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THE BIG PACKERS TALK FOR COMMISSIONER GARFIELD

Some of the Evidence Offered Which Seemed to Influence the Decision That Beef Trust Is Only Imaginary

Six pages of the appendix in the 315-page report of Commissioner Garfield entitled "The Beef Industry" are devoted to a statement made by Edward F. Swift, under date of Feb. 1, 1905. Such portions of this statement as our space will permit are given below:

"The unusually high prices for beef in 1902 were due to the high price of corn and the diminished supply of cattle marketed, as statistics will show, as well as to the good demand which prevailed at that time owing to generally prosperous times throughout the United States and also good European demand for meat stuffs of all kinds. I believe that the consumption of beef for several years has tended to increase more rapidly than the population, though I have not looked up statistics to prove this definitely.

"The advance in the price of beef in 1902 was proportional to the advance in the price of cattle, and not more than proportional. It is expected that when the prices of cattle goes up by, say, 2 cents a pound, the price of beef will advance by more than 2 cents a pound, because there is such a percentage of waste in the cattle that the dressed cost of the beef has to make allowance for that waste.

"In the fall of 1902 and the early winter months of 1903 there was a rapid fall in the price of cattle. The primary cause of this fall was the increased receipts of cattle. The receipts on the Chicago market during six months of the fall and winter of 1901-02 were 1,518,020 head. During the six months of 1903-04 the receipts were 1,744,280.

"There was an inclination on the part of cattle feeders to market their cattle, caused somewhat by the uncertainty of the feeding value of the corn that year, a great deal of the corn being soft and not fully matured. Not only was a largely increased number of cattle marketed during the latter part of 1902 and the early part of 1903, but the cattle dressed considerably more in live and dressed weight, which in the aggregate gave a much larger amount of product to be disposed of. While the corn crop of 1901 was short, making high prices, the corn crop of 1902 was large, and the prices during the winter and spring of 1903 were much lower than the previous year.

"I am satisfied that the calling in of loans on cattle affected the number of cattle which came to market during 1903. In times of depression in any branch of the business the bankers get very conservative and reduce the amount of money loaned on that particular branch of the business, preferring to use their funds in some branch that for the time being seems to be on a better foundation.

"My information as to the calling in of loans comes from bankers, commission firms and individuals. I would estimate that about 25 per cent of the cattle feeders in the west borrow money to carry their cattle, but this is strictly an estimate, and I have no figures on the subject. While perhaps a larger per cent of those who are strictly cattle feeders and not farmers borrow money, it appears to me that there are a great many farmers feeding ten, twenty or thirty cattle per year, who do not borrow money, and the aggregate number of cattle fed by these farmers is, I think, larger than the aggregate number fed by the larger cattle feeders.

"I distinguish between the cattle feeder and the farmer—the cattle feeder strictly being one who buys both his cattle and his grain, while the farmer raises his own grain and very often raises his own cattle.

"I think as a general rule the cattle feeder proper rents his land. An acre of land would furnish sufficient feed yards for 100 cattle, probably, during the win-

ter months, when most of the grain-fed cattle are produced. During the summer months when the cattle are on grass the area required is much larger, ranging all the way from one acre to take care of a steer to thirty acres in Texas or other semi-arid lands.

"I consider the elements of chance in the strictly cattle feeding business as rather great. The country is so large that it is hard to know the number of cattle which are going on feed in different parts, and it is hard to fortify one's self against an advance in the price of grain after having bought the cattle.

"The marketing of western range cattle in the fall generally affects the price of the highest grade of native cattle very little, but these western cattle come in direct competition with the medium and low grade natives, thereby making an excess supply of one kind of cattle. I believe the local butcher can obtain his supply of cattle from the immediate vicinity, it is to his advantage in competing with western packers, because of the saving of the freight rate which he makes."

"In regard to the question of the methods of the packers in competing with other concerns in the sale of beef I will say that Armour & Co. do not make it a practice to sell meat products at less than cost in any particular markets or sections for the purpose of killing competition," says J. Ogden Armour in the report of the commissioner of corporations on the beef industry.

"On account of local conditions," continues Mr. Armour, "we have frequently been obliged to sell meat products at a loss in certain sections for certain periods of time in order to keep our branch houses running." From this point Mr. Armour goes on to explain that in certain sections the killing of locally grown cattle supplies the home markets. This reduces prices and the volume of business is cut down. It is shown that closing of the branch house is impracticable, through the expenses go on. Mr. Armour denies that prices have been cut with the express purpose of crowding out competition.

DENIES ANY DISCRIMINATION

Mr. Armour admits that information is received from other markets relative to prices that have been bid on reshipped stock, but denies that any discrimination is practiced against such cattle. "We do not care from whom we buy," says Mr. Armour, "and do not aim to pursue any so-called speculators or persons who reship cattle. Our object in obtaining information regarding reshipped cattle is to help us to buy our cattle, so far as possible, upon the cheapest market. In this way we ascertain whether the markets are in line with one another." Mr. Armour adds that information is exchanged among their buyers at different points in order that they may be familiar with the values at other markets.

In the opinion of Mr. Armour the large packers do not kill more than 40 to 50 per cent of the entire amount of cattle slaughtered in the country. From this estimate it is shown how the large numbers of locally slaughtered cattle are constantly coming in contact with the meat products of the large packing concerns. In local towns Mr. Armour says the resident butchers are frequently able to kill stock and sell it below a profitable figure for the packer, but in cases where the stock is purchased upon the same market, the better facilities of the packer for handling the by-products enables the large concerns to put meat upon the market at a lower price.

"Possibly the best illustration of restriction in the demand for canned meats may be taken from the exports to Germany. On June 1, 1900, a law was passed in Germany restricting the importation of American canned meats. This law became effective Oct. 1, 1900. In the year 1900 812,200 cases of canned meats were exported from the United States, and in the following years up to date the exportation, I think, has not been more than 10 per cent of this amount any year, and in some years not nearly that much. I can give only an estimate, but I should say that probably from 40 to 45 per cent of the

canned goods produced by western packers are exported.

"The South American, Canadian and Australian competition is becoming a large factor in the packing business each year. The meats from these countries do not come to the United States, but they go to the principal foreign market that the United States has—namely, England. For the period since 1902 the beef supplies sent from South America to England has grown very considerably and taken the place to a large extent that was formerly occupied by American meats. Figures have been shown to me by which it appears that in the year 1903 Argentina shipped to England an amount of meat, almost equal to 50 per cent in weight of that shipped from this country. This means a three-fold increase in their volume since 1899, and means a displacement of practically the same amount of meat which would ordinarily be shipped from this country.

"The market for range cattle during the fall of 1904 was a very irregular one owing to the strike. The prices were rather low, the two reasons for which were the strike conditions and the fact that the cattle in the northwestern states were not as fat as usual.

"Regarding the future outlook for cattle and beef prices, I believe that the corn producing area of the country is pretty well developed and that there is not very much more land that can be made available for corn raising and that unless some substitute is found for corn the population of the United States will increase faster than the beef and corn supply. I believe that land values will be higher in the future, and that prices for cattle are also apt to advance.

"With regard to the possibility of control by the large packers over the price of beef, I should say that if these large packers were acting in harmony, they would not be able to control prices to any considerable extent, for the reason that there are a sufficient number of other individuals, companies or corporations in the business who would increase the volume of their business the minute abnormal profits appeared. Therefore, they would gradually take away the business from the larger packers should the latter attempt to buy their cattle unreasonably low or sell their beef unreasonably high.

"Generally speaking, I should say that England receives very large proportion of dressed beef from the western packing centers, and the farther west you come the smaller the proportion supplied by the western packers. Possibly the proportion decreased from about 65 per cent in New England to 10 per cent in a great many points in Iowa, Nebraska, Texas, Colorado and Montana. Possibly the western packers supply 40 per cent of the beef consumed in the southern states. When I speak of the proportion of the beef supply furnished by the western packers, I include the consumption not merely of the towns, but of the rural districts. I think to a considerable extent the rural districts use western beef in some parts of the country. The refrigerated beef is preferred by a great many, and in many rural districts they do not refrigerate beef, being without refrigerators. I think the most progressive country butchers can continue to compete with the western packers, since there is some local preference in certain sections for home-slaughtered beef, either on account of preference for beef freshly slaughtered or as a matter of sentiment in supporting home industries.

BY EDWARD MORRIS

"I have no idea what proportion of the cattle killed in the country is killed by the large packers at the leading western packer centers. I think there is a difference in the proportion of the beef supply of different parts of the country which is furnished by the western packers. In the states immediately east of Chicago—Michigan, Ohio, etc.—I do not believe that the western packers supply the greater part of the meat. There is a large local supply. In the territory which is encircled more or less by the packing plants, including such cattle-feeding states as Iowa, Missouri and the like, the large packers supply a very small proportion of the beef consumed. The same is true of the southern states. Morris & Co. encounter considerable competition from local slaughterers of beef in almost all sections of the country. In all of the large eastern cities there are important local packing concerns of considerable size, which compete with the western

packers. These competitors buy some of their cattle at the western packing points in competition with the packers there, and they also buy cattle in the east. I suppose that the proportion of the beef consumed in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and various towns of that class which is supplied by the western packers would be small compared with the local supply.

I suppose that the reports of the amount of mileage traveled by Morris cars as made to various states are essentially correct. Morris & Co. transport the greater part, but not all, of their packing house products in their own cars. When we have not sufficient cars, we obtain them from railroads or from any one else. We do not have to pay for their use, since their owners are willing to have them used, when not otherwise needed, on account of the mileage which they receive. I do not think that we have at any time received a consideration from the owners of private cars for using them.

In my opinion the cause of the unusually high price of beef in 1902 was the shortage in the corn crop in 1901. The price of corn in 1902 were very high. I believe there was some shortage in the supply of cattle coming on the market, and that the average weight of cattle in 1902 was less than usual. I do not think that the price of beef advanced more than in proportion to the advance in the price of cattle. I think that there was a greater demand for beef in 1902 than in previous years, on account of the general prosperity of the country. There was a general increase in the amount of work being done and the workmen got better wages.

Just about the commencement of 1903, as I recollect, the high prices of cattle broke quite sharply. The chief causes which I would assign for this fall in prices were the larger corn crop and the increase in the number of cattle coming upon the market. Farmers did not care to feed their cattle longer on account of the high prices of feed. I suppose also that the high prices of cattle during 1902 tended to increase the feeding of cattle for the following season, and thus to increase the supply of cattle coming on the market in 1903. I think that, taking the average for a number years, the cattle-feeding business is a fairly profitable one.

FEEDING CATTLE IN PANHANDLE

If you are hunting for the next section of country that is going to develop as a cattle feeder and finisher, you want to head for the Panhandle of Texas. This was in substance the language of J. W. Dorr of Des Moines, Iowa, who was a guest of the Transit house last night. Mr. Dorr is a cattleman of wide travel and experience and let loose an interesting talk on Panhandle possibilities.

"They raise plenty of Kaffir corn out there," said he, "and it makes a splendid food for cattle and hogs. But the people out there have not yet learned how to feed cattle. Up here in the corn states when the experienced cattle feeder gets his steers on full feed he shovels out corn to about the capacity of the said steer's appetite, and if he is a decent steer and weather is right he will lay on fat at a good rate. Out there in the Panhandle they get into the habit of shoveling out nothing more than an appetite teaser and calling it a feed. I have never been in a country where they had all conditions for both raising and finishing cattle combined as they have out there, but we have not yet seen any finished cattle coming from that country. It is because they have not learned how to feed."

The whole range of Mr. Dorr's talk was full of thought germinators. In discussing the feeding proposition in the corn belt states he said: "No more long feeding for me. I have quit carrying cattle through the long winter months. Take a good thrifty steer weighing around 1,000 pounds right now and the corn that it would have taken to carry him through the winter from December to March and make a small gain will carry him through to the summer market and make a good fat beef of him. I empty my feed lots in the fall and fill them up again about this time of year. That style of feeding may not suit some people, but it suits me first rate."—St. Joseph Journal.

NO CATTLE LOSSES

A slow steady rain has been falling here since the 1st of March, and is still raining. It has rained all day today, and the weather is very warm. No loss of stock here this winter. The sleet and snow was very heavy.

Eclipse, Texas.

E. RAMSEY.

CATTLE PRICES WILL DECLINE

**Says Increase Will Fade Away
When All Feeding Stuff Is
Under Contract**

Lon Barkley does not believe the advance in cattle prices has come to stay, but that at the proper time the packers will knock off the increase with as much ease as it was put on.

"I believe that if all the available feeding stuff was contracted for at this time it would not be ten days before the packers would announce a drop in prices from 50 to 75 cents on the hundred," said Mr. Barkley this morning, discussing the cattle situation.

Mr. Barkley has just returned from an extended trip through the country about San Antonio, where he went to make purchases of cattle for feeding purposes, but returned without buying as cattle are being held at entirely too high prices in that section of the state to warrant a feeder in buying. He said:

"Cattle in the San Antonio country and that section west of that city are all in fine condition, and if rain continues there will be plenty of fat cattle for the Fort Worth and St. Louis markets. It is estimated at San Antonio that there are about 500,000 head of 4-year-old steers in the country extending from Eagle Pass to Brownsville and west from San Antonio, all on grass, but the prices asked are not low enough to warrant buying them for feeders. A man cannot now contract with any assurance of making money out of them, as buyers generally are under the impression that the packers are booming prices now to induce the speculators to load up on these cattle and that when they are tied up for future delivery, prevailing prices will decline. For this reason the buyers are timid and refuse to make anything like extensive purchases. Speculative feeders cannot see why there is any greater demand for cattle now than there was some months ago, hence they believe that the packers are not sincere in the prevailing increase in prices."

Mr. Barkley is very much impressed with the favorable conditions and prospects in the country west from San Antonio, and believes that in the course of a short time that part of the state will be the garden spot of Texas, so far as the farmer is concerned. He says that the cattle are looking fine in South Texas, and with anything like favorable weather and grass conditions that part of the state will furnish a very large percentage of fat cattle this year.

GOOD RAIN AT ALPINE

Range Now in Excellent Condition for Spring Feeding

ALPINE, Texas, March 11.—The yearlings sold last week by J. B. Gillette and J. R. Holland to A. B. Hunt brought \$12 per head.

H. B. Griffin bought of Bud Malone a number of cows to be delivered at the Griffin & Young ranch in Presidio county.

J. D. Jackson has bought of L. C. Brite 166 fat cows at \$2.15 per hundred at the Brite ranch. These cows averaged 943 pounds after a 3 per cent shrinkage.

O. R. Slavens of Kansas, the cattle buyer, is here looking after his spring trade.

Alpine and the surrounding country were visited by the heaviest rain last Thursday night that has fallen for many months. With the good season in the ground resulting from plenty of snow this winter and continued rains and cloudy weather, the stockmen have nothing to fear in the way of loss among cattle this spring. Green grass is springing up everywhere and the country looks green as a wheat field, which is something unusual at this time of year in this country.

James Arthur is preparing to plant a little of nearly every kind of forage crop and garden truck on his four-section ranch. This experiment will be watched with a great deal of interest, as this has never been considered a farming country. Although almost anything grows well and water is plentiful, still many crops fail to mature on account of early frosts.

REPORT HEAVY LOSS

A special from Wheatland, Wyo., says: Reports from the Bear creek country, south of here, state that losses of cattle in that section during the recent severe weather were the heaviest known there. Cattle were found frozen stiff, and many others wandered into the brush along the creeks and were either snowed under and smothered or drowned.

CONDITION OF STOCKMEN

Speaking of the condition of the live stock interests throughout the southwest, W. C. Henrici, cashier of the Interstate National bank at the Kansas City stock yards, said to The Telegram: "The financial condition of the stockmen on the whole is most encouraging. We sent out a large number of letters recently to correspondents throughout the southwest, asking for information regarding the losses resulting from the recent severe weather, and have received a large number of replies. They are from men who can be relied upon, and they show that the losses have been light—much lighter than there was reason to fear they would be. I have recently talked with men who have been through the Texas Panhandle

since the storm, and they say the losses in that section have not been heavy. Of course, the cattlemen have another hard month ahead of them. Their stock is reduced in flesh and another siege of severe weather doubtless would result in heavy losses. But should the weather from now on be favorable, the cattlemen will get through the winter in good shape, considering the exceptionally severe weather."

THE AMARILLO COUNTRY

KANSAS CITY, March 10.—Judge O. H. Nelson, Al Popham, Wallace Goode and W. P. Anderson, all from the great Panhandle country of Texas, are in Kansas City and were at the local stock yards. All of the gentlemen mentioned, with the exception of Mr. Anderson, are prominent ranchmen and cattle raisers on the great plains. Mr. Anderson, as is well known, is the live stock agent of the Santa Fe's Pecos Valley lines.

Judge Nelson talked interestingly about conditions in the Panhandle and was enthusiastic over the flattering prospects for a splendid grazing season for the cattlemen down there this year. "The blizzards that swept down on us periodically for about forty days the past winter," said he, "did us some damage, to be sure, but the losses are far less than we first thought they would be. The severity of the weather, and the heavy snows put such a season in the ground as we have never seen before. For the past twelve or fifteen days we have had spring-like weather and the grass is starting nicely. If the good weather continues it will soon cover the entire Panhandle as the waters cover the great deep, and the year 1905 will be the year of jubilee for us.

"At Amarillo we have begun work on our new union stock yards. We have four railroads now entering the city and we propose to build the biggest and best stock yards west of Kansas City. The union yards in no sense will be a competitive institution. We are not large enough for that. We will prepare cattle for this market and when we ship we will be able to put the stock here in fine condition and in quick time. We have long been the banner shipping point in the west and we propose to still maintain that title as the years go by."

TO ENTERTAIN CONVENTION

New Program Committee Appointed to Secure Attractions for Annual Smoker

At a meeting of the entertainment committee of the Cattle Raisers' convention, which was held in the Board of Trade rooms Thursday afternoon, it was decided to secure the Childress hall, corner Fourteenth and Houston streets, for the purpose of holding the cattlemen's smoker on the second night of the convention. The committee recommended either the Eagles hall or the hall named, but owing to the fact that it is doubtful whether the Eagles' hall can be secured it is decided to rent the one first named. The smoker will be given on the evening of March 22.

In regard to the vaudeville entertainment for the smoker the committee appointed Wednesday afternoon for this purpose declined to act and another committee, comprising John King, James O'Dowd, Dr. J. L. Frazer, Jacob Washer and J. T. Rogers was appointed with instructions to report next Monday afternoon.

Concerning the form of entertainment for the last night of the convention, nothing definite was done. A. S. Goetz was appointed as chairman with power to appoint such sub-committees as he deems necessary. Though nothing definite has been announced it is probable that the Elk's minstrel will be given on this night at the city hall.

NEW PACKING CO. FORMED

Incorporated at Springfield, Ill., for \$200,000—Will Be Independent; Chicago Attorney at Head

CHICAGO, Ill., March 10.—A new packing concern, which, according to Alderman Milton J. Foreman, its attorney, will invest \$1,000,000 or more in the manufacture of dressed beef and kindred products, has been incorporated at Springfield under the name of the Western Packing and Provision Company. Attorney Foreman, Jacob Levin, a lawyer, and Joseph F. Grossman are named as incorporators. The capital stock is placed at \$200,000, but this, Alderman Foreman says, is only a beginning.

The concern, it is said, will be independent.

After an exhaustive investigation, Commissioner Garfield of the government bureau of labor and commerce has made the remarkable discovery that the beef trust makes only a profit of \$1.50 on each beef butchered by that concern. Remarkable. The Journal has often heard it stated that the packing houses made the first cost of the beef out of what the ordinary slaughter house throws away as offal—such as bones, horns, entrails, etc. Garfield is a wise investigator. After he looks into the affairs of the Standard Oil

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he will doubtless inform the public that that concern loses money on every barrel of oil it refines or produces. Eventually Commissioner Garfield may be able to convince a now suffering public that trusts which control the prices of absolute necessities are benefactors and do business merely for the purpose of catering to the wants and needs of the people without hope of reward.—Beaumont Journal.

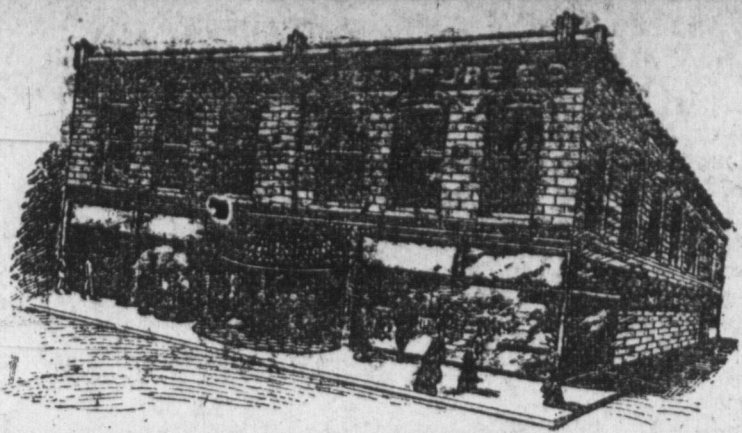
The fact that Mr. Garfield has advised the public that the big packers are losing money will not influence public sentiment one particle with regard to the belief that there is a beef trust. Mr. Garfield may have arrived at his conclusions in a perfectly legitimate manner, but the losses he attributes to the packers do not include the \$163,000,000 that has been lost to the producers in the depreciated value of beef during the past three years. These are government figures, but from some cause or other they appear to have escaped the attention of Mr. Garfield.

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RAINS IN NEW MEXICO

Heavy Precipitation Has Delayed Spring Work

DEMING, N. M., March 14.—Unprecedented rains have rendered anything in the way of early spring work impracticable, and many proposed early deliveries will be deferred until the regular spring work. The incessant downpour, which continued for nearly six weeks, baffled the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The soil is supersaturated, the gulches and arroyos full, and the Mimbres river on a prolonged tear. Promptness in railway traffic is only a memory, and the majority of our stockmen are making more or less elaborate arrangements to try farming as a side line.

Several good horse deals are delayed by the soft condition of the range. A good demand for heavy mares is developing.

A number of our leading stockmen will be in evidence at Fort Worth on the 21st inst., and will be prepared to close contracts for spring delivery if prevailing prices suit. With the unusual prospects ahead, many of our largest growers will make no effort to dispose of their young stuff this year. It is the general opinion that range conditions are guaranteed for at least two years to come by the recent heavy rainfall.

Many of our heaviest producers are holding in anticipation of something approaching competition in prices, Denver buyers being the only ones to appear so far. To their way of thinking, there is an African concealed in the woodpile, when a territory like this, producing hundreds of thousands of head annually, is given up to one or two men and other buyers hold aloof. Many of them look to the recent Denver organization of stockraisers to bring relief from established conditions, and it is safe to say the first annual meeting of that body at Denver on May 9 will be well attended by growers from this section.

An effort is being made to procure legislation authorizing a bounty on the loco plant, which is found in some sections of the territory. The proposed plan is to pay about \$5 per ton for the cleaned roots of the plant delivered to some designated county officer, and furnish a fund therefor by levying a special tax on stock interests. The plan is in favor among stockmen in this section.

An unusually good crop of calves is anticipated. Orders are being placed for an unusual number of good bulls, and breeders generally are feeling much encouraged.

STOCKING CUBA WITH CATTLE

Whether the Cuban cattle craze is a good thing or merely a combination of delusion and snare, remains to be determined. Certain it is that many United States cattlemen have the fever badly. The Duhamels, the Driscolls and the Ashes of South Dakota, are already in heavy. B. R. Pierce, the Illinois Angus breeder, is investigating and others are looking to the Pearl of the Antilles as an avenue to wealth.

Live Stock Agent Harding of the Mobile and Ohio, says he has sent 30,000 American cattle to Cuba recently. Peter Duhamel, of Rapid City, S. D., one of the exodusers, tells the Omaha Stockman of the prospect in this fashion:

"The Gem of the Antilles is entirely free from that great pest of this country, and I have thoroughly enjoyed the

past two or three seasons I have spent in that part of the world. Not only is the climate about as near perfection as could be asked, but now that there has been established a stable government there are abundant opportunities of all kinds for investment in the island and Americans are flocking there in large numbers every year. I do not particularly like the Cuban people, they are too much like our Indians to suit an old plainsman and they simply tolerate us. Americans are coming into the country so fast, however, that there is plenty of society and companionship even now. Fruit and sugar cane culture appear to offer the most attractions to the newcomers, but the country is developing very fast and the ubiquitous Yankee is there with his townsite proposition and investment in land appears to be a good proposition. I think there is a splendid chance to go into cattle raising as the weather is fine and stock has excellent grazing the year 'round. Of course, in a tropical climate, practically no grain is raised for feeding stock, but the cattle keep "green grass fat" all the time and there is always a good demand for them. A friend of mine who has been there in the stock business for the past five years is doing well and finds a ready market for his steers at \$5 per hundred, live weight. Most of the cattle in the island are Texas or Mexican grades, and generally what a western man would call poor quality, but the customs of the country are so different from ours that good beeves would not be appreciated. It is almost impossible to describe the beauty and luxuriance of the vegetation of all kinds and in contrast the plains and hills of South Dakota looked like a barren desert when I got back." Mr. Duhamel closed out his range interests in South Dakota a few years ago and expects to close up his business there as soon as possible.

CATTLEMEN IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March 14.—A committee of cattlemen representing the western range interests is here today in consultation with Secretary Wilson and Dr. Salmon. The committee consists of Hon. Conrad Kohrs of Helena, Mont., chairman; E. McCrillis of Denver, secretary; W. G. Comstock, Ellsworth, Neb.; Henry Boice, Kansas, and Murdo Mackenzie, representing Texas. This committee was appointed at a meeting in Denver in January to represent the range interest in dealing with the cattle mange infection. The committee is down to see about the department regulations for the movement of cattle from sections where this infection exists. The government proposes to quarantine all such sections and permit no cattle to move unless dipped. This would involve the dipping of cattle at the time of going to market, when it would not only shrink them badly, but would put them in such condition that would injure their sale. The committee has behind it the entire organized cattlemen of the west and it is hoped that the government will consent to leave the regulations as they are at the present time, as the infection is not nearly serious enough to call for such strenuous action as proposed by the government. The committee will also call upon the president.

PROPER TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA

Pneumonia is too dangerous a disease for any one to attempt to doctor himself, although he may have the proper remedies at hand. A physician should always be called. It should be borne in mind, however, that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of the grip, and by the proper treatment of these diseases a threatened attack of pneumonia may be warded off. There is no question whatever about this, as during the thirty years and more that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used, we have yet to learn of a single case of a cold or attack of grip having resulted in pneumonia when this remedy was used. It is also used by physicians in the treatment of pneumonia with the best results. Dr. W. J. Smith of Sanders, Ala., who is also a druggist, says of it: "I have been selling Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and prescribing it in my practice for the past six years. I use it in cases of pneumonia and have always gotten the best results." Sold by all druggists.

LOSSES NOT LIGHT

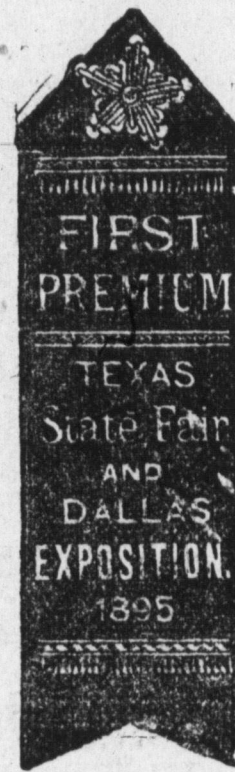
While the reports from the range country continue very favorable and the live stock press is constantly putting the best possible face on the situation, the fact remains, however, that the winter losses for this season will be the heaviest in several years. The heaviest losses, however, are confined to limited localities, and taken as a whole, might be much worse. But as one philosopher puts it, "Every hoof lost only adds just that much to the future demand." When grass comes again and prices start up, the losses will be quickly forgotten.—Denver Record-Stockman.

PILES

NO PAY TILL CURED
100-page pamphlet on Rectal Diseases and testimonials sent free. Thousands cured since locating in Dallas, 21 years ago. No knife or carbolic acid injections used in curing Piles.

FISTULA

Drs. Dickey & Dickey, Linz Bldg., Dallas, Tex.



BUCHANAN'S CRESYLIC Ointment,

Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Scrow Worms and will cure Foot Rot.

It beats all other remedies. It won

First Premium at Texas State Fair,

Held in Dallas, 1895.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses, and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/4 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,

Manufacturers and Proprietors. GEO. B. THOMPSON, Treas., N. Y. City.

150 150 150

Public Sale Registered Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MARCH 22 AND 23.

Shorthorns sell Wednesday, March 22. Herefords, Thursday, March 23. For Shorthorn catalogues apply to J. F. HOVENKAMP, and Hereford, S. P. CLARK, Fort Worth, Texas.

AUCTIONEERS—R. E. EDMONDSON, Kansas City, Mo. GEO. P. BELLOWS, Maryville, Mo.

\$25 COLONIST TO CALIFORNIA

MARCH 1 TO MAY 15

Tourist Car Privileges. See for Details.

Homeseekers Rates

To Amarillo Country and to Beaver County

TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS

Kansas City and Return

BAPTIST CONVENTIONS, MAY 8 TO 12

ONE FARE AND \$2

Washington, D. C.

FEB. 28, MARCH 1 AND 2

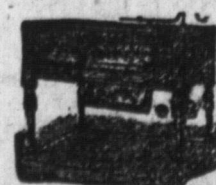
Inauguration Ceremonies, One Fare Plus \$2.

Through Sleepers and Chair Cars to Chicago and Kansas City

PHIL A. AUER, G. P. A.,

Fort Worth

The state legislature has now reached the \$2 per day period, and it has caused the expected inclination to develop for early adjournment. The honorable body may now be confidently expected to rather rush things.



SAFE SIDE

Don't invite failure by buying untried machines. For many years

Successful

Incubators & Brooders have been the standard. Best results with least care. Incubator, poultry and poultry supply catalogue FREE. Poultry paper one year 15 cents. Des Moines Incubator Co., Dept. 525, Des Moines, Ia.



A Marvel of Relief

St. Jacobs Oil

Safe and sure for

Lumbago

and

Sciatica

It is the specific vehicle of penetration in this remedy that carries it right to the pain spot and effects a prompt cure.

COMMISSIONER GARFIELD IS NOW UNDER SCATHING FIRE

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Commissioner James R. Garfield of the bureau of corporations, who prepared the astounding report in the beef trust case, is now under the gun, and earnest appeals for his removal from office are heard. Several western stock raisers were at the Willard last night, and one of them, in discussing Commissioner Garfield's report, exclaimed:

"Why, it is infamous. How Theodore Roosevelt, who raised cattle himself on the Little Missouri river, can be hoodwinked by any such report is a wonder to us. We have heard on good authority that Commissioner Garfield was in Chicago on the Sunday before his report was made public, and there is an intimation that he consulted with counsel for the beef packers, and that they assisted him in bringing out the 'essential' points, in the summary which he had the hardihood or lack of appreciation to include in his report. That summary certainly is a wonderful piece of work. When Garfield or anybody else tries to tell old cattlemen that only 99 cents is made on a steer from the hoof to the hook, he must think we are senile or disposed to give him sympathy for being an easily duped young man."

Representative Martin of South Dakota, who introduced in the house the original beef trust resolution calling for an investigation of that gigantic "combine," gave Commissioner Garfield a severe raking tonight in a prepared statement. Mr. Martin says that the alleged summary of the Garfield report is misleading, and creates an impression not warranted. Marked discrepancy between the summary and the body of the report is pointed out.

"This alleged summary, evidently without such intention, is in the nature of a special pleading in the defense of the business methods of the six large packing companies," said Mr. Martin. "It has been so interpreted by the press and the people. The public, from a hasty reading of the introductory statement, has received the impression that the commissioner concludes that the great packing companies are struggling along at a dying rate under insignificant profits, and that, if they should make any effort in the direction of combining, it would be unsuccessful, because their volume of business is too small a proportion of the total meat business of the country. A careful reading of the entire report leads to a different conclusion.

"This misapprehension is particularly unfortunate at this time," Mr. Martin continued, "when the department of justice is engaged in a vigorous criminal prosecution, based at least partly upon important evidence developed in the course of this investigation by the department of commerce. Attention is then called to the scope of the original resolution introduced by Mr. Martin a year ago, under which the investigation has been made. This resolution, he says, covered the following points:

First—The cause of the low price of cattle and the unusually large margins between the prices of beef on the hoof and the selling price of fresh beef.

Second—Whether these conditions resulted in whole or in part from any contract, combination or conspiracy or restraint of interstate commerce.

Third—Whether the prices of cattle and beef were controlled in whole or in part by corporations engaged in interstate commerce and, if so.

Fourth—To investigate the organization, capitalization and profits of such corporations.

The Garfield report, however, relates only to the first and fourth of these divisions, and covers them only in part.

The second and third, relating to the existence of a combination in restraint of trade, were not intended to be referred to in the present report, in the light of criminal prosecution contemplated.

"It is apparent," Mr. Martin said further, "that the basis of most of the data compiled has been furnished by the packers themselves. It is, to this extent, a one-sided compilation. The commissioner claims that the 'Big Six' under investigation, control only 45 per cent of the meat business of the United States. If this is true, there would have been manifest propriety in publishing the statements of independent packers and individuals whom we are told carry on their 55 per cent of the business, upon the question of profits and the margins between live cattle and dressed beef, which are the items now particularly reported upon.

"Whoever prepared the preliminary summary has performed, unintentionally, no doubt, a temporary service to the six big packing companies under investigation, by misleading public opinion for the moment as to the real quality of the report.

"Upon the question of profits, the so-called 'summary' states that the packers made only 99 cents on a steer, and that the profits did not exceed from 1.8 to 2 per cent on the sales.

Nothing is said as to how often the capital of the packers has turned over in the course of a year, nor as to what are the annual net profits on the capital invested in the business, which is the real test of whether the business is profitable or unprofitable.

"The 'summary' also recites that, contrary to popular opinion, that profits of the business were not large in 1902, when the prices of beef were unusually high, and that 'some, at least, of the leading packers were actually losing money on every head of cattle slaughtered.' But the body of the report shows that, for the year 1902, Swift & Company made 13 per cent and Cudahy 20 per cent on their total capitalization. The report shows that, in recent years, the packing companies have made not less than 12 to 20 per cent on investments of the packers themselves. It also appears that these companies have accumulated, in a few years, capital and surplus amounting to many millions of which has come out of the profits of the meat business and with the exception of Swift & Company, the entire capitalization of these companies is held by members of individual families.

"The summary states that 'the changes in the margins between the cattle prices and beef prices give information as to the change in the profits of packers,' and otherwise discredits the use of the margin between the cost of cattle and the selling price of beef as an evidence of the profits of the business. So far from these changing margins furnishing 'little information' as to profits, they furnish a most important factor in the problem. Indeed, these margins, considered in connection with the relative freight of live dressed beef and the selling price of the by-products, solve the whole question of profit and loss, except the profits on the private car service, in connection with the meat business.

"While the report does not treat of the subject of competition or combination in restraint of trade, the so-called summary makes use of language which, by inference, conveys the impression that there is no combination, and that competition is complete, free and potential. The packers themselves have put this construction upon the document, and consider themselves vindicated. The impression has resulted naturally from the emphasis given in the summary to the fact that the 'Big Six' do only about 45 per cent of the meat business of the country, and that 'their control,' even if they acted in harmony, 'would be confined to comparatively narrow limits.' There are frequent references to the 'potential competition' of local butchers. The report, however, shows that the Big Six concerns slaughter 98 per cent of all the cattle killed in the eight leading western packing centers, Chicago, Kansas City, East St. Louis, Omaha, St. Joseph, Fort Worth, Sioux City and South St. Paul. These eight packing centers furnish practically the only markets for the cattle product of the west and northwest, and it is evident that this entire business is as concerns mentioned as though the same companies had 98 per cent of the cattle business of the balance of the United States.

"The report also shows that the six concerns usually control 75 to 100 per cent of the dressed beef business in localities where these companies are established. The completeness of their control of the market they enter is not lessened by the fact that there are other sections of the country, where, as yet, they have little or no business. If their control of any portion of the cattle or meat markets is exercised in free competition, it is legitimate. If there is combination in restraint of trade, it is a violation of the law, and against public policy. That practical question is now under examination by the department of justice and was the most important question under investigation by the commissioner of corporations."

COLONEL POOLE AT MINERAL WELLS

Editor Stockman-Journal: This part of the moral vineyard has been blessed with good rains four days this week and there is a fine season in the ground now, grass will come jumping. The prospects for wheat and oats are very flattering in Parker and Palo Pinto counties. However, the farmers are behind with other farm work, owing to so much sleet and snow this winter, which has prevented them from winter plowing. It will be several days before plowing can go on, except on the sandy land. There is some trading going on here in this county (Palo Pinto).

I met H. Kapp here from Jacksboro, who has bought 800 2 and 3-year-old steers in this county and was receiving them yesterday and today; will ship them to the Indian Territory soon. He informed me that I. W. and B. L. Knox of Jack county sold last week 300 head of 3-year-old steers out of their famous herd of Hereford cattle to Mr. Allen of McKinney, Texas, to be put on feed near McKinney at once. These are top cattle. The stockmen I have met in this section are all smiling over the rainfall and prospects of early grass. There has been but small losses of stock in this county this winter and the outlook for grass in the near future was never better in this county at this season of the year. It has been eighteen months since I was here last and I am astonished at the improvements of the town, fine substantial buildings being completed almost every week. The saw and hammer can be heard on all sides. The merchants are all busy as bees and there are more visitors here now than ever before at this season of the year. They are here from all parts of the United States, health and pleasure seekers. There are about one hundred hotels and boarding houses in this little town and one can get board and lodging at from \$5 to \$20 per week. I have talked to several visitors here who have been here before, and they say the waters here always cure or greatly benefit them. There are a dozen wells or more here. Mineral Wells is fast looming up as the most popular health resort in the south. This water seems to straighten a fellow out from all ills or afflictions of the human family. I can heartily recommend this water to any one who is afflicted. Mineral Wells is situated fifty miles west of Fort Worth, in the mountains of Palo Pinto county; pure fresh air, the Mineral Wells railroad connecting with the Texas and Pacific at Weatherford twice a day each way; no delay at Weatherford. The Texas, Carlsbad well is a good one. Here is the analysis of the No. 4 Carlsbad well of Palo Pinto crystal wells, natural water, by Seth M. Morris, M. D., professor of chemistry of Texas State University:

Sulphate sodium 23.082, sulphate potassium 176, chloride of Sodium 1.943, bicarbonate sodium 2.095, bicarbonate calcium 1.685, iron alumina 156, silica 141, volatile matter 131.

These wells ship water by the case to any part of the United States when any one desires it. Give them a call.

The Crazy Well is very popular also. The water is something similar to the Carlsbad and gives perfect satisfaction to all who use it. They, too, are prepared to ship water to any part of the United States. Judge R. E. Hendry, proprietor, is a pleasant, nice gentleman and makes all who call at his place of business feel at home and glad they came to Mineral Wells. I am stopping at the Richards House. T. H. Watson, proprietor. He is an old Confederate veteran and has the happy faculty of making all his guests glad they are living; good rooms and meals and nice attentions. Give the old rooster a call when you come to Mineral Wells. Everybody here carries a big bottle, ladies and all.

Now, Mr. Editor, don't misconstrue me. I mean mineral water. I met a number of old-time friends who are here for health and pleasure. J. B. Coleman of Wagoner, I. T.; Henry Taylor of Bonham, Texas; W. C. Perry of Coleman, J. E. Simpson of Weatherford and others too numerous to mention.

And still it rains here, coming down all the morning a slow steady rain, which makes it unpleasant for people who are grunting. I presume other people are like myself. It does me good to grunt when I am sick and it does not cost a cent to grunt.

I wish to say to all the boys from the forks of the creek that I will be at the Fort Worth cattlemen's convention and will be a willing soul to take your money and send you The Stockman-Journal in return for the same. Please have your dollar and a half in your left hand jeans pocket for the occasion. C. C. POOLE. Mineral Wells, Texas, March 11, 1905.



Going for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Don't put yourself in this man's place, but keep a bottle of this remedy in your home. There is nothing so good for Colic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhoea. It is equally valuable for Summer Complaint and Cholera Infantum and has saved the lives of more children than any other medicine in use.

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

You or some one of your family are sure to need this remedy sooner or later and when that time comes you will need it badly; you will need it quickly. Why not buy it now and be prepared for such an emergency. Price, 25c.; large size, 50c.

Best car calves, under 1 year—George D. Elliott, Midland; Mayfield & Reynolds, Roanoke; William Bryant, Cedar Hill; E. C. Sterling & Sons, Seymour; E. J. Wall, Quanah (two entries); L. A. Peters and W. A. Briggs, Waxahachie.

Single steers, grade Shorthorn steers by registered Shorthorn bulls—N. W. Goodrich, Marlin (two entries); J. R. Dendinger, Fort Worth (two entries); Matt Zollner, Fate (two entries); W. A. Rhea, Rhea's Mills; Dave Harrell, Liberty Hill; John E. Brown, Granbury.

Single steers, Shorthorns, 1 year and under 2—Texas Experiment Station, College Station; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory; Howard Mann & Bros., Waco; W. A. Rhea, Rhea's Mills; Leon Bryant, Cedar Hill; William Bryant, Cedar Hill (three entries); William Pearson, Godley; H. C. Holloway and J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth.

Single steers—Herefords, steers 2 and under 3—Lee Bros., San Angelo; W. W. Potts, Watauga; T. M. Hoben, Nocona; Texas Experimental Station, College Station.

Herefords, 1 and under 2—T. M. Hoben, Nocona (two entries); M. R. Hoxie, Taylor; D. L. Donald, Krum; Lee Bros., San Angelo (two entries); M. W. Hovenkamp, Keller (two entries).

Herefords—Calf under 1 year—J. B. Salver, Jonah; J. O. Rhome, Saginaw; M. W. Hovenkamp, Keller; Lee Bros., San Angelo (two entries); W. S. & J. R. Ikard, Henrietta; Preuitt, Hereford, I. T.; T. M. Hoben, Nacona.

Heavy hogs (225 lbs. and up)—R. B. Whisenant & Son, Allen; Maedger Grain Co.; Troy; George P. Lillard, Seguin; Hill, Williams & Co., Frisco; B. F. Gearhart, Celina; Ed Edmonson, Newark; J. T. Fisher, Frisco; Davis Bros., Sherman; N. B. Boyd, Mexia; C. A. Pagan, Yale, Ok.; E. Kile, Cushing, Ok.; D. B. Jones, Perry, Ok.; F. E. Henley, Custer City, Ok.; W. Jorgensen, Tryon, Ok.; Coyle & Bledsoe, Skeedee, Ok.

Light hogs, 175 to 225 lbs., carcasses—Davis & Myers, Sherman (two entries); Davis Bros., Sherman; J. P. Fisher, Frisco; B. F. Gearhart, Celina; Hill, Williams & Co., Frisco; J. H. Myers, Sherman; John T. Teel, Frisco; R. B. Whisenant & Son, Allen; T. E. Hurley, Custer, Ok.; D. B. Jones, Perry, Ok.; E. Kile, Cushing, Ok.; C. A. Pagan, Yale, Ok.

Hogs in pens of five barrows or sows, 1 year or over—George P. Lillard, Seguin; T. D. Hovenkamp, Birdville; B. F. Gearhart, Celina; Ed Edmonson, Newark (two entries); A. B. Earl, Fort Worth; E. Kile, Cushing, Ok.; W. Jorgensen, Tryon, Ok.

Same, under 1 year—George P. Lillard, Seguin; D. B. Jones, Perry, Ok.; T. D. Hovenkamp, Birdville; Ed Edmonson, Newark (two entries); A. B. Earl, Fort Worth.

Best fat barrow by registered sire—George P. Lillard, Seguin; Ed Edmonson, Newark (two entries).

Best fat registered barrow—Same entries as above.

Best fat barrow under 12 months—R. B. Whisenant & Son, Allen; George P. Lillard, Seguin; T. D. Hovenkamp, Birdville (two entries); Ed Edmonson, Newark (two entries); E. P. Freeman, Fort Worth; D. B. Jones, Perry, Ok.

SHEEP
Sheep in car lots—Wethers 90 lbs. and up—William Bryant, Cedar Hill (two entries).

Best mutton wethers, pens of five, 1 year and over—William Bryant, Cedar Hill (two entries); A. B. Earl, Fort Worth; T. D. Hovenkamp, Birdville.

Best pen five mutton wethers under 1 year—William Bryant, Cedar Hill (two entries); A. B. Earl, Fort Worth. Registered Shropshires—T. D. Hovenkamp, Birdville eight entries.

The handsome sum of \$150,000 will be expended on improving the Worth hotel, and this is but another evidence of the rapid manner in which Fort Worth is now growing.

ENTRIES PROMISE FINE EXHIBITION

Partial Compilation of Lists of Cattle to Be Shown Has Been Made

Partial compilation of the entries for the coming Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, which opens Tuesday, March 21, have been prepared as follows. Full record of entries will not be completed until late Wednesday:

CATTLE

Best car steers, 3 years and over—J. P. French, Temple; A. T. Murchison, Farmersville; J. B. Wilson, Dallas; H. B. Johnson, Chickasha, I. T.

Best car steers, 2 years—J. M. Pannell, Kemp; T. A. Merrifield, Duncanville (two entries); E. J. Wall, Quanah; Texas Experiment Station, College Station; Harold D. Brown, Fort Worth.

Best car steers, 1 and under 2—Wil-

CATTLEMEN SLOW ABOUT CONTRACTS

West Texas Stockmen Wait Result of the Coming Fort Worth Convention

EL PASO, Texas, March 11.—Awaiting the result on cattle prices of the session of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, convening at Fort Worth March 21, few contracts have been made. The dealers, for the most part, are inclined to quite prices in a tentative way, admitting that their figures are subject to sudden variations after the cattlemen have completed their deliberations.

Buyers from the north—Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana and Canada—are especially cautious about closing any deals until the Fort Worth meeting has been brought to a close, and as a natural result the district tributary to El Paso has been unproductive of many stock transfers during the past week.

While some buyers have been in the city looking about for news of the range and conferring with the cowmen, they do not regard the season as sufficiently advanced to warrant closing their negotiations immediately.

Local cattlemen confidently anticipate opportunity for unusually large shipments into the northwest this season, owing to the satisfactory conditions prevalent on most of the ranges, making the ranchmen cheerful and in a mood for contracting for many cattle.

One of the largest movements of cattle during the week was that of 900 steers delivered by H. W. Broadbent of this city to Cobb & Culver of Temecula, Cal. The cattle were all from his ranch, not far from this city.

Twenty-two hundred head of cattle were brought into this country at Nogales by the Brady-Lavin Commission Company. Dr. T. A. Bryan, local representative of the bureau of animal industry, and George T. Black, special representative of the treasury department, inspected the stock.

J. D. Woods of the Woods-Hagenbarth Company of Chihuahua has been in the city buying heifers. He announced that he was about to close a contract for 600 high-grade and registered short horn bulls at Fort Worth, to be delivered at the ranch in Mexico.

Lige Estes and Tom Martin, the well-known cattlemen of Midland, Texas, spent some time in the city this week in conference with other cattlemen.

Henry Newman was in town from his

ranch in New Mexico, about fifty miles south of this city.

O. R. Slavens, the Hutchinson, Kan., buyer, has been in the city, contracting for Nebraska and Colorado delivery.

A. W. Wilson has been buying cattle for May delivery in Colorado.

Up to the present time the cattle shipments to California have been light, compared with some years, but the continued rains in that section give promise of some remarkably heavy shipments of stock to that state.

C. T. Turney was in the city from Mesilla Park, New Mexico, and announced that he had closed a deal for 1,000 head of cattle at Sanderson.

Travis Pearce, the Sonora ranchman, spent several days here.

John H. Hicks, superintendent of the T. O. ranch, made a brief business trip to the city.

Reports of range conditions day by day take on a rosier hue. For the third time this season it snowed today, a thing practically unprecedented. The snow changed to sleet and then to rain, and the snow did not remain on the ground. The abundance of moisture is extremely cheering to the cattlemen. The weeds are growing rapidly, and the cattle are fast coming into prime condition. The cattle are already shedding—unusually early in the season for this district, and this is taken as another indication of the thriving condition of the stock.

A. W. Wilson of Deming reported that in his district the cattle are in the best condition that they have been in for twenty years or more.

In Mexico the cattle are in fully as fine shape as in West Texas and in New Mexico, but the Mexican cattle are not cutting a great figure in the local situation.

"Mexican cattle are being held at such high figures that the prospect for a large movement from there is very poor," declared Charles F. Hunt, the cattle agent of the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific railroad. "Mexican cattlemen are quick to take advantage of any rise in the market, but it takes two or three seasons for the price to decline to normal. The American market, which in all cases should govern the price of Mexican cattle, is practically disregarded."

Preparations are being made to attend the Cattle Raisers' meeting by practically all railroad stock agents and by many other cattlemen as well.

NO BUYERS FOR CATTLE

Few Sales Being Made By Stockmen Near Clarendon

CLARENDON, Texas, March 11.—For several months the cattlemen of the Clarendon country have been in a peculiar condition. When bunches of cattle could have been bought at an extremely low figure no buyers could be found and even now to a great extent this rule holds good, although at the present time there is on need of buyers offering less than the face value for stuff, for cattle have wintered so well that the prospect for loss is small indeed. On account of the unsettled condition of the weather no trading has been indulged in for some time, but it is expected that sales and trades will be frequent by April 1.

Grass is coming fine and the damp winter assures the cowman excellent pasturage for his stock.

A light snow and sleet, preceded by a slow rain fell here Tuesday night and Wednesday, our feeders were faces that would have been a credit to a dealer in indigo. The prospects were never better for a cold damp spell and coming on top of the severe winter this could not have helped but have spelled an enormous loss. However, after a few hours of warmth the snow disappeared and this time, it is to be hoped, spring has started in for good. The snow was much heavier north of here, necessitating the use of snow plows on the Denver, but no losses are reported as yet from the plains country.

Mr. Hall of England has accepted the position of business manager of the RO ranch, and arrived last week to assume charge. It is understood that Mr. Rowe, owner of the ranch, will hereafter leave the active management of the ranch in the hands of Mr. Hall, while he devotes the major portion of his time to his other interests.

A. M. Robbins of Eureka, Kan., this week purchased from L. C. Beverly 150 coming 5-year-old steers. He also purchased from D. J. Murphy 150 threes for spring delivery. Both deals p. t.

INSOUTH TEXAS

Marion Sansom of Fort Worth was down yesterday. "The cowman has lots of trouble," said he, "but a lack of rain is evidently not worrying the South Texas man any and it does seem that the day of drouths down here has about passed. We all remember that just two years ago down here the woods, the brush and the cactus, as well as the hills, 'ollers and 'igh places were full of fat cattle and that they were bringing good prices, too. A year ago, the range was in fair shape and prices in a measure satisfactory. It looks like this spring would be a repetition of 1903. I hope it will. The cowmen down here have a great advantage over us fellows further up the country. If they are going to have a good time they know it earlier in the year. North and West Texas has had plenty of moisture, but the cattle won't be ready for market before summer, and if the rains should fail to come at the proper time we cannot tell whether they will be fat this summer or this fall. Another thing, we have a long time to guess how the market is going to be."—San Antonio Express.



The Climax Acetylene Generator

AUTOMATIC CARBIDE FEED

The most perfect generator made. No weights or stuffing boxes. The best system for lighting homes, churches, stores and towns. Highest results, least cost, simple, economical, easily understood, self-operating. Full line acetylene fixtures and burners. Also manufacture steel cisterns and tanks of every description. Roofing and siding.

New Process Steel & Wire Co.
147 to 159 BROADWAY DALLAS, TEXAS.



Nice Enough For Anybody.

Ladies traveling to California appreciate the delightful home comforts of our superior Tourist Pullmans.

Car from Texas leaves Galveston Tuesday of each week until May 9th.

Harvey serves the meals.

Ask the Santa Fe agent, or W. S. Keenan, G. P. A., Galveston, about very low one-way rates to California, March 1 to May 15.

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To any responsible farmer or other thoroughly responsible person we will ship

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Our Victor Royal Talking Machine and your choice of one dozen Victor Records. (Lowest net cash price everywhere \$20.)

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But we know you will be more than pleased to keep the VICTOR—and if, after 48 hours' trial at your home, it is satisfactory send us \$5; balance of \$15 payable in 6 installments of

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You can hear the best bands, choruses, operas, soloists, comic songs, comic recitations, etc., all in your own home. Write today for free catalogue and list of 2000 records.

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FREE to those who already own a Victor; \$5 of our new soft tone, non-scratching needles. Write for free sample package. Charges prepaid on Victor and Edison Records.

VETERINARIANS ISSUE PROGRAM

Interesting Papers to Be Discussed at Third Annual Meeting This Month

Invitations are now out for the third annual meeting of the State Veterinary Medical Association, which will be held at the Stock Exchange Building in North Fort Worth, Friday, March 24. Veterinarians from all over the state will be present and the largest attendance in the history of the association is expected.

On the assembly of the members at the stock yards members and visitors are to be escorted through the packing plant by Fort Worth members.

A collection of pathological specimens from meat producing animals will be exhibited by members of the bureau of animal industry at Fort Worth, and a discussion of same will follow.

The remainder of the program is: 11:30 a. m.—Meeting of the executive committee.

1 p. m.—Roll call, reading of minutes of last meeting, report of treasurer, report of committees, election of new members, election of officers, unfinished business, new business and address by president.

Papers will be delivered as follows: "Behring's Work on Suppression of Tuberculosis," Dr. J. H. Rietz; "Traumatism in Beef Animals," Dr. H. D. Paxson; "Cattle and Sheep Scab," Dr. Joseph W. Parker; "Food Poisoning," Dr. E. L. Lewis, and "Fistulous Tracts and Their Treatment," Dr. W. G. Langley.

Reports of cases by members and appointment of committees will precede adjournment.

Officers of the association are: Dr. M. Francis, College Station, president; Dr. W. A. Knight, Houston, first vice president; Dr. L. A. Klein, Fort Worth, second vice president; Dr. H. D. Paxson, Fort Worth, treasurer, and Dr. A. E. Flowers, Dallas, secretary.

SOUTH DAKOTA RANGE PIERRE, S. D., March 13.—At this season of the year live stock interests are looking after the range conditions in the

cattle country, following the winter season. The reports are most encouraging. From Leslie Dan Bierwagen of the Bierwagen Cattle Company reports the winter loss at less than 1 per cent and that cattle are in the best of condition.

Foreman Ed Deehan writes from the Ash ranch on Moreau river that the winter losses are not worth considering.

Henry Scoville, in from Stearns, on White river, says the loss in that section will not be 1 per cent, as the cattle had good feed on the prairie all winter and start the spring in good flesh. This condition he reports to prevail practically all the way from his place to Fort Pierre. He reports some loss on the lower White river, where cattle started the winter in a poor condition, and in a section where feed was short, but that so far as he has learned that is the only section of the whole range in which there has been any material loss.

These three reports cover the conditions in the western central part of the state, and are all from men who are thoroughly acquainted with live stock conditions and who can be depended upon to make accurate statements.

It is gratifying to note that the officials of the department of justice at Washington announce that they will not be affected or influenced to any extent by the Garfield report on the beef trust. These officials say that the Garfield investigation was conducted along lines quite different from those on which they are engaged, and they intend to proceed with the prosecutions that have been instituted just as if there had been no report made by Commissioner Garfield.

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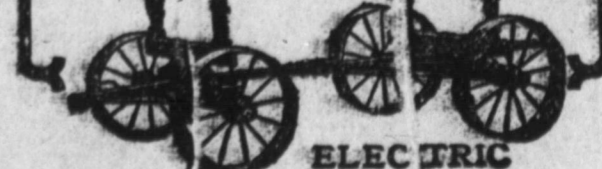
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By every test, they are the best. More than one and a quarter millions sold. Spoke is united to the hub. Can't work loose. A set of our wheels will make your old wagon new. Cats' league free.

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ELECTRIC

Echoes of the Range

IN POTTER COUNTY

Amarillo Herald.

Saturday J. B. Mixon bought 997 acres of the J. R. Roberts ranch, four miles southwest of the city, and this week has two plows running, preparing 200 acres for early crops. Mr. Mixon, who for years operated one of the best farms in Central Texas, expects to put five or six thousand dollars worth of improvements on his ranch this year. Mr. Mixon has lived in Amarillo about two years, and is contemplating selling one of his cotton plantations located in McLennan county, and investing further in ranch lands.

After thirty years of work spent in the Master's cause, Mrs. Fannie C. Harding, wife of Henry C. Harding, responded to the divine call of "well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of life everlasting." The temporal life passed away at 11:30 o'clock Sunday morning, her demise being quite sudden, every earthly power being administered to prolong this most useful of lives, but without avail.

The funeral services were held from the residence of Dr. D. R. Fly at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, Rev. Bennett Hatcher officiating. Interment took place in the Amarillo cemetery.

Miss Fannie C. Manning was born in Hood county, Texas, Jan. 18, 1875, and married Henry C. Harding July 18, 1893, at Colorado City.

With her husband and children she came to Amarillo July 1, 1900, Mr. Harding assuming the management of the LX ranch.

IN SUTTON COUNTY

Sonora News.

John Rae of Buckhorn sold to Dameron Bros. of Sherman 1,000 head of ewes at \$3.50 per head.

J. F. Collins and son of San Angelo bought the Lee Snyder ranch in Slesher county last week at private terms. The ranch consists of twenty-one sections.

Frank Sparks and Colman Whitfield arrived home last Friday from New Mexico, where they purchased about 4,000 sheep. The sheep are at present near Greason's Springs on the Pecos, coming this way. They are for sale.

IN BREWSTER COUNTY

Alpine Avalanche.

Oliver Billingsley returned this morning from Roby, Fisher county. At Sweetwater he saw the work of the Orient in progress. The late severe cold resulted in some losses of cattle, but they were not serious.

Yesterday morning dawned cloudy and all signs portended rain. In the afternoon, at intervals, showers fell, and at night a steady rain set in and continued throughout the night. It was a ground soaker.

Pat Murphy reports by telephone that it rained all night at Gage's upper ranch.

News by telephone has been received from all the ranches south of Alpine to John Rooney's and every one reports a fine rain. At Rooney's it rained most of yesterday.

Henderson's and other ranches to the northward report an all night rain, which is continuing this morning.

From Marathon we learn by telegraph that it rained enough to make a good season and the stockmen are happy.

J. A. Pruett, who was raised in this vicinity, remarked this morning that he has never seen such a season at this time of the year.

IN HALL COUNTY

Memphis Herald.

W. M. Cross was brought to town Wednesday from the ranch, some twelve miles south of town, by George Doshier and another party, with a leg badly gored. He was helping dope some cattle when a bull made a charge on him and pierced the flesh of his left thigh, making a bad flesh wound, from which he lost a great deal of blood before reaching town.

G. M. Bugbee was in from his ranch near Deep Lake Tuesday and reported battle in his neighborhood in better shape at this time of year than they had been before, in years. Mr. Bugbee says he does not believe the heels will bother cattle much this spring, as there has been but little sign of them so far and the time for them to get in their work is now about over.

IN CHILDRESS COUNTY

Childress Index.

H. S. Swearingen was in from the T-tripe ranch yesterday. He says cattle are looking much better than one would think, after going through such bad weather.

Tuesday night was hard on cattle. Rain fell nearly all that day, about dark a norther blew up and during the night sleet and snow fell, which drew the cattle badly. Many such days and nights during this month will cause a big loss in this section.

Judge Fires returned Saturday night from the Fires & Crews ranch, where he had been to see how the cattle had stood the cold weather. He says their loss has been scarcely nothing, a ride over the ranch showing only thirty

dead animals. Grass is showing up and no further loss is anticipated.

IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY

Hereford Brand.

The fine rains of last Saturday and this week have put a check to all kinds of farm work.

The remarkable feature of the weather at present is that we are having copious rains in March, the time when we usually have our dry and heavy winds.

Old settlers say they have never seen so much moisture at this season of the year.

It is something unusual for fat cattle to be shipped from the Panhandle to the northern markets in March, but such was the occurrence on last Saturday.

C. W. Roberson shipped one car which he has been feeding near Boom and Captain H. Trow shipped five cars which were finished at his ranch north of town. Both were shipped to Kansas City and brought the owners a handsome sum of money.

This is only an object lesson for those who are accustomed to having to lift their cattle up these cold spells on account of their being so poor.

Channing Courier.

Judge H. M. Eubank is now feeding on cake 100 head of cattle, whites and blacks, and they are putting on fat beautifully. The judge is also preparing to plant 500 fruit trees. He will, in setting out, adopt the Stringfellow method, i. e., close trimmed roots, fitting snugly in a hole post-auger size, with hard tamping above roots. This manner of planting is said to be far and away superior to the old method of large holes and upcut roots.

George Findlay is gratified with conditions on the XIT ranch. The entire property has now been carefully inspected, he and Mr. Farwell returning from the last tour on Monday. Cattle have stood the recent severe cold snap remarkably well. This is explained, in a large measure, by the fact of the cattle entering the winter in superb condition. Some cattle, of course, are weak and thin from the ordeal, and strict orders have been given all employees to watch such cattle closely, and should they show a disposition to succumb to the rigors of the weather they are to be immediately coraled and fed generously and systematically until all danger is past. This is not only a fair and good business proposition, but is humane as well. We would like to see all the great ranches follow the XIT's lead in this one particular. If followed out by all ranches it would serve to allay the harsh criticism so often leveled at ranch owners by P. C. A. societies, etc. The Courier has frequently received protests of this character through the mails with request for our views on the matter. The best answer we can give is the above action of the Syndicate people. The expense will be great, but the ultimate saving will be correspondingly high. Let other ranches follow this lead.

IN WARD COUNTY

Barstow Journal.

The rains make our cowmen wear a happy smile. The prospect for wonderfully fine grass is par excellent. A good price for stuff only remains to put the stockman on his feet again.

Bert Simpson, one of the best known and most popular cowmen in West Texas, has shipped several thousand head of calves from here since last fall. He has just sold 1,000 steers, to be delivered at Longfellow, on the Southern Pacific road, at \$27 per head, which were bought by a California party. Another neat deal he has recently consummated is the disposal of 2,700 steers to Chase Brothers at Dunlap, Kan., at \$27.50 per head, to be delivered at Pecos on the 15th of April.

IN DONLEY COUNTY

Clarendon Banner-Stockman.

Mr. Hall, late of England, arrived in Clarendon last week, and will, we understand, take charge of Alfred Rowe's ranch as business manager.

A Mr. Robbins of Eureka, Kan., this week bought from L. C. Beverly 150 head of the J. H. Beverly coming 5-year-old steers; also 150 head of threes from D. J. Murphy. The prices were not made public.

Cattle conditions, locally, seem to be in tip-top shape just now. Two weeks of warm, spring-like weather has made a big change for the better; green blades of grass and weeds are beginning to show all over the country; the spring calves with their white faces and wobbly legs are dotting the landscape everywhere, and prospects look bright for early grass and early grass-fat cattle.

IN TAYLOR COUNTY

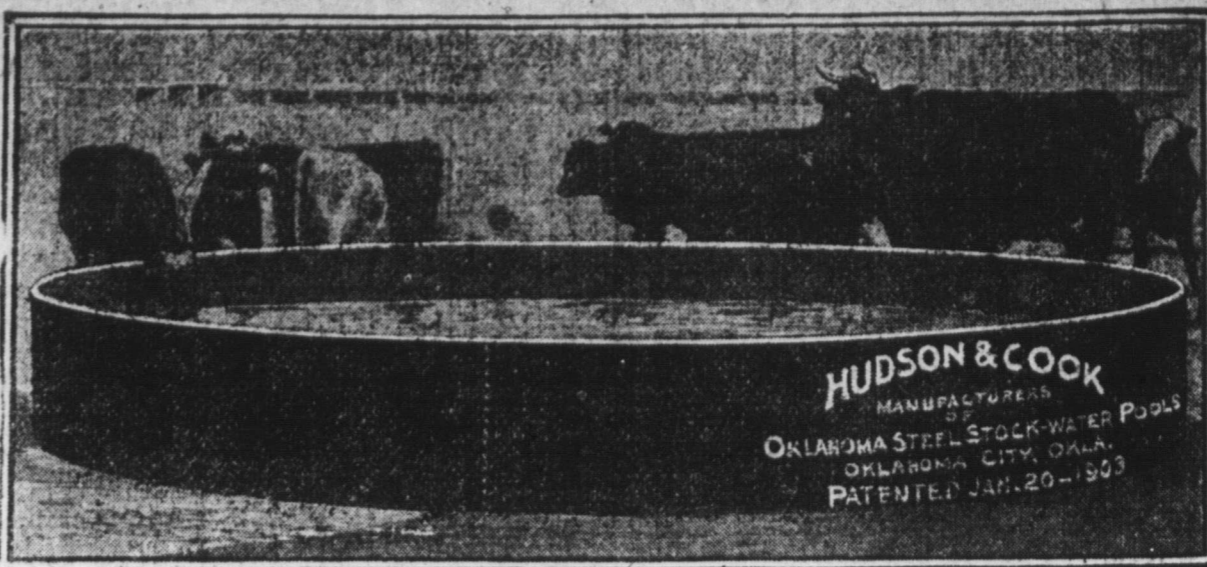
Ablene Reporter.

R. G. Love has bought five cars of black Polled Angus calves from Morgan Weaver, who has been feeding them at the Ablene oil mills, and will ship them soon. Jesse Cope shipped four cars and Wiley & Guitier three cars of fat steers to market on Friday.

McGee & McBride will ship sixteen cars of fat stuff today.

Abdon Holt is to ship five cars of fat steers today.

C. W. Cowden is in receipt of a letter from his ranch foreman in which he says the spring weeds are three inches high on the ranch on the line of Texas and



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

New Mexico, and the cattle are shedding.

C. W. Merchant came in on the noon train from his New Mexico ranch. He found that few losses occurred during the hard weather and left the earth soaked with moisture in a most promising shape for grass this year. He reports the biggest snow he has seen this year, and it was still snowing when he left Calsbad at noon Wednesday.

IN UVALDE COUNTY

Uvalde Leader-News.

Simpson & Mitchell have bought 100 head of Ike West's big steers at \$40 per head. The steers are now on feed, and will be delivered in May. Our home people appear to be setting the pace as cattle buyers.

Jack Mangum shipped four cars of steers to the Houston Packing Company on Wednesday. Jack says this rain was much appreciated and that his cattle will all weigh more by May so he will do better with his deal with the packing company.

O. T. Cardwell tells us that the steers he shipped out Friday night last reached New Orleans for Monday's market. This was a fast run and shows what the railroad can do. Mr. Cardwell had his steers in the pens Thursday, but could not catch a train until Friday.

George Houston is in from his Uvalde county ranch and says the rain out there Friday night fixed everything up in good shape for a while. "Weeds are plentiful," said he to the Express, "and the comforting thought is that the cattle are as fond of them as the average citizen is of the first garden sass in the spring. The cold spell caused a few hump backs and a little shrinkage of course, but it is better to have little hindrances like these occasionally if they are followed by perfect conditions than to have summer all winter without any rain, any weeds or any grass."

IN CROCKET COUNTY

Ozono Texan.

Albert Kincaid has the Charlie Schauer range this year, and he says sheep feed is as fine now as he ever saw it. Albert says there isn't a thing in the world to keep sheepmen from being happy now, except worrying about getting and keeping lambing hands. It seems that the Mexicans have got the sheepmen coming their way this time every year. In order to get hands for lambing purposes they must be engaged a month or so in advance, and when a Mexican engages himself he must have \$5 or \$10 down. Then, oftentimes, you haven't got them cinched, for if another fellow comes along that will advance them a little more, they accept it, hire to him, and return the first fellow his money. It is a very troublesome way of doing business, but it has been a custom for years, and it seems that sheepmen have become reconciled to

it. There is indeed a "lambing hand trust" here that comes very near running things its own way.

It is reported that the J M's have lost heavy on bulls the past month. They brought quite a number of fine Herefords down from their Quien Sabe ranch, and turned them loose on the Pecos in this county. A big per cent have died, but we have not heard the cause.

R. S. Brennand, the sheepman from the Shannon range, was in town Wednesday looking for hands. He reported sheep doing fine.

Steve Cosse, the genial boss of the Val Verde Land and Cattle Company's ranch, was in yesterday and reports everything all right down that way. He says that it sure did get cold down there the early part of February, but that they didn't lose a thing. Steve was just in receipt of a letter from Sol Mayer from Chattanooga, Tenn., and Sol says the weather is out of sight below zero there all the time. The company is feeding cattle there for the Chicago market, and he reports them doing fine.

EYE AND EAR BOOK FREE

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

THOSE PANHANDLE LOSSES

S. B. Burnett of Fort Worth spent Friday in the city on business. He is one of the most prominent cattlemen in North Texas and in speaking of conditions generally up there he said: "There has been some losses in North Texas and the Panhandle, but they have not been as heavy as was anticipated when the really bad weather set in last month. It is impossible to get anything like a correct estimate of the damage, but the cattlemen are content simply with the knowledge that it was light. The measures adopted by the cattlemen for caring for their cattle in winter is the reason why losses were light. They have learned that a very effective means of disposing of a herd of cattle in winter, during such weather as we had up there a while back, is to provide neither shelter nor feed for them and they all now quite generally agree that a man who persists in such methods hasn't much business with cattle anyway. During the recent cold snap considerable snow fell, from one to three inches, but I do not apprehend any serious results from it, as the weather is not so cold." —San Antonio Express.

FARM LANDS

—ALONG—

"THE DENVER ROAD"

—IN—

NORTHWEST TEXAS

(THE PANHANDLE)

Are advancing in value at rate of 20 per cent per annum.



Do You Know
Any Equal Investment?

As our assistance may be of great value toward securing what you need or wish, as regards either Agricultural Properties or Business Opportunities, and will cost nothing, why not use us? Drop us a postal.

A. A. GLISSON, Gen. Pass. Agt.
Fort Worth, Texas.

WHAT CIRCUS HORSES KNOW

Some Interesting Facts About the Horse Sense With Floto's Great Shows.

Not all of the many sides of interest of a circus pilgrimage is seen upon the bills. Could our readers but follow the magnificent horses all day as they go about the show ground they would be surprised by the revelation of horse sense.

There are to be counted with the Floto Shows almost three hundred head of horses, and they are all beauties, "perfectly lovely." Each one of these horses can find the car in which it travels at night and can find its proper stall. In the morning when the train is unloaded it knows where to go and where to stand. It knows when its cage or den is ready to be taken to the ground, it sizes up the situation and

have given the Great Floto Shows a national reputation for having the finest horses of any show on earth, much time, intelligence, patience and perseverance was required. For the baggage and heavy work the Percheron type of draft horse was selected, and for his hippodrome races Mr. Floto chose 30 clean-cut Kentucky thoroughbred runners. Each year new stock is selected, always from the same breeds, and those that have been scarred, blemished or injured are culled out.

The mating up of the different teams is an object lesson to the eye, uniformity of size, color and style always predominating. When to the 300 head of beautiful black dapple gray and bay horses is added the 68 cute Shetland ponies, it is not strange that the lengthy street parade of the Floto Shows is a most imposing and pleasing

ped for Cuba via Galveston.
Laredo—Nice rain on March 4; range good and cattle in good shape.
Chickasha, Ok.—Warm and pleasant; prospects good for fine grass; no cattle losses.
Amarillo—Feeding cattle; weather fine; cattle in good shape.
Pecos—Range good and weather warm; slight rain.
Van Horn—Shipment of twelve cars; range good; weather fine.
Wharton—Weather good; no shipments; grass starting in good shape.
Roswell, N. M.—Plenty of rain; quite warm.
Carlsbad, N. M.—Range in fine shape; weather warm with some rain.

CATTLE ARE SAFE

CHICAGO, March 11.—A. E. de Ricques of Denver arrived yesterday from Washington and promptly repudiated exaggerated losses of range cattle during the recent storm.

"Range cattlemen have never pulled through a winter season as satisfactorily as they have this one," he said. "Cattle went into the winter in good shape and met with no set-back until the recent cold spell. It was severe, but fortunately short. Since the break came, conditions almost springlike, have existed all over the range country. At Rapid City yesterday the mercury stood at 72 and the Cheyenne has already broken up."

In proof of his assertions, Mr. de Ricques showed letters received by him this morning from Richard Walsh of the J. A. ranch and Corbin Morse of Rapid City, S. D.

Mr. Walsh, after riding the range several days, says the loss below the plains in Texas amounts to practically nothing. He found only a few dead cows and they had gone over banks. Steers are in good shape. Nesters on the plains have suffered practically no damage, he says. The snowfall insures grass and the whole prospect is encouraging. Since the cold snap, weather has been good and the cattle have thoroughly recovered from the effects of the recent inclemency.

Mr. Moore's letter effectively counteracts published reports of losses in South Dakota. This week water is running from draws, the Cheyenne has broken up and cattle are in fine shape, no dead ones being seen. Another letter received by Mr. de Ricques from Stein in the northern end of South Dakota is equally optimistic. Sufficient snow has fallen to start early grass.

CHITTIM MURDER CASE

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 14.—After a postponement last fall the J. M. Chittim murder case has been set for trial in the Thirty-seventh district court for April 10.

Chittim shot and killed a man named Elwell several months ago on West Commerce street, about two blocks from the court house, while shooting at Bill Jones, a stockman of Beeville, with whom he had a previous difficulty. Chittim is a well known stockman and the affair created a big sensation at the time.

A special venire of 200 men has been ordered for the trial. Jones and Chittim have renewed friendship since the shooting.

EASY INSPECTION RULES

A Washington dispatch says: Senators and representatives who have interviewed Secretary of Agriculture Wilson regarding the national quarantine law, which had the support of the department and president, are convinced that no drastic measures will be taken to deprive cattle owners of their rights or holdings. It is a fact that Dr. Salmon of the Bureau of animal industry pledged the department to an honest and impartial enforcement of the law and that all possible concessions will be made to meet local conditions, but the whole power of the government was invoked to place on the statute books a law that would put a stop to cattle being used for feeders without first going through an inspection.

Judge Kincaid, who is closing up his business in the departments preparatory to leaving for home, made another call at

the agricultural department today in the interest of the stockmen in the Sixth district, who desire some modification of the rule of the department regarding cattle inspection. The judge was assured that everything would be done within reason to meet the wants of the cattlemen, in view of the lack of sufficient inspectors to perform the work at the point of embarkation.

Senator Warren, who is a large sheep owner, said he had received assurances from Dr. Salmon that the department did not desire to be tyrannical with the cattlemen, but it did desire to have Federal law on the statute books that would act as a deterring force to owners of cattle who rushed diseased cattle into market without proper dipping.

FEDERAL DIPPING RULE

It is hereby ordered, That cattle originating in the district quarantined on account of the existence of the diseases known as splenic, southern or Texas fever of cattle, as defined by the regulations of this department, may, after having been properly dipped in the Beaumont crude petroleum, under the supervision of an inspector of this department, be shipped without further restrictions, excepting such as may be enforced by local authorities at point of destination; Provided, that application be first made to this department and permission granted to establish dipping stations, and after being dipped the cattle are examined and certified by an inspector of the bureau of animal industry; and further, provided, that the cattle when dipped be shipped in clean cars and not driven through the infected district or unloaded therein, except at such point as may be duly designated in regulations of this department.

A correspondent from Hereford writes: Deaf Smith and Castro counties have had more snow in the last twenty days than they have experienced for a number of years. However, farmers and stockmen have not suffered, and the loss of cattle has been unusually light; in fact it will not reach 2 per cent loss. All kinds of stock are going through in good condition. An unusual feature of the winter has been that the weather in New Mexico has been very much colder than in the Panhandle of Texas. When the thermometer was 12 degrees below zero here, it registered 19 below at Roswell, N. M.



The Ben Hur Arabian Stallions With the Great Floto Shows

where its load should be taken. The horse will find its proper place in the big tents, and when the parade is ready it knows where it should fall in. These circus horses know as much about the performance as do the people with the show. It has been claimed and is probably true that the ring and performing horses know when they will be needed in the ring, that they can tell by the music of the band.

The circus horses know when to pull and when to lay down; they know how to stand up in a moving car and they know how to hurry in case of a storm. They can do everything but talk.

To select the kind of horses which

slight. And capping the climax to all equine collections are the fourteen steeds of the Black Eagle Feather, the Ben Hur herd of Arabian stallions.

When the Great Floto Shows exhibit here, citizens will not only find the circus and menagerie exceedingly worthy of their patronage, but they will find that the Floto Horse Stables compose a veritable horse fair and they should always be visited. The visitor should not ask what becomes of these horses if they become crippled, as they will be displeased with the answer, which is that they are fed to the animals.

The big show comes Wednesday and Thursday, March 22 and 23.

HEAVY INCREASE IS ENTRY LIST

Partial Compilation Shows 40 Per Cent Gain for Fat Stock Show

Entries for the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show to be held during the week of the Cattlemen's convention, which closed Friday evening, show an increase of 40 per cent over that of last year in registered stock.

Stockmen have entered their prize stock, it is announced, from all parts of the state and the southwest. Cattle and hogs are entered from this state, the two territories and New Mexico.

The list shows five entries of 3-year-old steers; five of 2-year-old and under; three and four of 1-year-old and under 2; seven entries of calves have been made. Twenty-nine loads of hogs, sixteen in the heavy class and thirteen in the lights, and four cars of sheep will be shown.

Among the exhibitors are Aycock & Scharbauer of Midland, who will both have large exhibits in their respective classes. All who have entered have promised to send their very best stock and the show is assured as far as the exhibitions are concerned.

IN MIDLAND COUNTY

Midland Reporter.

George D. Elliott is feeding a lot of fine Angus calves at his residence here, and will ship a carload of them to Fort Worth for the convention.

D. C. McCormick got in early in the week from the Pecos country and reports the range there in splendid shape. He says stockmen sustained but little loss during the cold and sleet and snow.

George G. Gray was in this week from "Gray's Grey Gable" ranch south, and reports the black muleys in good shape. Lost only one cow during the season, and she died from gorging herself on cotton seed cakes.

I. C. Bell got in Wednesday night from the range at Monument Draw. He says the cattlemen of that neighborhood lost

practically nothing during the recent severe weather. A few horses froze to death, but no cattle at all. The range there, he says, is in fine shape, with every indication of an early spring.

George D. Elliott this week received from Chicago perhaps the finest Angus bull ever brought to the Midland country. He is of course registered, and Mr. Elliott paid \$700 for him, and he was shipped from Chicago under the care of a keeper, and arrived in good condition. He is a 4-year-old, and will be used by Mr. Elliott as a herd bull in his fine herd northeast of town. A number of stockmen have pronounced him the finest specimen of the breed they have ever seen.

RANGE REPORTS FAVORABLE

Inspectors Writing to Cattle Raisers' Association Say Grass is Growing Nicely

T. M. Pyle, inspector for Clarendon, Estelline, Quanah and Childress, reports to the Fort Worth headquarters of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association that the weather is warm and cloudy, cattle looking better and grass growing fine.

The Carlsbad inspector says cattle are in fine shape, weather pleasant and conditions satisfactory.

From Alice the news is that the weather is warm and clear and grass growing rapidly. Several shipments of horses to Cuba have been made the past week.

The Laredo and Hbrone report says good rains have fallen.

The Ashland report says the range is good for the season of year and cattle are in very fine shape.

Reports from Amarillo say the weath is fine.

Snow is reported gone in Collingsworth county.

Purcell and Cotulla reports are very favorable.

Beeville reports condition of the range and weather good.

El Paso, Van Horn and Pecos reports are favorable.

The inspector at Portales, N. M., says the losses from the recent bad blizzards were very small in that section.

The reports generally say that the weather is fine and grass growing nicely.

El Paso—Weather clear; eight cars of cattle shipped.

Marfa—Weather cloudy and rain; three cars shipped.

San Angelo—Warm and rain; cattle doing finely; grass growing fast.

Alice—Warm and clear and range in fine shape; eight cars of horses ship-

TREES THAT GROW
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TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS,

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

ERIC. A. McSACHIN.....Editor

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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.

SPECIAL EDITION

The Stockman-Journal will issue a special edition next week in honor of the coming to this city again of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. The issue will be more than double the usual size of the paper, and will contain a number of handsome illustrations and special articles prepared expressly for the occasion. It will be printed on an excellent quality of book paper, and will be altogether about as handsome a publication as has been issued in Texas for some time. Advertisers will find this an excellent medium through which to reach the stock interests of the country, and those who desire to be represented in that issue should send in their copy at once.

The Stockman-Journal has made no noise in the journalistic field concerning this issue, for the reason that it is not much given to blowing its own horn or singing its own praises. It is getting out something a little out of the ordinary in order to demonstrate to the cattlemen of Texas and the southwest that it is always keenly alive to their interests and can always be depended upon to come up with its end of the single-tree. Cattlemen have already found out that this is the one paper that can always be depended upon to stand up and fight straight from the shoulder when their interests are at stake. There is nothing spasmodic about the policies of The Stockman-Journal. It is always on the watch-tower when it comes to looking out for and guarding the interests of its people. It has gone into the fight and stood manfully by its guns when such action resulted in the alienation of other interests and the sacrifice of business. And why? Because there has never been a time in the history of the great live stock industry when it needed a fearless and uncompromising champion so badly as during the past year, when it has appeared that the hand of every other interest was raised against the stockman. While it has suted other alleged live stock publications to treat these matters very gingerly and handle them with gloves on, The Stockman-Journal has stood alone and fought singlehanded for all the reforms the stockmen have been contending for.

And we have no apologies to offer for our course. Opposing interests may say that the paper is radical and its policies are drastic, but the occasion would warrant or justify nothing else. This paper has had the moral courage to stand up for the right and battle against the wrong every time it has shown itself, and what has been the result? The sacrifice of some business that could have been obtained on a more conciliatory policy and at the sacrifice of principle. Thank God, The Stockman-Journal is not out for that kind of business. It will never sacrifice principle or cater to an antagonistic or unfriendly interest in order to hear the jingle of a few more dollars.

We believe the representative cattlemen of Texas and the southwest appreciate the effort that we have made to give them just the kind of paper that has been demanded by the occasion. Letters received by the editor from the most representative cattlemen of the country breathe the most friendly and encouraging spirit and in-corse every policy of the paper. And that is most gratifying to the management. The fact that the paper is being recognized as the organ of the interests it is here to represent and the Texas authority on all matters pertaining to the live stock industry is a great recompense for the arduous toil and struggle that has been made to snatch victory from the very jaws of defeat.

It has been a difficult undertaking to rehabilitate a paper that has through neglect and mistaken policies been suffered to reach such a low ebb in public

estimation, but in one year's time The Stockman-Journal has been able to do it. It has won for itself an appreciation in the hearts of the cattlemen that no other Texas paper has ever been able to win. The fight has been a hard one, and at times a most discouraging one, but that period is now past, and the paper starts out upon a new era. Every promise made the patrons of this publication has been carried out to the letter and improvement has been steadily made. No other paper in the southwest maintains such a corps of efficient live stock correspondents, and its every issue contains all the live stock news of the southwest that is worth publishing. The Stockman-Journal is now in close touch with the people where it can and will surprise its best friends with the rapidity of its improvement.

Other special editions will be issued during the year at stated intervals, and it is gratifying to note that the Texas breeders of fine stock are beginning to take the proper interest in the one paper that can render them such valuable returns for every dollar expended with it. They are doing the proper thing.

THE POOR PACKERS

Pity the poor packers! They are in a trust, but it is a benevolent trust. They fix prices on live stock and packing house products, and they observe these prices religiously, but it is all for the sake of the dear people. They exact rebates from the railroads which their competitors cannot secure, but that is merely a way of serving the consumers of meat. They operate private cars and demand that not only packing house products, but fruits, vegetables and almost every other kind of perishable shipments be carried in them, but this is merely another way of being good to the public. They are satisfied with small profits, and when they cannot make even small profits without imposing hardships on the people, they do not mind operating at a loss.

At least Commissioner Garfield, after investigating the packing trust under orders of the president, has "found" these things to be true. He has discovered that the packing companies are not over-capitalized and that they make small profits. He declares that comparisons between the cost of live stock and the cost of meats mean nothing. He knows these things because the packers themselves have explained them to him, and he reports them for the same reason. He has furnished many figures pertaining to 1901, 1902 and farther back, but few in relation to 1904 and none for 1905. But what of that? In the matter of trusts ancient history is, of course, much more significant than current events.

As a result of the distressing condition of the packing companies, as revealed by the "findings" of Commissioner Garfield, some formal public action should be taken. The modest packers probably would have suffered on in silence, playing the roles of undiscovered philanthropists, had not they been forced to admit their generous benefactions in a court of law. But now that the truth is known, justice should be done. The people must eat more porterhouse and less chuck. They must eat more chops and canned soup. They must encourage the railroads in giving special concessions to the packing trust. They must boycott things that are not shipped in the trust's private cars. And if his generous patronage does not help the packers out of the hole, let the hat be passed. "Us" for the packers!—Kansas City Star.

It is fearful to contemplate to what extremities the poor packers of the country might have been reduced had it not been for the Christian act of Commissioner Garfield in calling the attention of the country to the burdens under which they are laboring. The packers are a patient and long-suffering people. For about three years now they have only been making a net profit of \$1.50 per head on the cattle they have been killing, according to the official finding of Commissioner Garfield, while the producer has been mulcted out of an average that may safely be placed at \$5 per head. And all the time the producer has been squirming like a fish out of water, the poor packers have pocketed their little profit of \$1.50 per animal and made no complaint of the ill wind that was blowing in their direction.

Packer J. Ogden Armour says that his company, which is only capitalized for the small sum of \$20,000,000, has not been able to declare a 5 per cent dividend for the past three years, but he does not say a word about the enforced depreciation in beef cattle values during the same period of time amounting to the sum of \$163,000,000, according to the United States government estimate. He does not say one word concerning the kindness of the producers in making good the losses occasioned by the great Kansas City floods, and there is not one word of commendation of the action of these same producers in replacing the millions lost by the packers during the great Chicago strike last year. Mr. Armour mourns that the business of the packers has been reduced to such a narrow margin of profit, but denies that the producers of the country have any serious cause for complaint.

It is a great pity that the producers have been led to expect any change in the prevailing conditions, from the fact that it appears an almost hopeless expectation. It will be remembered that during the time the last national campaign was in progress one of the big Chicago packers who is a close business associate of Mr. J. Ogden Armour, announced to the world that the poor down-trodden packers were satisfied with the present national administration, even though the beef trust investigation and Chairman Cortelyou were both doing busi-

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ness with the packers at that time. While it may be true that the poor, patient, long-suffering packers were not officially advised of the tenor of the Garfield report just at that particular juncture, yet it must appear that they were gifted with a wonderfully clear vision. They were able to foresee that there was nothing partaking of the nature of dynamite in that Garfield report.

It has now been about three years since the producers of the country began to pay such large enforced tribute to the poor packing interests of the country, and during that time the cattle industry has suffered as it has never suffered before. The poor men engaged in the packing business have continued to fix the prices on every hoof of stock sold on the different markets every day in the year, and when a bid is refused on one market and the cattle are shipped to another, the buyers for the packing houses on the other market are promptly advised of the refused bid and govern themselves accordingly. When the shipper arrives at the last market he only finds himself more completely at the mercy of the poor packers than he was before, and there is nothing left for him to do but divide the shipment between the poor packers and railroads and come home with a feeling in his heart for these poor packers that is not taught in the Sunday schools.

That Garfield report has aroused the ire of the cattlemen all over the country. Its unfairness is such that they can but resent it bitterly from the fact that it enables the packers to go under cover and point to the fact that they are just about the most badly maligned people that are doing business on the whole face of the earth today.

Williamson county is now shipping a few hogs to Fort Worth to market. The packeries there want 500,000 more Texas hogs and will buy a fat hog any day whether he has been fed on cane, alfalfa, corn or slop. The packeries do not wait for northers to buy and kill hogs.—Georgetown Commercial.

There is always a ready market and ready cash in Fort Worth for every hog that can possibly be produced in Texas. This may appear somewhat hoggish on Fort Worth's part, but Fort Worth has big packing plants that must be operated regularly in order to earn money on the investment. These packing plants are continually clamoring for more hogs and have to go outside the state to get them. Texas people are making a great mistake in not producing more hogs and better hogs.

TOUCHED A VULNERABLE SPOT.

The action of the Kansas state Legislature in passing ringing resolutions condemning the report of Commissioner Garfield on the beef trust investigation, has evidently touched that gentleman in a vulnerable spot. The matter has attracted much attention in Washington, and when it was brought to the attention of Mr. Garfield he said:

"I will probably see several of these gentlemen when I go to Kansas, and we will talk the matter over. Our inquiry was thorough and we proved our figures. That report does not touch on the questions as to whether the packers have violated the law. I do not propose to

discuss that question at all. It is a subject for the department of justice and the courts. The profit and loss of a combination charged with violations of the law does not enter into the question."

"Do you believe that as a result of your inquiry or a successful prosecution by the government, the cost of beef to the consumer will be reduced?" the commissioner was asked.

"I do not. Our investigation showed that there was practically no difference in the price of beef in the Southern states, where the big packing houses supply only a very small per cent of the meat consumed, and in the New England states, where they supply ninety-five per cent. Again in the city of Cleveland, where the local packers, who are independents supply the meats the price is the same to the consumer as in the cities exclusively supplied by the six packers who are charged with having formed a combination. The investigation showed that there was a price beyond which people refuse to buy beef. For instance in the big centers of the population on the coast the investigation developed the fact that whenever the price of beef reached a certain figure the people began to buy fish. The fact is, the packers involved in the investigation supply only forty-five per cent of the trade and cannot regulate the price throughout the country."

In referring to the profits on the by-products, Mr. Garfield said: "These profits have been much less since the enactment of laws which have practically destroyed the oleomargarine industries. The profits per animal on the by-products average about twenty-five cents. Strangely enough the price of hides has not been advanced to meet this loss, but there has been a decrease in the selling price of hides. The only make-up for any part of the loss in oleomargarine was by adding to the price of dressed meats or by-products."

Mr. Garfield acts on the hypothesis that the packers cannot do the very thing that all the world knows they are doing, because, as he says, they supply but forty-five per cent of the trade of the country. It may be true that in some sections of the country the packers only furnish forty-five per cent of the meat consumed, but when you reach the centers of civilization they control practically all the output, and they control it mercilessly. Does not Mr. J. Ogden Armour say in the statement embodied in Mr. Garfield's report that the packers often operate their branch houses at a net loss in order to drive out competition? It may be true that Mr. Armour neglected to state in the same connection that when competition in the shape of local butchers had been eliminated these losses were speedily recouped, and the policy of making more hay while the sun shines immediately put in motion.

But the price of meat to the consumer does not constitute all of the investigation that Mr. Garfield was ex-

pected to make. There is a little matter of controlling the price of beef on the hoof that is of peculiar interest to every producer of beef in the country, and they would have been pleased for Mr. Garfield to explain why it is that one man in Chicago is permitted to every day make the prices on every head of beef cattle that is sold in all the markets of the country. Further than that, they would be glad to know why the practice of marking prices up to produce a glut of the market centers is permitted, and when the glut comes why it is so invariably the rule that prices are immediately marked down below cost of actual production. Again, the producers would have been delighted for Commissioner Garfield to have explained why it is that a shipper on the Fort Worth market who refuses the price offered here dictated from Chicago and ships on to another market, is blacklisted on the other markets by having the price offered him on the Fort Worth market telegraphed to the other market before his arrival there. If that is not an evidence of collusion and determination to control the market, what does Mr. Garfield call it?

The truth of the business is that Mr. Garfield has made a great mistake in being unduly influenced in his report by the statements made to him by the packers themselves. It could but be expected that these gentlemen would endeavor to place themselves in as favorable a light as possible when the opportunity was so graciously extended. They were smart enough to recognize their opportunity and they took advantage of it with a celerity that was only to be expected. Mr. Garfield should have drawn his deductions and conclusions from another source, and in that event his report would not appear so completely in the guise of a determined whitewash.

DENVER MEETING IN MAY

Unless there is another "hot-box" in the Texas delegation between now and May, it seems probable that the recent split of the livestock men over the proposition of forming an organization to take in all affiliated interests may be patched up. After the conclusion of the heated proceedings at Denver, when the Texas and other cattlemen broke away from the National Livestock Association and formed the American Cattlegrowers' Association, there was a cooling down and a getting together, in which President Hagenbarth, Nelson Morris and other prominent diplomats among the reorganizers took the lead. They proposed that the bolters work with the National reorganization any way, even while maintaining their new body, will go through at the joint conference to be held in Denver in May. Thus the ruction will have served to stir up and stimulate new interest among the live stock and meat men, and will have done good rather than harm.—National Provisioner.

The Texas delegation to Denver in May in attendance upon the meeting of the American Live Stock Growers' Association will go there with but one object in view, and that will be to properly represent and protect the great interests of which they are a component part. They will not be prepared to surrender any of the principles for which they have been contending, and they will not agree to be placed as an infinitesimal fragment of an organization of which they should be the dominant figure. They will not agree to any form of compromise that can possibly be construed into stultification of their former position, and it is idle to invite them back into the ranks of the old National organization on any such terms.

There are some very smart men connected with the old National Live Stock Association. They brought about the condition of affairs that prevailed at the late Denver meeting for a specific purpose. That purpose is known to themselves and is generally understood by the public. The Texas sentiment is that it would have been far better for the old organization to have been permitted to die a thousand deaths than to have sold its birthright for a mess of Chicago pottage. It is true that \$40,000 per annum is a big

bunch of money to pick up annually, but the railway and packing house smell about that bunch of coin is such as to give every real cattleman of the country a bad case of nausea.

The question to be considered just now is what advantages can accrue to the cattlemen of Texas and the southwest from further affiliation with the old National Live Stock Association? They have been identified with that body since its organization and no marked benefits have yet accrued. The fact that it was necessary to organize an independent body in Denver last May is conclusive evidence that the cattlemen of the country had nothing to expect from the old National and did not expect anything. The organization then effected and since maintained was notice to the National that the cattlemen had lost any hope they might have been entertaining of help, and they realized the only thing left for them to do was to set up house-keeping for themselves.

When the packing and railway interests of the country were laying the heavy hand of enforced tribute upon the cattlemen, the National Live Stock Association was busy picking the wool out of its teeth and promoting the chimerical scheme of independent packing houses to be built upon the co-operation plan. When the cattlemen organized and went after the packers and the railways they found themselves confronted by a proposition to turn the control of their national organization over bodily to the very interests they were warring with. Is it any wonder that there was a "hot box" developed under such circumstances?

There appears but one thing left for the cattlemen to do, and that is to emulate the example of the sheepmen who have practically dominated the affairs of the old National up to the time it was sold out to the packers and railways, and that is to perpetuate their organization and make it an exclusive cattlemen's organization. That is what the representative cattlemen of the country favor, and we believe it will be done at Denver when the meeting is held next May. There may be a disposition manifest to look pleasantly at the old National, but so far as membership in that body is concerned it is neither essential nor desirable. It has amply demonstrated its incompetency in the past, and it will be but a waste of effort to cultivate further relations with it from that standpoint. What the cattlemen need is an organization of their own and to let the National Live Stock Association as it is now constituted severely alone. This we believe will be done. The indications all seem in that direction.

Next week we are to have the cattlemen and the fat stock show, and Fort Worth will then be seen in her best bib and tucker. In fact, Fort Worth is always as much pleased to see the cattlemen as the cattlemen are gratified to see Fort Worth. There is a community of interest existing that only grows stronger with the passage of the years.

Mrs. Carry Nation has announced that she will begin a three nights' course of warfare in this city during the Cattlemen's convention, and it was real cute in the entertainment committee to afford this attraction unknown to the public generally.

The Brownwood oil mill feed pens now contain twenty-eight thousand head of steers which are being fattened for the market. The Pecan Valley News says that a simple remedy has been found to prevent the steers from stampeding during the nights while on feed—that is the placing of a number of gentle milk cows and calves in the pen among them. These cannot be stamped and the steers are thus reassured and is said no longer give trouble.—Comanche Chief.

And so it is all through life. The gentler sex is the medium that keeps the turbulent masculine under control and prevents the stampede of the wild bunch when all other methods fail.

When one studies the Garfield report in the beef trust investigation in connection with the recent decision of the supreme court of the United States on the same subject, it must become somewhat apparent that the amount of money and time spent on an effort to bring the beef trust to time before the court was entirely wasted. We would have soon known from the Garfield report that there was no beef trust, and in that way we might have spared the high court its present humiliation. It is a very safe proposition that the honorable court will hereafter risk no more trust decisions until Commissioner Garfield has been heard from.

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SOUTH TEXAS VIEW

The Texas Stockman-Journal says that it is beneath the dignity of such an organization as the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas to meet at any place making the highest cash offer for the convention. The Stockman-Journal is not alone in this opinion, but the executive committee, for some

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reason, has thought best to submit the proposition to the convention, according to reports. The Stockman suggests that the move was prompted in order to avoid such spirited contests as was witnessed last year when only Dallas and Fort Worth were candidates. Those who were there last year really regarded the selection of a place of meeting as a friendly bit of rivalry between the two cities. Some good speeches were made by representative citizens of both places inviting the cattlemen to visit them in 1905. Fort Worth won out easily. She might as well own it that she does not want Dallas to take anything away from her. The Journal says Fort Worth is not selfish, and then goes right on and convicts herself of the offense if it represents Fort Worth sentiment. It says that the place of meeting should be fixed permanently in that city because that is the headquarters of the association. The stockmen of South Texas have as keen an interest in the welfare of the association as members from other sections of the country, but they are not ready to say that San Antonio should be barred from entertaining the convention occasionally. They would not be loyal to their home section nor to the interests of the organization did they not desire to see every cattleman in South Texas a member. It is much easier to secure new members when the association comes down in a body after them—but San Antonio will talk to the cattlemen about it later on.—San Antonio Express.

STATE PACKING PLANTS
Just to what extent the bills now being introduced into state legislatures, providing for the erection of packing houses to be operated under state supervision, will receive support is a mat-

ter of interest at this time, says the Drovers' Journal.

Our own state of Illinois is the last to take action in this matter. Representative Canady yesterday introducing a bill providing for the erection of two meat packing plants—one at the state prison at Joliet and the other at the Chester prison. Convict labor is to be employed. For this purpose an appropriation of \$500,000 is asked, and the appointment of three commissioners by the governor for the management of this business.

There seems to be a general desire on the part of the legislators of the various states to learn something of the packing business by actual experience, and the plan offered by Representative Canady seems about as feasible for making the test as any that has been offered. It might be well to modify this bill to the establishment of one plant as a starter, however, as the venture is wholly thus far a matter of experiment. Just how successfully prison labor may be employed in slaughtering operations must yet be determined. Much skilled labor is required in slaughtering operations and more in the successful handling and disposing of meats in the latter processes of the trade. An outlet for a good share of the products of such state packing houses might possibly be found in various state institutions and some trade developed in other lines, but before any widespread movement is engaged in, it might be well to profit by a practical experiment, worked out at some point for the benefit of the various states.

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OUTLOOK FOR TEXAS CATTLE

"Texas has fewer cattle than at this time last year, and generally speaking the outlook is more favorable," said M. P. Buel. "One of the most serious phases of the immediate prospects is contraction of pastures in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. Within a few years, in the natural course of settlement events, the Texas cattle breeder will be deprived of this outlet for all time to come, but he has been breeding with full assurance that his surplus would be matured on territory pastures and the action of the Oklahoma legislature in throwing the territorial quarantine line below the Osage Nation is a serious matter, as Texas utilizes these pastures for maturing 250,000 cattle every season. It is to be hoped some compromise will be arrived at. Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture holds, that as the federal quarantine runs on the north side of the Osage Nation, he cannot participate in the pending controversy.

"When I was in Washington assurance was given that no matter how the dispute is settled cattle pastured in the Osage Nation must be marketed in quarantine. Secretary Hitchcock of the interior department holds that Oklahoma has no jurisdiction over the Osage Nation. Naturally he is anxious to derive the largest possible rentals from these pastures and favors the Texas cattleman. Bids opened at Washington last week, for No. 1 pastures in the Osage Nation, ran from 25 to 67½ cents an acre, or about 10 cents more than last year. Ten years ago 30 cents an acre was the maximum cost of this grass so that the increased expense of running cattle can be readily realized. Texas cattlemen are anxious to have the matter settled, as they usually begin moving their stock in April.

"These Osage pastures are now producing double the revenue they would if Texas cattle were prohibited from using as the Oklahoma legislature desires."

"What will the effect of exclusion of Texas cattle from Indian and Oklahoma territory pastures be?" Mr. Buel was asked.

"Logically it will diminish production. We realize that within half a decade we must relinquish this maturing ground, but the cattle we have now were bred in expectancy of the use of territory pastures. Texas sends 500,000 head to the territories annually, and when settlement closes the outlet breeding operations must be decreased to that extent. Then Texas will grow only what cattle it can raise to the age of maturity and put in condition for the shambles. Loss of territory pastures means prompt curtailment of production, but this year we have the cattle and need a place to put them. Should the Oklahoma legislature carry its point San Angelo country will be affected more seriously than cattlemen in the San Antonio district. In the latter section of Texas range conditions were never more favorable at this season of the year. We have had copious rains and, with the exception of a single cold spell, the winter has been very favorable, consequently very few cattle will be moved to Oklahoma or the Indian Territory. But in the San Angelo country the cattle have not wintered as well. Cattlemen in that section always depend more on territory pastures than those adjacent to San Antonio as the identity of the high bidders for pasture leases indicates. My information indicates that although an unusually cold spell has affected the whole country, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian line, it was of short duration and as cattle were generally in good condition actual losses have been light. With favorable weather from now on cattlemen will have little to complain of. Losses in the cattle business are

inevitable; without them one of its principal handicaps would be removed."

Questioned as to the immediate future of the Texas cattle industry, Mr. Buel said: "In my judgment the low point has been reached and liquidation is practically over. The present value of cattle is on such a different basis to that of two years ago as to justify the prediction that we will have a reasonable appreciation. Since 1902, the high year, there has been a depreciation equal to 30 per cent of the total value of the range cattle of the United States; natives I do not believe have suffered as much. It has been merely a case of history repeating itself. The previous summit of values was reached in 1882. On the subsequent decline a down grade movement, lasting ten years, was struck, the low point of that drop being reached in 1892. Then began another rise, its crest being reached in 1902. The general prosperity of the country between 1898 and 1902 enabled western cattlemen to use high-priced lands, the price of their product warranting it, but when the reaction came, they were no longer able to do so. The same problem confronting corn-belt cattle growers is before the Texas grower. The former has discovered that the cost of producing cattle on \$100 land is greater than where the same farms were valued at \$25. So, too, the Texan is now forced to pay \$2.50 to \$5 per acre for land that was worth but 50 cents recently, consequently both are chafing under an increase in cost of production that materially affects their profits."

Mr. Buel does not anticipate any serious delay in the movement of south Texas grass cattle marketward this spring. Under normal conditions these cattle are fat enough for the butcher in April but a cold snap of unusual severity has set them back this year. Said Mr. Buel: "In consequence of the big storm fat cattle from south Texas will probably be thirty days later than usual. My advices indicate that they have been set back that much. Good rains have fallen all over the country and early grass is assured. April, May and June usually see the movement of fat grass cattle from that section and as a rule all south Texas cattle should be shipped before July 1.

WILL RAISE FORAGE

Ranchmen Near Midland Going in for Farming

MIDLAND, Texas, March 14.—The recent rain has proven a good thing for the stock interest. A few more days and the weeds and new grass will come. The cold weather just passed drew the cattle very much, as they were not used to such extreme weather, but instead of blinding sandstorms we have had rains, which have made the stockmen conclude to plant large crops of forage and cotton. Hides are being brought to town in wagon loads.

Charles O'Neal and Blair returned from their ranch, making the best of their losses by skinning the dead carcasses.

Burt Holloway returned from St. Louis, where he has been with his young calves, fattened with cottonseed meal. The cold spell was against them, but they marketed very well.

I. P. Scott was in Midland trying to buy some good horses or mules.

All is quiet in stock sales, as most of the stock traders are waiting to see what can be done at the convention.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO, March 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market opened strong; beefs, \$3.50 @6.25; cows and heifers, \$1.30@4.75; stockers and feeders, \$2@4.70.

Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; market opened steady and closed steady; mixed and butchers, \$4.75@5.10; good to choice heavy, \$5@5.15; rough heavy, \$4.80@4.90; light, \$4.70@5; bulk, \$4.10@5.10; pigs, \$4.30 @4.75. Estimated receipts tomorrow, 26,000.

Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; market steady; sheep, \$4.50@6.10; lambs, \$6@7.65.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

KANSAS CITY, March 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000; market steady; cows and heifers, \$2@4.40; stockers and feeders, \$3 @4.50; Texans and westerns, \$3.50@4.85.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market slow; mixed and butchers, \$4.50@5; good to choice heavy, \$4.95@5.05; rough heavy, \$4.90@4.95; light, \$4.70@4.90; bulk, \$4.80 @4.95; pigs, \$3.50@4.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; market steady; lambs, \$6.75@7.25; ewes, \$4.75@5.35; wethers, \$5.25@5.95.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000, including 3,500 Texans; market steady; native steers, \$3.25@6; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@4.50; Texas steers, \$2.75@4.85.

Hogs—Packers, \$4.95@5.10; butchers, \$5.10@5.20.

Sheep—Receipts, 600; market steady; sheep, \$3@6; lambs, \$5@7.50.

Farmers Raising Poultry

GEORGETOWN, Texas, March 13.—The Georgetown Mercantile Company shipped 75,000 eggs yesterday. Shipments for the week aggregated 250,000 eggs, 1,900 turkeys and 1,000 chickens. Shipments are heavier than ever known and farmers are going extensively in the poultry business. The cotton crop will be decreased 33 1-3 per cent.

Stockmen

And Their Families Are

Invited

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AT OUR WAREROOMS IN DALLAS, OR OUR MR. E. E. CHRISTOPHER, TELEPHONE 752, NATATORIUM HOTEL, FORT WORTH, WILL TAKE PLEASURE IN SHOWING THESE INSTRUMENTS.

WE EARNESTLY INVITE YOU DURING CONVENTION WEEK TO CALL AT OUR PIANO WAREROOMS IN DALLAS, THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PIANO EMPORIUM IN THE SOUTHWEST.

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DALLAS

E. E. CHRISTOPHER, Natatorium Hotel, Fort Worth.

Federal Grand Jury Probing

BEEF TRUST?

Investigation of the alleged beef trust is believed to be on in Fort Worth.

Between twenty and thirty subpoenas were issued Monday out of the federal court of the Northern district of Texas, Judge E. R. Meek, presiding. About half of these were served Monday afternoon, the remainder of them being served by deputy United States marshals today.

As a result of this service the witnesses are waiting their turn to go before the federal grand jury today.

SOME OF THE WITNESSES

Among some of those subpoenaed, and who were seated in the ante-room of the grand jury this morning are General Manager Googins of the Swift packing company; Former General Manager H. A. Judd of the Armour packing company, General Superintendent Caskill of the Armour company, Marion Sansom, cattleman; Dick Worsham of Henrietta, cattleman; Frank Crowley, cattleman; Mr. Silverton, cattleman, and Mr. Hirsh, a representative of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger company, with headquarters at Dallas. Besides these there are quite a number of others who are identified with the cattle industry in Texas.

CONDUCTED BY GOVERNMENT

The present investigation by the federal authorities in Texas is the result of an order issued by Peter S. Gross-

cup, United States circuit judge at Chicago, brought about by an alleged violation of an injunction, issued by Judge Grosscup to prevent the packers combining on beef prices, the same having been charged.

Instead of incurring heavy expense to the government by ordering all witnesses to appear before Judge Grosscup, it was decided that the evidence be taken before federal grand juries in the different states, by expert stenographers, and that the same be subsequently forwarded to Judge Grosscup who will pass upon such testimony. That portion of it which appears to be material will be used and the witness furnishing this evidence will then be summoned to Chicago to go before the federal grand jury when a final investigation will be had. Belief that such a course will be taken is strengthened by a portion of Judge Meek's address to the jury telling them to make a report to him on matters to be brought before them.

It is understood here that the legislative committee appointed to investigate the beef trust matter probably will take up the case at Austin today.

Secretary Lytle of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association and Sam H. Cowan, attorney for the same company, will likely be summoned before the committee.

In addition to these officials, several prominent stockmen will also give their testimony.

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Fort Worth, Tex.,

THE FARM AND HOME

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ENDORSE STAND OF PRESIDENT ARIZONA DESERT NOW GREAT LAKE

Texas Lawmakers Hope Beef Heaviest Rainfall in Decade Trust Investigation Will Results in Remarkable Aid Government Conditions

AUSTIN, Texas, March 10.—For the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment of the present house of representatives on the subject of President Roosevelt's attitude toward the beef trust and the probable result of the efforts of the joint committee of the house and senate appointed to make investigation as to the trust in Texas, a Telegram reporter interviewed a number of the members of the house yesterday, who expressed themselves briefly as follows:

W. O. Murray of Wilson County—I hope the committee will discover facts enough, in its investigation to make a strong report to the two houses that will enable the people of Texas to eradicate this great evil from the land. I approve of the stand President Roosevelt has taken in regard to this monopoly."

W. B. Ware of Donley County—I favor taking all the steps possible to unearth this great combine in Texas. The decline in the price of cattle is owing to its manipulation of the market, and the advance in the price of fresh meat is owing to the same cause. I endorse the action of the president in the stand he has taken against the trust.

G. S. Gray, San Saba County—I hope the committee will find facts sufficient to enable the proper authorities to smoke this trust out of Texas if it is operating here. I am in sympathy with the president in his efforts in this direction and think it will result in good. To make the effort entirely successful the state and Federal authorities will have to co-operate.

C. F. Greenwood of Hill County—I hope most sincerely the investigations of the committee will lead to the discovery of facts locating this enormous and grinding trust in Texas, if in fact it does exist here, and crushing it to pieces as it is now, and has been for some time crushing our cattlemen. The step is in the right direction, and I trust the objects sought to be attained will be successful.

F. D. Love of Williamson County—It is a known fact without much evidence, as many things are known, that the beef trust is operating in this state, and I most sincerely wish the joint committee may succeed in bringing these facts to light, that this egregious and grinding monopoly may be suppressed.

R. D. Thompson of Hunt—I understand this joint committee is in possession of some facts justifying the conclusion that the beef trust is operating in Texas and hope they will discover others and that money will be placed in the hands of the attorney general to prosecute it to the limit of the law. Steps should be taken without delay to resist the formation and development of this oppressive trust influence in Texas. Delay in our opposition only strengthens the grip of this mighty monster, and lessens the power of the people to resist and dislodge it.

R. E. Carswell of Wise—I know something of the purpose of the committee in a general way, and of the beef trust as a general proposition, but nothing definite. I hope, however, the disclosure of the committee will be helpful to the stock interests and people of the state and result in the expulsion and suppression of this octopus in and from this state.

J. F. Onlon of Bexar—There seems to be no doubt but that the beef trust is operating in Texas, and controlling the price of cattle on feet and fresh meat, but up to this time it is one of those strong suppositions that has not been legally demonstrated. I hope the work of this joint committee will unearth facts that will enable us to make this legal demonstration and suppress this gigantic and oppressive monopoly. If we can, then in that case we can build home industries to a far better advantage.

NEW MEXICO LOSSES

LAS VEGAS, N. M., March 11.—W. G. Ogle has returned from a trip over Union, Colfax and Mora counties. He reports that some sheepmen have lost 40 per cent of their flocks and that cattle losses range all the way from 5 to 35 per cent. One Springer firm lost 10,000 sheep. Many stockmen are feeding, but as they received no special rates from the railroads, the cost is equal to the value of the stock. The prospect for early and good range is excellent. The weather is now summer-like, and the grass is growing rapidly.

WHAT DO YOU SAY? Several hundred thousand farmers say that the best investment they ever made was when they bought an Electric Handy Wagon. Low wheel, wide tires; easy work, light draft. We'll sell you a set of the best steel wheels made for your old wagon. Spoke united with hub, guaranteed not to break nor work loose. Send for our catalogue and save money. ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 125, Quincy, Ill.

Special to The Telegram.

EL PASO, Texas, March 11.—All records for rain and moisture are broken in this section. The great Arizona desert is now an immense lake and many sections that have known no water for a decade are now covered. The railroads are demoralized from washouts and soft track and may have to rebuild grades in many instances. At Silver City, noted for its dryness, there has been twenty-eight inches of rainfall in eight months and dry streams for years now have ferry boats over them.

Smelters are shut down in many places because roads are impassable from the mines.

RANGE OUTLOOK GOOD

ABILENE, Texas, March 11.—C. W. Merchant came in yesterday from his New Mexico ranch and reports few losses during the late cold weather. He says the earth is thoroughly wet and snow was falling when he left. Stockmen are jubilant, he says, over the prospect for early grass and the advancing price for cattle.

Colonel J. H. Parramore is back from an inspection trip of the Daugherty and Black Mountain ranches, of which he is receiver. His appointment as receiver for these properties was confirmed here in district court this week, and he was instructed to make a full report of these concerns May 1 and every two months thereafter. The defendants except to the confirmation of appointment. No evidence was heard.

J. M. Chumley has just shipped five cars of calves, two to New Orleans and three to St. Louis.

Shipment was made Monday of three cars of fed stuff by Luther Brothers, J. F. Draham three cars, W. H. Childers two cars and Love & Chumley four.

A. B. Holt & Co. sold four cars of cattle in Fort Worth this week, J. M. Chandler two cars, D. M. Morgan two cars.

Cattlemen and farmers have killed nearly all the prairie dogs in this section, the late cold weather being a fine time for destroying them. The prairie dog law has long been in effect here, but people were slow in killing them. No law suits have resulted, however, to date over the matter.

Stockmen say that within three weeks grass will be good grazing for stock.

Morgan Weaver has sold his herd of black mules on feed near this city to R. G. Love at a fancy price. Mr. Weaver will devote his entire time to his business concerns and let cattle alone hereafter.

SAN ANGELO SHIPMENTS

Heavy Movements to Territory Pastures Have Begun

SAN ANGELO, Texas, March 11.—Territory shipments opened today. J. M. Shannon is bringing in a big herd of steers for shipment to territory pastures. Arrangements have now been made here for extra help at the stock pens and orders made for cars and there will be heavy shipments out from now on.

H. Gieseke shipped from Ballinger fifty steers to Fort Worth. He had been keeping these steers on feed at the Ballinger oil mill pens.

Charlie Runyon and Rod Campbell of San Angelo have bought fifty yearling steers at an average price of \$7 per head from Jim Gordon and others.

Pleas Childress of Ozona bought of S. E. Couch 200 three and four-year-old steers at \$18 per head.

During the recent cold weather the O9 Cattle Company lost fourteen head of cattle out of a total of 14,000. They consider this practically no loss at all, considering the extreme severity of the weather. Lee Brothers, fine stock breeders, lost one fine registered Hereford cow in the bad weather. Godfrey Massey of Point Rock lost sixty head during the cold weather.

KANSAS DIPPING STATION

ELGIN, Kan., March 11.—Under the recent ruling of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, cattle originating from below the Federal quarantine line will have to be dipped in crude Beaumont oil. Eugene Hays, stockman, has applied to Secretary Wilson for permission to establish a dipping station, under Federal supervision, at Elgin. Elgin has one of the largest and best equipped stock yards on the line for the loading and unloading of Texas cattle grazing in the Osage pastures. The outlook is for early shipments this year, as grass is starting early this spring. The cattlemen bid on pastures before Secretary Wilson's decision in regard to the quarantine law. They are compelled to stock pastures or lose their 10 per cent already paid on pastures.

COWBOYS IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—enough good stories about the experience of the Rough Riders are cropping out to make a book. One of the cowboys from Montana was the guest of a dapper Bos-

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FINE BULLS FOR SALE, Single or in Car Load Lots CarLoad Lots a Specialty.

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PREVENTS BLACKLEG. Vaccination with BLACKLEGOIDS is the best preventive of Blackleg—simplest; safest, surest. Each BLACKLEGOID (or pill) is a dose, and you can vaccinate in one minute with our Blacklegoid Injector. Every lot tested on animals, before being marketed, to insure its purity and activity. For sale by druggists. Literature free—write for it. PARKE, DAVIS & CO. HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES: Detroit, Mich. BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Memphis.



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ton lawyer, also a former Rough Rider. The cowboy was examining the closed opera hat of the lawyer, when it opened with a pop. The cowboy's eyes also popped open and he said, admiringly: "A same-cocker; don't that beat hell?" The same Boston lawyer received a note from President Roosevelt to the effect that one of the Arizona boys was out of the herd and should be corralled and sent home, the president insisting that the bill for whatever expense was incurred should be sent to him. The astray was rounded up, carried, fed, clothed and given enough money to see him safely back in Arizona. He departed wearing a frock coat, white vest, lavender trousers, patent leathers, puff tie and a plug hat, all of which came out of President Roosevelt's private pocket. San Antonio is entitled to and ought to have the Cattle Raisers' convention for 1906. There are only two great cattle centers in Texas, big enough to care and house this convention, and these are San Antonio and Fort Worth. This convention ought, by rights, to come to San Antonio at least every third year.—San Antonio Stockman. Fort Worth is willing that the annual meetings of the Cattle Raisers should go to San Antonio when in the discretion of the executive committee such action is deemed to be advisable and for the best interests of the great organization. Fort Worth only asks that instead of selling these annual meetings to the highest bidder, the association should resolve that the meetings be annually held in this city, except when in the discretion of the executive committee it may be deemed advisable to go elsewhere. The Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth this year will be as good as any ever held in that city or the state. Texas now has as good stock as can be found in any other state, and Texas breeders are proud of this fact. A visit to this great live stock show on March 21 will well be worth the time and money expended.—Texas Stockman and Farmer. The Fat Stock Show to be held in this

Colds. It should be borne in mind that every cold weakens the lungs, lowers the vitality and prepares the system for the more serious diseases, among which are the two greatest destroyers of human life, pneumonia and consumption. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has won its great popularity by its prompt cures of this most common ailment. It aids expectoration, relieves the lungs and opens the secretions, effecting a speedy and permanent cure. It counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. Price 25c, Large Size 50c.



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By W. C. BOTB
Chicago

*To the Members of the Cattle Raisers
Association of Texas, Greeting:*

TO THE GENEROUS WELCOME THAT AWAITS YOU BY THE PEOPLE OF FORT WORTH WE DESIRE TO ADD A PERSONAL INVITATION FOR YOU TO MAKE OUR STORE HEADQUARTERS.

Have your mail addressed in our care and during your stay in our city we are yours to command

**WASHER
BROTHERS.**

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The Great Clothiers of Texas

CONDEMNS THE GARFIELD REPORT

James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations, after a month of arduous work, has turned in to the president his report in the beef trust investigation. He finds that there is no such thing as a beef trust. He finds further that the packers make a profit not exceeding 99 cents on the beef steer, outside of the by-products, which yield a small revenue. The packers, according to his report, make only a very small per cent on their investment at best, and some years they have actually lost money. The commissioner reports that he has investigated the books of the packers and these are the things he has learned.

His report makes us feel real sorry for the poor packers. It also makes us feel sorry for the commissioner. It shows that he is either a liar or a fool. His report will deceive nobody. The meat trust is composed of six giant concerns, all of which have made many millions of dollars out of their business. The Armour, Swifts and Cudahys are each worth over a hundred million dollars, which have been made out of the business which they control. This being true, and the well-known fact that live cattle are now at the lowest price reached in years, while the products of the packing houses are at the highest price, how can it be possible that the packers are not making a big profit? The cost of slaughtering and selling has not increased, and the cost of transportation has not increased, the retailers are not reaping all the profit, so it seems that there is only one place for the profits to go, and that is into the pockets of the trust.

The commissioner finds no reason to think there is a trust, but he offers no explanation of the fact that there is no competition among buyers of cattle, and it is a well-known fact that the same buyer purchases the cattle for every one of the six big packeries that are said to constitute the trust. If they do not fix

CASH

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the price of cattle, how can the things above noted be accounted for?

Commissioner Garfield has deceived nobody, unless it is himself. He is now going to "investigate" the Standard Oil trust, and if he pursues the same course he has in investigating the beef trust, he will probably find that if the government does not grant the trust a subsidy of some sort it will have to go out of business on account of its inability to make ends meet. The trusts are, anxious for the commissioner to go on with his investigations, and offer him all the help they can tender. We should think they would. So thorough a whitewashing by a representative of the government as has been given the beef trust is a strong cord in favor of every trust, and they hope to use it in further hoodwinking the public. But the public is not deceived thereby, and the people are determined that the day of reckoning with these gigantic concerns shall not be much longer delayed. Public sentiment in this country, once thoroughly aroused, cannot be brooked, and it is fast being aroused. The trusts are already pulling down the pillars that supports the temple above their heads, and the fall thereof will soon follow.—Bonham News.

DINNER FOR STOCKMEN

Attention Cattlemen and Visitors to Our Fort Worth Convention:

The ladies of the Missouri Avenue Methodist church will serve dinner and supper during the convention on Seventh between Main and Rusk streets. A sign at the corner of Main and Seventh streets will guide you.

Remember the place. This congregation lost their church by fire and are working hard to raise funds to enter their new church building.

The best meals in town for your money. Dinner 50c. Supper 35c.

One of the most pronounced features of the cattlemen's convention in Fort Worth will be the Fat Stock Show. A visit to the show will prove a revelation, for it is recorded that these annual exhibitions of Texas' fine stock are second to none in the United States. Wise county stock will be in the show ring, of course, and we feel that our share of blue ribbon is as good as received already. We are on the ground floor in this particular line, as a visit to the many magnificent stock farms in the county will show.—Decatur Messenger.

The annual Fat Stock Show to be held in this city during the cattlemen's convention, which convenes on March 21, promises to be the grandest event of the kind ever witnessed in the southwest. Wise county will make no mistake in sending her best stock here, and every other county in Texas should do the very same thing. Ample accommodations have been

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WHEN YOU CAN HAVE A RANCH OF YOUR OWN, with unbounded and unlimited free range in the very best grass region of the Southwest? We have ranch propositions from a \$200 goat ranch to a \$125,000 cattle ranch.

If you do not want to buy, we will bore you a well on government land where you can file a homestead and have free range.

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FOR SALE!

Five cars fat corn-fed steers, weight about 1100 pounds. Address S. T. TAYLOR, IAGO, TEXAS. Wharton County.

arranged for all who come and Fort Worth expects a record-breaking attendance.

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

L. C. Brite of Marfa has sold and delivered to J. D. Jackson 326 fat cows for the Houston Packing Company. The price paid was \$2.15 per hundred pounds, weighed at the Brite ranch. These cows averaged 948 after a 3 per cent shrink.