Dabney and Jones declined to make a statement for publication.

It appears that the difference was over alleged ill-treatment of Jones' father by Chittim, as a result of which Jones declared to enter into certain business engagement relative to the Chittim estate. Chittim, it is claimed, denied the story about Jones' father. The lie was passed and it is said Jones slapped Chittim in the face.

From the best information one of the other then made the remark:

"There is only one gun between us." This is said to have occurred about 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. An hour later Jones started out from the Southern hotel, walking northeast across the plaza.

He had almost reached the sidewalk in front of Frank Bros. when Chittim appeared, driving in a buggy, having turned into the plaza either from Commerce or Soledad street.

He was driving south toward the court house at a trot, and an automobile coming up from the opposite direction stopped on the street car track between him and the sidewalk. About a dozen persons were standing on the Frank Bros. corner and many were on the opposite corner.

At this instant Chittim drew his gun and fired. According to the statement of Emmett Paschal, who, he says, was at the corner of Market street and Main Plaza, Chittim turned his horse around toward the Frank Bros. store and fired two more shots.

While people scattered in every direction a man on the sidewalk was seen to stagger and walk around on Commerce street toward the main entrance of the store. He fell on his face in the doorway and was assisted inside. He was shot in the abdomen, the bullet entering the right side and coming out the left below the heart.

In the meantime Sheriff Tobin, Deputy Sheriff Goforth and Constable Stevens arrived about the same time, each being near the plaza when the shooting took place. Chittim surrendered to the sheriff, and a moment later Jones came out of

the store, where he had taken refuge. He told the sheriff that he was unarmed. The wounded man was identified as H. S. Elwell of Milwaukee. He lived only fifteen minutes. Just which bullet struck him is not known. One hit an awning post and glanced off and broke the show window. Another bullet lodged in the window frame above the glass.

Elwell was a fine looking man about 39 years old and is without family except a brother in Sheboygan, Wis. He was recently general salesman for H. C. Mullet Company, manufacturing stationers, of Milwaukee, with headquarters successively at Grand Rapids and Chicago. Maverick-Clarke of this city took the southern agency of this company last July and Elwell was sent here.

"Elwell was a perfect gentleman," said a traveling man who knew him. "He was a clean, wholesome fellow and white to the bone."

His relatives in Milwaukee have been communicated with.

Chittim was visited in the jail Tuesday night by a number of friends, among them William Jennings, Jot Gunter, John B. Armstrong, T. B. Jones, Bud Moore, Colonel Crawford, Green Davidson, John Kerknot, Dave Woodward and Tom Coleman.

They spent the evening with him, smoking and chatting. The case will be taken up by the grand jury this morning. It is thought that an application for a writ of habeas corpus will be made this afternoon.

Among the cattlemen Jones is known as "Beeville Bill." His family reside in San Antonio, living at the Presnall.

W. W. Jones, the intended mark of the bullet which killed H. S. Elwell Tuesday afternoon, told his story on the witness stand Wednesday as to the tragedy and the quarrel between himself and J. M. Chittim which led up to the shooting. This was the principal testimony taken at the inquest.

The leading features of his testimony were that the two men had a quarrel in the court house over a business transaction, during which Jones slapped Chittim and the latter made the statement that the next time they met he would be fixed; and that at the moment of the next meeting, Chittim began to curse and draw his gun, and Jones made a dash for Chittim. The testimony of several other witnesses was taken.

Chittim expresses the deepest regret for the killing of Elwell. He spent the day in jail, the grand jury having taken no action. He was visited by his wife and daughter and many friends, during the course of the day. He rested very well Wednesday night and appeared to stand the strain well. Mr. Chittim's family is prostrated over the tragedy.

Arrangements have been completed for shipping the body of Elwell to Sheboygan, Wis., to R. Elwell, brother of deceased.

The inquest into the death of Elwell was opened by Justice Joseph Umscheid Wednesday. Beside W. W. Jones, testimony of L. S. Fomby, Sol Frank, Alfonso Newton, and Constable Charles F. Stevens was taken.

Mr. Jones is a stock raiser. His home was formerly in Beeville, but at present all his interests are in Starr county. He is almost a giant in size, weighing probably 220 pounds.

He testified that he had two meetings with Chittim prior to the shooting. According to the evidence the first was in Chittim's office, on the east side of town, at 2 p. m. Tuesday, and was marked by some feeling on the part of Chittim against Jones and other cattlemen on account of certain trades in the past.

The next meeting was in a corridor of the court house just outside the Forty-fifth district court. The witness detailed a conversation between him and Chittim, to which S. B. Dabney and several other lawyers were witnesses. This conversation related to the bidding on a certain tract of land to be sold by the receiver of the Chittim estate.

"Chittim wanted to know why I withdrew my offer," said Jones, "and I told him he knew very well why I had done so; that he had talked to my father and asked him to have me withdraw my offer and not make any bid. He replied:

"I didn't do any such d-d thing; and by G— he can't tell me that I did." "I then got mad and cursed him and said:

"By G—, you can't intimate that my father lied."

"Then I slapped him. Chittim seemed

very much excited and he put his hand back in a way that made me think he had a gun. I walked up to him and rubbed my fist in his face and said to him:

"Make your break; there is a difference of just one gun between us. You've been belly-aching and talking about me for the last seven years. Now's the time to settle it."

"Someone interfered, and Chittim said that the next time he saw me he would be 'fixed.'"

"I cursed him and said: I was always fixed for such men as he; that God Almighty fixed me."

"Then an elderly man, whom I took to be an officer, stepped up and said he couldn't have that cursing around there and we would have to stop. Dabney called me away and went with him."

"Chittim passed us going down stairs. This was between 3 and 4 o'clock. We walked on down stairs, Chittim ahead of us."

"Dabney said: 'Mr. Jones, I wouldn't have any more trouble about this.'"

"I said that as far as I was concerned it was over with."

"We then went over to the Bank of Commerce. Dabney went upstairs to Mr. Ball's office. I followed him about five minutes later, but neither Ball nor he was there."

"I then went over to the Southern hotel. I met a friend there and told him about it. We both expressed our regrets over the affair."

"I met another friend and asked him to find out what Chittim was saying about the affair, as I was not armed. He said he would and I was to meet him later at a certain place."

"We parted and I walked through the park toward Frank Bros. corner and when I had got about one-fourth of the way across the street I saw Chittim turn the corner of Commerce street. He saw me about the same time. He was driving right straight toward me and began to swear and draw his gun. I went straight to the buggy. The horse was still going south toward the court house. I made toward the buggy because I thought I could grab the gun. The horse lurched and the buggy stopped about five feet from me. I was standing facing him."

"Then he fired. I think that shot went north of me; that is to, the right."

"The horse jumped and this threw me some little distance away from the buggy. I knew I couldn't get to the buggy so I started to the store, and slipped and fell on the curb. About that time he shot the second time, and I got up and jumped behind the post. Then he fired the third shot and I stepped inside of Frank Bros. store."

"Mr. Fomby was the first man I spoke to. I told him I was unarmed. Some one said, 'He's coming in.'"

"The young man pointed and told me to go upstairs. About that time some one called out that the sheriff had him."

"Some officer then came in and told me that I had to go to the court house. I asked him if Chittim was under arrest and he said yes. Then I replied: 'When we get out there give me your gun if he is not under arrest.'"

"The first word I heard Chittim say when he drove up was, 'G— you, you called me a ———, I'll kill you.'"

"He was drawing his gun and swearing when I first saw him. His horse was not going very fast."

Dr. Amos Graves Sr. testified as to the character of the wound of the deceased.

E. S. Fomby testified that he was in the store when Jones ran through, and that he saw no firearms. He said the wounded man came into the store; that the witness went after Dr. Graves. The man lived about fifteen minutes.

Alfonso Newton, who drives for Constable Charles Stevens, said he was standing near the court house and saw a man coming in the buggy toward the court house. The man fired a shot, and then fired two more shots. He was a blonde man weighing about two hundred pounds.

He fired toward Frank Bros. The witness said he saw a large man standing on the sidewalk. It was in the direction of this man that the shots were fired. This man ran in the direction of Commerce street. The man in the buggy then turned his horse and went around in the same direction.

The witness said he afterward learned the names of the men. They were Chittim and Jones.—San Antonio Express.

## COWAN IS HOME

**Attorney for the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association Returns From Washington Where He Has Been Prosecuting Cases**

Sam H. Gowan, attorney for the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, who has been in Washington, representing the interstate commerce commission in the hearing of the case where in the Texas common point rates from the east have been advanced by the railroads, said this morning:

"The evidence as a whole shows that all classes were advanced as well as most of the commodities on March 15, 1903, so that rates then became higher than they have been for a great many years, with few exceptions. When these rates were filed the interstate commerce commission instituted these investigations to ascertain whether they were justified, and after several hearings in which a vast amount of testimony was taken, the matter fully briefed for the commission and the railroads the case was submitted on argument at Washington and it is expected that a decision will be reached by the commission within the next sixty days."

"There is no way to tell exactly the amount of money these advances required the people of Texas to pay more than they have been paying, but it is probably not less than \$2,000,000. At about the same time advancements in the eastbound rates were made."

"One of the points made by the railroad companies in the argument was the contention that people in Texas had not complained, and that this ought to be sufficient evidence of the fact that they were satisfied to have these advances made. It was contended on the other hand that it was really the consumer who pays the freight and that it is generally included in the price of the article which he buys, and that any complaint coming from the consumer will be generally directed at the price of the article which has the freight added to it. It matters little to the middle man if he can add the freight to the price, whether the freight is high or low."

"This is a matter of very great importance to the Texas people and is regarded by the railroads and the commission as the most important investigation which has been before the commission, involving as it does, the whole schedule of rates to practically the whole of Texas from the east."

"In view of the increased earnings and development of the country, and the present and prospective increased tonnage of the railroads, it seems scarcely possible if the public, informed upon the subject, would look with complacency upon these increased burdens, or suppose that they were justified by advances in prices of supplies and materials and labor when the same is more than offset by increased volume of tonnage and increased economies used in handling it. The reported net earnings of some of the railroads were shown to be much less than the real net earnings, because there was included in the account of operating expenses extensive improvements and betterments of the railway property. Considering these items as a dividend in property, the net earnings in all cases showed substantial increase for several years."

"It would be improper for me to give what I believe will be the decision of the commission."

Judge Gowan was asked regarding the political outlook as it refers to the presidential election. He replied that he saw no one willing to say who would be elected, that very little interest is being taken in the outcome among Washington people.

**COTTON AT HILLSBORO**  
HILLSBORO, Texas, Oct. 11.—Hillsboro has received 10,000 bales of cotton from wagons to date. Nearly all the crop is picked. Many farmers are holding their cotton for better prices. There are at least 5,000 bales in the yards here awaiting shipment. The yield will average a third of a bale per acre or over in the county.

Japanese women have their hair done every other day by a professional hairdresser. They avoid waves or ripples in the hair, which are considered bad form.



## Echoes of the Range

### IN POTTER COUNTY

Amarillo Herald.

A. J. Morris of Kansas City, one of the parties who propose to build a packing house at Amarillo, is here looking after the details of certain preliminary work in connection therewith. Mr. Morris is well pleased with the country and states that it is destined to become a great field for feeding stock; that the cereals and forage to which this country is adapted will make it as great a feeding region as the best portions of Missouri, Iowa and Kansas. He advises diversification of crops, smaller areas of farms and more cultivation of soil. He is a stock and packing house man of vast experience. He has built several packing houses and has observed the evolution in stock raising and feeding in the various sections of the country, and says without qualification that nature has done much for making the Panhandle a great stock feeding country, and what is now needed is more work, smaller farms and greater diversification in crops.

The big roping and riding contests which had been extensively advertised to take place in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week came off according to schedule, except that rain necessitated a postponement of the Wednesday contests to the following day.

On account of the washouts on the different railroads leading to Amarillo many who had intended to be present as visitors were prevented from coming, thus making the attendance much lighter than there would have been had conditions been more favorable. Rain on Wednesday and mist on Thursday kept many who were here from attending on the last day, otherwise the contest might be well termed a success, as all the events advertised were pulled off, the purses paid and everybody satisfied—with the possible exception of the promoters of the entertainment on account of the meager attendance—and they are not kicking, being somewhat of a philosophical turn of mind.

The first day in the roping contest Gordon Smith of Shamrock roped and tied his steer in thirty-eight seconds, which carried off first money, a purse of \$250. Doc Willoughby of Shamrock on this day made a time of fifty-nine seconds, which held good for second money, \$150. The third money, \$75, was carried off by Riley Smith of this city on Thursday in a time of 1:05, while on Thursday T. A. Fleeman of Erick, Okla., made a time of 1:02, which took the fourth money, \$25. J. E. Carroll of Higgins and T. A. Vaughn of Castro county were not satisfied with their work on Thursday and got up a roping match between themselves for a side bet of \$50, which was won by Carroll in thirty-two seconds, this being the record for the entire contest.

### IN CROCKETT COUNTY

Ozona Texan.

We know of at least two well known sheepmen that have made arrangements to bring their flocks to Crockett county. Many others will follow, for the range here is as good as any in Texas.

If this country fills up with sheepmen it will make Ozona one of the best little towns in Texas, and things are leaning mightily that way.

R. R. Russell sold three cars of the "Rocking R" steers, raised by Jim Callan of Menardville, on the St. Louis market last week at an average of \$69.25 per head. They were fed on corn a few weeks before shipping. This is pretty good considering the kind of markets people have had to go up against this year.

Blam Dudley got returns this week from a shipment of stuff to St. Louis, which shows the market is very poor yet. The cows brought \$2.20, the bulls \$1.90 and the calves \$6.

### IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos Times.

W. D. Cowan came in yesterday evening from his ranch. Mr. Cowan says the flies and mosquitoes are worrying cattle and horses until they can't rest now.

A report reached Pecos Wednesday that a few days before a negro boy living with Buck Chadborn on his ranch in Pecos county walked into a room where Mrs. Chadborn was sitting, during Mr. Chadborn's absence, and jerked her over and threatened to kill her. Mrs. Chadborn talked to him and persuaded him to go to the pasture and get a horse to go for a doctor, and immediately notified Buck's father, who was somewhere in the vicinity of the ranch. Mr. Chadborn immediately took the negro to town and put him in jail.

In eating a watermelon afterward Mr. Chadborn detected a peculiar flavor and on examining other eatables in the house discovered some bread which appeared as if it had been tampered with. The bread was fed to chickens and it killed them. The strychnine bottle, which was kept for poisoning wolves, was then examined and found empty.

What prompted the negro to make such an attempt is a matter of conjecture. He is only a boy, was brought from Louisiana by Dr. Bush and since the doctor's removal to El Paso has lived on the ranch with Buck and his family.

### IN WARD COUNTY

Bristow Journal.

The magazine style the Fort Worth Stockman-Journal has adopted makes a nice improvement in an already splendid

paper. Its patrons no doubt appreciate the change.

The flume and dam at Carlsbad, the former one of the finest pieces of engineering work in the country, having been constructed at a cost of \$40,000, are said to have yielded to the turbulent waters and been swept away. Of course it was only a question of time, and a short time at that, until the old Rio Pecos, with its mighty newly acquired force, dealt the lower portion of the valley the same solar plexus blow it had the upper, and Monday the river began to rise here to such an extent that Tuesday morning it was out of its banks and spreading out over the country. The flume of the Barstow Irrigation Company went down Wednesday morning. The Dixie Company's dam is reported to have been swept away and that country to be under water. The rise in the river is twenty feet high and the damage done to the cotton crop here will likely be heavy, as well as the big loss the irrigation companies and the country generally will sustain. The flood is the greatest that ever struck the valley, eclipsing the one that occurred here ten years ago.

### IN UVALDE COUNTY

Uvalde Leader-News.

A. Dibrell has disposed of the 3-year-old steers on his Batesville ranch to Messrs. Blalack & Mangum for \$23 per round.

Blalack & Mangum have bought 400 head of 4 and 5-year-old steers from Sam Rainey of Barksdale for \$23. They will be placed in the Zavalla county ranch.

George C. Herman, Esq., left on Wednesday for San Antonio to attend to some details in the sale of the Dockery ranch to the Messrs. Holdsworth at Loma Vista.

The roping contest at Dry Frio passed off quietly on account of threatening weather. Donoho Brothers won first and second money, Hammer Johnson third and Bub Davenport fourth. In three-steer contest Newman Patterson won against Bill Lewis, his time average being forty-six seconds for three animals. Our reporter failed to send us a full account for this issue.

### IN BREWSTER COUNTY

Alpine Avalanche.

J. E. Hanson is in Alpine this week, buying horses for shipment to Mississippi.

Kokernot & Kokernot sold a car load of calves to Joe Jackson Saturday at \$6.75.

S. R. Parrott of Marfa bought a car load of horses from W. T. Henderson, which will be shipped to Mississippi this week.

LeRoy Holt of Imperial, Cal., has bought 300 steers from J. B. Irving and 200 from W. B. Hancock, to be delivered here about the 10th inst.

Ranger Baylor Walton went down to Nine Points and arrested Isaac Inopa ("Esaw") on a charge of stealing cattle from H. W. McGuirk at Terlingua. He was lodged in jail here Thursday. He and Marcos Pena, brought in by Bill Taylor Wednesday, were arrested on the same charge.

### IN MIDLAND COUNTY

Midland Gazette.

Charles Dublin came in from the ranch where he has been herding. Cattle are good and grass is good, but the calf crop has been light.

Scharbauer Brothers bought a prize winning Hereford bull calf from the herd of W. Simpson, which took the first premium in the calf pen. It's a world beater. 'Tis quite an addition to the Hereford breeders. We hope they will have success in raising it.

C. C. Scharbauer returned from St. Louis, where he went to see the big show. Chris says the half can never be told. It's a sight of a life time. The stock show is very fine, the animals exhibited being among the finest thoroughbreds in the United States. Yet he thinks he could have won some of the purses, and is sorry he didn't make the effort. We have cattle which, if cared for, are equal to those on exhibition. He thinks we ought to make an effort to show our stock, but he is too busy to spare the time. His trip did him good and he feels amply repaid.

### IN DONLEY COUNTY

Clarendon Banner-Stockman.

R. H. Elkins bought this week two cars of fat cows from different parties at \$13.50.

Some small trading has been going on among local cowmen this week but nothing of importance.

Shipping of Panhandle cattle is at a standstill. All the roads leading to the northern markets are down and out.

W. J. Greer sold to the Cold Storage Market five hogs which averaged a trifle less than 300 pounds and brought a fancy price.

Dick Walsh, manager of the J A ranch, informs us that as a result of the recent court inquiry held at Denver by the interstate commerce commission relative to exorbitant live stock rates, one road, the Burlington, has announced a decrease amounting to \$10 a car. Other roads are expected to follow suit and Mr. Walsh thinks the hearing will have a wholesome effect on all the railroads.

A jack-pot shipment of twenty cars of cattle left Clarendon Sunday for Kansas City. On the urgent solicitation of the Santa Fe people the consignment was given them, notwith-

standing their bridge on the Canadian was washed away. They attempted to handle the shipment over the Choctaw but the bridge over the same river on that road was washed out just ahead of the train and the cattle were accordingly returned as far as Panhandle and unloaded. As yet the shippers have received no official notification from the road as to their intentions in the premises.

### IN CHILDRESS COUNTY

Childress Index.

The quarantined cattle belonging to J. B. Sneed were inspected Sunday by N. G. Lane and given a clean bill of health. The cattle will be driven to Sherman county.

This section had a very good rain Wednesday afternoon. In town it was not near so heavy as a mile or two southeast. The railroad track between town and the Horsehead tank was washed out in two or three places, causing a delay in trains of some twelve to fifteen hours. As the Index stated last week, if Childress ever does get a good rain the balance of the country will be washed away.

### IN SUTTON COUNTY

Sonora News.

John Patter Jr. sold his well bred jack to W. A. Miers for \$150.

D. P. Kennedy is to the Sonora country buying horses.

Jim Brooks of Ozona bought 1,400 ewes from D. S. Laro at p. t.

Sid Martin bought for Billie Anson from John Ford eight well bred billies at p. t.

Will Nolke bought from W. A. Miers forty head of one and two-year-old mules at \$40 around.

William Sulteymer sold 800 muttons, wool off, to G. W. Whitehead Sons at \$2.50.

E. M. Kirkland bought 1,000 stock sheep for \$2.05 per head, wool on, from E. M. Benskin.

Max Meyer sold 150 three and four-year-old steers to Don Cooper at \$18.50 per head.

John Trent sold bucks to the following parties at \$12 per head: Tom Bond, 10; Walter Whitehead, 10; Ward Hill, 10.

Max Meyer sold for C. J. Nichols 100 head of stock cattle, everything counted, to W. C. Strackbein at \$10 around.

Max Meyer of Sonora sold to J. A. Whitten for T. J. Clegg of Fort Worth 1,000 one and two-year-old steers to be delivered in San Angelo October 10, at p. t.

J. T. Shurley was in from his ranch Tuesday attending to some business. Mr. Shurley has sixteen young mares and a jack which he would like to trade for sheep.

Max Meyer bought for the Val Verde Land and Cattle Company one and two-year-old steers at \$10 and \$15 from the following parties: C. W. Gurley, 100; J. E. Evert, 200; C. B. Hudspeth, 88.

Max Mayer bought forty head of one and two-year-old steers from Sam Jones at \$10 and \$15, sixty from D. S. Williams at \$10 and \$15, 300 from C. S. Green at \$10 and \$15, 100 one-year-olds from G. W. Irvin at \$10.

John Trent who has charge of the A. G. Anderson bucks came in from Ozona Sunday. The bucks got into Sonora Wednesday and are in fine shape.

### IN SAN SABA COUNTY

San Saba Gazette.

Guy Brown returned last Friday night from the territory where he pastured cattle the past season. He sold out the Brown & Coryell cattle.

W. E. Campbell was down from the ranch the first of the week and reported the sale of 400 two and three-year-old steers, with 20 per cent cut, to Fiddler & Slocum of Cresson, at \$25, to be delivered November 1, at Brady.

### IN KIMBALL COUNTY

Junction City Citizen.

John Munn and Jack Turner bought 200 head of goats from T. Nance.

G. W. Ragsdill bought 100 head of stock goats from Magill Toras last week at \$3 per head.

John Munn and Jack Turner bought 185 of the Tarlton goats from J. W. Turman Monday at private terms.

Roy Blackburn returned Saturday from Fort Worth, where he put up a car of 840 fat cows, getting top price—\$2.50.

A. J. Drago, late of Del Rio, was here yesterday. He has bought 100 steers of J. A. Stroud, with whom he has made arrangements for pasturage, and will live with his family on Mr. Stroud's ranch.

### IN CARSON COUNTY

Panhandle Herald.

Al Chastain and W. G. Lanier were over Saturday looking after the cattle shipments.

Sid Williams and Southwood & Cox shipped out fourteen cars of two-year-olds and cows last Saturday. We have not heard how they sold.

Guy Smith was seriously injured Sunday by a horse falling with him. He is still in an unconscious condition but seems to be gradually improving and we all hope for the best.

### IN TOM GREEN COUNTY

San Angelo Standard.

J. D. Baker, a prominent ranchman of Tennyson, on the Coke county line, was in the office of the Standard Tuesday afternoon and had a very interesting argument to present in favor of establishing a dipping vat at San Angelo.

Mr. Baker has been in the cattle business for the past ten years, and certainly

his opinion is worth hearing, for it is based on practical experience.

Said Mr. Baker to a Standard reporter: "The establishment of a dipping vat here is of great importance to the welfare not only of this immediate section, but of the surrounding territory as well.

"Under the present system the southern stock raisers are handicapped to an extent that puts them where they can not compete with the stockmen of the north. "Cattle shipped from these parts to Missouri and Kansas, for instance, are placed in the quarantine pens at St. Louis and Kansas City, and the commission men there are not able to secure good prices for the same.

"Light cattle shipped to New Orleans always find an excellent market. And why? Simply because there are no quarantine pens there, and the difference of one to three cents in the prices of quarantine cattle and the prices of cattle free from quarantine does not exist.

"If the dipping vats were established here this obstacle in the way of securing the same prices as are realized by the northern stockmen would thus be removed, and our cattle would be shipped direct to any open markets without quarantine restriction.

The Cora-Lina ranch of Schleicher county sold to E. A. Flinn, a Milam county feeder, forty-four black muley four-year-old steers, no cut backs, at \$32.50 per head. John Kennedy of Menard county also sold to the same party seventy-five three-year-old black-muley-steers at \$25 per head.

Felix Mann & Son sold for Sam Martin, Jack Wilkinson, George Neil, D. B. Adams, Chappel and several others parties, to Frank Taylor, 1,500 steers, two, three and four-year-olds, at \$15 and \$20. Mr. Taylor will commence receiving these cattle at his Vermont ranch in Schleicher county on next Monday.

Live Stock Agent J. I. Conway of the Santa Fe stated that a great many contracts are being made by the northern feeders for Texas cattle. He also stated that a great many of the northerners would buy cattle from south Texas.

I. H. Elder of Eldorado came up Monday with twenty head of fine horses, which he offers for sale. He placed them in pasture a few miles northwest of town, at or near Joe Short's, where prospective buyers may look at them conveniently.

Pulliam Bros. (Tom and Mark), have recently bought 600 steer yearlings, from a dozen different cattle raisers, at from \$7 to \$10 per head.

C. W. B. Collins has sold all of his Indian Territory cattle.

Felix Mann & Son sold for George Hagelstein to T. J. Clegg of the North Concho 250 steer yearlings at \$10.

J. E. Henderson was in the city Thursday and yesterday with 445 steers which he shipped to the nation to winter. They will be in charge of his son Jim.

Oscar Cain shipped two cars of fat cows to Fort Worth this week. He bought one car from H. Guthrie of Sherwood and one car from Ed Kirby of San Angelo.

J. H. Brashear shipped Monday one carload of horses to Temple.

E. J. Arnold shipped a car of horses to Hutto, Texas, Monday.

Thornton & March shipped a car of horses to Moody, Texas, the 5th instant.

Yesterday J. S. Dabney shipped one carload of horses to Brenham.

Hayden & Rucker shipped three cars of calves and four cars of cows to St. Louis yesterday.

J. W. Lawhon shipped a carload of calves to Fort Worth on the 6th instant.

W. A. Davis, a Schleicher county cattleman, was in the city Wednesday, on his return from Ballinger, where he met County Judge Crozier of Concho county and paid him a check for \$13,284, being the last payment on 13,284 acres of Concho county school land situated in Schleicher county, that Mr. Davis purchased some time ago at \$2 per acre.

J. S. Cargile of Jonesboro, La., has just bought of Bird & Bertz seventeen sections of patented land and four sections of leased land, known as the old Stettin ranch on Rocky Creek. Consideration, \$30,000 cash. This transaction was made through Jackson & Murrain of San Angelo. These land agents two weeks ago consummated a \$50,000 deal. The volume of land business transacted by this firm for the past three months has exceeded \$142,000.

### IN HOWARD COUNTY

Big Springs Enterprise.

J. F. Stokes informs us that "Dominoe" Scott has purchased seven sections of the Fish ranch. This was the last of the lease land in that part of the country.

Last week G. C. Cauble bought thirty-two head of horses and mules from D. Price and a car of mares from W. L. Foster, and will ship them east. He has also been buying some cattle recently. Among his purchases are 450 head of big steers and feeder bulls and 500 head of steer calves. All these cattle will be fed at his ranch four miles south of town.

### IN LLANO COUNTY

Llano Times.

John Mayes took a bunch of stock to the Austin market this week.

John Rabb drove a bunch of eighty-five steers to the Austin market this week.

Othello Davis took a bunch of horses through the country to Austin the past week.

John Beckham is in Mississippi for the purpose of selling a car of horses for Tom Foster.

Olin Hillman drove a bunch of thirty-seven mules to Austin last week and there sold them. Carlos Foster assisted in the driving of the mules.

Frank M. Alexander was here the past week, visiting the family of Ben Johnson. He left for Cuba, having been in



the state some weeks, buying cattle for shipment to Cuba, having completed the purchase and shipment of 17,000 head. He is doing well over there, and likes the country.

#### IN BREWSTER COUNTY

##### Alpine Avalanche.

What is known as "the Fant land, comprising sixty-four sections in the WB pasture, now the property of D. Sullivan of San Antonio, has been leased at an annual rental of 4c an acre to W. N. Gourley and J. G. Reininger, the former securing fifty-one sections and the latter thirteen sections. It is reported that I. W. Gourley is associated with his brother in the deal, also that Luther Yarbro will pasture his cattle there; but neither appears on the record.

Jackson & Harmon are receiving this week 200 Galloway yearlings, bought of Clyde Buttrill, and about 250 or 300 bought of R. L. Nevill. The prices are \$12 and \$14. Sam Harmon says these are as good yearlings as were ever raised in Brewster county. The purchasers now have over 600 black Guley yearlings, which they intend holding till spring and selling for feeders.

The suit of J. D. Jackson against the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railway, for burning 13,760 acres of his pasture near Altudo, has been compromised on terms satisfactory to both parties.

W. C. Nations is at Columbus, N. M., buying horses for Jackson & Harmon.

The west half of section 60, block 309, has been awarded to J. D. Jackson upon his application to purchase.

Creed Taylor's application to purchase section 84, block 22, G., H. and S. A., as a homestead, has been accepted and the land has been awarded to him; while the application of William McFarland to purchase the same section as additional land was rejected.

J. D. Jackson bought a car of calves of Kokernot & Kokernot and shipped them to New Orleans Saturday. They were a very fine lot and the price was \$6.75 per head.

Le Roy Holt has bought of J. B. Irving and W. B. Hancock about 500 two and threes. Eighteen cars have been ordered for them and they are to be shipped Monday to California.

Land Commissioner Terrell has announced his intention to raise the price of school lands coming on the market to a prohibitory figure in order to stop land rushes. He will insist on the next legislature, which meets in January, making changes in the law with the object of putting an end to the disgraceful scenes now so common in the western counties. Under present conditions, the battle is to the strong.

J. E. Hanson is shipping a car of horses today and has nearly enough to make two more cars, which will be sent out as soon as they are ready. He bought thirty from A. S. Gage, twenty from Jim P. Wilson and the others from various parties. They go to Mississippi.

W. T. Henderson has sold S. R. Parrot a load of horses and the car is here waiting to carry them to Mississippi.

#### IN MIDLAND COUNTY

##### Midland Reporter.

Will Heindcinche this week sold to Deve Harrington a car load of heifer calves.

Scharbauer Brothers this week sold to N. H. Ellis twenty-two Hereford cows, unregistered but pure-bred. A fancy price was paid.

C. J. Pearre, representing Evans-Snyder-Buel Commission Company, has been with us this week, looking after the livestock interests of the company.

Tom Voliva last Tuesday bought sixty-five fat cows of Mrs. M. J. Riggs. Delivery on the 11th inst., and same will be consigned to El Paso butchers.

P. H. Lane recently purchased ten 2-year-old heifers of Scharbauer Brothers, paying \$50 around. They were fancy Herefords, unregistered but pure-bred.

#### IN LIPSCOMB COUNTY

##### Higgins News.

P. Pague of Lake, N. M., was here this week buying up a lot of Panhandle horses. H. J. Holm sold his milch cow and calf to a German for \$30.

Will Kelly sold 140 head of 3-year-old steers to William Hatcher for \$26.50.

J. W. Kelly sold thirty-two cows to Sam Nay for \$15.50.

S. H. Nay bought thirty head of cows from S. H. James for \$15 per head.

S. H. Nay received \$2.25 for two cars of cows at St. Joseph this week.

Twenty-four cars of fat cattle left here Saturday for the Kansas City markets. Sunday was a busy day in stock circles here. Thirty cars of cattle were shipped from here that day.

Charles Trenfield shipped fifty-two head of good yearling steers to Kansas City Sunday.

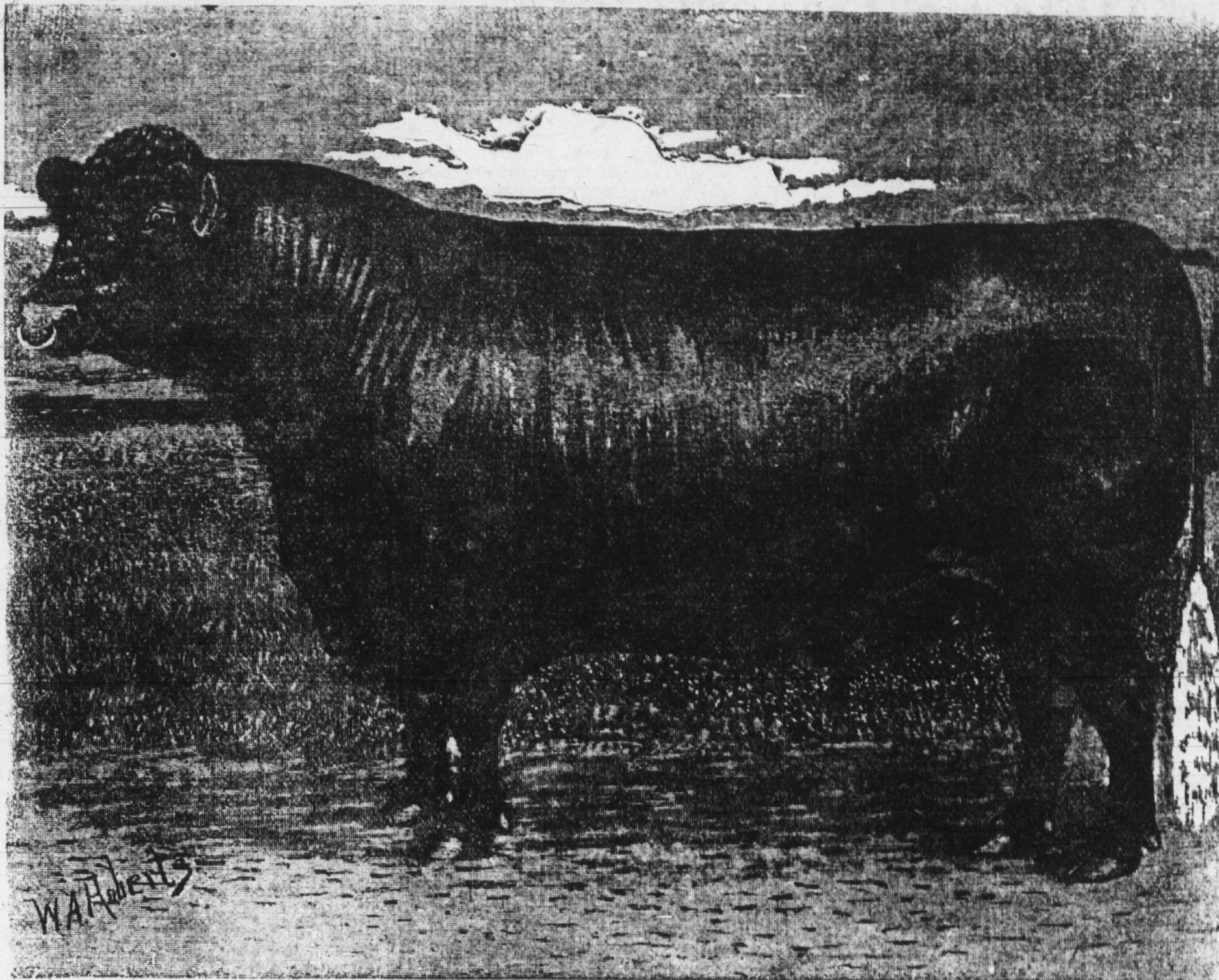
Eleven of our prominent stockmen shipped seventeen cars of cattle to the Lee Live Stock Company at St. Joseph. This speaks well for Mr. Nay.

Silas Burcham got \$2.25 for his cows and \$2.80 for his steers at Kansas City last week.

#### INDIAN TERRITORY CORN

At Pryor Creek, I. T., the new corn is on the market, and is also being fed to stock in that vicinity. The Pryor Creek district is noted for the great amount of hay that it produces and the crop is an average one this year. In that vicinity during the winter months some large bunches of steers are fed and well finished for the corned beef markets, and there is a promise of about the average number being fed there this winter.

## RED POLLED CATTLE



The introduction of Red Polled cattle into Texas has been going on steadily for a number of years. J. C. Murray of Maquoketa, Iowa, who publishes the American Red Polled Herd Book, has sold by far the largest number of these cattle, and we show on this page of our paper a cut representing cattle from his herd typical of the best strains of the breed. The Red Polls are always red and as we called attention in a recent number of this paper in an article clipped from Field and Farm to the decided preference of cattlemen everywhere for solid deep red colored cattle, this breed of red mooleys please the eye and fully satisfy cattlemen who have bred them. Judge E. H. Small of Shamrock, Texas, having sold over two hundred head of registered Red Polls throughout the Panhandle country is a consistent admirer of the breed and expresses his opinion that these cattle are the best rustlers of any with which he is acquainted; that they fatten readily and turn off at an early age. We are informed that in answer to a hundred postal cards sent in to the range districts more especially into Texas, that the average of the answers shows that ninety per cent of the offspring from registered Red Polled bulls with grade native cows, are red and hornless. This element of uniformity adds materially to the value of a bunch of cattle offered for sale. Faded, poor colors, as every stockman knows, are thrown out by buyers when getting a bunch of cattle, so that when a buyer comes to look at a herd of these deep, red mooley animals the first and easiest fault which he can usually find with cattle is entirely removed. He cannot cut out the off-colored ones and when he comes to consider the uniformity in shape and size for which Red Polled cattle are justly famous, he finds but little opportunity to cut out and reject any of the bunch of cattle of equal age. Dr. J. D. Fields of Manor, Texas, who is president of the American Red Polled Breeders' Association, has been using these Red Polled bulls for a number of years on his native cattle in Scurry county and breeding a thoroughbred herd at his home ranch near Manor. He is an ardent admirer of the breed and finds that their prepotency creates an offspring wonderful in their uniformity in size, color and shape. The Red Polled Record, published at Maquoketa, Iowa, in the interest of this breed of cattle is the only publication of its kind in the world devoted to the interest of this breed, and our readers can find information in regard to the breed by addressing this paper for sample copies.

## THE FREIGHT PRODUCING CAPACITY OF STEERS

The owners of the railroads, living mostly in New York, seem to be inclined to the opinion that they are not getting enough freight out of cattle and other live stock and are urging the managers of these properties to squeeze out a little more. This was brought out quite distinctly at the meeting of the interstate commerce commission in Denver recently, as will appear from the following from the press report of the hearing:

"Mr. Monroe further admitted under pressure that the real reason why live stock rates had been advanced was that the owners of the railroads had insisted that the traffic men get more revenue out of the live stock business. While he did not say so, yet from his inability to show other good reasons for such advances it is assumed that this is the real reason that live stock rates are high and are to go higher, for Mr. Monroe confessed that they had not yet succeeded in getting the rates as high as they desired."

We call attention to the fact that they are never done hauling the steer. In other words, they are not through getting freight off a steer when he is killed and hung up in the cooler. President Ames of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association, was in the office last week and remarked that he had fed cattle which had been dropped on the prairies of Texas, hauled by the railroads to Montana to grow up with the country, shipped from there to Chicago to be sold, shipped from Chicago to Buckingham to be fed, when the railroads had the opportunity of once more hauling them to Chicago. Cattle men who are familiar with the travels of the steer estimate that about one-fourth of his value in Chicago has been paid to the railroads for transportation.

Even then, however, he is not by any means through with his business of yielding revenue to the railroads. The dressed

beef is shipped out to some part of the country for consumption. The hide is shipped to the tanner or tanned at the packing centers and the leather shipped back to Massachusetts, or somewhere else, to be worked up into shoes and leather goods, and the shoes are shipped back to the country or to Europe to be worn. The water is dried out of the blood and this is shipped out to the country to be used for feed or fertilizer. The bones after being treated in various ways are shipped out to be used as ivory, knife and fork handles, or ground up and sold for fertilizers. In fact, the whole carcass, with the exception of the bawl and the water in the blood, furnishes freight for the railroad, excepting the amount that may be necessary to supply the demand of the immediate packing centers.

It is otherwise with most every other kind of freight. A carload of oranges are shipped from California to New York and they then cease to produce freight for the railroads. A carload of coal or of rock afford usually but one haul. A carload of flour once delivered to the consumer pays no more freight. The steer, like iron ore, on the other hand, enters so largely into the very foundation of the country's industries that the railroads scarcely ever get through hauling the steer. They are carting him around months after he has given up the ghost.

Is it surprising, then, that cattlemen kick at any effort to increase the freight rates on the class of traffic which whether dead or alive is a continuous freight maker to the railroads of the country? Is it not time that traffic managers take note of this and do justice to the men who furnish them such a freight making class of traffic?

Oklahoma now has the greatest broom corn producing district in the country, and will produce more this year than Kansas and Illinois combined. It is estimated that the crop will amount to about 25,000 tons,



#### U. S. Government Buys Gallup Saddles

For thirty-five years we have been making the best saddles for stock purposes to be had in the world, and the Gallup Saddle is favorably known through the entire west. The government buys only the best goods to be had, and as the fame of these saddles reached Washington, the department decided they wanted some of them, and we were awarded a nice contract for supplying the engineering corps throughout the country. If YOU want the best saddle made send for Saddle Catalogue No. 10, or Harness Catalogue No. 12, which will be sent free if you mention this paper.

The S. C. GALLUP Saddlery Co.

No. 145 West Fourth St. PUEBLO, COLORADO.



Over in New Jersey a \$3,000,000 corporation was recently sold for \$6,000, and New Jersey is the mother of trusts.



## Horse Department

### IF YOUR HORSE HAS COLIC

First your want to know its symptoms and then the proper treatment. Often a veterinarian is not at hand and something needs to be done before he can be reached; or, he may be preoccupied and a long distance away, before he can reach you.

In determining just what the trouble is, consider that colic is a pain in the bowels caused usually by an irritation from food; it may be from imperfect digestion or from substance that is foreign and never could be digested. Usually the colic arises from gas proceeding from food not properly digested; sometimes the cramping, as in other cases of cramps, may be the result of nervous affection. This may be from a sudden cold or other cause acting on the nerves.

The symptoms are pretty well known. The colic always seems to come on rapidly and unexpectedly. "The animal," as one horseman describes it, "becoming uneasy, manifests pain by looking at its side, by pawing, turning up the upper lip, and, as the pain increases, lies down and rolls. The breathing becomes hurried, and in severe attacks there is profuse sweating. The animal also shows by his countenance that he is suffering intensely. In some cases the pain is spasmodic, there being short intervals of ease. In some cases, bloating is a very prominent symptom."

#### TREATMENT

First, give the animal a large, roomy, well bedded place and allow him to maneuver as he wishes, unless, when badly bloated, he throws himself violently, in which case restrain him. A cool place out-of-doors where there is soft turf is better in warm weather. Never run the horse or cause him to exercise violently. A little walking exercise is not detrimental, but it is best to let him roll as he wishes. Medicinally give those drugs which will rapidly stimulate the bowels to activity, and also drugs to allay pain, and in case of bloating, drugs to prevent the formation of the gas. There are one or two well known proprietary preparations that most farmers have on hand which meet this purpose. Among the common household remedies, any of those which are used with similar troubles in the family may be given in doses from twelve to fifteen times the dose for a man. An ounce or two of common ginger, or an ounce of Jamaica ginger for instance. If the animal has not overeaten, cooking soda is beneficial. An ounce of alcohol or two or three ounces of whisky in a half pint of water, or two or three ounces of sweet spirits of nitre will help; this particularly, if there is difficulty in passing urine.

A mixture which can be kept at hand is the following: Aromatic spirits of ammonia, one-half ounce; sulphuric ether, one-half ounce; fluid extract of Jarbo-randi, two drachms; fluid extract of callabar bean, one-half drachm; fluid extract of belladonna one drachm; hyposulphate of soda, two ounces; water to make one-half pint.

Give as one dose. Repeat in from one-half to one hour, if necessary, and again in an hour and a half, if conditions require. If bloating is a marked symptom, give in addition to the above two to four ounces more of hyposulphate of soda dissolved in a half pint of water, or two to four drachms of salicylic acid in one-half pint of oil, or an ounce of turpentine in a pint of oil. If these should fail to arrest the fermentation and the bloating continues, the animal must be tapped. For this operation the small trochar and canula are used, and the opera had best be performed by a veterinarian.

#### TEACHING THE COLT TO BACK

In training a colt it is quite as important to teach it how to go backward as how to go forward, and we think the following, which we take from Horse Sense, will be of interest to the young fellows on the farm who have a taste for handling horses. Bear in mind that all training of a colt is educational. We wish we could get rid entirely of the term "breaking a horse." It savors of the old days, when it was supposed a horse must be managed through fear instead of being trained, taught, educated.

"After the colt fully understands the legitimate use of the halter in leading is a good time to teach it to back—an important and necessary duty in its after life of usefulness—which is easily accomplished by complying with the natural law again—by pressing the extended finger of one hand between the point of the shoulder and the breastbone and using the other hand at the halter strap simply to keep the colt straight in line, to back in any desired direction. Don't try to force the colt backwards by 'yanking' at the halter or bit, but simply press in this sensitive chest cavity with the fingers, and the colt will naturally go backward, provided there is nothing of an obstruction behind it. When this pressure has been made at the front and the colt has moved backward (if it is only one step) it should be rewarded for this action; then try it again. About the third time this pressure has been made is a good time to associate the word 'back' with the pressure, and the reader will be surprised to see how soon the colt will comprehend what is wanted, and how willing the

young thing complies with our every wish as soon as it understands what is wanted."

#### A GOOD WORD FOR THE MULE

Colonel George E. Jenkins of Fairbury, quartermaster and commissary general of the Nebraska guard, at the recent school for national guard officers in this city, says:

"After a lifetime of close association with the mule I have never known him to kick a man; nor have I ever met a man who knew another man of his own knowledge who had been kicked by a mule.

"This is a bold statement, but it is true, nevertheless. You can question soldiers of the army everywhere, and I confidently predict that they will bear me out in this. I know I am uprooting a popular belief, but I ask you to stop and think and see if I am not doing our mule friend a deserved justice. Horses' kicks are plenty—mule kicks are as rare as promotions. Were you ever riding at night on the prairie, far away from comrades and camp, weary, looking for the distant twinkling camp fires not to be found? Did you ever at such a time see your mule friend lift his tireless head and blow his resonant trumpet of discovery of the sought-for haven? He has not seen it, but he has smelt it, and in a moment is trotting a beeline for the distant picket line and forage ration. Were you ever riding across a dreary, dry, dusty country, thirsty, no water in sight and its whereabouts undiscovered? Throw the bridle loose on the mule's neck and give him his way; he will take you to water as unerringly as a carrier pigeon wings its way to its roost."—Nebraska State Journal.

We are frequently asked if the blind teeth in horses cause moon blindness. These are little teeth which grow in front of the first molar and should be pulled with a pair of forceps. They do not cause a horse to go blind.

Sweet Marie, 2:05 1-4, is the largest money winning trotter of the year, is joint holder of the fastest trotting record made this season and established a world's record for five-heat races when she won a fortnight ago at Providence.

It is better to water horses before they eat than afterward. Their stomachs are small and large quantities of water wash the food through the stomach before it is digested.

It is always best to "turn out" long enough before noon or before feeding time at night to let the team rest awhile before feeding grain. Turn into a lot to cool, or feed a light ration of hay.

Horse raisers believe a three-year-old colt is at the best age to sell.

It is as important to salt the horse regularly as it is to salt the cow regularly.

## JUDGES ARE NAMED BY SKINNER FOR STOCK SHOW

### General Manager of the International Exposition Names Those Who Are to Have the Duty of Making Awards

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—W. E. Skinner, general manager of the International Live Stock exposition to be held here the first week of December, has given out the following list of judges:

Shorthorns—E. K. Thomas of North Middleton, Ky.; Thomas Clark, Beecher, Ill., and Maurice Douglas, Hope, Ind.

Aberdeen-Angus—(Breeding division), A. Armstrong, Camargo, Ill.; (individual fat classes), Wallace Estill, Estill, Mo.; (carloads), Louis Keefer, Chicago.

Herefords—Thomas Smith, Crete, Ill.; Ed Taylor and Thomas Maniere.

Galloways—Thomas Wornall of Liberty, Mo.

Red Polls—Robert T. Blofeld, Morley Manor, Wymondham, Norfolk, England.

Polled Durhams—Charles L. Gerlaugh, Osborn, Ohio.

#### FAT CATTLE

Grades and cross breeds—To be selected. Steer carcass classes—Samuel White, Chicago.

Carloads fat cattle—To be selected. Carloads feeder cattle—John G. Imboden, Decatur, Ill.

#### SHEEP DEPARTMENT

Shropshire—(Breeding division), William Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ontario, Canada; (fat classes), David McKay, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Southdowns—To be selected. Oxfords—Professor C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa.

Hampshires—To be selected. Dorsets—Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.

Cotswolds—W. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove, Ont.

Cheviots—Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.

Lincolns—Hardy Shore, Glenworth, Ont. Ramboulllets—U. C. Brouse, Kendallville, Ind.

Leicesters—To be selected. Granded and cross breeds—to be selected. Carloads—C. J. Davis, Chicago. Carcasses—J. W. Childs, Chicago.

#### SWINE DEPARTMENT

Pens barrows—Harry Booth, Chicago. Carcasses—To be selected. Carloads—To be selected.

#### HORSE DEPARTMENT

Percherons—John Huston, Blandinsville, Ill.; John De Lancy, Northfield, Minn.; Professor C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa, referee.

Clydesdales, Belgians and Suffolks—Professors W. L. Carlyle and W. J. Rutherford, with Professor Curtiss as referee.

Draft horses in harness—John Huston, Blandinsville, Ill.; Professor Carlyle, Professor Curtiss.

German coach—Robert Graham, Claremont, Ont.

French coach—To be selected. Hackneys—A. B. McLaren, Chicago.

Ponies—W. J. Sampson, Youngstown, Ohio.

#### CHICAGO SHEEP PRICES

On Monday last a band of fifty-seven pound thin Montana ewes was taken out of the Chicago market by a feeder at \$3.60. Sheepmen coming in from Idaho say that the range in that state is drying up rapidly and that from this time forward to cold weather a large percentage of feeder lambs will be found in the consignments. Some of the Taylor Idaho lambs recently sold in Chicago at \$5.65, best natives that day at \$5.85, which describes the Idaho lambs as very good. A bunch of 103-pound wethers which came in with these lambs went for export at \$4.25, and some choice 122-pound ewes at \$3.85. The lambs averaged seventy-four pounds, and 716 went at \$5.65, a tail end cut of thirty-nine head only being sorted out.

#### PET STOCK SHOW

The ninth annual exhibition of poultry, pigeons, dogs, cats and pet stock under the management of the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association, will be held January 23-28, in the Coliseum building, Chicago. The officers of the association are: E. B. Eddy, president; E. J. W. Dietz, vice president; George G. Bates, treasurer, and Fred L. Kimmey, secretary. Negotiations are in progress for the employment of the most prominent and capable judges in the United States and Canada. The entry fees will be \$1 for each specimen of poultry and 50 cents for each specimen of pigeons.

Horses should not wear their shoes too long a time. The hoof may become cramped or the horse may become lame.

Veterinary surgeons say that horses that have become overheated are liable to have pneumonia if cooled too rapidly.

# HORSES AND MULES

## Next Big Auction Sale

One Week **OCT. 17 to 22** Also Oct. 27

Commission Charges: One dollar per head for carload lots; two dollars per head for individuals. Feed charges: 25c for hay during auction sales, 20c per day at other times; 40c for hay and grain fed in pens; 50c for horses kept in stalls.

# FORT WORTH HORSE AND MULE CO.,

STOCK YARDS, NORTH FORT WORTH.

CHAS. E. HICKS

WM. ANSON

We can sell your stuff. We want your consignments. Write us, or wire us—at our expense.



E. J. Cooper, Vernon	32	32	699	1.95	5	642	1.50
Mayfield & Reynolds, Roanoke	29	21	82	1.75	1	730	1.25
E. D. Harrington, Midland	85	3	740	1.40	13	698	2.00
Lee & K., Midland	30	2	725	1.65	15	713	1.90
Jim Barton, Waco	15	15	748	1.90	30	743	1.95
H. Battle, Waco	54	30	780	1.85			
T. W. Jenkins, Wenchell	64						
Frank Cordene, Santa Anna	34	21	538	1.85			
J. F. Holloway, Bluffdale	28						
A. J. Root, Burnett	72	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
J. M. Keithley, Monahans	86	1	690	\$1.65	1	920	\$1.75
Law & H., San Angelo	73						

<b>HOFS</b>							
N. T. Vew, Memphis	70	16	294	\$2.35	13	213	\$2.35
Altus Okla, Quanah	39	12	164	2.75	4	282	1.50
Pharr Bros., Emory	59	1	180	2.75	50	256	3.25
Fuller & Kerley, Whitewright	74	3	250	2.25	3	163	3.25
F. E. Little, Stonewall	83						
Taylor Bros., Red Rock	70	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.		
W. C. Carpenter, Mart	72	61	243	\$5.77 1/2	1	460	\$4.50
C. E. Bullard, Jewett	94	2	105	4.00	5	174	5.50
D. E. Lyday, Ravens	79	2	130	5.55	7	140	4.75
T. J. Panell, Minco, I. T.	72	11	120	4.75	41	218	5.60
W. P. Gallin, Amarillo	32						
W. H. Newby, Memphis	23						

<b>HORSES AND MULES</b>							
<b>STEERS</b>							
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
1	1,050	3	1,142	3	3.35		
16	1,108	20	771		2.25		
26	765	1	1,100		2.25		
77	934						

<b>COGS</b>							
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
29	777	29	900	29	900	29	900
30	722	2	1,100	2	1,100	2	1,100
29	812	48	826	48	826	48	826
11	793	31	702	31	702	31	702
16	820	2	915	2	915	2	915
36	796	29	906	29	906	29	906
18	668	29	765	29	765	29	765
15	884	9	655	9	655	9	655
22	864	2	655	2	655	2	655
2	910	1	610	1	610	1	610
4	700	7	738	7	738	7	738
21	716	12	708	12	708	12	708
29	710	23	843	23	843	23	843
3	946	4	777	4	777	4	777
29	857	1	1,150	1	1,150	1	1,150
3	910	5	792	5	792	5	792
4	955	9	732	9	732	9	732
6	463	6	835	6	835	6	835
35	830	24	756	24	756	24	756
39	787	2	955	2	955	2	955
7	781	1	650	1	650	1	650
27	670	4	747	4	747	4	747
1	710	19	760	19	760	19	760
32	722						

<b>BULLS</b>							
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
1	790	2	1,165	2	1,165	2	1,165
1	900	1	1,230	1	1,230	1	1,230

<b>CALVES</b>							
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
1	180	1	270	1	270	1	270
1	240	2	305	2	305	2	305
1	360	1	170	1	170	1	170
30	200	36	295	36	295	36	295
2	175	11	282	11	282	11	282
10	205	76	196	76	196	76	196
31	165	5	282	5	282	5	282
1	160	1	270	1	270	1	270
7	145	3	175	3	175	3	175
1	170	2	190	2	190	2	190
49	180						

<b>HOFS</b>							
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
72	207	50	157	50	157	50	157
27	211	37	137	37	137	37	137
70	228	33	216	33	216	33	216
38	207	69	207	69	207	69	207
72	204	53	204	53	204	53	204
21	232	32	145	32	145	32	145
78	207	12	144	12	144	12	144
11	145	11	201	11	201	11	201
40	179	14	192	14	192	14	192
23	108	59	200	59	200	59	200
75	182	48	108	48	108	48	108
23	134						

<b>STEERS</b>							
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
3	413	1	430	1	430	1	430

<b>COGS</b>							
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
60	764	1	810	1	810	1	810
6	826	5	774	5	774	5	774
4	882	2	750	2	750	2	750
30	835	31	606	31	606	31	606
1	800	11	693	11	693	11	693

<b>CATTLE</b>							
R. M. Graham, Monahans	72						
H. & Price, Odessa	50						
A. H. Burns, Addington	26						
Green & Millsap, Eskota	87						
Lawton, Okla.	24						
J. F. Bustin, Odessa	150						
E. W. Cowden, Monahans	285						
Terry & Smith, Granite	44						
J. M. Loven, Cisco	66						
C. H. Price, Odessa	30						
W. P. Anderson, El Paso	62						
J. W. James, Ardmore	20						
W. L. Clark, Gainesville	33						
G. W. Sutherland, Yoakum	62						
Z. F. Lowie, Bowie	55						
Stanfield Bros., Terrel	64						
W. B. Weaver, Duncan	31						
J. W. Martin, Duncan	87						
Chism & Graham, Marlow	64						
Carroll & Williams, Brady	30						
R. L. Baxter, Brady	37						
R. W. Moore, DuSain	72						
E. B. Barry, Dublin	85						
E. F. Dawson, Stephenville	29						
<b>HOFS</b>							
Allenbaugh, Harks, Okla.	84						
Ward & Rowley, Kiowa, I. T.	89						
H. Stubbs, Wortham	65						
King & Ellis, Boswell	106						
<b>SHEEP</b>							
Joe Harkey, Bassetts	200						
Swift & Co., Kansas City	256						
Armour & Co., Kansas City	487						
<b>HORSES AND MULES</b>							
S. T. Grumley, Watervale	26						
Perry & Haggard, Seymour	12						
J. B. Richards, Pueblo	26						
M. S., Odessa	27						

<b>HOFS</b>							
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
21	126	7	107	7	107	7	107
29	224	8	150	8	150	8	150
5	190	5	131	5	131	5	131
4	162	2	185	2	185	2	185
4	130	8	83	8	83	8	83
84	213	3	125	3	125	3	125
36	88	4	168	4	168	4	168

<b>STEERS</b>							
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
1	1,050	1	980	1	980	1	980
11	800	4	697	4	697	4	697
25	951	35	905	35	905	35	905
1	640	2	880	2	880	2	880
29	984	23	921	23	921	23	921
1	710	4	802	4	802	4	802

<b>COGS</b>							
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
12	805	3	830	3	830	3	830
1	760	1	605	1	605	1	605
19	692	2	735	2	735	2	735
27	791	2	780	2	780	2	780
27	727	3	780	3	780	3	780
27	767	12	719	12	719	12	719
2	824	5	700	5	700	5	700
8	767	7	804	7	804	7	804
2	740	26	768	26	768	26	768
26	812	3	870	3	870	3	870
18	740	4	820	4	820	4	820
10	684	30	649	30	649	30	649
9	793	1	860	1	860	1	860
25	657	16	735	16	735	16	735
1	850	5	820	5	820	5	820
28	685	2	970	2	970	2	970
8	841	2	800	2	800	2	800
30	625	23	865	23	865	23	865
4	792	1	690	1	690	1	690
31	660	18	864	18	864	18	864
1	721	1	670	1	670	1	670

<b>HEIFERS</b>							
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
1	600	30	647	30	647	30	647



## TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

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WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, 1904.

Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

### OFFICERS:

President—W. W. Turney.....El Paso  
First Vice Pres.—Ike T. Pryor.....  
.....San Antonio  
Second Vice Pres.—Richard Walsh  
.....Paducah  
Secretary—John T. Lytle..Fort Worth  
Treasurer—S. B. Burnett..Fort Worth

### OUR REPRESENTATIVE

Colonel C. C. Poole is the duly accredited traveling representative of the Stockman-Journal, and as such is fully authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions, contract advertising and generally represent the paper in the capacity named.

STOCKMAN PUBLISHING CO.

### LIVE STOCK TRAFFIC

If railways would consider live stock traffic in its true light, namely, that it is a highly perishable raw material, productive of and resulting in great tonnage, from which large revenue is derived, the shippers and the carriers might come to a mutual and satisfactory understanding. No figures are available nor means of estimating the volume of tonnage shipped from such centers as the Union stock yards, Chicago, or Kansas City, where the live stock trade is the basis of activity; nor can any figures be stated as to the tonnage of grain and hay moved to fatten live stock. An example of this grain movement is afforded by the fact that in eastern Colorado every year from 600,000 to 1,000,000,000 lambs are fed. These lambs are shipped in from New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming and Utah on through billing. To fatten them it requires, in addition to the hay and roughness produced in this state, an average of 180 pounds of grain, of which 150 pounds must be imported from Nebraska or Kansas. This corn is brought in at a rate of from 20 to 25 cents per 100 pounds. The lowest amount, as the average, at the lowest rate, gives the railways 30 cents per head revenue on all lambs fed (or 150 pounds at 20 cents) for freight on the corn alone before the lambs start for market. Then these lambs, when they are finished, require three cars for every two cars into the feed yards, on account of gain in weight, which simply means that the corn is being hauled over again. Through billing. To fatten them it requires the official classification with which one can fairly compare live stock traffic. We might compare it with citrus fruits that move from California to Chicago, but that is unfair for many reasons, the principal one being that fruit produces no other tonnage. A box of oranges, when delivered to a Chicago hotel, then and there ends its career as a revenue producer for common carriers.

The rate on citrus fruits, Los Angeles to Chicago, is \$1.25. Estimate the average distance by three routes: First, the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and Northwestern; second, the Santa Fe, the only line with its own rails all the way; third, the Southern Pacific to Ogden, Rio

Grande to Denver and Burlington to Chicago. This gives an average haul of 2760 miles. In considering this fruit movement, which occurs largely in winter, it should be borne in mind that the cars required are much heavier than ordinary equipment and the maximum load is about thirteen tons. The dead weight haul is fully 150 per cent of the revenue weight. The average earning of this traffic between Los Angeles and Chicago, when the proportion that moves east of Chicago is taken into account, is about \$1 per 100 pounds, or seven and one-fourth mills per ton mile. In spite of this small revenue the lines are all anxious to carry the fruit, and when the percentages are considered, or the division of the rate, it may be seen that the lines carry the fruit east of Ogden for less than they do cattle. And then, too, the heavy refrigerator cars have to be hauled west-bound over the mountains empty, while the stock cars go west loaded with coal for the Southern Pacific. This case is cited simply to show that carriers sometimes make better rates for traffic that ceases to produce further revenue when delivered at destination, than they do for another class, which is productive of further tonnage in considerable volume.

### ANOTHER IMPROVEMENT.

Readers of the Stockman-Journal were no doubt surprised when they received their copy of last week's paper, when they found it enlarged to 20 pages of good reading matter, and all cut and bound in regular magazine style, and we are pleased to be able to announce that these improvements are permanent. They have been in contemplation by the management of the paper for some time, but had to be deferred until the necessary equipment could be installed.

When the present management of the paper assumed charge of the publication it was announced that the paper would be improved from time to time as the situation would warrant it, and it is extremely gratifying to make this great step forward just at this time. The stock business in Texas and the great Southwest has been at a very low ebb this year, and the stockmen of the country have had just about all they could carry. The paper has had pretty much the same experience, as has been before stated, but it has not faltered in the path mapped out before it. The intention of the management of the Stockman-Journal is to make it the leading paper of its class in the Southwest. There is a great field for such a paper as is in contemplation, and we are here to cultivate and develop that field.

The paper is not yet what we expect to make it. This improvement is but another step in the direction we have started, and more time will be required to reach the goal, for the Stockman-Journal is building wisely and well. It proposes to resort to no temporary expedients nor try to grow too fast. The paper is being developed as fast as its patronage will justify, and every dollar the paper is earning is being spent on the paper with a little more for good measure.

Now that the stock business is beginning to find itself upon a better and more satisfactory basis, we trust the friends of the paper will not forget it and the great work in which it is engaged. Speak a good word for us when the opportunity presents itself, and try and induce your neighbor to become a subscriber. We desire to reach every man interested in the stock business in the Southwest.

The purchase of so many sheep in New Mexico by Texas men would seem to indicate a very material revival in the sheep and wool industry of the state. It is only a few years

back when this state was well up to the front in this particular, and it may be that she will again return to the big production of former days, but under vastly different conditions. The old methods are gone, never to return, but sheep can still be very profitably raised in Texas.

The railways may have a scheme on hand to put up a big fight for the abolition of the interstate commerce commission, but they will find it one of the biggest jobs they ever tackled. Better come down off that high horse, grant the demands of the cattlemen for a reduction in the present excessive freight rates, and save the money that is to be spent in fighting the interstate commission.

Ranchmen generally believe that next year will bring back much of the vanished prosperity to the cattle industry, and say if it had not been for the big strike prices would even now be considerably up in the pictures. Many of them are showing their faith in the promises of the future by holding on like grim death to every hoof they are not compelled to sell.

The Stockman-Journal is not surprised that the beef trust has declared in favor of President Roosevelt. He has shown a wonderful regard for the interest of that combination by holding up the proceedings against them at a time when the stock interests of the country were suffering the most under their manipulation. After the election the farcical investigation will doubtless be proceeded with.

Some of the western lines of railway are already beginning to reduce freight rates on live stock to Missouri river points, and this is pretty conclusive evidence that the stockmen are going to win in the fight they are making for a general reduction. If the railways can chop off the heads of a few more \$75,000 per annum ornaments, they will be in position to make the desired reductions without detriment.

If you are a wise man you will not be in too great a hurry to get out of the cattle business, for the present indications are that next year will be a golden season for those who are faithful and hold on. The bottom has been reached, and from now on there will be very perceptible improvement in the situation.

Our traveling representative, Col. C. C. Poole, will be in attendance upon the Abilene fair this week, and will also attend the San Antonio fair. Friends of the paper at both these events can find him without difficulty, and he will be pleased to meet you all.

No announcement has yet been made of a successor to the late Chas. F. Martin, as secretary of the National Live Stock Association. The truth of the business is, a worthy successor of Charlie Martin is going to be very difficult to find.

The American Hereford Cattle Association meets next week in Kansas City, and will offer premiums for range and breeding cattle to be exhibited at the St. Louis fair next month.

The action of the state land commissioner in placing a prohibitory price upon West Texas lands will not please the stockmen and stock-farmers of that section. Better sell the land and retire the state from the land business.

Texas made one of the largest corn crops this year that was ever produced in the state, and this should give a wonderful impetus to the hog growing industry. The Fort Worth

market will be able to handle all Texas hogs for many years to come, and its convenient location should do much to stimulate the production of hogs.

If you have a ranch or bunch of cattle for sale, or pasture to lease, try an advertisement in the Stockman-Journal. It always brings results.

The manner in which calves are being rushed to market from the western range country suggests perhaps a harrowing fear that there will never be another good market for steers.

Secretary Lytle reports many new members for the Cattle Raisers' Association, and it serves to show that cattlemen are awakening to the importance of this great organization.

The first of November the new quarantine regulations will be in effect and they do not differ materially from those of last season. Dipping is still the recognized panacea for the fever tick, but this year the dipping must be done in crude Texas oil.

The present winter ought to be an unusually severe one, when viewed in the light of its several mild predecessors. But there has been a great deal of feed raised all over the country, and no portion of the range district is overstocked.

Much she stuff is going to market from the range country this fall, and the reason for it is doubtless largely in the continued curtailment of the range area. As the leases expire and the land is sold to the actual settler, the ranchman must trim his herd to fit his holdings.

The Texas range country as a whole was never in better condition at this season of the year than it is at this time. Bountiful rains have fallen in every direction, and the outlook for winter pasturage is generally very fine. Cattle are in excellent condition and improving every day.

The indications are that not many cattle are going to be fed in Texas this fall and winter. Feeders have come out at the small end of the horn so often that they are not detraying any great desire to get in the same aperture this season. Complaint is still made that cotton seed oil mill products are being held too high.

Some of the railway live stock agents say that the number of cattle going to market at this time over their lines is the smallest ever known at this season of the year. It is evident from this fact that the average ranchman is still holding his stuff back in anticipation of better things yet to come.

It is said that Texas is the only state that is making much effort to show range cattle at the St. Louis fair next month. Perhaps the other fellows have heard that Texas will be there and realize there is no use in going up against the fine stuff that will compete for those big prizes from this state.

Sam Redwine's paper, the West Texas Stockfarmer, has absorbed the Colorado Clipper, at Colorado City, and comes into possession of the plant which formerly published the West Texas Stockman. Colorado is a fine little town, located in the midst of a great stock-farming country, and there is a fine field there for the Stockfarmer.

Information comes from New York that Judge Parker, the democratic nominee for the presidency, considers the following states in doubt: New York, with thirty-nine electoral votes; New Jersey, with twelve; Connecticut, with seven; West Virginia, with seven; Indiana, with fifteen; Colorado, with five; Montana, with three; Nevada, with three; Delaware, with three; Rhode Island, with four, and Wis-



consin, with thirteen. Total, 111. The republicans concede the democrats 159 votes, the solid south and Maryland. This leaves but eighty more necessary, and New York will furnish thirty-nine of these. This leaves but forty-one to be scraped up elsewhere, and it is believed that democracy is a dead sure winner this time.

The Dallas News suggests in view of the depleted condition of the state treasury that it would be well for the heads of other departments to emulate the example of the land commissioner and cut out a few of their clerks. All of which goes to show that some people's idea of retrenchment and reform does not extend beyond the lopping off of the salaries of a few department clerks. Those government employes have their poor old bones picked so often it is no wonder that they never acquire much flesh.

There is not much being said about it, but the idea of selling the annual meetings of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas to the highest bidder, is not meeting with great popular favor. The idea seems to be that it savors too much of a form of commercialism that is very repugnant to many of the old-time cowmen.

There was a time when corn belt feeders did not wish it known that they bought their feeding stuff in Texas, but that time has passed. It is the best advertisement their stuff can now have to let it be known that it was bred on a Texas ranch. The world has come to a full realization that in the production of first-class cattle Texas is leading the entire profession.

For the second time since the settlement of the big strike, the Chicago packers have raised the price of beef. Ribs and loins that have been selling at 14 and 15 cents, have been shoved up to 17 cents, in the face of the heaviest receipts of cattle and a steadily declining market. It is evident that the consumer and the producer will be held up straight along until the cost of the strike is settled.

Parker will sweep New York like a cyclone, is the latest reports from democratic headquarters, and another visit from the Sage of Esopus must be on the tapis. There is nothing like these little trips of the candidate to New York City to keep up the fires of enthusiasm. But it should be borne in mind that Mr. Cleveland had a very rude awakening from the idea that New York democracy was the democracy of the nation.

The czar of Russia must feel under lasting obligations to his great and good friends in America who are trying to extricate him from the little unpleasantness in which he is engaged with Japan. Being the first mover in the cry for universal peace, no doubt he is only waiting for an opportunity to call off the dogs of war.

A San Francisco judge has ruled that when a young lady breaks her engagement she must return the engagement ring. It may be that a few rulings of this kind will have a tendency to bind loving hearts a little closer, as it is some times harder to give up the ring than it is the donor.

There is \$476,000 lying idle in the federal treasury at Washington, which was appropriated by the last congress to enforce the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws. Why is not this money spent for the purpose for which it was appropriated?

Carl Schurz came very near striking the keynote of the situation when he said in a recent public address that the government of this republic must be a government of law, and not a government of adventure.

Commercial failures this year exceed those of last year by 11 per cent, and that great wave of republican prosperity continues to roll its way across the length and breadth of the land.

At any rate, the democratic nominee for governor of Massachusetts can not be said to be risking his awl on the result of the campaign in that state.

**BEEF TRUST FOR ROOSEVELT**

Texas cattlemen are familiar with the operations of the bureau of commerce and labor, which sent special agents down into this state to investigate the workings of the beef trust, and also remember the printed questions submitted them by mail from the same department, bearing on the same subject. They also remember that when the desired information was given the federal authorities, the report was sent out from Washington that the investigation would be resumed after the election. Why the matter was thus shelved was not stated, but the impression has prevailed among the cowmen that the information thus gained was used by Mr. Cortelyou as a club to force big contributions from the beef trust people. This view of the situation is well sustained by the frank admission from J. Ogden Armour, the big packer, that the trust is supporting Roosevelt.

To a correspondent of the New York World Mr. Armour said:

"We are going to support Roosevelt most emphatically. We have been satisfied with his administration, and will be well satisfied to have him continue in office. I am sorry that I can't agree with the World that Parker is the better man for the position."

"Then President Roosevelt's position in regard to the trust question has not influenced you against him?" the correspondent asked.

"One would naturally suppose"—began Mr. Armour, but the sentence was never finished. Mr. Armour continued: "Anyhow, I think he is the best man for the country. I like a man of decided views, even if they are not always in our favor. We can be pretty certain what he is going to do, and that means everything to a business man."

It is said the Swifts and other members of the big beef trust are all enthusiastically for Roosevelt, and the Armour expression represents the sentiment of the entire combination. If this is true, it doubtless serves to explain why that beef trust investigation has been held up in the face of evidence strong enough to convict its members on every count. Politics is at the bottom of it, and in the meantime, the cowmen will continue to be at the mercy of these people. Their dollars look good to Mr. Roosevelt.

The Russian army is to adopt new tactics. Hereafter it will press forward regardless of conditions and surroundings. Those new tactics are all right if the army is headed in the right direction. But it will hardly do now to discard the tactics so successfully employed by Kuropatkin in keeping so well to the front.

It is a noticeable fact that as yet there has been no official denial of the reputed deal between Reed Smoot and President Roosevelt, under the terms of which Utah is to be delivered over to the republicans.

It is a noticeable fact and a foregone conclusion that there will be nothing doing in the trust busting line until after the November elections, except the little financial importuning Chairman Cortelyou is doing on the side.

Eugene Debs, the socialist candidate for the presidency, says he does not wish to be elected, and if that is really the case he is going to get more genuine satisfaction out of the campaign than any man in it.

The startling information comes from Washington that the president is expecting to capture the silent vote by keeping quiet.

Advices from Denver indicate that President Hagenbarth of the National Live-Stock Association, is working earnestly to bring all the live stock interests of the country together under the banner of his association, and hopes that at the coming meeting at Denver in January there will be a revival of interest in the big organization that will enable it to accomplish greater work for the good of the industry than ever before attempted. That there has been an indifference manifested toward the association from some of the largest interests of the country is a fact that has been patent to all who have been familiar with the situation. That the big association on which so much time and money has been spent should be suffered to die, is a proposition that stockmen generally will hardly agree to. The meeting at Denver will take place the week of January 9, and it is expected that all the prominent stockmen of the country will be in attendance, and an earnest effort will be made at that time to put the organization on a stronger basis than ever before. President Hagenbarth is expected to arrive in Denver in a few days, and upon his coming the wheels will be set in motion which are expected to make the January meeting the most successful in the history of the association.

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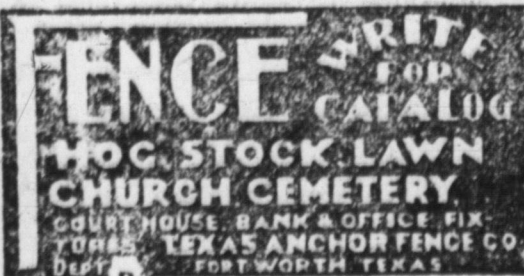
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## OF INTEREST TO THE STOCKMEN

"We are almost face to face with the necessity of dipping our cattle according to government regulations," says M. L. Mertz, a prominent cattleman and banker of San Angelo. "We do not look forward to this step with any degree of enthusiasm, and even dread it in a measure, but the necessity becomes more urgent each succeeding year. I say we dread it, not because we Texans have any objections to doing what the government commands or even what it advises, for we take it for granted that Uncle Sam, with the advice of his experts, is better able to comprehend the sanitary needs of the southern cattle than even we, who raise them. The thing that we know is not good for our cattle is the weakening effect of the dipping process, together with the necessity for feeding the brutes after they have been dipped. It must be borne in mind that our cattle are wild. They are born on the prairie, remain on the range season in and season out, without feed and without the close association of man. They do not, as a consequence, learn what feed is. When they are taken into the dipping plant and immersed they must then wait several days before being dipped again. During this time the cattle must be fed. Now, this dipping itself is very weakening. The cattle are scared almost sick by the plunge in the solution. They come out and instead of being able to make a break for the open prairie, they are kept up and offered feed. If there can be a time when it is unfitting to offer range cattle feed it is such a time as this. They will not eat until driven to it by hunger, and when they get this far along they are worn out, indeed. The very rigors of the dipping make it impossible for us range cattlemen to consider the question of dipping our cattle in the spring. They are too thin and too weak to undergo the ordeal. The consequence is that we have to follow the path beaten by us in previous years and send the animals to the Indian Territory or Oklahoma to be finished for shipment north for slaughter. If we do not do this, we must hold them at home and dip them in the fall, when they have gained enough flesh and strength to warrant our subjecting them to the exhaustive dipping. This latter step is, however, as I have said, becoming more necessary as the years go by. The people of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma are making serious objection to our taking our cattle into the nations and into Oklahoma for pasture. They are trying to invoke both the law of Oklahoma Territory and Federal law to quarantine against Texas cattle. They may succeed in obtaining quarantine and barring us from entering those territories at any time, and then we will be up against it. What will that mean? Dip our cattle. It can mean nothing else. We can not have the limitations of our market narrowed to such a point that we must throw our output on the market for slaughter in just any shape that the coming of a season finds them in, no matter how hard a time they have had, because of drouth or other cause not to be controlled by us cattlemen. We must have pastures to fatten our cattle. For that purpose we must send them to the Indian Territory, Kansas, Oklahoma, the Dakotas, Montana and elsewhere, and to go that we must dip them. Uncle Sam says so, and Uncle Sam has a way of laying down the law and making people observe it." Mr. Mertz says there is strong talk of the construction of a big dipping plant at San Angelo in the near future.

Dr. Joseph W. Parker, inspector for the federal bureau of animal industry, with headquarters in San Antonio, has issued instructions to the collectors at Eagle Pass, Laredo and Brownsville that no cattle infected with ticks can be exported to Mexico. This is the law, and he has decided that it must be enforced. This information is expected to create some surprise among those who have been doing considerable business with Mexico in sending milk cattle as well as other stock over there for breeding purposes. "I realize," says Dr. Parker, "that my recent instructions to the collectors will work a hardship on a traffic which has been carried on through these three ports, but if relief is to be obtained it must come from Washington. The instructions from Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau, are very emphatic, and the law must be respected."

J. W. Carter, traffic manager of the Fort Worth Stock Yards, says: "None of the markets are meeting the expectations of shippers, but Fort Worth is not ashamed of her record when compared with the other markets. The heavy marketing of calves and cows and the light offerings of really good steers is having all to do with prices at present. The southern part of the state is fortunate in that the stockmen there are not compelled to ship, and I hope when the movement from that section does begin it will be when a higher range of prices are an assured fact."

Speaking of cattle conditions in the northwest, Frank Benton of Colorado says: "The tops of the cattle in Northwest Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana have about all been shipped to market, but Colorado still has a good many beef steers left. The range is generally good in these states, and as cattle have done well all summer and plenty of good feed is in sight for winter use, ranchmen are generally in good spirits. There is a good deal of complaint from cattlemen, according to the papers, of the prices

realized for range beef steers this season. The fact of the matter is my matured cattle brought me more money than last year, due to the fact that they averaged from 150 to 200 pounds more than last season. The most kicking is done by pasture cattlemen, who, not able to carry their young thin cattle over another winter, because of enforced liquidation, have to ship their stock any way, low prices or no low prices. The regular western cattlemen as a rule are in such shape that they do not have to market immatured cattle if the markets do not justify such a procedure. It is the pasture ranchmen that are keeping up the big runs of cattle to market, and they as a rule work harm in two ways to the regulars. In the first place they bring prices for cattle up in the spring by buying in an indiscriminate manner and keep values down to a low ebb in the fall by forcing their cattle on the market. I do not look for more than the usual number of cattle to be carried over this winter, and the movement of thin young cattle will no doubt be pretty liberal the balance of the season, irrespective of the condition of the market. There is no doubt but that thin young cattle are selling very low, and the worst of all, there seems to be no demand for such cattle, either from packers or farmers. However, nine times out of ten the ranchman himself is greatly to blame for cattle selling below range cost, if such a thing is true, for he should figure out before he stocks up with young cattle, that to make any money the cattle ought to net him \$3 on the market when they are matured. If he can not buy his cattle on this basis it would be better for him to let them alone."

Secretary Charles W. Baker of the National Live Stock Exchange, with headquarters in Chicago, has sent out the following notice to members: "The sixteenth annual meeting of this exchange will be held at Congress hall, Administration building, Fair Grounds, St. Louis, Mo., October 20, 21 and 22, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., October 20. Most of us have been at St. Louis before and know somewhat of the reputation of our host as entertainers, but this time they propose to make this occasion one never to be forgotten, and all fortunate enough to meet us on this occasion will, during their leisure time, certainly see the fair under the most favorable auspices." A new rule will be proposed during this meeting, asking the exchange to make the charge for selling hogs and sheep \$8 per car. St. Louis has already taken the lead in this matter by instituting such charges."

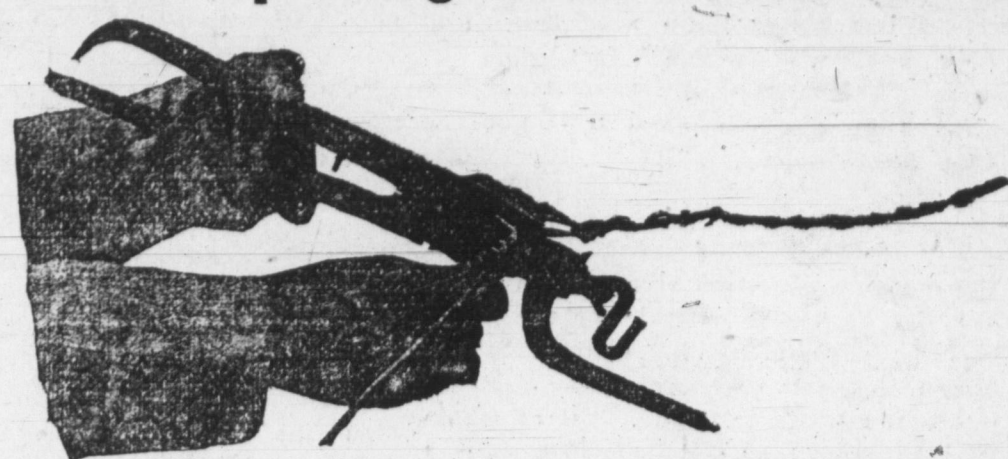
Robert J. Kleburg, manager of the famous Santa Gertrudes ranch, down in Southwest Texas, is developing into something of an agriculturist along with the West Texas ranchmen, who are turning to cotton production as a side issue. Mr. Kleburg thinks that the yield of cotton on his ranch this year will be fully a half bale to the acre, and attributes the big yield more to the fine properties of the soil than to the scientific cultivation of the plant. The Texas ranchmen who are engaged in the production of cotton are all very modest in their claims. In fact, many of them are not claiming anything, but have their cotton crops hid out where they can not be easily located. Not that they are ashamed of growing cotton. The anomaly of the situation is just simply so great that they are trying to accustom themselves to it by degrees. After their first branding and sale of the product without any cut back, they will be disposed to come more nearly out in the open. It is being demonstrated that cotton can be produced with profit on many of the big Texas ranches, and cattle and cotton ought to be something of a winning combination.

John Burroughs, the Missouri Short Horn man, who is now in Texas with a shipment of stuff for the San Antonio fair, says: "When I was in Montana last year I heard of a weed called the loco weed—that made horses crazy if they ate it. In a magazine article published since I wondered if the buffalo had learned to avoid this weed. A western correspondent now assures me on what appears to be good authority that buffalo do eschew this plant. A ranchman in the Panhandle of Texas has crossed buffalo with Polled Angus—the black cattle—and he has found that an animal with one-sixteenth buffalo blood will not touch the loco weed. If this is a fact it is a very interesting one. It shows how discriminating wild creatures become in the course of ages and how this wisdom becomes instinctive."

"The cowmen of southwestern Oklahoma have had their day," says J. C. Caldwell of Jester, Okla. "I can hardly believe my own eyes when I look at the country I rode over only a few years ago. It was then a wide open ranch country and now every quarter section is fenced up and occupied by a farmer. The plow has played smash with the open range. But we have developed it into a fine stock farming country, and while there are no large herds roaming over the country, there are many other evidences of a more substantial prosperity."

Henry M. Half, who has extensive ranch and cattle interests out in the vicinity of Midland, says: "We have had very good rains, but there has been but very little trading out in that country. While at Big Springs on my way down I heard

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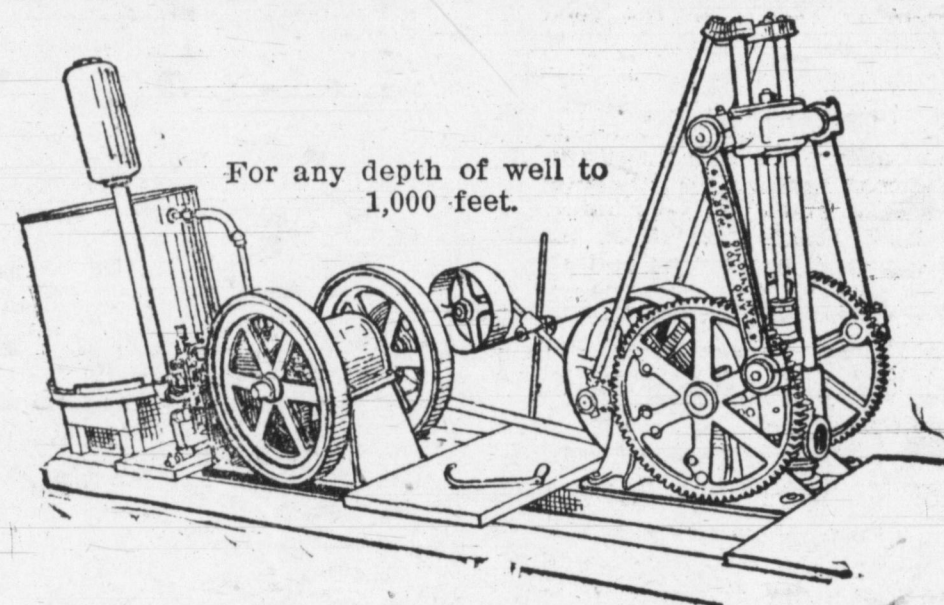
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that a Mr. Humphreys had closed a deal for 1,500 steer calves for delivery at Midland in December at \$10. While the information came from a reliable source, my informant did not give the name of the seller. That is all the trading I have heard of lately."

A report just received here from the Arizona range country says: "Never before in several years has the condition of the ranges in the territory been such as they are at the present time. The cattlemen are extremely happy over the outlook. The roundups that have been at work in various parts of the country show that the losses were not as large as was thought earlier in the season, while the calf crop is one of the largest the country has known for several years. Thousands of tons of native hay are being put up by the ranchers, where last year they were unable to put up any. The feed will be excellent through the winter and sufficient to keep the cattle on the ranges without any very hard rustling. The cattle are now in better shape than they have been for years, and are being driven off the ranges and killed as beef cattle in the markets, while several trainloads have already been shipped to the eastern markets."

"When we are through the report on the beef and packing industry of the United States it will be the most complete document of the kind in existence. We will give all the facts about beef from the range to the retail dealer," says Commissioner of Corporations Garfield, at Washington. "We are getting along very fast now that the packing house strike has come to an end. Our men are at work at all points and when congress meets in December the report will be waiting for it."

Inspectors out on the border are having some trouble with the smugglers of Mexican cattle over into the United States. A few days ago Deputy Collector Wright of Nogales, Ariz., received information that a small bunch was about to be brought over at that point. The cattle were caught after they reached this side and the owner was offered the alternative of again taking charge of them under bond. This he refused to do, and under the law the entire bunch had to be killed by the customs authorities.

R. L. Barnett of Kansas City, who has extensive ranch and cattle interests in the Concho country, has gone out to the ranch to see what kind of shape things are in for the approaching winter. Discussing the situation he says: "Karnes county is all right, and I understand there has been good rains between Brady and San Angelo. While there is so little probability of selling anything I have at home, I concluded I would run up and see how things are shaping in the Concho country."

There is a general opinion among the cattlemen of Texas that prices of all classes of range stuff will show a very material advance by the coming spring, and this opinion seems to be predicated to a considerable extent upon the fact that there are fewer cattle upon the Texas ranges at this time than there has been

General Live Stock Agent Galbreath of the Katy reports the movement of cattle to market over his line the lightest in the history of the road at this season of the year. Texas cattlemen are holding their stuff back for better prices.

It is expected that the improvement in the price of calves will cause such a rush of the little fellows to market that prices will soon take another big slump downward.

## ARE CONFIDENT

**Practical Admission by the Republicans That Parker Will Likely Carry New York Has Inspired the Democrats**

(Written for The Telegram, by H. Gilson Gardner.)

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The most important development in the presidential campaign, viewed from either republican or democratic standpoint, is the admission from republican sources that New York state is likely to be carried by Alton B. Parker.

J. Adam Bede of Minnesota, the republican congressman who is speaking with "Uncle Joe" Cannon, under the auspices of the republican congressional committee, is the first to speak plainly of New York. He drifted into republican headquarters in the Auditorium, a day or two ago, and told a crowd of newspaper men that he thought the president's state was likely to go against him. And he was talking for publication, too, and never has made any effort to take it back, though the committee has been having spasms about it ever since.

But Congressman Bede said no more than had already been said by all the most competent newspaper correspondents, even those writing for republican organs, who had been east studying the political situation. His utterance only served to make "official" what before was being talked in unofficial manner.

The republicans have been worried

about New York, and evidently with good reason. Roosevelt has been a standing issue in that state ever since he broke into politics, and his lack of popularity dates further back than the time when as governor he secured legislation which was disapproved by insurance companies and some other large business interests of the state. It is unnecessary to mention Odell and his "ism" as an addition to the republican incubus.

But the republicans are now hoping that they may save the presidential electors out of the wreck. They say that perhaps the state ticket will be elected, but that Roosevelt will run far ahead of the state ticket, and will win.

However, that may be the prospect of New York state in the democratic column has put hear into the Parker campaign. The capture of the president's own state is regarded as first blood for Parker, and is expected to have a strong effect on the wavering vote. Particularly is it being used in Indiana.

On the heels of the New York development comes the report from the east that Chairman Thomas Taggart and the New York members of the national democratic committee have come to an amicable agreement as to the future division of work and responsibility, and that Taggart has been given a campaign fund for use in Indiana big enough to satisfy even him. Some mention \$100,000 as the figure, and others more sanguine multiply it by five. It really doesn't make much difference; the chief thing is that there is plenty of money, and the wheels in Indiana already have begun to buzz.

And Bryan is to make sixty speeches in Indiana! At first the number was forty. Then it was raised to fifty-two; but Colonel Harry New, who has just returned from Indianapolis, tells me they have made arrangements for sixty speeches.

Colonel Bryan is expected to rally the radicals to the support of the ticket. At the same time, and to keep the gold democrats in line, John G. Carlisle and David B. Hill are announced for speeches in the Hoosier state. Also it is announced that W. Bourke Cockran will come west.

Indiana is half of the democratic campaign. After getting New York and the little group of surrounding states, Indiana will be the one thing needful for the election of Judge Parker.

There is a possibility that Wisconsin may become a competitor for democratic attention even with Indiana. That is the way things appear to be working out just now. It is no secret that the republican national committee is much disappointed at the failure of the state supreme court to straighten out the stalwart-half-breed tangle. It was hoped that the decision would be followed by the withdrawal of the stalwart ticket, and that the national committee would be left with a clear field so far as presidential electors are concerned. But the substitution of Scofield for Cook as head of the stalwart state ticket, and the persistent determination of the Spooner crowd to keep fighting LaFollette at any cost all tends towards the election of a democrat as governor, and three or four democratic members of congress.

It is not impossible that the republican electors, who will have to be carried on the LaFollette ticket, might go down with the LaFollette ticket, in case the stalwart faction throws its strength to the democratic candidate for governor, George E. Peck. In the bitterness which has been engendered it is not an impossible thing to happen. And one incident will be the defeat of Joseph V. Quarles, whose term as United States senator is just expiring, and who is a candidate for re-election. The democrats are already talking of William J. Vilas for his successor.

Republican National Committeeman Harry C. New has issued a neutrality proclamation in regard to Wisconsin.

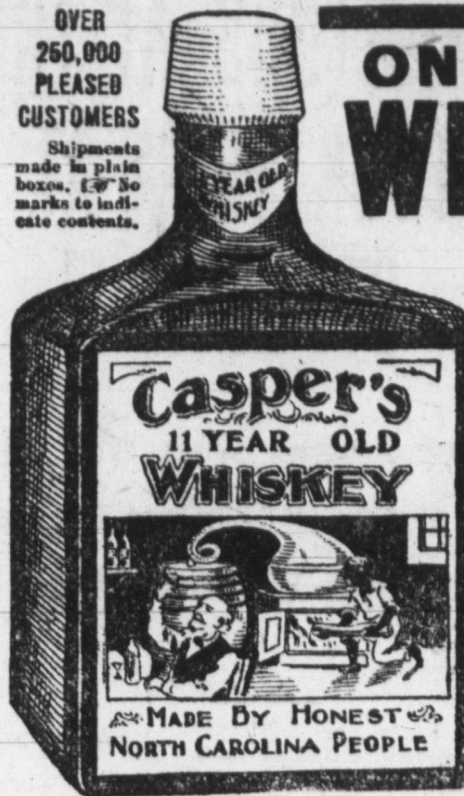
"The republican national committee wants the assistance of every agency in Wisconsin, as in other states, for the election of Roosevelt electors," said he. "The national committee is not taking sides with one faction or the other. It is none of the national committee's business, and we are not meddling with state campaigns. We have kept hands off. We have not sent any speakers into the state. The congressional committee has sent some few, but that is not our business. We have nothing to do with the congressional committee. We send literature to both factions when they ask for it."

Some of the Wisconsin people have been misled by the fact that Congressman Tawney sent some speakers into that state, and came to the conclusion that this was a recognition of the stalwart faction, through whom Tawney dealt, by the national committee.

The mistake is natural, but it is explained by the fact that Mr. Tawney is occupying a dual office. He is at the head of both the national and the congressional speakers' bureaus, the two bureaus having been consolidated by Chairman Cortelyou in the interest of economy. Now it seems that what Tawney did for Wisconsin he did in his capacity as head of the congressional bureau. Mr. Tawney as head of the national speakers' bureau does not know that Wisconsin is on the map.

Which, by the way, is one of the humors of the campaign.

Senator Ben Tillman's appearance in Chicago, where he talked to a stock yards crowd the other evening, was the spectacular event of the campaign. The hall was packed with socialists, and they gave Tillman the time of his life. He was in excellent form and what seemed to others like an inelegant riot was to him a gentle zephyr. It was nothing to the joint debates he has held in his native state. But to quiet, gentle Chicago it seemed a bit strenuous.



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"Bred in Texas and fed in Illinois," is the way Joseph Collins, of Paris, Ill., placarded a shipment of Panhandle steers he had on the Kansas City market a few days ago. They were high grade Herefords, such as go out from Texas every day in the year, and shows that the northern feeders are not now attempting to conceal the fact that the best stuff they send to market was bred in Texas. Such incidents also serve to demonstrate the fact that cattle can possess no higher recommendation than to have been bred on the Texas range.

F. R. Garrison, a prominent stockman of the Higgins country, says: "There will be quite a good many cattle shipped from my part of the state a little later on. There are very few steers in that country as most of them were shipped north last spring, but there are a great many calves and the bulk of the cattle that will be moved will be cows. Up to the present time there have been but few shipments made, but along about the latter part of this month they will begin to move."

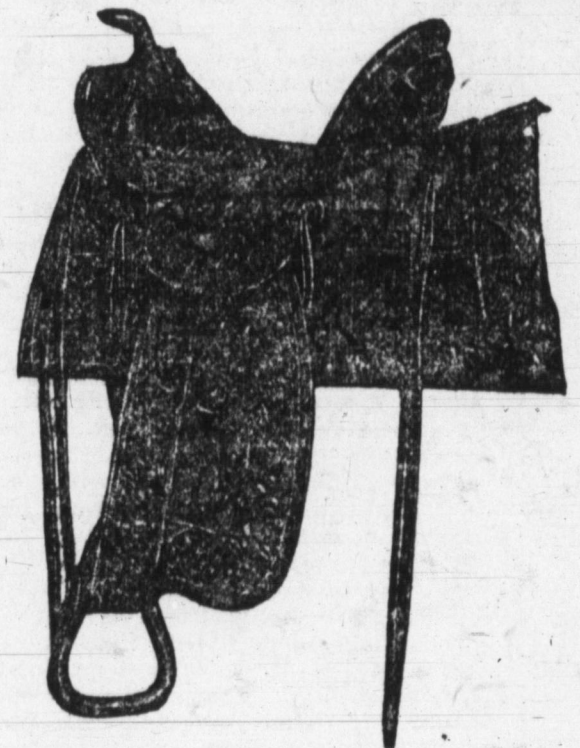
A number of young men in London have organized a club for the encouragement of a revival of breeches and stockings for men's wear instead of trousers. Fifty of these pioneers have arranged for a dinner at the Carlton Hotel, when all will wear knee breeches.

Liège, Belgium, is to have an international exposition next year.

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## OVER A HUNDRED EXHIBITORS AT THE THIS MAN YET STOCK SHOW AT EARNS BREAD ST. LOUIS

French Tailor Is Two Years Past the Century Mark, and Travels From State to State Working at His Trade

List of Texans Who Will Enter Cattle in Various Classes at the Exposition at World's Fair

It is not often that a man who has seen the winters of 102 years is able to earn his own livelihood, but this is just what John Aumwilder is doing every day of the week. Aumwilder is a tailor by trade and has worked in all the best shops in this country, having been in every state of the union and held good positions, but his disposition since coming to America from France has been to travel. He arrived in Fort Worth two weeks ago from Arkansas, where he had been for the benefit of his health. During his stay in this city he was given work by J. W. Lambert, the cut-rate tailor on Main street.

There is an interesting history connected with the eventful life of Aumwilder. He was born in France in 1802 and was 13 years old when the battle of Waterloo was fought. When he grew to manhood he became a sympathizer with the revolutionists of France during the reign of Napoleon, and joined them in their struggle. Because of this he was forced to leave France, as a price was set on his head. He left Paris many years ago and came to the United States, leaving property behind that was valued at many thousands of dollars. His estate consisted principally of realty, but he is unable to exercise control of it, fearing to return to his native country. Hence, he remains in this country, strolling from one state to another, working at his trade. Despite his advanced age he is still able to make a coat every week, which he does in first-class manner.

Aumwilder is well preserved and possesses a vitality not usually seen in one who has passed the 100-year mile post. His memory is yet as clear as a bell and he has a constitution which enables him to stand the varied vicissitudes of life.

Aumwilder up to five years ago was in extraordinary health, but while residing at Cleburne he was bitten by a tarantula, which came near resulting in his death. He rallied, however, but has never been in the best of health since that experience. Still he is able to pursue his vocation and journey from town to town, working at his trade. He is a medium height man, and from his present appearance one would not take him to be more than 50 or 60 years old. His hair is tinged with gray and he wears a short stubby mustache, which is quite gray. He totters along the street as spry as can be, with the use of a walking stick.

At 11:15 today he walked from his boarding house on Houston street to the Union Station, where he took a Frisco train for Paris, where he expects to work at his trade for a short time before starting out on a protracted jaunt through the middle eastern states.

### HORSE FLESH AND BEEF

American meat inspectors, when it is their ambition to know their business thoroughly, often take a course in Paris.

"In Paris," said a meat inspector, "you can learn all about horse flesh. That is an important matter, for horse flesh, you know, is now used to some extent in America.

"Here are some means of distinguishing between horse flesh and beef:

"Raw horse flesh is a brownish red in color, whereas in raw beef there is no brown. Raw horse flesh is soft and tenacious; touch it, and the finger sinks in, while as you withdraw the finger the tissues rise with it and cling to it, as thought intermixed with glue. But raw beef is not soft nor tenacious in this way. Raw horse flesh, furthermore, has an odd metallic smell.

"Cooked horse flesh is denser than beef. It is as dense as a lump of cheese. In taste it is sweet—a sickening sweetness, to my mind.

The best test of horse flesh is to take a piece of the fat and melt it. Horse fat will melt to a clear oil at so low a temperature as 70 degrees Fahrenheit, but beef fat won't melt to a clear oil under a temperature of 112 degrees."

### AMERICAN CHILLED BEEF

A return has been made by the Royal commission in London, England, in response to the question raised last March in the house of commons as to whether chilled beef was injurious to the human health and especially in the way of causing cancer. The report completely vindicates the harmlessness of chilled meats and it is stated that it can not be held accountable for the promotion of any disease.

The town council of Douglas, Isle of Man, which owns its own street cars, carries school children between 8 and 9 a. m., noon and 2 p. m. and 4 and 5 p. m. for half a cent each.

The great cattle show at St. Louis will begin November 7, and continue to and include the 12th, and Texas stockmen are making elaborate preparations to have on exhibition several hundred head of the best bred cattle that can be secured in the state. There will be several large bunches from above and below the quarantine lines—bred cattle, range and fat cattle.

J. F. Hovenkamp of this city, who is heavily interested in breeding shorthorns and who has taken much interest in Texas stock being properly shown at the World's Fair, stated today that he was confident that the exhibits from this state will compare favorably with those that may be shown from any other state in the union.

Cattlemen from all over Texas will be there with their stock in large numbers, and Mr. Hovenkamp is satisfied that the Texas exhibitors will be able to carry away many of the prizes which will aggregate nearly \$28,000.

Among the stockmen in Texas who have already decided to compete for premiums are the following:

In the shorthorn classes are J. F. Hovenkamp of Fort Worth, two cars; J. W. Burgess Company, Fort Worth, one car; J. W. Carey, Armstrong, I. T., two cars; D. H. Hoover, Davis, I. T., one car; J. F. Green, Gregory, three cars; D. J. Harrell, Liberty Hill, two cars; Howard Mann, Waco, one car. In all there will be about 200 head in the shorthorn class.

In the Hereford class: Lee Bros., San Angelo, two cars; Campbell Russell, Hereford, I. T., one car; W. S. Ikard, Henrietta, two cars; Thomas Hogan, Nacoma, one car, making a total of about 125 head.

In the range classes below the quarantine: R. J. Kleberg, Corpus Christi, two cars; John Kennedy, Corpus Christi, two cars; C. Stillman, San Antonio, two cars; J. E. Scott, Coleman, six cars; Lee Bros., San Antonio, two cars. In this class there will be several other exhibitors, but their names can not be secured here.

In the class above the quarantine line will be the following: Lovelady & Stokes, Colorado City, nine cars, three cars in each class.

In the fat class: Marion Sanson, one car of 3-year-old steers; H. M. Hoxie, Taylor, one car of 2-year-old steers.

There will also be two or three cars of Angus cattle from near Colerain, besides fine specimens of cattle from the ranches of the Slaughters, Swinson Bros., the J. Js., and the Capitol Syndicate company, one of the largest cattle ranches in the world.

These cattle will begin to move from Texas to St. Louis about the 3rd of November, and Mr. Hovenkamp feels satisfied that the show to be made by Texas stockmen will be the envy of any other state that may have exhibits at the World's Fair.

### WATER FOR SHEEP.

Sheep will suffer if not supplied with water in winter, even though they have free access to snow. Don't allow them to eat snow or to drink ice water. Water them in the middle of the day when it is warmest, and warm the water to above the freezing point a good deal—to about the normal temperature of spring water.

They need water most in dry summer, but when the grass is fresh and growing well less is required. You might as well expect your cows to give milk that is some seventy or eighty per cent water as to expect your breeding ewes to raise lambs that are drinking milk on grass alone. In winter when they are eating dry feed more water is taken than when they are supplied with roots or silage. Ordinarily a sheep should have from one to six quarts of water daily, according to weather and feed.

There is no place in which sheep will take water with more zest than in a shed. In such a place the water does not freeze nearly so rapidly as outside. A shallow trough is best and in very cold weather, if the water is not wanted, after the sheep drink it may be drawn off to prevent the accumulation of ice. It is a mistake to try to water them in the same trough in which cattle drink.

In Sumatra the length of time that a widow must wear her weeds is determined by the wind. Just after her husband's death she plants a flagstaff at her door, upon which a flag is raised. While the flag remains unturned by the wind etiquette forbids that she should marry. But as soon as a rent appears, no matter how tiny, she can lay aside her weeds and don her most becoming gown and bewitching smile.

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## DECLINE IN COTTON IS EXPECTED AT ANY TIME

Brokers Consider the Government Report Indicates Crop of at Least Twelve Million Bales This Season

Cotton brokers take courage at the last government report on the condition of cotton, which was given in a bulletin as 75.8, as compared with 65 for the corresponding period last year, 58 for 1902, 75 for 1898, which was the big cotton crop year, and a ten-year average of 67. The condition of the present crop as shown by the bulletin, the local dealers say, was very much more favorable than they really expected it would be considering the varied and conflicting reports that have been coming in from every cotton belt in the south.

And as the report of the government makes possible a minimum crop of 12,000,000 bales and a maximum crop of 15,000,000 bales, the spinners are at sea in regard to prices in the near future.

Discussing the cotton situation, a dealer said today: "The spinners do not wish to see the price of the raw material go much lower, as this will necessitate an entire revision of present prices, which is what spinners always desire to avoid. It is well to bear in mind that all good things come to an end sooner or later, and the bulls are liable to take the manipulation of the market in their own hands, and when they start to do so the spinners will become heavy buyers, and this will very materially result in raising prices. For the past thirteen years cotton has never failed to decline within a few days after the publication of the October bulletin of the agricultural department. Last year the lowest prices of the season were quoted during the first half of October, and the advance then taking place continued until the beginning of February, when the spinners, who must always be the arbiters of the value of cotton, took such a determined and united stand that they were successful in forcing prices down.

"The government bulletin just issued showing that the damage to the crop from August 26 to September 25 was only about 8 per cent, indicates that the deterioration was only about normal for this period of the year."

### SALES OF GOOD CATTLE

Messrs. Hovenkamp & McNatt delivered last week to Hugo Russell, who is buying for the firm of Z. T. Chambliss & C. of Ocala, Fla., fifty high grade one and two-year-old shorthorn heifers, also

thirty yearling registered shorthorn bulls and heifers, to be placed on their Palmetto stock farm at Ocala. This firm is doing more to improve the cattle in Florida than any stock breeders of that state, this being the third shipment this year it has made.

B. C. Rhome and M. W. Hovenkamp sold to the same firm fifteen head of yearling registered Herefords, bulls and heifers.

Hovenkamp & McNatt also sold to Wirt Collins of Le Compt, La., twenty-two yearling heifers and a registered shorthorn bull. Mr. Collins in an extensive farmer and merchant of LeCompt, and this is his first purchase of high grade stock at this market.

## NEW CONTESTS IN THE CARNIVAL AT SAN ANGELO

Instead of the Roping Affairs to Which Cattlemen Object, There Will Be Cutting Out Competition

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Oct. 6.—The Carnival association here has devised new and unusual contests to replace the roping contests which the cattlemen prevailed upon the management to do away with at the carnival here this fall.

A "cutting out contest," or rather contests have been provided in which the cow-punchers cut out different and specified brands of cattle from a large herd. For one contest, the man cutting out five head in the quickest time wins \$100, second time \$50 and third, \$25. Another contest is for cutting out three head and the man riding an unbridled horse. Prizes of \$50, \$25 and \$10 are offered for this contest.

Tournament riding has been arranged for three contests and valuable cash prizes hung up. The first contest is for men over 45 years old, the second men under 45 and over 18, the third contest for boys 18 and over 12. The ranchmen are evidencing much interest in these sports and the carnival, which opens on Oct. 18 and continues for three days, will undoubtedly attract a great crowd of visitors and amusement-seekers.

An effort was made in France this summer to revive the old fair at Beaucaire, which was so famous at the end of the eighteenth century. In 1790 40,000,000 francs' worth of business was transacted there, but the fair gradually lost its importance, until the railway finally came along and spoiled it all.



## Hog Department

### PIG MANAGEMENT

The climate and soil which will best favor the production of any kind of live stock are those in which the same kind of stock is found wild. In his native state the hog frequents those localities where vegetation is abundant if not luxuriant. The climate is usually one of only moderate severity. If extremes either of heat or cold are common, the environment provides shelter in the dense thickets in winter, and shade and an abundance of water in summer. He is a heavy and promiscuous feeder, and, therefore, in his domestic state he thrives best where pastures are most luxuriant and grain crops, nuts, or roots are most abundant. The hog is not a ranger, nor does he thrive on grass alone; he can not endure a great amount of travel at a time; exercise he must have, yet he must be able to find his feed with only a small amount of searching, and water should always be easily accessible. During hot weather he craves a pool of water to reduce his temperature, for he perspires little; and in winter he wants shelter from storms. Owing to these requirements there are few hogs in the semi-arid states of the west, and in that section hog raising is coincident with irrigation and alfalfa growing.

The first place in hog raising in the United States is easily with the corn-growing sections, and here corn is the first grain thought of when the fattening of animals, especially hogs, is mentioned. It is, however, fallacious to argue that the hog feeding will not give profitable returns outside of the corn belt. The corn belt has wonderful advantages for economical pork production, but it also has its disadvantages, one of which is the bad effect of fecundity of feeding too much corn to breeding stock. Any locality that will grow clover or any species, that is favorable to the production of alfalfa, peas or beans, or where grains are readily grown—not only corn, but barley, wheat, oats or rye—will be a favorable situation for the successful production of pork. If it is a locality where dairying is common, no better advantages are required; for, given leguminous pasture—clover, alfalfa, peas, beans, etc.—as a basis, with a grain feed that can be readily grown and also dairy by-products the very highest grade of pork can be produced at a minimum cost. Variety of feeds alone is an item of immense importance in feeding. An animal tires of a constant ration of one kind, and is more easily put "off feed" at such times than when he is occasionally supplied with a change to keep his appetite keen. Not only has variety of feed an influence on appetite, but it results in a better quality of pork.

The few states comprising the corn belt are in reality the source of supply for a great amount of the meat product, especially hams and bacon, that is consumed in other portions of the country. Yet the advantages of many of these corn-belt states are little, if at all, superior to those outside of that district. The south has an abundance of vegetation. Cow peas, velvet beans, and peanuts are leguminous crops that are peculiar to that section. Corn grows readily in all parts of the south, and in the subtropical portions the experience of feeders with cassava seems to indicate that it has considerable value for pork production. In addition, there is generally an abundant water supply; the climate is mild, and there is a long period during which green feed is available; the expense of shelter and winter feeding is very greatly lessened. These conditions, giving a long period of pasture and outdoor life, enhance thrift, and with proper management insure great freedom from disease. —Farmers' Bulletin, No. 205.

### HOGS THE PACKER WANTS

The following questions were recently propounded to and answered by a Chicago packing firm:

1. What weight of hogs usually commands the highest prices, and why?

One hundred and seventy-five to 180 pounds; depending, of course, on the demand for foreign shipments.

2. What weight of hog is in greatest demand by packers, and why? This depends largely upon the provision market. We prefer fat hogs generally, except for export trade.

3. In buying hogs do you inquire how they have been fed, or upon what kind of food upon which they have been fattened affect the price, other things being equal?

No. Quality and condition is the main point; the kind of food affects the price to a certain extent, from the fact that a choicé 175 pound hog for bacon brings top price.

4. What breed of hogs do you prefer if you have any preference, and why?

Poland-Chinas and Berkshires.

5. Have you any preference as between the black and white hogs? If so, why?

No discrimination is made. Quality is what is wanted, although the white hog makes a cleaner carcass.

6. Is there a sufficient demand for the bacon hog, such as is produced in Canada, Ireland or Denmark, for the English market, to warrant an increase in the production of such hogs by the American farmers?

Yes; there is an increasing demand for the bacon hogs running from 170 to 180 pounds gross weight.

7. In your judgment, can the bacon

hog be as profitably or more profitably produced by farmers in the corn belt than the common American hog?

No.

8. From your experience as packers and marketers of pork, what suggestions have you to make to the hog raisers as to what is the most desirable hog for the market, and how it should be made.

This depends entirely on the producer. He will have to be governed by location and the kind of food raised.

### HOG SUPPLY IN TEXAS.

"We have secured statistics to show that in Texas the increase in the hog crop this year will amount to but 8 per cent over last year, says Manager Judd, of the Armour packing plant. We had hoped that the increase would be many times that amount. This is far below what the general public estimated and is far below what it should have been.

"The two plants here could today use at least 100 per cent more hogs than they are now receiving, without putting in extra facilities to care for the business. In fact if the increase in the hog crop was a thousand or even ten thousand per cent we would care for all the hogs offered. If the two plants now here could not care for the production, rest assured that other plants would be established here that would.

"During the present year not enough hogs by many thousands of head have been raised in Texas to supply the Texas demand. Hog products by the trainload have been shipped into Texas during the current year. This, too, notwithstanding the fact that the Fort Worth market for hogs has been higher than any other hog market in this country. It is certainly not the price that is keeping the Texas farmers and ranchmen from raising hogs. The hog raisers of the central and eastern states have not been receiving as much for their hogs as has been paid to the Texas hog raisers and they have made money by the transactions, or else they would not be increasing their output yearly.

"Texas cannot raise more hogs than the Fort Worth market will care for. At least it would be impossible to bring about such a state of affairs during an ordinary life-time. With more hogs we would be able to handle more cattle and handle them at a margin that would net us more and would net the sellers more. It is next to impossible to make up a car of meats to fill an order without having a considerable portion of the meats, hog products. Not being able to fill all orders complete from the local plants on account of a scarcity of hogs is a great handicap to this market. It is one that should be removed. The only way to remove it is for the farmers and stockmen of this state to pay more attention to the hog crop. The packers here have given assurance and reassurance that they will care for all the hogs raised and the demand for hog products has ever kept pace pretty well with the supply.

"This is a problem that deserves the consideration of those who are in a position to successfully cope with it. That there is money in hog raising, providing one has the facilities, has been demonstrated time and time again. That there is a good demand for hogs in this market has been proven by the fact that the local market has been higher—uniformly higher—than any other hog market in this country. Give us more hogs and we will care for them."

### HOG NOTES.

The brood sow is an important element of the herd, and from the matured sow may be expected most vigorous offspring, yet, unless the sow possesses exceptionally good qualities it is not best to keep her too long. An old sow is liable to contract bad habits; and those of the larger breeds may become too large. Select from the early spring litters and have young sows coming on.

Dirty as a hog, is a common saying, yet the hog is maligned in it. The hog is much cleaner than some other of our farm animals in many respects. He will not willingly sleep in his own filth. When he does so it is when he has been placed in confined quarters where he can exercise no choice in the matter, says Farmers' Review. Every person that has had the handling of swine knows how carefully the hog will carry the straw into one part of his pen for his bed, and will keep it clean as long as it is possible to do so. Some swine raisers follow the practice of having a raised platform in one part of the pen and on this the straw for the bed of the hog is placed. The hog will always deposit the excrement in the unbedded portion of the pen and will keep his platform and bed clean. This cannot be said of the cow or horse. The hog is accustomed to root in the ground, for that is where he gets a large part of his feed when he is in his wild state. But this is not an uncleanly habit. He wallows in the mud when he takes his bath, but that is because he is a thick skinned animal and the ordinary ablution is insufficient for his needs.

A monument is to be erected in Nuremberg to Peter Henlein, the supposed inventor of the watch, who died in 1540.

The city of Moedling, near Vienna, has just celebrated its 1,000th anniversary. It claims to have the oldest electrical tramway in central Europe.

## WILL COMPROMISE PACKING HOUSE ASSESSMENT

Is Semi-Officially Announced That Settlement on Two Million and a Half Basis Will Be Reached

Successful compromise of the packing house assessment in North Fort Worth is now practically assured, and it is semi-officially announced that a settlement of the courts on a basis of a valuation of \$2,500,000.

Mayor Pritchard stated yesterday that a compromise was probable and that he thought it would be favored by the North Fort Worth council, to whom the action of the board must be referred. He admitted that the above valuation would perhaps be the one accepted. The attorneys of the packing houses, although refusing to discuss the details of the case, say they are hopeful of a settlement within a short time.

Settlement on the basis above would give the city \$12,500 ready money and enable them to pay off their outstanding note of \$10,000, thus cutting off the interest on that amount.

On the other hand should no settlement be made the city would be placed in a very bad financial position for the time being, as a greater part of the taxes of the corporation come from the packing houses. With the amount tied up for an indefinite period pending the course of the case through the courts considerable difficulty would be experienced. This difficulty might be enhanced by the fact that the outstanding note of the city is held by the packing house bank.

Added to all this there would be expensive lawyers' fees to be considered, as also the risk of finally losing the suit, although the city officials feel there could be no doubt of their success. The packing houses, however, are equally confident that by springing a surprising trump card of far reaching effect the case can be won by them in the courts. It is doubtful, however, if they desire to take this extreme course, as its effects would undoubtedly react upon them to a certain extent.

Although many of the citizens feel that the board should stick to what they believe a true valuation and as a moral proposition refuse to deal with the packing houses to any greater extent than with the smallest tax payers, there are others who look at the question as a pure business proposition and in this light can see all the advantage in a compromise.

As one official put it yesterday, \$12,500 in cold cash is a much better proposition than a depleted treasury with an outstanding note and a big law suit to fight.

### NEW OUTLET OPENING UP

O. H. Nelson of Fort Madison, Iowa, is promulgating the feeding of Panhandle cattle in the middle states. He says that the territory east of the Mississippi river will soon handle more than the territory west thereof and that big profits are to be made by feeders who take up the work intelligently. In line with this idea he has been bringing Panhandle cattle up into the corn belt region and selling them to the feeders for finishing purposes. He will hold a sale at Fort Madison, Iowa, Thursday, October 6, of 2,000 head. In connection with the feeding of Panhandle cattle, he says:

"Experience of corn belt feeders who have finished Panhandle calves and yearlings has been uniformly satisfactory. The business is in its initial stage as the future market of the North Texas breeder will be in the territory east of the Missouri river, instead of west of that stream.

"There are good reasons why these well bred youngsters can be more profitably handled than aged stuff of inferior quality, but it must be done intelligently. In the first place they must be in good flesh when purchased. The calf taken from its dam at weaning time retains its milk fat and has never been stunted, consequently it is the most profitable animal for the feeder. These calves, taken in October and November, can be well wintered and put on full feed the following summer, going to the market at fourteen or fifteen months old, weighing 800 to 1,000 pounds, and score maximum results for the feeder.

"A fair feeder will take a 400-pound calf and in seven months double its weight. A grown steer will consume at least half a bushel of corn each day on full feed; a calf 7 months old will not eat more than a peck. An aged steer, on which the feeder has placed 300 pounds added weight will have eaten double what the calf has to secure the same gain. Calf feeders are the only ones in the business during the past two years who have made a dollar.

"Last year 20,000 Panhandle calves,

yearlings and 2-year-olds, were sent into feed lots east of the Missouri river. This year the number will be increased. Only the feeder makes test with these cattle he becomes firmly wedded to the idea. When ready they are the stock that enjoys competition in stock yard circles. Heavy cattle, even if choice, are not always popular with buyers, but handy weight stuff, provided the quality is there, always fills the bill.

"Of course, these Panhandle cattle, while good, are open to improvement. As the demand increases, they will be made better. Hereafter the crop will be dehorned and the heifers spayed. Hundreds of small ranchmen are going into North Texas and beginning breeding. They will get more for good calves in the future than the average yearling has brought in the past. The essence of all things is a better grade of cattle, and they will be made better right along, a growing feed-lot demand being the inducement."

## DIFFERENT NOW

Ranching as distinguished from farming has a distinct meaning in the west. Thirty years ago ranching had a very different meaning from that applied to it today. Then the ordinary ranch house was an old sod or log shack located in the neighborhood of some flowing stream, around which sufficient shedding had been built to protect the weak cattle in time of storm. The pasture was the open range from Texas on the south to Hudson Bay on the north and all the territory from the one hundredth meridian to the Pacific ocean. The owner of a ranch in those days expected to see his cattle, if at all, only at the time of the annual round-up, when the branding was done and the cattle were shipped to the eastern market. Every old-timer knows that the cattle business was easy in those good old days. It was a venture of so much capital in an enterprise that promised good returns or failure. But the homesteaders, the catalysms of early-day ranching—fell upon and claimed the country and this explains why it is necessary to tell of modern ranching and the difference between the modern and the old-time ranch, of which the people know the most. The ranch house nowadays is not always a commodious up-to-date residence, but even western people are led into exclamations of surprise and delight at the magnificent dwellings seen here and there all over these vast prairies. The ranch presents a phase of American life nowhere else to be found. No scene in all creation excels in interest and beauty our splendid herds of white faces, Short Horns or boddies, ranging over the fields of rich grasses. There is a charm about the free and easy life of a western ranch. The early summer months are spent out among the cattle, caring for the calves and now and then a ride for something that has gone astray, but midsummer changes the modern ranch into a busy, bustling community, getting ready for the harvest of the rancher—the haying time. The old saying, make hay while the sun shines, has little significance on a western ranch, for hay is made whether the sun shines or not. The idea of trying to winter cattle in the old way out on the range has passed out of the minds of intelligent men and the haying season nowadays presents a splendid study of economic methods of labor saving. Nothing is permitted to get in the way of haying, because the herd depends upon the forage gathered before frost. —Denver Field and Farm.

The 2,000 Mohammedans resident in London are preparing to erect a magnificent mosque.

### FOR SALE OR LEASE

Fifteen section ranch, five miles south of Estelline, Hall county, Texas. It has an abundance of surface water in tank and creeks. The grass has not been pastured since May 15, last, and is fresh and fine. Also 750 tons of sorghum and kaffir corn on the place for sale. Fifteen hundred steers can be wintered on the place in fine shape. I will sell the ranch and feed cheap, or will sell the feed, and lease the grass until spring. Can give possession any time. W. M. PARDUE, Memphis, Texas.

The Frisco System Land and Immigration Association is already turning its share of the southwestern tide of immigration to Texas.

Three hundred and fifty agents of this association from the East and North have just completed a tour of Texas and viewed its resources and interviewed its landowners and local association agents, for the sole purpose of better presenting Texas opportunities to the homeseeker and investor in older states.

This association is the most efficient of its kind in existence, and has agents everywhere in the United States. If you wish to sell your farm, town or other property, or if you desire capital for factories, mercantile establishments, or any of the industries, please address R. S. Lemon, Secretary Immigration Bureau, Dept. A, Frisco Building, Saint Louis, Mo.

S. A. HUGHES, General Immigration Agent:



## COWBOY'S FRIEND

Shaft Erected in the Texas Panhandle to the Memory of Jim Bridges, Who Is Revered by Many of the Old-Timers in That Section

"Jim Bridges, the cowboys' friend," is the inscription on a grave in the Texas Panhandle not far from the Oklahoma border. It is fully twenty-one miles to the nearest human habitation and even then it isn't much of a place, yet the grave is well kept and each year the iron picket fence which surrounds the grave is given a new coat of black paint. The grave is in a slight depression like the arena of an amphitheater, and the loving hands of "rough men" have planted there a small grove of hardy trees.

The story of Jim Bridges and his solitary grave is a bright spot in the history of a locality where monotony is king. In the first place, Bridges was not his name, but it was all the name the "boys" of the "cow country" knew when he came among them in the early '70s. He had money, a good physique and could shoot and drink; these were his passports.

It wasn't considered polite in that country in those days to inquire for more than a man's present well-being. That the man they knew as Bridges came of a good family "back East" and had been a short time before graduated from college the fellows found out, and to a close acquaintance Bridges one time remarked that he and his family couldn't agree.

### Men Died Young There

The Texas Panhandle is still considered somewhat crude, but it is a veritable cradle of refinement now compared with what it was then. Men drank deep, shot straight and died young. It was into such a godless society that Bridges was cast, and, while evidently a man of some culture, he became at once one of the "boys." The night was never too dark to go if a friend was in trouble or need.

In a short time he gathered a good sized bunch of cattle, and, as he paid his "riders" good wages and fed them well, they swore by him to a man. As a result his herds prospered and he grew wealthy, until at last he became known as "Bridges, King of the Range." Riches did not change him one white, however, and he was the hail fellow he had been when a tenderfoot.

Unlike other men of his stamp, Bridges never cared to go back East and see his "folks." He seldom even visited the larger towns in Texas, and when he did several of his "punchers" went with him—"for company." Whether all this was because of a more sinister motive none knew. One time, it is related, he accompanied a bunch of cattle from one of his ranches to Dodge City, Kan. While there a distinguished looking old gentleman wearing a silk hat and snow-white burnside alighted from a train and with a sweet-faced old lady marched arm in arm up and down the platform. One cowboy, a little drunker than the rest, raised his revolver to puncture the "stovepipe," when Bridges, with an oath, "covered" the facetious comrade, saying:

"Put that down, you fool, and remember your own mother."

It was noticeable, however, that he kept out of sight of the couple until they climbed back into the train, and he never could be persuaded to go to Dodge City again.

All the ranches in those days experienced considerable trouble with cattle thieves, known as "rustlers," and Bridges was no exception. But he waged a relentless war against them with considerable success. At one time, after a chase of several hundred miles, a band of these desperadoes was cornered and forced to surrender. The ethics of the country demanded that they be hanged at once to the nearest tree.

Captors and captives had reached the favorite spot which boasted a tree, when Bridges interrupted the impending ceremonies with a remark that he wished to speak to the leader of the band. The noose was already around the fellow's neck, but it was withdrawn, although his hands were still tied behind him. He and Bridges walked a short distance from the others and conversed in low tones. At length they came back and to the expectant circle Bridges said:

"They were my cattle this fellow stole, weren't they?"

The crowd assented.

"Then I reckon this fellow is my

prisoner, since I'm the injured party, isn't he?"

"Yep," remarked the crowd in unison.

### Kills Inside Germs

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues; too. Any drug that kills germs

is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights.

Don't you realize that a product must have wonderful merit to make such an offer possible? We have never asked a soul to buy Liquozone. We have published no testimonials, no physician's endorsement. We have simply asked the sick to try it—try it at our expense. And that is all we ask you, if you need it.

When we purchased the rights to Liquozone, we decided to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one we learned of. We published the offer in nearly every newspaper in America, and 1,800,000 people have accepted it. In one year it has cost us over one million dollars to announce and fulfill the offer.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

After the funeral the five friends, together with nearly one hundred other friends, were assembled at the ranch house. "Let's build a monument," some one suggested. The five friends, however, refused to let the others in, but between themselves made up a pool of \$2,000. With this sum they had the monument which marks the grave made and carried across the plains from Garden City in a wagon. The iron fence was added later, as it was found the cattle rubbed against the huge pillar and it was feared they would eventually thrust it over. Another sum of money was raised and invested. With the interest from this the three coats of paint which is administered each year is purchased and from this also the trees were bought and planted. All five of these men are still living. They are among the wealthy men of the Texas range, and never a year passes but what each one makes a pilgrimage to the grave of "Jim" Bridges, who, as he wished, lies buried "deep on the lone prairie!"

One spring Bridges was caught out in a blizzard, and, hardened as he was, he contracted a cold which settled on his lungs and from which he never recovered. When he knew that he could not last much longer, Bridges called all his cowboys into the room where he sat, wrapped in a blanket, in a rough-hewn armchair.

"Boys, I'm going to die," he said, "and I called you in to hear me make my will. I'm not going to write it down, but as a friend to each of you I expect you to respect my wishes and see that they are carried out as I would like."

"Big Ben is to have the south ranch and 1000 head of cattle. Oscar is to have the little ranch on Beaver creek. It's smaller than the others, but there's more water there, and he, too, is to have 1000 head of cattle."

So on down to line to the five men with whom he had been closely associated during his life in the West did he give each a ranch and the cattle to stock it. To the men with whom he had not been so closely allied, but who worked for him, he gave cattle by the hundreds, and then, dismissing all but his five friends, he said:

"Boys, beneath the head of my bed you'll find an iron box. It's locked and here's the key. I want you to take that key and throw it into the creek now. When I've 'cashed in' I want you individually to see that that box is buried with me—unopened, mind you. I think I can trust you, but for god's sake don't look so glum."

As they filed out the door they heard him humming a border town song, the first deep words of which were, "Oh, bury me deep on the lone prairie!" and when they again entered the room he was dead.

The five friends were faithful. The spot where his tomb now stands was chosen and Bridges was buried there. Cowboys for hundreds of miles around,

# One Million Dollars

Have Been Spent to Give Liquozone Free to the Sick

is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights.

### Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| Asthma           | Influenza        |
| Abscess—Anaemia  | Kidney Diseases  |
| Bronchitis       | La Grippe        |
| Blood Poison     | Leucorrhoea      |
| Bright's Disease | Liver Troubles   |
| Bowel Troubles   | Malaria          |
| Coughs—Colds     | Neuralgia        |
| Consumption      | Many Heart       |
| Colic—Croup      | Troubles         |
| Constipation     | Piles            |
| Catarrh          | Pneumonia        |
| Cancer           | Pleurisy         |
| Dysentery        | Quinsy           |
| Diarrhea         | Rheumatism       |
| Dandruff         | Scrofula         |
| Dropsy           | Syphilis         |
| Dyspepsia        | Skin Diseases    |
| Eczema           | Stomach Troubles |
| Erysipelas       | Throat Troubles  |
| Fevers           | Tuberculosis     |
| Gall Stones      | Tumors           |
| Goitre           | Ulcers           |
| Gout             | Varicocele       |
| Gonorrhoea       | Women's          |

Gleet  
Hay Fever  
Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

### 50c Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c and \$1.

### CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-464 Wash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

W 2 0 3 .....

Give full address—write plainly

when they heard that Bridges was dead, came to the funeral. Within the coffin, which was a home-made affair, rested the little iron box—unopened.

### Monument Set Up

After the funeral the five friends, together with nearly one hundred other friends, were assembled at the ranch house. "Let's build a monument," some one suggested. The five friends, however, refused to let the others in, but between themselves made up a pool of \$2,000. With this sum they had the monument which marks the grave made and carried across the plains from Garden City in a wagon. The iron fence was added later, as it was found the cattle rubbed against the huge pillar and it was feared they would eventually thrust it over. Another sum of money was raised and invested. With the interest from this the three coats of paint which is administered each year is purchased and from this also the trees were bought and planted. All five of these men are still living. They are among the wealthy men of the Texas range, and never a year passes but what each one makes a pilgrimage to the grave of "Jim" Bridges, who, as he wished, lies buried "deep on the lone prairie!"

## DEPREDACTIONS OF THE WOLVES

M. B. Pulliam, March & Thornton, Bird & Mertz, Stanley Turner, the Pulliam boys, Joe Funk and several other ranchmen have been caused much worry and considerable pecuniary loss by the depredations of lobo wolves and have been resorting to vigorous measures to rid their ranches of those troublesome and voracious animals. A grove of loboes came into the section of the country occupied by the ranches of the foregoing stockmen in the latter part of last winter or early this spring. The wolves made their headquarters on North Concho, but ranged over several counties in their stock killing expeditions.

Probably a thousand dollars' worth of stock has been killed by these wolves since the beginning of this spring. They have killed not only calves and grown cows but big steers as well. In fact, a big steer is easily killed by even one wolf, the method of the lobo being to hamstring the steer and the rest is easy. With one vicious bite, he cuts the hamstring on the steer or cow's hind leg and the animal drops immediately.

Mr. Pulliam said this pack of wolves had killed for him alone several grown steers, cows and yearlings, besides

about twenty-five calves; altogether they made away with over \$200 worth of his stock. Other ranchmen had fared equally bad.

Finally an expert wolf trapper was sought and J. M. Glaze was secured. Mr. Glaze is an experienced hunter and wolf-killer and knows every habit and idiosyncrasy of this wily animal. He can tell by the tracks and signs left by the wolves just how many of them there are, how long they have been around, where they were going, and, in fact, Mr. Wolf's business is about as clearly known to Mr. Glaze as to the wolf.

In trapping these beasts Mr. Glaze uses no bait and does not place his traps in the cattle trails. Instead he pours a certain drug around the traps, the peculiar odor of which attracts the wolves, as they seem very fond of it, and the traps are placed alongside the trails.

There were eight loboes in this pack. Mr. Glaze caught four of them, one was roped and killed by one of the men and Mark Pulliam roped and slew two others. Mark achieved quite a feat in roping these two big wolves as he ran down one and roped it and then turned his horse and ran another, roping and killing it also. He was mounted on a fine horse or he could never have succeeded in catching the varmints, and he is also, it may be mentioned, an expert horseman. The hard riding nearly killed the horse but the killing of the wolves was worth more than a horse. To rope and kill two of these loboes one after the other in one chase, is an achievement that is rarely it is has ever been, equaled in the west.

Glaze was paid \$42.50 for each wolf he trapped, the various stockmen contributing to make up the money.

One wolf is left and continues to depredate. All efforts so far to kill this wolf have been unavailing. This is an old she-wolf and her progeny having been killed, she has become too smart to be caught. The night the last one of her sons was trapped, she howled all night and since then she will walk all around a trap and smell of it but will never spring it. The stockmen propose, however, to continue unremittingly in the efforts until this last survivor of the pack has been destroyed.—San Angelo Press.

Grass on the Arizona ranges is said to be waist high in many places, and stock is getting to be in fine shape again after the terrible drouth of last spring. Water holes that have been empty for the past year are now full, and the promise of good grass all the winter is now making the ranchmen of that section feel good. It is now claimed that the losses from the drouth over the territory as a whole will not exceed 5 per cent, but that does not comport with the terrible stories that came from that section earlier in the season.

The distress of Cape Town owing to the prolonged commercial depression has become very acute. The government has announced its intention to cease payment of wages to men employed on railway relief works and to substitute rations and a small clothing allowance to guard against the rapid exhaustion of the funds voted by parliament for the relief of distress. The funds at the disposal of the relief committee are also exhausted.



# HOG-TYING WILD STEERS

To those who have seen the western cowboy at the frontier day celebrations the work of the rough-riding steer tiers is a revelation and we can understand why tenderfeet are always flocking to such exhibitions, which have lost their charm for so many of us old fellows. The sure enough cowboy creates a sensation when on his own pet horse, in his native sunshine and ust, hot-foot after mountain steer. He strikes the average tenderfoot as being very real, intensely natural and the shrill yells from the crowded grandstand indicate that he is appreciated even at home. There is not such an exhibit of chaps and taps, gold braid and silver mountains as can be seen in a wild west show, but there is a whole lot of genuine hard riding. A wild steer is punched from the chutes at one end of the inclosure and rushed across the line down the field. Then comes the cowboy swinging his riata. When he crosses the line a flag drops and time begins. When the steer is tied time is taken and the man who makes the best time wins the contest. There are a thousand chances in steer tying—a mean steer a bad start, a broken rope, a quick turn seen too late—all these make the contest a gamble. And yet the best man generally wins. Theoretically, luck is an impersonal thing, but in steer tying we have always noticed that the best ropers are generally lucky. Any man who misses his first throw misses the whole chance for first place unless all the field is unlucky. So it is with the most intense eagerness that a cow puncher rises in his stirrups for the first cast. It is no use to catch a steer by the neck or legs—experience has shown that the best hold is the horns—and it is for these that the cowboy throws. Then, as the rope settler, he twitches it taut, lashes the slack to one side of the flying steer and runs his horse past on the other side. In a moment the steer's head is jerked down, its hind feet gathered up and it hits the ground hard. The rider runs to his victim in a jiffy. Hopping astride the prostrate steer he plants his knee in the heaving flank and lifts the hind leg in the air. While the steer kicks and struggles the cowboy seizes the tying rope from his waist, knots it about a forefoot and then wraps it about the hind ankle. A jerk brings the three feet together. There is a swift tightening of knots and he holds his hat in the air and cries "tied!" while the people in the grand stand cheer like mad.

## CATTLE AND SHEEP MIX

A recent consular report from Cuidad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico, tells of farming and stock raising conditions in that community. The gist of the report is that the land is very fertile and that large ranches are owned there, and that cattle and sheep are raised together and prosper on the same pasture. Consul Martin, who wrote the report, says:

"Farming is carried on in this district very extensively in some parts, and where irrigation has been effected it is successfully maintained. The soil is very rich and easily worked; it is a sandy loam and only lacks moisture to successfully raise and mature crops. Good qualities of wheat, Indian corn, beans and other crops are produced here. For forty and fifty miles, and in fact much farther, farmers haul their corn, wheat and other products to this city. They come with their teams of four and six horses hitched to their wagons, resembling army trains.

"All the better class of farmers use modern farming utensils. It is only the poorer and illiterate part of the population who hold to primitive methods and primitive utensils. All the modern farm tools are imported from the United States.

"Cattle ranches cover the greater part of the land in this part of Mexico. There is one ranch in this part of the state owned by Mr. Cloete, of 1,900,000 acres. Many of the wealthy ranchmen have from 100,000 to 200,000 acres. Mr. Goodwin, an Englishman, owns a fine and highly improved ranch near the city containing 36,000 acres. He says that cattle and sheep do well when pastured together, as sheep will live on what cattle will not eat. He also says that a ranch of 35,000 acres ought to keep 20,000 sheep and from 5,000 to 6,000 head of cattle in good form. Mexican cowboys are hired for herding and caring for sheep and cattle. These can be had for from \$10 to \$12 a month, with board. A few very trusty men are hired who must be paid better wages, but even these can be had for \$24 to \$30 per month. These amounts are Mexican silver estimates and are not nearly so expensive when reduced to gold values.

"The price of land is much higher in this part of Mexico than it is further down in the interior, especially the section where the railroads have not yet penetrated. I am told that ordinary unimproved land can be had for 50 cents per acre, while improved land with permanent streams running through it will bring from \$2 to \$2.50 per acre. These latter amounts as to the price of land are reckoned in gold."

Write to the Fort Worth Horse and Mule Co. for directions in billing your stuff, and other information.

## DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

Costs less to buy and less to run. Quicker and easier started; has a wider sphere of usefulness. Has no vibration, can be mounted on any light wagon as a portable or traction. Weighs less than half of one-cylinder engines. Give size of engine required. Especially adapted for irrigation in connection with our centrifugal force pumps. (Sizes 2, 3½, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 16 Horse Power.) High-grade Gasoline Engines, 3 to 6 horse power—adapted for Electric Lighting, Marine and Pumping purposes. Mention this paper. Send for catalogue. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfgs., Meagher and 15th Streets, CHICAGO, ILL. This is our 50th year.

## POMEROY & HANDLEY "The OLD RELIABLE"



If you come with your stock you can visit the Great World's Fair and Exposition at very little cost.

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 33 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 25 per cent better and demands stronger than we have known them before in the history of this market. Farmers are raising colts again and we consider this likely to be the top year. Market your range horses and mules this year sure. If you have anything to sell, write us before shipping. We are always glad to give information about the market and conditions.

POMEROY & HANDLEY, National Stock Yards, Illinois.

## Why Not DEHORN Your Calves

when you brand them? This little tool will do it. Weighs only eight ounces. Carried on saddle; can't break it. Any one can use it. Digs horns out of skull and leaves no place for flies to blow. Makes a perfect muley. Takes but an instant to do it. Been using it on my own ranch for three years with perfect success on several hundred



calves. If it doesn't do all I claim, return it and get your money back. Dehorn anything from two to ten months of age. By mail, postpaid, \$3.25.

Address,

Will C. Barnes,  
Dorsey, N. M.

Dehorned cattle are worth from 50c to \$1 a head more in market than those with horns. This method beats throwing and sawing them off when animal is grown. Remit by check, postal or express order.

In use by the "S. N. S." ranch at Stamford, Texas, and on several other large outfits.

The Great Southwest Leads All the Rest	LANDS FOR SALE	LOTS FOR BUILDING	LOANS FOR MAKING	Send for CORNUCOPIA, "Horn of Plenty", New Monthly Journal. Year on trial, 25c. Three months, 10c. Sample, 2c
It is the place, now the time to invest.	Texas IMMIGRATION INVESTMENTS INDUSTRIES Real Estate			
	MILLIONS OF MEN SETTLING THE SOUTHWEST MILLIONS OF MONEY DESIRED FOR DEVELOPMENT			
	Come to the Coast Country.			Full of Texas Facts.
	IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR WISH TO BUY HIGH INTEREST MORTGAGE, CITY OR COUNTRY PROPERTY, FARM, FRUIT, TRUCK, RICE, TIMBER, RANCH, OIL OR OTHER LANDS IN TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST, ADDRESS			
INVESTMENT BROKER	E. C. ROBERTSON		INDUSTRIAL PROMOTER	
511½ MAIN ST.	The Land of Opportunities		HOUSTON, TEXAS	
GRAND CHANCES	GREAT COUNTRY		GLORIOUS CLIMATE	

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

## WORLD'S ONLY CAMEL RANCH

On the banks of the Arkansas river in Kearney county, Kan., the only camel breeding ranch in the world is soon to be established. The most remarkable fact in connection with this new industry is that the animals which are to be used in establishing the ranch are to be captured from the herd of wild camels in Arizona and Mexico.

This camel hunt will be the second one ever held in America. The first was under the direction of Allen Sells, the former snowman, and resulted in the capture of nineteen camels. The second hunt will be conducted by his son, Willie Sells. The son was only 10 years old at the time of the former hunt, but he remembers the details and he will not vary from the plan executed by his father.

The wild camels of Arizona and Mexico are the remnant of two bands of the animals turned loose to shift for themselves thirty or forty years ago. The first animals were given their liberty by the government after an unsuccessful attempt

to use them in carrying government stores across the Arizona deserts. Later a Frenchman who used camels on these deserts had his business destroyed by the trans-continental railways and he turned his hand into the desert.

The camels live in the deserts at points too remote from water or food on which horses can live for a successful hunt to be conducted, as it would be for other game. The water and food for the horses must be hauled long distances into the desert before the hunt can begin. Then horses which are accustomed to the sight of camels must be used in the hunt. Arizona and Mexican horses can not be urged within shooting distance of a camel and the latter are the most wary of game. Their sense of sight and smell is much keener than that of other wild animals. The latest reports from the wild camels are that they have been seen in the cactus plains in Yuma and Maricopa counties in the territory and along the Mexican line near the Mesa de Mal Fals, south of the Mal Fals mountains. Under the guidance of Mr. McCluskey, the hunting party will leave here this fall will embark from the railroad at Gila Bend and search in the deserts in which the camels have been seen.

USING GRADE BULLS It is a well known fact that the majority of farmers are still using grade bulls. Statistics tell us that only about one head of pure bred cattle is found to

every ten farms throughout the United States, and if one-half of these are females we have only one registered bull on each twenty farms, or, stating the same facts in other words, to every pure bred bull there are nineteen scrub or grade bulls used in our herds. As there are more large than small farmers who use registered sires for their herds it is evident from these considerations that the small farmers are not improving their stock as they ought to. The trouble with many of them is that they are laboring under the false impression that a good grade animal is as valuable for all practical purposes as a pure bred sire, but this is a serious mistake. Do you ask why? Simply because a grade bull, even though he has for three-fourths to seven-eighths improved blood in his veins, can not transmit his good qualities to his offspring. It is only the pure bred animal, the one that has been bred along certain definite lines for generations, that can do this with any degree of certainty, and there is no use in denying this fact.

Two full-blood Comanche Indians arrived in the city this morning, en route to Old Mexico. They were Chevato, sub-chief of the Comanches from Fort Sill, and Marcus, his interpreter. Chevato is on his way to the vicinity of Paral, Mexico, where he intends to select a suitable location for a Comanche colony. The Indians left this afternoon.



## POULTRY DEPARTMENT

### THE WAY TO DRIVE CHICKENS

It is amusing to see some folks drive chickens. The woman of the family shoo with her apron and the man and all the children run this way and that. I used to manage the same way, and not having half a dozen children to help, did not get along very well. The last summer I learned how to do better, and it was such a help for me I will tell about it, says E. Viola Harmon in American Poultry Journal.

Take two long sticks, one in each hand, and get behind the head and chickens you want to drive and follow them up. Don't shoo or do anything to scare them. Having the sticks in your hands alarms them a little and they keep moving. If the hen goes the wrong way, hold out the stick in the hand nearest her and head her off. When driving a hen with a brood of little chickens you need not pay much attention to the little ones. If you keep the hen going slowly and do not frighten her the chicks will follow all right. It is often necessary to drive a hen and chickens to their coop, and sometimes it is best to drive them a little away from other chickens when you want to feed them. When it is necessary to drive a brood of chickens out of the garden I am not so careful not to frighten them.

Driving a lot of half grown chickens to the roost when it is time to teach them to roost in the hen house instead of their coops is not so easy, but the sticks are useful then. We always catch them after they have gone to their coops at night and carry them and put them on the roost for three successive nights. By so doing they become accustomed to the hen house and are more easily driven there. The next evening, just as they go to their coops we go around, tip the coops and scare the chickens out and drive them to the hen house. We usually have to repeat this performance three times. By that time they will go to roost of their own accord, unless they are unusually contrary. Sometimes some are so stubborn that it takes as much as two weeks, and it is a good plan to sell those that are determined to roost where you do not want them. It is quite important that you drive them to the roost a few times. You might catch a chicken and put it in the roost every night for months and it would not learn to go there as well as it would if you drove it there two nights.

### FOOD VALUE OF HENS' EGGS

United States bulletin of the experiment station No. 87 says in substance: Eggs are generally regarded as a valuable and nutritious food. According to a large number of analyses an egg averages 2 ounces in weight and has the following percentage composition: Shell, 10.5; water, 66; protein, 13.1; fat, 2.3, and ash, 0.9. A piece of beef contains about the same percentage of protein, but a larger percentage of fat. Eggs belong to the nitrogenous group of foods, and would properly be combined with the carbohydrates (sugar and starch, such as cereals, potatoes, etc.

Experiments have been made to determine whether eggs with brown shells contain more food value than white. Brown-shelled eggs are from Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas, Black Lankshans, Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks; white-shelled eggs are from White and Brown Leghorns and White and Black Minorcas.

It has been said that the brown eggs are richer than the white ones. This is not borne out by chemical analysis, and physical examination proves that the main points of superiority, though extremely slight, are possessed by the white eggs. There is no practical difference between the white-shelled and brown-shelled eggs, as far as food value is concerned.

### HATCHING IN THE FALL

Some poultrymen do not object to having the hens hatch broods in the early fall season, as it is claimed for such late chicks that they bring good prices in November and December. The only obstacle is lice; but producers of poultry should not allow lice to become established at any season. Much of the weather will be warm, and the chicks can have time to fatten. It is known that five cents is the total expense for food to produce one pound of poultry. When three months old the chicks should weigh at least two and one-half pounds, some reaching three pounds at that age. It is seldom that a three-pound chick sells for less than fifteen cents a pound, or forty-five cents for each chick. The total cost for eggs and food will not be over fifteen cents for each chick, leaving a fair profit. The investment for food is small compared with the receipts, and if one has large flocks it should prove remunerative to allow the hens to sit at this season and bring off chicks.

### SEPARATING THE FLOCKS

If fences can be discarded, a large saving will result. If fifty hens are to be in each flock, and no fence are to be used, the houses should be at least one hundred and fifty feet apart. If each acre is divided into two lots, and

several acres are used, the houses will be about one hundred feet apart one way and two hundred feet the other, provided the acre is square (two hundred and eight by two hundred and eight feet). In other words, each flock will have half an acre (one hundred and four by two hundred and eight feet), which gives that space between the houses. The point is to not allow the hens of one flock to become acquainted with the members of the other. Keep them confined in the poultry house a week, and let them out. Paint the houses of different colors, so that the hens will quickly recognize the one they roost in. They will not go away from their limit, as a stray hen coming into a flock nearly always meets with objection, and must do battle or leave.

### \$100 FOR AN EGG

Not often does the price of a single egg climb to \$100, but this is what was offered for each of the eggs of a certain Indian game hen, which was brought to England some time ago, says Country Life in America.

For centuries, the Indian game, or Azeel fowls, have been the very apex of the game breed, for the pureness of blood and pedigree have been most carefully preserved for so long that the date of the origin of the race has been lost in the past.

It is almost impossible to procure specimens of the purest blood, for they are treasured by the Indian sportsmen at the highest value, and the best fowls are not allowed to go out of their native country.

As game fowl, they are great fighters. Those who have seen them in India—for the finest birds never reach our colder climates—tell of their prowess and unyielding tenacity in battle. With them, it is always victory or death.

In America, however, the game fowls are seldom raised for fighting purposes, but for shows, and as pets and hobbies of pultry fanciers.

### POULTRY NOTES

Free range is a handicap to profitable duck culture.

Too much salt in the food produces too great thirst, often resulting in ruptured crop. Season same as for your own eating.

While kaffir corn is a well balanced ration of itself, young chicks will thrive on it alone with plenty of water and milk and full range of the farm, and weigh two and one-half pounds each at two and one-half months of age.

Rice, which can be bought, if cracked or broken, from grocers at from 15 to 20 pounds for a dollar, is a capital food for chicks.

There is a large profit in rightly managing poultry on the farm. Every additional egg laid in a week, by each hen, is so much gained, and when the flock is large, as it should be on every farm, the number of eggs procured, when each hen only adds one, is large and will pay well for the labor required to properly care for them.

The laying hens in the Australian contest had cracked corn for supper nearly every day, occasionally varied by wheat, but they had rape when not on grass, pure water and ground shells were always before them, two ounces of raw chopped liver a hen were fed twice a week, and their morning mash of bran and middlings was often mixed with liver soup. All of which shows that the skilled feeder can use considerable cheap corn.

Professor W. J. Spillman of the government expert agricultural department has told to the eastern press something about the crop conditions in Texas. In his interview to the press in the east he has lauded the Texas farmer for forsaking the one crop idea and in devoting more time to diversified farming, where if one crop should fail they still have some other crop to fall back on. He told further in the interview of the magnificent crops of all kinds the farmers have been raising and of the prices they have gotten for them. A man of the prominence of Mr. Spillman, backed with a reputation as one of the best scientific farmers in the country, who has seen more and had the greatest possible amount of experience, telling as he has done of the wonderful resources of the state, the opinion will attract more persons to the state than a great amount of advertising of any other nature.

J. W. Russell, a well known Scurry county stockman, is in the city with a shipment of steers. He says that conditions out in his portion of the state have not been as favorable as was desired until the recent rains came. Since that time conditions have materially improved, grass is growing nicely and cattle are getting in the finest kind of shape. The outlook for the winter is now considered as just about the best the country has had for a number of years, and all the cowman has to worry over is the matter of continued low prices. Speaking of the crop situation in his section, Mr. Russell says that Scurry county gins will handle 29,000 bales of cotton this season.

## FARM LANDS

—ALONG—

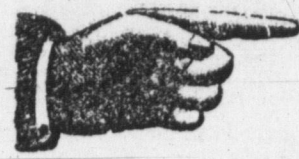
"THE DENVER ROAD"

—IN—

## NORTHWEST TEXAS

(THE PANHANDLE)

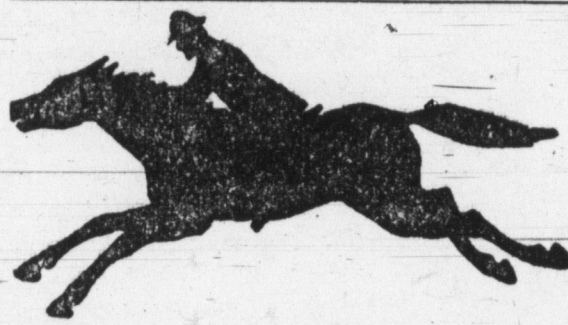
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### Little Mavericks

#### KANSAS CITY HAY

Prices of hay are lower in Kansas City now than they have been in some time. Choice timothy rates at \$9, clover at \$8, best prairie hay at \$8, alfalfa at \$11 and good straw at \$5.50 per ton.

#### HOG QUALITY POOR

George Pratt, one of Armour's hog buyers in Chicago, is credited with the statement that the quality of hogs now being marketed is the poorest in all the twenty-eight years in which he has been buying swine.

#### IDAHO RANGE LAMBS

Last week several thousand choice range lambs from Idaho sold at \$5.50 to \$5.65 on the Chicago market and two large cuts of the Taylor flock from Wyoming sold in the same notch.

#### PREDICT INFERIOR HOGS

Kansas City commission men are predicting that the run of hogs at that point will for some time to come consist chiefly of inferior light weights, and that the spread in values between these and really high class heavies will widen greatly before long.

#### HOGS SHOW DECREASE

According to the Price Current the total number of hogs packed this year so far is 11,350,000 against 11,440,000 for the same period of 1903, a decrease of 99,000 head. Quality in general is rated as irregular with a fairly good average over all.

#### LIBERAL SHORTHORN ENTRIES

Two hundred and thirty shorthorns have been entered to be shown at the American Royal Live Stock Show in Kansas City this month. Forty exhibitors are listed. A peculiar feature of this list is that no less than eighteen owners have entered but one animal each.

#### CHICAGO HOG RECEIPTS

Chicago receipts of hogs in September, 356,264 head, are the lightest for the month since 1888. Since the opening of the present year Chicago has received 5,251,410 swine, showing a decrease of 100,000 as compared with the receipts for the first nine months of 1903.

#### SHEEP IN DEMAND

With a strong demand for both home and foreign consumption sheep are selling for the most part at from 25 to 40 cents higher than they did at this time last season. Fat native ewes heavy enough to go across the water are fully half a dollar higher than they were last season.

#### CHICAGO CATTLE WEIGHTS

Average weight of cattle received in the Chicago market during September was 1,011 pounds or the same as for the month of August. Hogs averaged 224 pounds, being the heaviest for a month since last September, when the average was 257, or the heaviest in eight years.

#### OKLAHOMA STOCK ASSOCIATION

The Improved Stock Breeders' Association of Oklahoma has decided on January 17 and 18 as the dates for the next annual meeting. The association has a large membership, composed of stockmen throughout the Territory. The meeting will be held at Oklahoma City.

#### CHEAPER CORN PREDICTED

There is prediction of 35-cent corn in many sections of the country. Three-cent feeders and 35-cent corn look like a money making combination. There must be a bottom to the stocker and feeder market somewhere and when it is reached investment will begin. On the whole the man who makes cattle fat is hardly to be blamed for his skepticism. It is the result of dearly bought experience.

#### TAKES OPTIMISTIC VIEW

A breeder who practiced what he now preaches, says: "It is a strange fact that few people get into any business just when it will do them the most good and cost them the least. Two years ago when beef cattle were selling high plenty of buyers were found for pure-bred cattle at high prices. Everybody knew that those prices for fat cattle could not last forever but many people wanted to buy breeding

cattle on a correspondingly high level. Now things have changed. Fat cattle are cheap and buyers for breeding cattle are few. They are cheaper now than they have been for years and they will make more money on the present basis than they would have made if bought two or three years ago, yet there are few investors. Watch for the low spots in the market and then buy. This applies to all classes of live stock. This country's consumptive ability is growing faster than its productive and although we are not past occasional periods of low prices the day of long-continued profitless production has gone by. Beef cattle and all other staple products of this country will hereafter return a profit to the producer if the stuff is bred right but there will be no room for the scrubs."

#### COLORADO FEEDING LAMBS

"It is a little early to make any reliable predictions about the price of feeding lambs in Colorado this fall," says a Colorado flockmaster, "but as the country is full of feed we are looking for quite a rush after lambs to chew it up. The price of feed is always quite as much of a factor in establishing values and governing profit and loss as the abundance or scarcity of lambs. It looks to us as if many people who were in a rush to get lambs for October delivery last year will be inclined to hold back and see if they cannot strike a later market so as to secure better selling prices, as was the case toward the end of this season. Sheepmen are not very unlike the animals they handle, for they all want to go with the flock, so we are looking for a big jump over the fence this year and when it comes to buying the lambs we expect to see as many up as in previous seasons. These stories about a shortage of a lamb crop may sound big in New Mexico but the flocks down there must remember that the northwest has a large supply of lambs this year."

#### SOUTH TEXAS CONDITIONS

Captain John Tod, manager of the great Laureles ranch, Corpus Christi, Texas, was among the callers at the Gazette office during the past week. He has been in the north and east for several weeks past with Mrs. Tod. The captain has been made happy since he left home by the receipt of advices that very heavy rains have visited the ranch. Following a drouthy summer, it is needless to say that this precipitation is most welcome, as it insures the water supply for the fall and winter months. This has been an extraordinarily good year both at Laureles and the neighboring Santa Gertrudes ranch so far as the calf crop is concerned. Captain Tod reports that the Hereford and Shorthorn bulls purchased during the Fort Worth show last March are developing satisfactorily and are safely settled in their southern surroundings. Few better bulls than these have ever gone into South Texas.—Breeder's Gazette.

#### SECRETARY WILSON'S IDEA

Solution of the old time feud between the sheepmen and cattlemen in parts of the western range country can be effected through diversification, according to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. He is thus quoted on the subject: "We are solving the sheep and cattle fight in Wyoming all right, and we will have it all fixed if we have time enough. We are doing it in this way. The cattlemen are going into the sheep business and the sheepmen are going into the cattle business. In other words, we are running both sheep and cattle. We find that the cattle eat part of the grass the sheep will not touch and the sheep have no trouble in getting the fine grass they want. We have no trouble running them both on the same range and we can fatten them both and make more money than with cattle or sheep alone."

#### CORN TOO HIGH

Feed lots, it must be admitted are not being rapidly filled. King Corn is getting out of the woods so to speak, but it looks like half-dollar corn all winter and feeders who have lost money during the last two years act like the traditional singed child that dreaded fire. There is an encouraging plethora of inquiry for feeders but

an aggravating paucity of actual orders. Common stockers are selling around the low point in trade history but good kinds are scarce. Western rangemen have all but concluded to rewinter the light end of their herds and that will be the general policy where range conditions render it possible.

#### CONDITIONS IN CALIFORNIA

Owing to the dry weather hay is scarce in California this fall and cattle not fat. A Los Angeles butcher who was in Kansas City last week is quoted as saying that the feeders he saw there are as fat as the steers he has to kill to supply his customers. He stated also that the general impression is that Texas cattle are coarse, but such is not his experience, meal-fed steers shipped from Texas to the coast and there killed by him having cut up as good beef as he desired to buy.

#### DEMAND FOR FEEDERS

Of course a large number of steers will go into feed lots between now and November 1. Some feeders are not yet convinced that their cattle have struck bottom, notwithstanding the fact that they are selling absurdly low. Last year and also the previous season they filled feed lots regardless of cost. Then they were in; now they are out. It is always one extreme or the other.

#### HOGS ARE HEALTHY

George Pratt, hog expert for Armour, made the assertion recently that the hog population of the United States was never as healthy as at present, scarcity of clover and abundance of corn being the factors. This assures plenty of hogs when they are ready. The talent then is concerned chiefly as to the probable date when the new crops will show up at western markets in considerable numbers.

#### THE IDAHO RANGES

According to an extensive shipper: "The range country of Idaho is full of cattle and sheep. Range feed is good and the stock is in good condition, and but little of it has been marketed this fall. There are more cattlemen than sheepmen there, but the number of sheep will compare with that of the cattle. We still have a great deal of open range in that country, but the favored spots where there is any water are taken up very fast by the settlers. Aside from the range feed alfalfa, which is raised under irrigation, is the great feed of that country."

#### THE SHEEP INDUSTRY

Breeding sheep are no longer in that urgent demand characteristic of the market all summer, owing to the advanced season, but a large number have gone into the grain belt. It indicates a determination by the farming community to get back into sheep husbandry from which it was driven by tariff tinkering which made the industry unprofitable. Every state east of the Missouri has been acquiring breeding sheep this summer and double the number purchased would have been taken had they been available. Before half a decade has elapsed the mutton and wool output of the east and central west will be largely increased.

#### EXPECTS ACTIVE DEMAND

With anything like a good export demand heavy mutton is going to sell high this winter. Growers have had little inducement to make it and marketing of lambs in recent years has materially reduced the visible supply. Levi E. Doud, the heaviest sheep exporter at Chicago, expects an active demand all winter in which case both heavy ewes and wethers will probably sell around \$5. Feeding sheep bought recently at \$3.25 and \$3.50 will coin money if this expectancy materializes. The early buyer of feeding muttons displayed superior judgment this year.

#### CONDITIONS IN IOWA

Hector Cowan Jr. writes as follows from O'Brien county, Iowa: "This has been a good year for our county. Grass in the pastures has been knee high, hay three and four loads per acre, oats threshing 50 to 75 bushels per acre, barley 25 to 50 bushels, and prices have been pretty good. If the corn gets thirty days of warm weather now without frost we will have a heavy crop. A few farms are being sold in this section up to \$85 per acre."

When answering advertisements, please mention Stockman-Journal.

## THE STOCKMEN SAY HUNTERS ARE A NUISANCE

They Object to the Sport in  
Their Pastures—Very Little  
Trading Is Being Done in  
San Angelo Country

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Oct. 8.—Complaints are being made by some ranchmen of hunting in their pastures by men with dogs. Seaton Keith is advertising in the local weeklies, requesting that such practices be stopped, as they injure his stock. He claims that last year \$3,000 damage was done to his stock by this reprehensible custom.

The hunting is done at night as a rule and usually along streams in search of coons, wild cats and the like. Keith's ranch on Lipan affords very good sport in this line, but much to the detriment of the stock. Complaints from certain sections of the stock country are made as to damage being done by wolves, Coyotes do not kill much stock beyond young calves or lambs, but the large lobes or "loafers" create considerable havoc, as no animal is too large for their vicious teeth and fall victims to the voracious wolves. Trappers are hired to exterminate them and the ranches are speedily rid of the worst members of such stock-killing packs of wolves.

Little trading is being done through this section at present and the stockmen do not expect any great activity here for some time yet. Since the washouts and floods in the territories, the Santa Fe agent here will not accept stock for shipment to that country. Consequently some shipments are being delayed. J. E. and S. H. Henderson have been holding 1,200 steers here for a week, waiting for their acceptance for shipment to Kaw City, Okla., where they will run them on rough feed through the winter.

Fall shearing is going on still and has not been entirely concluded, although a great deal of the wool has come in to the warehouses here. The fall clip, while not anything like as heavy as the spring clip, is yet a considerable one in this western section. There are a good many sheep being bought and sold among the stockmen and the sheep business appears to be on the incline for the first time in years. If the sheepmen get the good prices they are hoping for this fall there will undoubtedly be more of an increase in their numbers out in this section.

Information from San Antonio is to the effect that J. M. Chittim has been indicted on a charge of murder, and released from custody on bond in the sum of \$16,000. He and Jones have made friends.

### REGISTERED ANGUS

Largest herd in Central Texas. Market toppers. Try the Doddies—the best beef breed in the world. Both sexes for sale.

J. N. RUSHING, Weatherford, Texas.  
IN PRAISE OF CHAMBERLAIN'S  
COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY

"Allow me to give you a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mr. John Hamlett, of Eagle Pass, Texas. "I suffered one week with bowel trouble and took all kinds of medicine without getting any relief, when my friend, Mr. C. Johnson, a merchant here, advised me to take this remedy. After taking one dose I felt greatly relieved and when I had taken the third dose was entirely cured. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for putting this great remedy in the hands of mankind." For sale by all druggists.



# Sheep Department

**SHEEP IN MONTANA**  
 Sheep business in Montana during August was practically at a standstill, says the range correspondent of the American Sheep Breeder. A month of quiet was most welcome to the flockmasters after the rush of lambing and shearing seasons. Not that they did not have sufficient duties to occupy them, for there is always a large amount of work whenever sheep are run. Immediately after shearing the sheep were taken to their summer ranges and will be kept there for two months or more yet. In fact, they will be left there until snow flies and the winter ranges will not be used until it is absolutely necessary. Sheepmen, like other ranchers, are busily engaged preparing for winter. Hay has been made, sheds renovated, repaired and rebuilt, corrals constructed and other work pertinent to the business is now being done.

Many sheepmen are preparing to ship out a considerable number of their holdings owing to the scarcity of range in many sections. In portions of Montana there is less grass this year than has ever been known before. There was a great lack of rain and the range practically burned up. This necessitated the shipping out of a large number of sheep already. A number of train loads went the early part of August from Choteau and Cascade counties, where the range is short and where not more than a third of a crop of hay will be put up. Besides the shortage of grass there was a deficiency in the water supply in many places and a number of sheepmen are known to have been hauling water for miles for their flocks in many instances. In other places wells were dug and the water pumped by means of small gasoline engines. Up to August 28, practically no rain fell throughout the state since spring. Then, however, it rained the better part of two days, which did a large amount of good.

Range will be short this winter, however, in many portions of the state. Many flockmasters are holding on to their stock as long as possible, hoping that market conditions will improve, but it is expected that a considerable number of sheep will be marketed yet this fall. It is too early for the sheepmen to work over their herds and cut out old ewes, as the lambs will not be weaned for a month yet. In the meantime buck herds are being picked over and placed in shape for use in December, and in fact sheepmen are arranging their affairs so that everything will be as snug as possible when winter sets in.

**SHEEP IN CORN FIELDS**

There has always been more or less skepticism about turning sheep into corn fields, says Wisconsin Farmer. Those who have not tried this plan are loth to do so for fear that the sheep will do more or less damage to the corn that cannot be remedied. It is against their teaching and for that reason they refrain from doing it.

In most seasons and on most farms many weeds start up after the last plowing. In wet seasons a field of corn may be free from weeds at the last plowing, but innumerable weeds start up and make quite a growth to go to seed to seed the field for subsequent crops.

We have had enough experience in this line to convince us that in many instances sheep can be turned in without doing much damage to the corn. Lambs may be turned in, as they will do little or no harm. Occasionally an old sheep will contract a habit of "riding down" corn, but such may be withheld. Sheep will make a clean field and at the same time will be benefited by it. It is a source of satisfaction to know that few weeds are permitted to go to seed in a corn field.

We have in mind several sheep men who sow rape in their corn fields the last cultivation and then lambs are turned in to harvest the rape. Since this plant does not go to seed it is immune from seeding a field. It produces its seed the second year like cabbage or turnips.

There are sometimes difficulties in the way of turning in sheep in corn-fields. We have known instances where storms have blown and tangled the corn so that the ears are readily seen and eaten by sheep. In cases of this kind it would be doubtful whether it would be a good policy to turn sheep in the corn. A trial will convince any sheep breeder as to the advisability of turning in at any time.

**LIME AND SULPHUR DIP**

Commercial interests affected by the sheep industry are agreed that the use of lime and sulphur dips is injurious to the texture of the wool. Some raisers may maintain that it is not, but nothing can be gained by argument where such an important matter as the marketing of the fleece is involved. The great American Wool Company of Boston, otherwise the wool trust, recently instructed its buyers to abstain as far

**OSTEOPATHS**

**DR. M. B. HARRIS, OSTEOPATH.**  
 Fourth floor Fort Worth National Bank Building.

as possible, from purchasing the clip of sheep which had been thus treated. In explanation of this move an official of the company writes:

"It has been universally our experience that the wools from sheep so dipped are subject to excessive shrinkage in manufacture, are difficult to scour, and tend to make the feel of finished goods harsh. In addition to these objections we find it exceedingly difficult to dye such wools uniformly and secure a satisfactory result. We therefore find it essential to our interests to discourage the use of lime and sulphur in dipping, and, while we can spare but little time and attention for the education of the farmer in regard to the matter of dipping his sheep, we have no hesitation in saying that we consider the use of lime in dipping as extremely detrimental to our business, and that we shall continue to discriminate against wool so dipped. We think that the more scientific methods of selection and purchase of wools now prevailing over those in vogue in the past will result in establishing a different scale of prices for lime dipped wools and those dipped in scientifically compounded dips that will not injure the fibre nor cause the objectionable results specified above." The trade does not want lime and sulphur dipped wools and the best thing that the sheepmen can do, under the circumstances, is to discard the use of those drugs.

**SHEEP NOTES**

Breed the best ewes to the best rams. The way to keep ideal sheep is by trying to improve them.

Sheep are always improving or they are deteriorating.

An uneven lot of good sheep are better than an uneven lot of poor ones.

Stationary troughs and racks are not desirable in the sheep stable.

Ewes will produce larger and better lambs if in a plump condition at time of mating.

At weaning, if possible, the ewes should be placed in a field out of hearing of the lambs.

It is well to place the ewes on short pasture for a week or more after the lambs are weaned.

Sheep are easily managed, are first class fertilizing machines, good farm scavengers and yield two harvests annually.

In fattening sheep, especially punctuality in feeding should be strictly observed.

In many cases, after the corn is laid by, the sheep may be turned into the corn field to good advantage.

When purchasing a ram for breeding purposes, it should be better than the best in your flock.

If a radical change in the rations is made too suddenly, growth of both body and fleece is liable to suffer a check.

In some localities at least sheep should be looked upon as auxiliaries in keeping up the fertility of the land rather than a means of profit.

Feeding in sheep husbandry is like any other problem in live stock. However good the breed, without good care and feeding, they must necessarily degenerate.

In mixed farming there is enough going to waste on every farm to almost maintain a flock of sheep, which would be lost without them.

Sheep, independent of wool, are worth more than their cost in what they do for the farm, and in the meat they furnish.

The ram needs to be changed every two years and fresh blood infused in the flock. All things considered, a 3-year-old ram is best when breeding to improve.

The production of lambs for market, especially on farms convenient to market, if conducted with intelligence, cannot fail to be profitable.

Wool is a product from feeding just the same as fat or flesh and the flock should be fed and managed with a view to wool growth, and that of fine quality.

Inducements similar to the above will be made any one who will locate in Penelope. "It is this sort of enterprise and good business tact," says Mr. Larimer, "that will make good substantial towns along the International."

John Lovelady, the well known cattle operator of Colorado City, is here with a string of fat cows, which he sold on the local market at \$2.25. Mr. Lovelady says the west is now in fine shape, and the cattlemen very much pleased over the winter outlook.

**LATE RANGE CATTLE**

Range cattle are still being marketed continuously. Western cattlemen prefer rewintering the stuff to parting with it at less than original cost and there is too much native trash in sight to risk heavy shipments. Rangers will run late, however. Live Stock Agent Cutter of the Chicago and Northwestern expects beef round-ups to continue until after the snow flies.

Receipts at all the leading markets are very heavy, and if the present movement keeps up it certainly ought to soon reduce the available supply.

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FREQUENT COACH EXCURSIONS to Kansas City and St. Louis.

ONE FARE plus \$2 to Kansas City, October 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, account Royal Stock Show.

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# MARKET REVIEW

NORTH FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 8.  
 —The total receipts of cattle for the week show a liberal marketing of all classes. On yesterday the run was lighter than usual, as several trains arrived too late for market, and this caused a heavier supply today than is usual on Saturday. There has been a fair representation of both cows and steers among the offerings. On Tuesday the buyers seemed inclined to force prices lower, but several outside buyers were operating on that day, which fact made it possible for salesmen to obtain about steady prices. Since the middle of the week receipts have been light at the northern markets, and prices at those points show considerable improvements, especially on cows.

There have not been many heavy, well-finished steers on sale, and prices on such are steady. Fair to medium killing steers are today generally 10 cents per hundred lower than Monday. Feeder buyers are paying about the same prices as were in force last week, and good quality, 850 to 1,000-pound feeders are still in good demand. Steers from along or above the quarantine line that are not good fat sell very low. The feeder buyers positively refuse to handle them, being afraid of losing them with fever, and they are forced on the packers, who take them at their own prices.

General prices on cows are about steady with Monday. Tuesday's market showed a little weakness, but yesterday's light receipts stimulated the market somewhat, and all grades of cows are in good demand.

In bull trading prices remain firm for such bulls as are "ticky," but others have to sell to the packers at \$1.50 to \$1.70 per hundred.

The demand for calves exhibits a healthier tone than for some time. Light calves are still selling well, but the most noticeable improvement has been on the medium weights. This kind is 25c to 40c higher than at the close of last week. Heavy calves, unless very fat, sell around \$2 per hundred.

Receipts of hogs this week have been some heavier than last week, and our market is closing 15c to 20c per hundred lower in sympathy with the northern markets. Top today, \$5.77½, with bulk at \$5.50 to \$5.60 per hundred. Pigs averaging from 85 to 110 pounds are selling from \$4 to \$5 per hundred; lights, averaging 120 to 140 pounds, \$5.25 to \$5.50; stockers, \$3.50 to \$4.

The market is strong for good fat muttens. Wethers, averaging from 80 to 90 pounds, are selling from \$3.75 to \$4 per hundred; mixed wethers and ewes, fat, \$3.50 to \$3.75; good fat lambs, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, \$2 to \$2.50.

## Wednesday's Shippers

R. C. Harris, Lindsay	43	1..... 630	1.50	1..... 834	\$1.65
Boedecker & Young, Bowle	82	1..... 850	2.20	1..... 802	\$1.25
J. W. Martin, Duncan	77	1..... 885	1.90	11..... 785	1.75
W. A. Wade, Marlow	82	1..... 630	1.50	5..... 1,004	1.90
Dan Hill, Chico	23	1..... 698	1.90	2..... 745	1.50
L. S. Hutchison, Durant	35	1..... 890	1.35	1..... 790	1.90
Byars Bros., Byars	66	1..... 710	1.25	4..... 950	1.35
F. Webb, Bellevue	34	2..... 870	2.15	29..... 714	1.75
Goodwin & Mills, Whitesboro	57	1..... 720	1.25	5..... 742	1.75
W. J. Ward, Richland	32	2..... 955	1.75	1..... 680	1.25
F. H. Jones, Stamford	61	1..... 844	1.80	2..... 745	1.75
R. P. Fowler, Stamford	37	5..... 754	1.25	7..... 774	2.09
Oscar Cain, San Angelo	31	11..... 798	2.00	10..... 724	1.25
J. W. Furman, Brady	208	1..... 840	2.35	13..... 823	2.40
J. N. Jackson, Baird	72	31..... 801	1.85	21..... 810	1.65
R. O. Rogers, Stamford	87	1..... 850	1.90	4..... 512	1.00
C. A. Lee, Jacksboro	20	1..... 1,060	2.20	21..... 632	1.55
D. C. Brant, Graham	50	42..... 773	1.90	31..... 780	2.05
G. Lainer, Marquez	7	1..... 900	2.05	28..... 847	2.05
William Albright, Buffalo	30	1..... 900	2.05	1..... 540	1.09
D. C. Koogler, Henrietta	30	10..... 691	1.70	14..... 812	1.70
Ed Webb, Dundee	20	20..... 886	2.15	23..... 810	2.05
Riley & Fortenberry, Decatur	25	29..... 784	2.10	29..... 747	2.10
J. D. Thomason, Justin	27	29..... 818	1.90	59..... 840	2.10
Tom, Perry, Lindsay	23				
J. L. McAughy, Lindsay	36				
B. C. Rhome, Rhome	6				
Sam Bulman, Merkel	32				
P. L. White, Abilene	27				
S. Gilbert, Carbon	18				
L. A. White, Carbon	25				
S. Castleberry, Bridgeport	33				
Tom Berry, Jacksboro	50				

## HOOGS

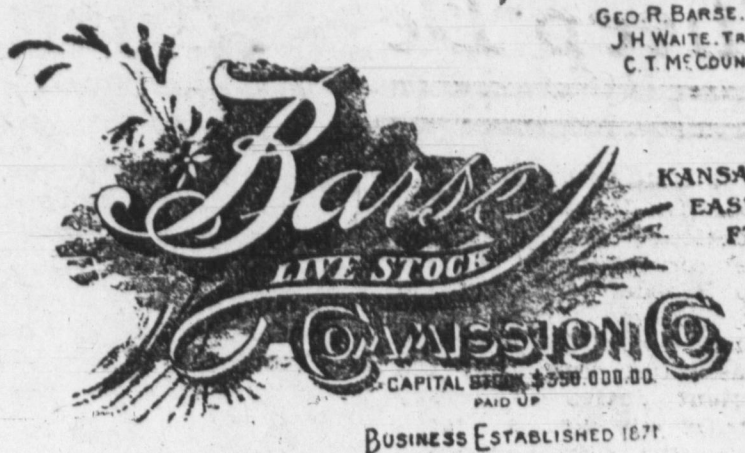
G. Lainer, Marquez	61	49..... 176	2.85	38..... 249	2.25
J. D. Loftis, Owl, I. T.	99	1..... 160	3.50	6..... 303	2.50
Joyce & Smith, Mount Vernon	102	4..... 195	2.50	1..... 130	3.50
Riley & Fortenberry, Decatur	30	3..... 390	2.00	1..... 300	1.00
Ctope & Co., Itasca	81				
R. L. Brown, Lockhart	95				
T. J. Wilson, Powell	66	15..... 105	\$5.00	39..... 115	\$5.15
W. J. Ward, Richland	64	29..... 157	5.60	10..... 195	5.35
Watson & Weever, Richland	67	52..... 246	5.77½	60..... 258	5.75
McAfee & Moore, Winsboro	55	1..... 230	5.50	7..... 168	5.45
W. A. Williams, Honeoye Grove	91	8..... 250	5.75	2..... 260	5.55
W. W. Hudson, Celeste	95	1..... 160	5.60	14..... 174	5.79
H. A. Langdon, Trenton	67	6..... 195	5.60	2..... 220	5.70
Hybarger & Moore, Paul's Valley	92	26..... 85	4.95	5..... 160	5.30
J. D. Thomason, Justin	6	26..... 223	5.72½	1..... 220	5.50
W. G. Renison, Prosper	66	66..... 205	5.67½	60..... 200	5.70
B. F. Gearhart, Cellna	75	45..... 208	5.70		
W. J. Jarvis, Hubbard City	78				
John Teel, Frisco	60				

## SHEEP

W. G. Renison, Prosper	25				
J. B. Moreland, Terrell	24				

## REPRESENTATIVE SALES

STEERS			CATTLE		
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
25..... 1,092	\$3.35	24..... 1,048	\$3.30	25..... 1,180	3.35
22..... 1,180	3.35	1..... 1,190	2.75	21..... 1,240	2.75
1..... 1,240	2.75	21..... 1,190	3.55	21..... 1,226	3.55
3..... 940	2.50	5..... 902	2.25	1..... 900	2.50
1..... 900	2.50	1..... 520	1.50	4..... 610	1.75
4..... 610	1.75	1..... 890	2.50	45..... 1,113	3.40
45..... 1,113	3.40	1..... 1,060	2.75		



Fort Worth, Tex., Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1904

# OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

WE QUOTE THE MARKET AS IT IS.

FORT WORTH, TEX., OCTOBER 11, 1904.  
 There has been an up and down, unevenly steady market since last Tuesday morning, except on killing steers. From Tuesday noon the killing steers dropped 20c to 25c and did not recover any till yesterday, when the market on all killing steers showed 10c improvement. The cow market was brisk yesterday morning, but as they kept coming in thick toward noon, the market dropped 10c to 15c in the afternoon. Today cows opened weak, but got a little better, and they are now selling about 10c lower than last week. Calves are 25c higher. The best light fat veals are selling from \$3.50 to \$4.00. Bulls are selling from \$1.50 to \$1.90.

There is a good demand for muttens, but while the market prices are not high, yet they will sell for more than they will bring in Kansas City or St. Louis. Top hogs are selling around \$5.70 to \$5.75.

No commission firm is better equipped for handling consignments of live stock than we are, and no commission firm can realize more money for your stock than we can. A trial shipment to us will convince you of this fact. We invite a comparison of sales with the sales of any commission firm on any market.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE—  
 RELIABLE SERVICE  
 THE FULL MARKET PRICE  
 PROMPT RETURNS

Consign your stock to us at Fort Worth, Kansas City, or St. Louis, and same shall have our very best and prompt attention.

DESCRIBE YOUR STOCK AND WE WILL TELL YOU ITS VALUE.  
 SHIP US YOUR STOCK AND WE WILL GET YOU ITS VALUE.

Very respectfully,

## Barse Live Stock Commission Co.

50..... 930	3.00	27..... 903	3.00	J. W. Rose, Brady	125	39..... 212	\$2.65	111..... 262	\$2.65	
6..... 1,008	2.90			Ed King, Ennis	81	2..... 230	2.25	1..... 340	1.50	
COWS										
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	J. W. Rose, Brady	80	44..... 283	2.60	35..... 213	2.60	
8..... 802	\$1.25	1..... 200	1.00	1..... 200	1.00	1..... 220	2.50			
11..... 785	1.75	14..... 315	1.25	3..... 133	2.00	27..... 266	3.00			
5..... 1,004	1.90	1..... 280	2.25	2..... 180	1.75	5..... 190	1.50			
2..... 745	1.50	21..... 292	3.00	2..... 180	1.75	14..... 316	2.25			
1..... 790	1.90	9..... 297	1.75	1..... 150	1.00					
4..... 950	1.35	1..... 150	1.00	8..... 201	2.25					
29..... 714	1.75	80..... 201	2.25							
5..... 742	1.75	HOOGS								
1..... 680	1.25	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	
2..... 745	1.75	76..... 206	\$5.87½	1..... 100	\$4.60	79..... 206	5.77½	77..... 203	5.75	
7..... 774	2.09	90..... 194	5.80	23..... 172	5.50	157..... 202	5.77½	58..... 183	5.60	
10..... 724	1.25	89..... 107	4.75	58..... 183	5.60	239..... 194	5.80	7..... 108	5.00	
13..... 823	2.40	64..... 187	5.62½	18..... 47	4.50	89..... 107	4.75	1..... 230	5.65	
21..... 810	1.65	12..... 128	5.10	7..... 108	4.75	239..... 194	5.80	38..... 74	3.75	
4..... 512	1.00	61..... 185	5.60	1..... 230	5.65	89..... 107	4.75	29..... 115	4.50	
21..... 632	1.55	7..... 189	5.60	38..... 74	3.75	61..... 185	5.60	6..... 166	4.50	
31..... 780	2.05	29..... 115	4.50	24..... 186	5.60	7..... 189	5.60			
28..... 847	2.05	6..... 166	4.50			29..... 115	4.50			
1..... 540	1.09					6..... 166	4.50			
14..... 812	1.70	HORSES AND MULES								
23..... 810	2.05	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	
29..... 747	2.10	27..... 590	1.50	31..... 989	\$3.00	5..... 674	\$2.00			
59..... 840	2.10	39..... 1,016	3.00							
BULLS										
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	REPRESENTATIVE SALES						
18..... 1,370	\$2.50	18..... 1,210	\$2.90	STEERS						
7..... 1,071	1.50	1..... 1,000	1.50	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	
CALVES										
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	31..... 989	\$3.00	5..... 674	\$2.00			
4..... 180	\$2.75	1..... 180	\$2.75	39..... 1,016	3.00					
2..... 360	2.00	30..... 745	2.05	COWS						
1..... 250	1.75	3..... 900	1.60	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	
1..... 140	1.75	13..... 855	1.85	1..... 840	\$1.50	1..... 760	\$2.25			
3..... 302	2.30	33..... 720	1.80	7..... 692	1.40	17..... 720	1.90			
3..... 100	3.50	28..... 890	2.10	29..... 718	2.10	29..... 718	2.10			
3..... 155	2.50	27..... 787	1.90	27..... 620	1.25	27..... 620	1.25			
38..... 249	2.25	2..... 590	1.50	3..... 583	1.15	3..... 583	1.15			
6..... 303	2.50	BULLS						19..... 676	2.15	
1..... 130	3.50	CALVES						6..... 796	1.35	
1..... 300	1.00	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	Friday's Shippers				
HOOGS										
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.	W. A. H. Austin	4					
15..... 105	\$5.00	39..... 115	\$5.15	R. L. Wykliff, St. Joe	31					
29..... 157	5.60	10..... 195	5.35	S. W. Smith, Graham	28					
52..... 246	5.77½	60..... 258	5.75	W. W. Benson, Graham	29					
1..... 230	5.50	7..... 168	5.45	Dinsmore & Co., Graham	31					
8..... 250	5.75	2..... 260	5.55	C. M. Washam, Henrietta	57					
1..... 160	5.60	14..... 174	5.79	H. H. Halsall, Henrietta	78					
6..... 195	5.60	2..... 220	5.70	E. C. Colgart, Dundee	24					
85..... 4.95		5..... 160	5.30	Hazelwood, Dundee	30					
26..... 223	5.72½	1..... 220	5.50	E. M. Wristler, Baird	69					
205..... 5.67½		60..... 200	5.70	A. L. Riggerstaff, Putnam	34					
208..... 5.70				F. P. Shackelford, Putnam	29					

## Thursday's Shippers

J. E. B., Odessa	60
J. D. Adams, Eskota	30
Coggins & D., Eskota	104
Knee, Jefferson	18
O. E. McBath, Petty	25
Harris & Franks, Valley View	30
E. Becker, Anderson	25
Vaughen & Norman, Graham	25
Dinsmore & Co., Graham	33
J. S. M., Dallas	68
T. C. Worsham, Addington	61
H. Pollock, Addington	58
Edwards & B., Addington	35
L. O. Stinnett, Comanche	63

# Prime COTTON SEED CAKE, MEAL and HULLS

FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT. WRITE OR WIRE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ANY RAILROAD STATION.

## M. SANSOM & CO.,

Room 102, Exchange Building. N. FORT



# COLONEL POOLE ON THE WING

Editor Stockman-Journal:

At Big Springs last Monday morning I boarded the hurricane deck of the Gail mail hack. Our road led a due north course across a beautiful stretch of country. I was surprised to see such nice farms in Howard county, especially the cotton fields. The road was badly cut up by the recent heavy rains. All the surface lakes are brimming full. I saw hundreds of wild ducks on these lakes. Grass will be knee high before frost. Everything is lovely on the plains country and the goose hangs high. All the stockmen are wearing broad smiles. The heavy rainfall at this season of the year insures a tremendous crop of grass for winter. At noon we arrived at the half-way station, at the ranch of Mrs. Minnie Smith, who has a splendid little ranch of seven sections, well improved, stocked with white-faced Hereford cattle. She is using registered Hereford bulls with her herd, and in my judgment is on the road to success. After eating our lunch I ran into the house, explained my business briefly. It did not take her two minutes to come forth with the required amount for the Journal. Said she: "I have been here four years; my husband died four years ago and I have held onto the ranch and stock without any trouble in the business and do not need any of your old widowers or bachelors or your suggestions. I would not consider any of them under any circumstances unless they had more land and cattle than I have." As the driver called out "all aboard" I bade her adieu. We arrived at Gail, the seat of government of Borden county; I was tired and only shook hands with a few of the boys that evening. Early next morning I was out for a little of their money. I levied a tax on several—J. D. Earnest, H. C. Dillahunty, J. Ford Coats, J. K. Mitchell, James Pratt, John Deshazo, T. C. Smith, S. W. Sanford, J. W. Harmon, D. Price and H. W. Hale. Mr. Hale operates the stage line between Gail and Lubbock, daily each way except Sunday; has first-class teams and backs and makes good time. The distance between Gail and Lubbock is 76 miles.

Dick Arnett had just got through receiving steer yearlings here that he had contracted for a short time since, paying \$12 per head. J. K. Mitchell reported them a fine lot of young steers. Mitchell has a ranch near and is raising tip-top registered Hereford cattle. It is a cold day in August when John K. Mitchell does not make money out of cattle he handles, for he raises the best in the land.

Gail is like Garden City—not the biggest town in Texas, but both these little inland towns support first-rate schools. The school here is presided over by Prof. Hindes, and the school at Garden City by Prof. C. C. Carlton, and are highly spoken of in each town. While here I had the pleasure of stopping at the Hale hotel. T. W. Hale, the proprietor, is a jolly old gentleman, but he is like some of the boys, he will pull the cork under when he is offered a good bait. His good wife is a sister to my old friend, Col. Dick Head. She and her pretty daughter made my stay there a pleasant one. On Wednesday morning at 8:30 I again boarded the hack for Big Springs. A gentleman seated next to me proved to be C. K. Kelsey of Hinkley, Erath county. I introduced myself to him, and he exclaimed, "Are you the 'Poole on the wing' of the Stockman-Journal?" I replied "Yes." Said he, "I am truly glad to meet you for more reasons than one. I have been reading your paper three years and am more than pleased with it. I read your write-up of Lubbock county last May and determined to go and look for myself. I found the land, water, climate and conditions much better than you had told us," and he drew forth three deeds to three sections of land that he had bought the week before in Lubbock county thirteen miles northwest of Lubbock town, paying spot cash for same. Said he: "I have got the world by the tail and a downhill pull on it." He had his grip loaded with onions, tomatoes, Irish and sweet potatoes, apples and turnips, showing what that county produced, to show his neighbors what West Texas can do. "Now I am going home to sell my two farms and Stephenville town property and buy all my children a good home on this splendid cheap land. A number of

my neighbors will follow me. Now," said he, "you have got a good hat coming for that letter on Lubbock and if these land agents do not put it up, I will." If any of you plains people doubt what I have written, write C. K. Kelsey, Huckaby, Tex.

Printer's ink will pay, especially if used in the Stockman-Journal. Now you plains land agents, if you have any land to sell tell the readers of the Journal what you have for sale. Give me an ad for the Journal; I work on commission. Send it direct to the paper at Fort Worth, and say to them, "Poole is to have his commission."

We arrived at the Carter Hotel, Big Springs, after a 48-mile ride, tired, as the roads are badly cut up and rough. I met two mighty "sweet widows" at that hotel. I met a gentleman at the supper table who had just arrived from Bell county; had shipped all his household goods to Big Springs. On learning who I was, he said: "I was shown one of your letters a short time since, on the plains country and I have come to see the good things you wrote about. I am going to buy a team and rig and take my family and I, too, want to see for myself." He asked many questions about the different counties, etc.

On Thursday morning I again hit the Texas and Pacific cars and landed in Baird at 3 o'clock; train late. It is still a little dry in Callahan county. A good downpour would be a great blessing to stockmen and farmers. Cotton was coming in lively. Several cars of cattle were being loaded for the market.

Lark Hearn, Judge Thos. J. Austin, Thos. Hadley, Gen. James Jasper McCoy, Luke Cathey, Ed Hayden, J. S. Hart, Frank Alvord, C. B. Snyder, James Johnson and many others extended me a hearty greeting here.

I'll quit; if you do not hear from Baird, Tex. C. C. POOLE.

# GRADE YOUR LIVESTOCK

Have you ever noticed that some of your stock were paying a much better profit than others? Doubtless you have, and if so, it is a sure indication of better qualities in some individuals.

Now some people, when a stock buyer comes along, let him do the choosing of the herd or flock, because he will pay a better price when allowed to do so. This practice is simply ruinous to the raiser, unless he intends to sell clear out and begin anew, for this kind of selection does not even keep them up to their present standard of excellence, but, on the contrary, grades them down.

All our best grades of stock were originally made better by selecting the best specimens to breed from—that is the best for the purpose which they were intended to serve.

It has taken hundreds of years to evolve the various breeds to their present perfection, and methods, too, which are not fully understood by even the average breeder, let alone the ordinary farmer. Considering all these phases of the question, is it strange that so many have failed to raise the breeding standard of their stock? As an instance, we know of more than one man who has tried to produce a general-purpose cow by crossing shorthorn and Jerseys and failed to get either trait of the parents in reasonable perfection. Other instances might be given, but this one will serve to illustrate the point that the only feasible way for us to improve our stock is not by crossing, but by continual careful selection of the best specimens of the same breed for breeding purposes.

And a few words further about inbreeding and what it is might not be amiss. As a matter of course, to be an unusually fine animal a sire is supposed to have a fine physique and great vitality.

If you have such a one, do not hesitate to breed his offspring to him. This is not inbreeding, but line breeding. Inbreeding is the result of breeding together offspring of the same parents, and its practice will bring about a weaker and inferior breed of stock.—Field and Farm.

## GET RID OF LICE

This is the time of year when lice raise havoc. You can clean them out quickly and cheaply. We have a formula for making a louse powder which is absolutely certain in results and costs less than 8 cents per pound to make, or three-fourths less than the cost of regular lice powders on the markets. Fowls apply their own remedy. Has been successfully used for years. Send 25 cents for the formula. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

THE T. T. POULTRY CO.,  
Dept. 96, Springfield, Ohio.

## KILLED BY LIGHTNING

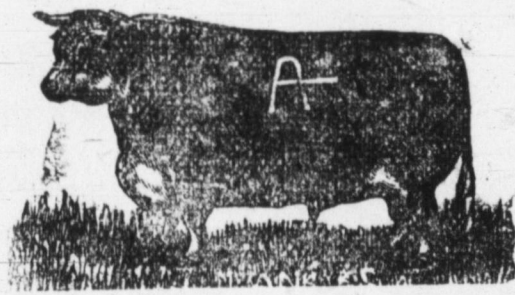
A press dispatch from Union City, Mich., has it that of late so many cattle have been killed by lightning in that vicinity that the farmers' insurance companies have begun an investigation. In many instances the cattle have met their death in the open fields without a tree near and most of the large losses have been sustained in corners of wire fences. The insurance companies in a preliminary report warn all insured farmers to ground a wire every ten rods along the fence, running it many feet into the earth to insure its being permanently in moist soil.

## CAUSE OF LOCKJAW

Lockjaw, or tetanus, is caused by a bacillus or germ which exists plentifully in street dirt. It is inactive so long as exposed to the air, but when carried beneath the skin, as in the wounds caused by percussion caps or by rusty nails, and when the air is excluded the germ is roused to activity and produces the most virulent poison known. These germs may be destroyed and all danger of lockjaw avoided by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely as soon as the injury is received. Pain Balm is an antiseptic and causes such injuries to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. It is for sale by all druggists.

# Stock Brands

## W. C. BISHOP



Chicago, Dawson Co., Texas.  
C. D. Crowley, Ranch Manager.

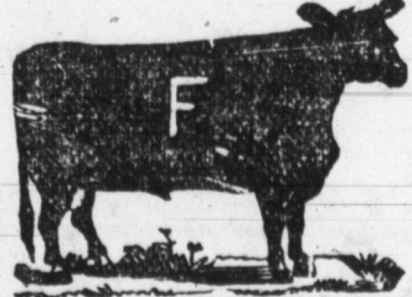
## VAN TUYL BROS.

Postoffice, Colorado, Texas.  
Ranch in Mitchell County.



## J. M. & W. L. FOSTER.

Postoffice, Shreveport, La. Ranch in Howard and Mitchell counties, Texas.



Our brands are F, Fo, or Fos on right side or double pothook on left side.

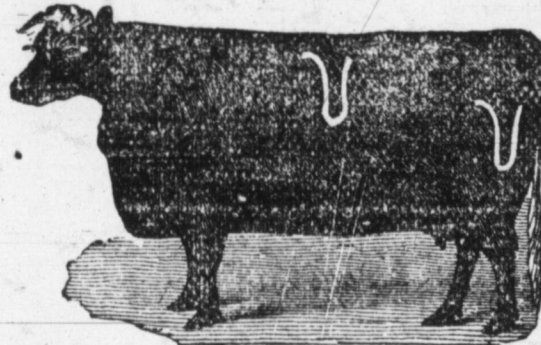
## CONNELL, CLARK & SCHARBAUER

Ranch in Garza county. E. W. Clark, Manager. Postoffice address, Leforest, Texas.



Left side.

## ROBERTSON & SCOTT.



Ranch in Crosby County, Texas. Ear mark under slope in each ear. Other brands: Hat left side = left thigh. Under slope each ear.

Postoffice address: Colorado, Texas.

## JOHN W. GLOVER.

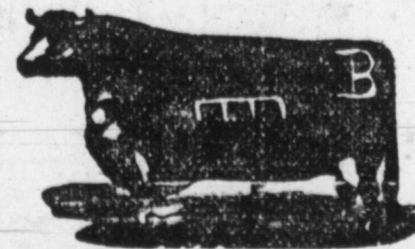
Postoffice, Colorado, Texas.  
Ranch in Mitchell county.

Also 44G on left side.



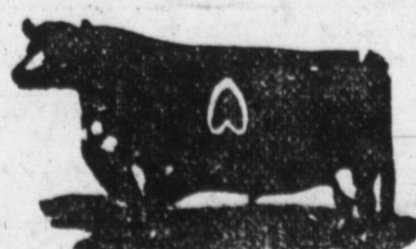
## JOHN CARLISLE.

Postoffice, Colorado, Texas.  
Ranch between Champion and Silver Creeks, Nolan county, Texas.



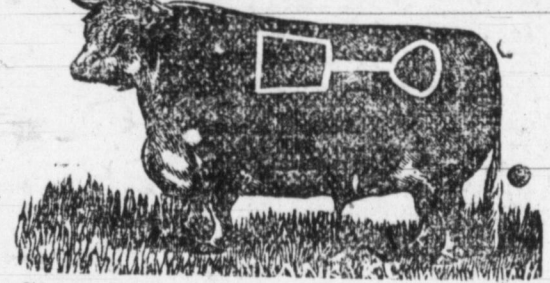
Rake on left shoulder. B on left hip. Horse brand, rake on left fore shoulder.

## BEN VAN TUYL.



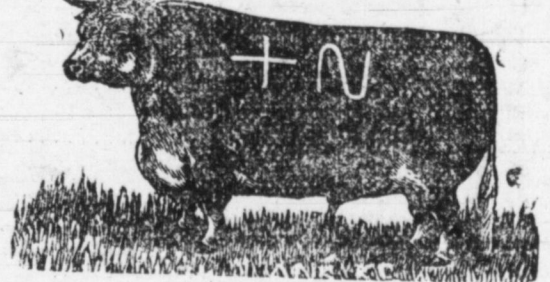
Postoffice, Colorado, Texas.  
Ranch in Mitchell county.

## I. L. ELLWOOD, DeKalb, Ill.



Steers generally carry same brand on loin. Mark, under half crop each ear.  
Ranches in Mitchell, Coke, Sterling, Borden, Lamb and Hockley counties. D. N. ARNETT, General Manager; Postoffice address Colorado, Texas.

## J. W. RUSSELL.



Ranch in Scurry County, Texas. Steer brand, — on left thigh.  
Postoffice address: Snyder, Texas.

## S. A. PURINTON



Ranch located in Pecos county, Texas.  
Garter above knee and left foreleg. Ear mark, split each ear.  
Postoffice address: Longfellow, Texas.

## SAWYER CATTLE CO.



Ranch located in Reagan and Irion Counties, Texas.  
Postoffice address: Sawyer, Texas, and Oshkosh, Wis.



## What Have You to Sell or Trade ???

Advertise it in the Classified Column if you want to reach a Buyer.

The Stockman-Journal is the oldest and most widely read live stock paper in the Southwest, and its circulation represents thousands of readers throughout the entire country.

### FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—Cattle and ranches in Southwest New Mexico. J. C. Cureton, Silver City, N. M.

**CRESCENT HERD**—REGISTERED Shorthorn cattle, young stock; both sexes for sale, highest grades. Chas. Maloney, Haslett, Tex.

**FOR SALE**—Steers, raised in Callahan county; 200 threes, 200 twos past. R. Cordwint, Baird, Texas.

**NOTICE**—We have for sale at a bargain, seventy full blood Hereford heifer yearlings; also 300 of the same breed of heifer and bull calves; will sell in lots to suit purchasers. Address, Elkins & Henly, Snyder, Texas.

**JULE GUNTER, Gatesville, Texas,** I have 300 strictly pure bred registered bulls for sale. Write me your wants.

### HEREFORDS

**A. B. JONES, Hereford breeder, Big Springs, Texas.** Choice registered Herefords very cheap.

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

**REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS.** One, two and three-year-olds, immuned, natives, good. GEO. W. P. COATES, Abilene, Texas.

**PURE BRED Hereford cattle, Shropshire sheep.** Nice lot of bulls and heifers for sale. Yearling Shropshire bucks and ewes and this spring's lambs for sale. Prices right. Come and see, or write your wants. B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth, Tex.

**SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS**—Patrolman 3d, 133914. Lord Wilton, Grove 3d, Garfield, Anxiety, Sir Richard 2d, and Success Strains, both sexes for sale. W. S. Ikard, Mgr., Henrietta, Texas.

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

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**PLENTY** of fine fresh range, very cheap, mild climate. Address with stamp, A. C. Thompson, Box 83, Clayton, N. M.

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An absolute preventive to screw flies. Will heal any serious wound or sore on man or beast, where nothing else will. Price, 50c for pint, \$3 per gallon. THE W. L. TUCKER SIMPLE REMEDY COMPANY, Waco, Texas.

I have responsible parties who will winter from 2,000 to 10,000 cattle, putting them on grass during August, September and October, rough feed them through the winter, finish them on grass for June and July markets, in Oklahoma, north or south of line, for \$8 per head, payment to be made when cattle go to market in June or July. For particulars, write J. L. PENNINGTON, Live Stock Agent Frisco, Fort Worth, Texas.

**ANGORA CATS**—Thoroughbred English Bull Terriers, White 3/4k French poodles. Woodlawn Kennels, Louisville, Kentucky.

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

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

**WORLD'S FAIR ART VIEWS** Seven beautifully colored pictures of the principal buildings of the World's Fair, and seven other pictures. Tied with cord; detachable for framing. Sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, "Katy," Dallas, Texas.

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

**WANTED**—To go to New Orleans with cattle; will stand all personal expenses. Address, Jack Horner, Shiner, Texas.

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140 HEAD well bred, good colors, all deborned, in Jack county. Write for prices to W. P. Stewart, Jacksboro, Texas.

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A sure and quick cure. Samples free. G. B. Bothwell, Breckenridge, Mo.

West, Texas, Sept. 19, 1904. Mr. G. B. Bothwell, Breckenridge, Mo. Dear Sir—Please send me another package of Vermifuge. It is the best remedy I have ever tried for sheep or goats. W. J. DUFFEL, Pres. Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association of Texas.

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Fort Worth Horse and Mule Company. See elsewhere about our next big sale. Regular Monday auction sales. Advertised all through the south. We have the finest mule barns in the south, and can sell your stock. Write us for terms. We have unlimited accommodation for car-load lots, and can handle any class of horses or mules. Charles E. Hicks and William Anson.

## Extraordinary Arrangements for Travelers to California

By reason of special arrangements which have been perfected it is practically conceded in many quarters that to and from California either one or both ways via "The Denver Road" will be the choice of those attending the Triennial Conclave of the Knights Templars and the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., to be held in San Francisco during September and on account of which round trip tickets will be on sale August 15 to September 10, inclusive, at rate of \$45.00 from nearly all points in Texas and the southwest.

The choice of the route mentioned for these trips is largely attributable to the fact that it is the only line reaching that territory from Texas directly through the panoramic New Mexico and "Cool Colorado," passing en route and allowing stopovers at any of the numerous magnificent and popular priced resorts of the northwest, including those of California as well as Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah, in addition to such points as Denver (for Boulder); Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Trinidad, Colorado. It is understood that tickets for this occasion may be secured to go via one route and return another, and in view of the superior attractiveness of the routes via the several Colorado tourist gateways, it may be fair to presume that approximately ninety per cent of those living in the southwest will traverse the rails of "The Denver Road" through the great and fast developing "Panhandle of Texas" in at least one direction.

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  - C—FIFTEEN-DAY EXCURSION—Tickets on sale April 27 to November 30; limit to return within fifteen days from date of sale, but not later than December 5.
  - D—COACH RATE—Limit to seven days for return. Dates of sale June 14 and 28.
- | FROM      | A       | B       | C       | D       |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Galveston | \$40.20 | \$33.50 | \$27.10 | \$17.60 |
| Houston   | 37.85   | 31.55   | 25.65   | 16.55   |
| Temple    | 35.80   | 29.80   | 24.35   | 15.65   |
| Ft Worth  | 31.05   | 25.90   | 21.40   | 13.60   |
| Dallas    | 30.65   | 25.55   | 21.15   | 13.40   |

For all stations on the SANTA FE the rates are proportionately low.

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**\$10.00** Sweep Feed Grinder. **\$14.00** Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

**CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,** Topeka, Kansas.

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From 1000 to 1500 high grade Hereford and Shorthorn calves. Bred and located above quarantine line. For prices address

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## GOVERNOR NAMES R. W. FLOURNOY AS DELEGATE

Fort Worth Man Is to Be One of the Delegates to Trans-Mississippi Congress at St. Louis

Governor Lanham today appointed R. W. Flournoy, the attorney in the Hoxie building, as a delegate to the Trans-Mississippi Congress at St. Louis October 25.

This congress is a meeting of delegates from all the states of the Mississippi valley and is for the purpose of discussing rivers, waterways and harbors, Isthmian canal, semi-arid regions, merchant marine, trade with the Orient, consular service, statehood, railroad transportation, preservation of forests, sugar industry, trade with Mexico, exports and imports through Gulf and Pacific ports, encouragement of home manufactures, good roads and drainage, trade with Canada and Alaska and all things that will benefit and assist the general prosperity and welfare of the majority of the inhabitants of the great Mississippi valley and the territory contiguous to it.

The governor of each state is empowered to appoint at least ten delegates and not much more than twenty. The mayor of each city one delegate and one additional delegate for each 5,000 inhabitants. Mayor Powell appointed the delegates for Fort Worth last week and they were published at that time.

Each county can appoint one delegate, every business organization also has the power of selecting one delegate and as many more not exceeding ten for each additional fifty members.

The congress will be one of the largest attended in St. Louis this year, as a great interest is being taken in the coming fifteenth session.

The governor also appointed M. F. Collin of San Antonio.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 5.—When the deliberations of the International Peace Congress resumed today the program of business called for the reception and consideration of reports of various committees. It had been arranged also to introduce for action the international agreement for a reduction of armaments and also report international peace bureau on reconciliation of France and Germany. Before the meeting was called to order it was tentatively arranged the latter subject will be referred to a committee to study and report upon at next year's congress, this being at the request of both German and French peace societies.

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Uncle Sam, in the person of ten of his government officials, is always in charge of every department of our distillery. During the entire process of distillation, after the whiskey is stored in barrels in our warehouses, during the seven years it remains there, from the very grain we buy to the whiskey you get, Uncle Sam is constantly on the watch. We dare not take a gallon of our own whiskey from our own warehouse unless he says it's all right. And when he does say so, that whiskey goes direct to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE OF PURITY and AGE, and saving the dealers' enormous profits. That's why HAYNER WHISKEY is the best for medicinal purposes. That's why it is preferred for other uses. That's why we have over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

**Direct from our distillery to YOU**  
 Saves Dealers' Profits! Prevents Adulteration!

**HAYNER WHISKEY**  
 PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE  
**4 FULL QUARTS \$3.20 EXPRESS PREPAID**

We will send you FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for \$3.20, and we will pay the express charges. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever used or can buy from anybody else at any price, send it back at our expense, and your \$3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. Just think that offer over. How could it be fairer? If you are not perfectly satisfied, you are not out a cent. Better let us send you a trial order. If you don't want four quarts yourself, get a friend to join you. We ship in a plain sealed case, no marks to show what's inside.

Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utan, Wash. or Wyo. must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for \$4.00 by Express Prepaid or 20 Quarts for \$16.00 by Freight Prepaid.

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Best market for BEEF CATTLE and GOOD FEEDERS. Located in center of the "Corn Country." Always a market for mutton and feeding sheep.

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