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COMMISSION MAN'S MISSION AND ADVANTAGES TO LIVESTOCK TRADE

Interesting Presentation of a Subject of Moment to the Cattle Producer and Shipper All Over the Country

Following is the text of an address on "The Advantages of the Commission Man in the Live Stock Business," delivered at the recent convention of the National Live Stock exchange, at Buffalo by Horace H. Fletcher of Indianapolis:

The theme assigned to me is "The Advantages of the Live Stock Commission Man to the Business," the form of it carries an affirmative declaration; and I doubt whether any well-informed man will undertake to argue in support of the negative side of the proposition.

Were I permitted to treat my theme tersely and sententiously, I might dispose of it as follows: Without the live stock commission man, there would be no live stock commission business, but it was intended that I should deal with the question on broader lines.

Gentlemen, I have not come here loaded with chronological data and statistics to demonstrate to you that the flocks and herds of the patriarchs and "the cattle on a thousand hills" were a mere handful in comparison with the numbers you handle; or to prove to you by a formidable array of figures that the aggregate money value of the business transacted through your offices is second to none other in the commercial world. These facts are made matters of record daily; and are easily accessible by all who have need of such information.

I will say that without the assistance of the commission man, the live stock of this country would remain in its native pastures and barn lots, unable to find its way, through some channel of trade, from the producer to the consumer; but I do assert that in the eternal fitness of things, this middle man has a place. Throughout life, from the cradle to the grave, we commission others to perform for us such service as we find is irksome, inconvenient, distasteful, unprofitable or impossible for us to perform for ourselves. And, in a general way, I claim that any man of affairs and action in this world can multiply his energies and increase the results of his labor, by the employment of efficient agents, to assist in carrying on the work which his brain conceives or his hands fashion.

We are living in an age of specialists; and from the Greek in his shine parlor, who cleans your shoes for a nickel, to the corporation counsel, who sanctions or advises against entering into contracts involving millions, and for whose opinion alone must pay thousands of dollars—that labor is best performed that is entrusted to the skillful and conscientious professional, who by education and practice has fitted himself for his work, and excels in his particular line.

We are less interested to know just when was discontinued the old custom of the farmer or the shipper invariably following his consignment to market; and there personally effecting a sale and transfer of it to some future owner; that we are to note the fact that such transactions are almost unheard of in the markets which you gentlemen represent.

Commission Man Not an Accident

The coming of the commission man was not an accident. He is not a parasite, attaching himself to the parties between whom he negotiates and living off of them, without rendering an equivalent for the sustenance he draws from them; nor is he a necessary evil; but rather, under existing conditions, a valuable and indispensable aid to the producer, the trader and consumer.

Let us consider the live stock commission man: First, in his relations to his faithful ally, the shipper; second, in

his attitude toward his adversary, the buyer; and third, in his associations with his brother co-workers and fellow commission men.

Common interests bind the commission man and the shipper together. Their relations are naturally of a most agreeable and confidential character. If it were given to any human being to possess the power of unerring foresight and infallible judgment, we commission men would petition to be endowed with those gifts. None of us answers recklessly or without due deliberation the oft-repeated daily inquiry, reaching us by letter, by telephone, by wire—"How is the market and what is the outlook?" Also, the instances are rare when a shipper's losses can be justly attributed to bad advice from his commission man in regard to buying; or to the incompetency or indifference of a salesman. Profit to the shipper brings prosperity to the commission man; and in the absence of any higher incentive, self-interest would be a sufficient spur to urge us on to our best efforts.

The commission man's views and advice are often sought by the shipper on other questions than the market value of the stock he would handle. There are few lines of business in which a man will meet with other men, representing as great a variety and as important commercial interest as in our own. And "as iron sharpeneth iron," so this, contact with man "who do things" qualifies the observant and thoughtful commission man to speak intelligently on many subjects.

All shippers with experience come to recognize in their commission men valuable friends, without whose assistance their already laborious vocation would be beyond their capacity and strength.

Dealings With Buyers

The commission salesman's attitude toward the buyer is not necessarily hostile. In fact, there is every reason why they should be at peace and in harmony with each other. Both want the same thing; namely, to consummate a trade; and I contend that when a wise salesman and a sagacious buyer meet, they endeavor to reach the same conclusion and to determine, with the least possible delay, what is the market value of the stock in question.

But when the wily salesman and the crafty buyer come together, each trying to do the other for a dollar a hundred more, and a dollar a hundred less, respectively, than the stuff is worth; then no lasting advantage results from any of the parties to the transaction.

The efforts of men may, to a limited extent, influence supply and demand; but they have never yet been able to regulate them to the point of control. There are always too many or too few cattle, hogs and sheep, belonging to too many men—with different views and conflicting interests—for any mortal power to reconcile them to each other.

Buyers do not always make money, even when they have the seeming advantage afforded by a glutted market and a break of 25@50 cents a hundred in prices; and frequently a "heavy falling off in receipts" fails to bring relief to the seller.

Gentlemen, each of you, in his position, has a duty to perform, and you are equally responsible for the faithful performance of that duty to your respective principals. Your time is usually too valuable to be spent in long-winded arguments, or in going back into a pen to look after stuff on which you have already passed your best judgment. You may not be able to apply the doctrine of the golden rule to all your dealings with one another but you can at least, refrain from setting a man down for either a knave or

a fool, simply because he holds tenaciously to an opinion at variance with your own.

In this connection I feel that it will be expected of me to touch on the relations, present and future, between live stock commission salesmen and those chief among buyers, the big packers; and I will make some argument in support of an open market, versus the practice of receiving direct consignments.

When we reflect that two men, looking at the same object from the same point of view, rarely see it alike, we must admit the improbability, if not the impossibility, of its appearing the same to them, when their points of view are different. Each man may conscientiously and logically believe himself to be right; and backed by the courage of his convictions, he will make great sacrifices for the sake of some principle he holds to be at stake.

While we may not be able to get such contending parties to adopt the same point of view, it is sometimes possible to get them to look at the matter in controversy in the same light. It is such a solution of this problem that I suggest to those among you who represent the great buying interests, and to you commission men whose location—coupled with the volume of trade you handle—places in your hands the opportunity and the influence to do much toward accomplishing the desired end.

I come now to speak of our relations with the men following the same vocation as ourselves; the men with whom we touch elbows, standing shoulder to shoulder, in the exchange building, in the cattle alleys, in the hog and sheep pens; the men we meet on our way to business in the early hours of the morning and on the road homeward at evening; the men whose lives are interwoven with our own three hundred and sixty days in the year, for the remaining five days about represent the average annual vacation of the active live stock commission man.

There are many advantages in amicable relations in this relation. There is a certain amount of business to be done, and the laws of logical distribution and natural selection will do a great deal toward parceling it out fairly among us. The measure of a man's success in business life is not always the amount of trade he controls and the money he makes thereby.

The best commission man is the one who faithfully lives up to the rules of his exchange, and in keeping with these rules renders to his clients—be they many or few—the best service within his power. Such a commission man does not find it necessary to slander his competitor, nor to appeal to the prejudice of the man whom he would gain for a customer. We gain no ascendancy over an equal by regarding him with jealousy; neither can we remove from our path those below us in the scale of prosperity, by holding them in contempt. And an ambition to climb up higher, rather than an effort to pull down those above them, will help the weaker ones to build up a trade.

It was my privilege to participate in the deliberations of a committee, appointed at the last annual meeting to consider and report on the advisability of advancing rates of commission charged for selling live stock. That committee met at Chicago last December, and subsequently at Cleveland in February. The measure was opposed at the outset by some men, whose position and experience in the business gave weight to their arguments. It was finally adopted, and following the lead taken by St. Louis, the new rates went into effect some months ago at Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Indianapolis. If there has been a single instance, in which the change has been harmful to anyone, or had worked disadvantageously to commission men, such report has not yet reached my ears.

One of the arguments in favor of the adoption of a uniform rate of commission charges—that is uniform—so far as the location and relative positions of the different markets rendered it practicable—was the shipper from a territory tributary to two or more markets, might have in determining the destination of their consignments, but one question to decide, namely, in which market—distance and freight considered—will that stock sell for the highest price?

In one of these meetings some amusement was caused by a delegate who "preached" the doctrine of brotherly love and good will by and between all commission men. At least, his remarks were so characterized by a gentleman at the

(Continued on page 6.)

THE CATTLE ARE NOT AT ALL PARTICULAR

They Are Prone to Swallow Indigestible Substances as Readily as Any Others

That cattle are very prone to swallow indigestible substances, many of them injurious and even fatal, has been known to veterinarians for a long time. It is, however, regarded by many of them as of rare occurrence—a casualty worthy of note more as a curiosity than as something demanding constant attention.

Autopsies on tuberculous cattle made during the past four years have shown clearly that injuries inflicted by pointed metallic bodies are of frequent occurrence, and therefore of decided economic importance.

Information gained from the above mentioned examinations cause us to believe that this evil may, to some extent, be prevented. It was noticed that while in certain herds nearly all animals examined were free from injuries due to foreign bodies, in others nearly everyone was injured. On investigation it was ascertained that this difference was due to the fact that one herd has access to miscellaneous objects on pastures and the other had not. Before giving any illustrations of these statements, let us see what injuries are caused by foreign bodies.

Among the most frequent postmortem indications of the presence of some foreign body are evidences of an inflammatory process about the second stomach (reticulum, or honeycomb) by which it becomes fastened, either to the liver or to the diaphragm, or to both. In the new tissue formed by this inflammatory process are one or more round abscesses, or tumors, which when cut open discharge a foul-smelling pus. In some of the herds examined scarcely an animal was free from the inflammatory condition. The binding down of the free (ventral) end of the liver by inflammation is equally frequent and accompanied by a degeneration of some of the liver tissue. Again, the course of the foreign body is invariably toward the lungs and the heart. It punctures the liver or the diaphragm and penetrates a lobe of the lungs or the heart. When it enters the lungs a pneumonia is usually started which extends over the greater part of the affected lobes. In some instances an abscess forms, and this may break into an air tube and the contents be discharged externally.

Penetration of the Heart

The most unfortunate and usual fatal injury is the penetration of the heart by the pointed body. Death may come speedily or slowly, after a wasting disease, according to the nature of the injury to the heart. In the cases which we have seen, the injury usually resulted in an inflammation of the pericardial sac, followed by suppuration. The pericardium becomes enormously distended with fluid and pus. This exudate compresses the heart to such an extent that its action becomes very feeble and death results from general dropsy.

Steel, in his Diseases of the Ox, mentions traumatic heart disease as a rather frequent occurrence. He finds hairpins, knitting needles and nails as a cause. Gamgee described as the cause of a fatal case of traumatic heart disease a "pomegranate prickle" a little over an inch long and as thick as a writing quill, which after death was found lodged in one of the cavities of the heart.

Although cattle swallow a great variety of objects, it is the pointed, slender, metallic ones, such as pieces of wire, hairpins, etc., which do the most harm. It is a common practice among the maw cleaners at the stock yards to collect as curiosities all foreign bodies which are found in the stomachs. J. B. Stine, an employe of the bureau of animal industry at Chicago, made a collection of articles which were said to have been taken from the stomachs of cattle slaughtered for beef, and loaned them to the bureau as an exhibit for the Columbian exposition. The following is a partial list of the articles exhibited: A large jack knife, a silver watch chain, a silver dollar, several smaller coins, numerous metal hair pins, buttons, suspender buckles, Masonic emblem, several pieces of scrap iron—some flat and others round and bent—several

very large nails and many of the smaller sizes.

Owens Should Be Careful

A compilation of the number of cattle which have succumbed to traumatic disease due to the presence of foreign bodies would probably show a high mortality. The losses due to it throughout the whole country would, if they could be accurately calculated, make the subject appear worthy of close attention on the part of the cattle owners. Many animals die suddenly and without apparent cause, and if all such were examined the cause of death in a large percentage of cases would probably be traced to the swallowing of pointed objects.

The frequency of certain traumatic diseases in cattle is thus due to the carelessness of the owners or the attendants. The milkmaid drops pins and hairpins, the workmen lose or throw away nails, and in removing wire from baled hay are indifferent as to what becomes of the small broken pieces. The increased use of wire in the construction of fences and for telegraph and telephone lines, etc., leads to the scattering of small pieces along roads and on pastures.

Cows should not have access to rubbish heaps or to sweepings from buildings, for in these the dangerous objects lie concealed. Care should be taken that all pieces of wire are promptly placed beyond the reach of cattle. Throwing such things upon fenced or unfenced pastures should be studiously avoided. This is a disease without any promise of a cure, but is one for which even the least intelligence can practice daily prevention without any material expenditure or extra labor.

With the Cattlemen

STEER FEEDING TEST

URBANA, Ill., Aug. 26.—Herbert W. Mumford, chief of live stock at the Illinois experiment station, has announced results of his latest steer feeding experiment, the principal object of which was to determine which method of preparing and feeding corn and clover hay to fattening cattle would return to cattle feeders, under varying conditions, the largest profits. Among the conclusions announced are these:

For profit to the cattle feeder the three rations giving best returns ranked as follows: Ear corn supplemented with oil meal and gluten meal; shock or fodder corn and ear corn, and ear corn without supplement, clover hay being fed in all the lots. The profits in these lots, 2, 3 and 8, were so nearly alike that the conclusion that the feeding of any one of these rations would be followed by larger profits than the feeding of the others would be unwarranted.

The three rations giving smallest net profits were shelled corn (mud lot), corn and cob meal, corn meal (hay chaffed). In each of these instances the corn part of the ration was supplemented with oil meal and gluten meal.

The cost per pound of gain on the steers varied with the different methods of feeding from 5.9 to 7.9 cents per pound.

There was a difference of 20 cents per hundredweight in the marketable finish of the various lots.

The net profit varied from \$4.13 to \$9.84 per steer.

From the records of this experiment, \$0.26 per hundredweight should be added to the cost of feeders in market to determine their cost delivered in feed lots where freight rates and shrinkage in shipping are comparable with conditions obtaining in this test.

The method of feeding steers may make as much as \$0.50 per hundredweight difference in the margin necessary for coming out even. The methods involving the least labor requiring a margin of approximately \$1 per hundredweight, for choice steers, while those requiring a maximum amount of labor require a margin of about \$1.50 per hundredweight. Steers fed by the former method are not as a rule in as desirable marketable condition as those fed by more complex methods, hence, the latter usually command a higher price on the market; in this instance the difference was but \$0.20 per hundredweight.

The results of this experiment are so striking that it appears that the grinding of corn for feeding choice 2-year-old steers during the winter season is not warranted. The profits of feeding ear corn are fully twice as large as those secured in feeding corn meal or corn and cob meal.

The feeding of silage in moderate quantities is not necessarily conducive to heavy shrinkage in shipping or small percentages of dressed beef. The reader is cautioned not to conclude that since the feeding of silage was not followed with as large profits as the feeding of several other rations, that it has no place in beef production. Its use in growing young cattle and as a part of the ration of the breeding herd promises well in the hands of the experienced feeder, but to just what extent it may be profitably used for these purposes remains to be determined by future investigations.

Many who advocate the feeding of ear corn to cattle if hogs follow, advocate the feeding of meal if for any reason it seems desirable to eliminate the hog. The results of this experiment do not warrant such a conclusion. After eliminating the hog from the cattle feeding operations here presented the feeding of broken ear corn was followed with larger profits than the feeding of meal.

Since the profits in feeding shock or

fodder corn and ear corn are approximately the same the writer is inclined to favor the feeding of ear corn in preference to fodder corn because in feeding fodder corn one is sometimes obliged to get on the land when it is too wet. This statement applies especially to seasons of the year when bad weather is likely to prevail.

While the results of this experiment show that it does not pay to grind corn for winter feeding if should not be assumed that it does not pay to grind corn for cattle that are being fattened in summer on grass.

COWMEN FEEL INDEPENDENT

J. H. Gage got in Tuesday from a trip west on the Texas and Pacific railroad, going out as far as Big Springs. "There will not be many cattle shipped from out that way," said Mr. Gage, "until the middle of next month unless the market shows a good and unexpected upward trend before that time. Even then there are a number of cattlemen who probably won't ship. The country is in the most prosperous condition ever. Grass is plentiful and the range lightly stocked. There is feed enough there this year to winter in good shape every hoof of cattle in that country. I never saw any more feed on the ground, even in Illinois and the other great grain producing central states than they have in that section of West Texas. The people are comparatively free from debt and most cattle owners are well prepared to hold their cattle over if they see fit. There are few steers out there, but a good supply of cows and calves and shipments would be fairly heavy if the market was on a higher level."

CONTROLLING THE YARDS

The beef trust owns and controls all of the stock yards in this country with the exceptions of the yards in Chicago and Kansas City. Several years ago the beef trust made the Chicago Stock Yards Company a proposition to buy the entire yards, refused, and the beef trust threatened to move the big packing houses from Chicago. The matter was finally settled by the stock yards company paying the beef trust a large sum of money to let the packing houses remain for fifteen years. The fifteen years are about up now and the beef trust is again preparing to compel the stock yards company to sell. If the company does not sell, then it is said the packers will move their plants from the city.

CUBA BUYS MEXICANS

The demand for Mexican cattle in Cuba continues to grow and cattle buyers from the island republic are reported as quite numerous in Mexico now. The custom house at Tampico shows that during the fiscal year 1904-5 there were exported from Mexico to Cuba 69,598 head of cattle. Their value was declared to be \$1,732,610. Tampico is the great cattle shipping port. In addition to the above for the same fiscal year there was shipped through Tampico \$4,837,329 worth of cattle to Progreso, Yucatan. There is much attention being given to cattle raising now in the more tropical parts of Mexico.—Chihuahua Enterprise.

CONDITIONS ALONG ROCK ISLAND FAIR

Agents in Some Localities Report Cotton Suffering From Lack of Rain

The Rock Island Company is receiving its regular monthly reports from agents, giving the condition of crops at different points on the line, and those already received indicate fair conditions in every instance.

The Shamrock report, however, says cotton is in need of rain in that section and that the bolls are beginning to shed. The weather has been very warm in that section of Texas. The corn is made and needs no further precipitation to mature the crop. Corn is the finest that has been raised in the Shamrock vicinity in many years.

The report from Bowie is to the effect that there has been very light rains during the month, still there has been enough precipitation to do the growing crops much good.

Farmers are now plowing for the fall wheat. It is estimated, the report says, that the damage from hot sun has been 15 per cent to cotton. There has also been some damage by boll worms. The reduced acreage in the Bowie section will be about 15 per cent. The report says that even with this reduction the yield will be about the same as last season.

Similar conditions exist along the Rock Island in Texas and Oklahoma.

WIND DESTROYS FRUIT

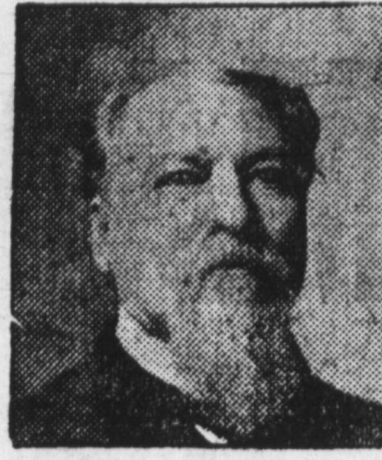
Damage Reported in Eastern Washington and Oregon

LA GRANGE, Oregon, Aug. 29.—The worst windstorm in the history of the Palouse country has passed over this section, doing much damage to fruit. In some orchards the whole crop is practically a loss, while in other sections, little fruit is left on the trees. Ripe grainfields are also much injured.

Leonard Carroll, aged 23 years, was instantly killed by coming in contact with a live wire on the line of the Grand River Electric Company today.

A dispatch from Garfield, Wash., says that the windstorm has practically ruined the fruit crop of Eastern Washington. Hundreds of bushels of apples are lying on the ground, while the trees are badly damaged.

Dr. Terrill's Guaranteed Cure for Men



J. H. TERRILL, M. D., Dallas' Reliable Specialist.

A WRITTEN LEGAL GUARANTEE OF AN ABSOLUTE CURE.

If you are an afflicted man and are in need of expert medical attention you should be sure that you employ a specialist who is capable of giving you the best treatment for your condition. The methods of treatment as employed by Dr. Terrill in curing the Special and Pelvic Diseases of Men are vastly different from those of any other specialist in the southwest, therefore if you desire expert diagnosis and advice and subsequent successful treatment you will consult him in reference to your trouble as you will be unable to receive his safe, sure and perfected methods elsewhere. Furthermore, Dr. Terrill's charges are very reasonable and are no more than you can afford to pay for a positive cure. Consult him today, either personally or by letter, and have him give you his honest opinion of your case free of charge. Should he decide to take your case for treatment, after a thorough examination, he will give you

HE CURES

STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, LOST MANHOOD, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, EPILEPSY, PILES, HYDROCELE, CATARRH and all CHRONIC DISEASES of the STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER and PROSTATE GLAND.

WRITE TODAY FOR DR. TERRILL'S LATEST BOOK, NO. 8.

This book is Dr. Terrill's latest and best work on the DISEASES OF MEN and it should be in the hands of every man, young or old, in the Southwest. It will be sent to any address in plain sealed envelope postage prepaid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All persons coming to Dallas for treatment are requested to inquire of any Bank, Commercial Agency or Business Firm as to who is the BEST and MOST RELIABLE SPECIALIST in the City. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATION AND X-RAY EXAMINATION FREE.

DR. J. H. TERRILL

285 MAIN STREET.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

BIG WYOMING SALE

A Council Bluffs dispatch says: M. K. Parsons, receiver for the Green Cattle company, yesterday morning sold the remaining assets of the company, including several thousand head of stock and the ranch property, located at Dixon, Wyo., to Ora Haley of Laramie, Wyo., for \$71,000.

There were but two bids presented for the property, that of Mr. Haley and another from E. G. Gould, a ranchman of western Nebraska, offering \$70,200.

The failure of the Green Cattle company was brought about by the failure of H. S. Green, a banker of Dow City. This failure took place during the latter part of January, 1904. With Mr. Green in the cattle venture were Judge W. R. Green of Audubon, brother of H. S., and several others. Practically all of the paper of the Green Cattle company was made payable to H. S. Green and in the course of his banking business this had been put up as collateral security with many creditors.

The total indebtedness of the Green Cattle company is estimated to be between \$250,000 and \$300,000, while the proceeds from the previous sales of stock and the final disposition of the ranch and the remaining stock yesterday will be approximately \$175,000.

Instead of trying to kill two birds with one stone use a shotgun.

No man need hope to reach heaven by walking over his neighbors.

It's useless to call the cat when you spill the milk of human kindness.

Good intentions may do for paving material, but the streets get just as dirty.

\$300,000,000 IN POULTRY

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

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

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

Special Offer.—If you keep chickens or are in any way interested in them, we will send you Poultry Success for one year for introduction, and send free also a large, illustrated, practical poultry book; or three months' trial, only 10 cents, stamps accepted. Sample copy free. Address today.

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Sample free. Please mention this paper. The latest count against the automobile is that it is helping to spread the pestiferous gypsy moth beyond its present abiding places in Massachusetts.

4 POSTAGE will mail us your old Stetson Hat, which we will make look like new and satisfaction guaranteed.

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4 IMPORTANT GATEWAYS 4



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SUPERB PULLMAN VESTIBULED SLEEPERS, HANDSOME RECLINING CHAIR CARS (SEATS FREE) ON ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

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

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

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

ONLY LINE WITH a saving of 12 hours to California.

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

ELEGANT DINING CARS TO ST. LOUIS ON THE

"CANNON BALL" AND "NIGHT EXPRESS"

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

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR

It is a great economy to smoke cigars and feel the habit is so expensive you can't afford to own an automobile.

A girl is sure a man is going to propose to her when he doesn't like her little brother, but gives him nickels to prove it.



IN TOM GREEN COUNTY

San Angelo Standard.

Campers passing through pastures on the line between the Pulliam Bros. and Gillis ranches, eighteen miles northwest of the city Wednesday morning are supposed to have carelessly started a fire which destroyed 300 acres of good grass for Pulliam Bros. and some 2,500 acres in the Gillis pasture.

A hard fight was made to save the pastures from burning and ranchmen for fifteen miles around sent men to fight the flames. A wagon and six men from the Charlie Collyns ranch and a wagon and five men from the Pulliam ranch aided to check the blaze. Al Jacks, boss of the Bird & Mertz ranch, Boss Arnett of Patterson & Williams, Searcy Martin and young Cargill from the Cargill ranch, fifteen miles away, Clarence Evans, the two Thornton boys and Willis Johnson Jr. were there, with many others. The men fought like tigers to hold the flames in check and only succeeded in putting out the fire after ten hours of hard fighting.

F. T. Reed of the Reed ranch, twelve miles east of Christoval, was in the city Saturday, looking for an expert wolf catcher. Mr. Reed said the lobo wolves had gotten so plentiful and had become so much of a nuisance that the ranchmen were determined to get rid of them. The owners of the Doorkey, Keith, Heize, Cappel, Reed and Lofton ranches have gotten together and made up a purse of \$50 for each and every wolf caught. The lobo wolves there this year have killed nearly 100 head of calves and have played havoc with the stock. In Mr. Reed's pasture alone he figures that he has lost nearly twenty-five head and is willing to pay for killing every one of the "varmints."

Captain J. A. Davis, a ranchman of Sterling county, is on his way home from San Antonio, where he finished a chase after horse thieves. The thieves made a raid on his ranch last spring and stole three of his best horses and the captain started in pursuit and chased the men over hundreds of miles through various counties, across mountains and vast tracts of prairie country. The captain succeeded in capturing one of the men and had him jailed at San Antonio, while he has two others spotted and expects to get them in a few more days. He also expects to recover the three valuable horses stolen.

R. R. Johnson was in the city this week from his son's ranch ten miles west of San Angelo, where he has been spending a few months taking life easy and trying to get better health.

The ranch is in the panhandle part of Tom Green county, near Irion, Reagan and Sterling counties, and Mr. Johnson claims that this is a good part of the country, as good as any place in all of Tom Green county. He says the ranchmen and farmers are all enjoying prosperity and that cattle and the range are both in fine condition, as well as the people out that way being in a healthy condition.

Through the carelessness of a boy lighting a cigarette in a wagon driving through the pasture of the Llano county school land, the recent fire destroying 4,000 acres of grass is attributable. It is known that the head of the match broke off when struck and flew into the grass. The boy supposed it had fallen into the wagon and no attempt was made to look for it. After

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FRANKLIN-HOWARD CO., Dept. D., Kansas City, Mo.

the wagon had gone about half a mile a look to the rear revealed the fact that the pasture was on fire. A hard fight was made to extinguish the blaze.

A considerable amount of stock was shipped from here Monday. J. S. March shipped one car of mules to Alabama; Sid Martin three cars of fat cattle; Lee Bros., two cars; J. E. Mills, two cars, and P. McFarland two cars. All of the cattle were shipped to the St. Louis market, with Fort Worth privilege.

IN BREWSTER COUNTY

Alpine Avalanche.

J. A. Anderson has sold to J. E. Hanson twenty-nine horses from one to four years old at \$15 per head.

L. B. Caruthers has bought a ranch near Sierra Blanca in El Paso county, and will remove his cattle from his ranch in this county.

J. D. Jackson has bought of W. D. Kincaid, J. R. Sanford and D. S. Combs forty-eight steers, three, four and five years old, at \$18 per head.

W. Q. McKinney of Marathon spent yesterday in Alpine. He has recently sold 600 goats to Myers & Stover of Marathon, who took them and others, bought in the Boquillas country, to their ranch south of Sanderson.

IN POTTER COUNTY

Amarillo Herald.

Ex-Governor Browning reports the sale of his three and one-half section ranch three miles northeast of the city, to R. L. Chanslor of Randall county. The papers were drawn up Saturday, the consideration being \$12,000. For the present Governor Browning with his family will reside in the city.

A. J. Osborne, district agent for the J. I. Case Implement company, is fast developing into the most rabid Panhandle booster on record. He says that his company has sold eleven complete thrashing rigs here this summer, more than at any other town in north or northwest Texas, and the trade is not yet over. Mr. Osborne brought to the Herald office yesterday two immature Red Astracan apples from an orchard south of town. The apples were each 13½ inches in circumference and weighed 19 ounces each. There is an orchard full of the same kind, and he truthfully says that a country that grows such apples will grow anything.

IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos Times.

Ed Stuckler and several other U boys came in yesterday with seven cars—327 head—of yearlings, steers and heifers, from the U ranch and shipped them out today to Wilson & Popham's panhandle range at White Deer. Charley Oates accompanied the shipment.

Asa Draper, a young ranchman from New Mexico, who is well known in Pecos, came down on the Pecos Valley train Tuesday and spent the evening in town, en route to the Argentine Republic in South America, where he expects to engage in the cattle raising industry.

IN HOWARD COUNTY

Big Springs Herald.

W. R. Bingham of Merkel bought of Allen and Cole one car of calves and from W. R. Cole one car of cows and shipped them east on the 20th.

Dave Earnest shipped one car of calves to Fort Worth and three cars to St. Louis on the 23d.

D. Price shipped one car of fat cows to the Fort Worth market this week.

Last Saturday night one of the finest rains that has visited this country fell. It came just in the right time to keep the grass and late vegetables and the melon crop growing and will also do the cotton good, as the weather has been very hot since. West Texas is surely in the swim this year, and the farmer wears a smile all over his face.

IN UVALDE COUNTY

Uvalde Leader-News.

L. S. Friday, the genial gentleman who manages the J. W. J. ranch in company with R. P. Gibson, was among the visitors here on Tuesday. Louis has been

**SIMPSON
EDDYSTONE
PRINTS**

Stylish wash-dresses

are made from Simpson-Eddystone Prints by women who want an attractive dress at small cost. This has always been possible with Simpson-Eddystone prints the standard calicoes of the United States for over sixty years. The patterns are artistic and beautiful; colors do not "run" and the material is serviceable.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints.

In Blacks, Black-and-Whites, Light Indigo-Blues and Silver-Greys, Shepherd Plaid Effects and a large variety of new and beautiful designs. Thousands of first-class dealers sell them.

The Eddystone Mfg Co (Sole Makers) Philadelphia

at his old tricks again and done some trading. He sold thirty-six head of 3 and 4-year-old steers to W. H. Parsons at \$18 and \$24 and eighty head of 1s and 2s to M. M. Parkerson of Rock Springs at \$12 and \$15.50. He also bought fifty head of stock cattle from Jim Gray at \$10, calves thrown in, and fifteen from Sam Sparks at \$10. In bucks he sold twenty-two to Bee & Leonard of Comstock at \$15 and \$25.

W. W. Threadgill of Barksdale bought from W. H. Rawlings 825 head of Angora goats. They were known as the Charlton goats and were a good bunch of heavy shearers. They are located at Leakey and will be moved to Barksdale. The price paid was \$5 per head.

IN NEW MEXICO

Carlsbad Current.

The big outfits of the Cross S's and the Pool's met Saturday night on north Seven Rivers. The Cross S had 140 cow horses and Pool had nearly as many. They have gathered about two thousand head and branded a fine calf crop.

Dan Lucas and Miles Stone are now about a mile and a half from Black river with a large herd and will brand out shortly.

The plains round-up near George Pendleton's are now ready to surrender, as they have about cleaned up the deck and will look for greener fields.

Them Joneses have quit the drive and are reconnoitering for other fields to conquer.

The calf crop is reported as unusually large this season and the antiquated goose swings altitudinous.

IN TAYLOR COUNTY

Abilene News.

Owing to the pending sale of millions of acres of state land formerly leased out for grazing purposes, a suit filed this morning in the district court is of special and timely interest.

The action embodies an example of the immense tracts of land that have been leased to the cattlemen of the state, and which are now being placed on the market for the exclusive benefit of actual settlers.

The legal proceedings referred to embrace over 79,000 acres of leased territory, chiefly located in Taylor county.

There are 112 distinct pieces of leased land involved in the litigation, and in many instances the parcels described by metes and bounds include from ten to twenty acres over and above a section.

The suit has been transferred to El Paso county by special order of court, owing to the "condition of facts" in Taylor county.

The proceedings have been instituted by J. H. Parrymore, the receiver of the noted Daugherty Cattle Company of Abilene, Texas.

In his petition the plaintiff alleges that Mat Daugherty, the president of the above company, holds lease on the property which it is asked that he be compelled to transfer to the receiver.

The ground of action is that it is claimed that the leases were really taken for the exclusive benefit of the said company, and that the defendant has no personal claim to same. The most of the leases were executed last February by the state land commissioner at Austin.

IN MITCHELL COUNTY

Colorado News.

J. W. Gray of Snyder shipped two cars of fat cows and one car of good steers to the Fort Worth market on Aug. 20.

G. W. Waddell shipped one load of fat cows to the Fort Worth market Aug. 20. Wulfjen & Warren shipped a mixed load of cattle to Fort Worth Aug. 21.

G. W. Waddell shipped one load of good cattle to Fort Worth Aug. 21.

John Lovelady shipped nine cars of cattle from Iatan Monday. Mr. Lovelady states he is holding most of his stuff for a better market.

IN STERLING COUNTY

Sterling News-Record.

Last Saturday night, at about 9 o'clock, a cyclone passed about three and a half miles west of this place, followed by a severe electrical storm. The roaring of the wind sounded like a heavy railroad train, and many thought it was a hail-storm, but it has been ascertained that it was a cyclone of the severest type, but fortunately no houses were in its path, so far as we can learn. It passed near H. Davis' ranch and did serious damage to his orchard, which was loaded with fruit. The electrical display was an awful spectacle, and the roar of the thunder was appalling. The grass in the pastures of J. S. Cox, John Templeton and McEntire was set on fire by the lightning and a considerable area was burned before the drenching rain put out the fire. One of the peculiarities of the lightning was that many of the flashes seemed to jump from the ground to the clouds. A good rain fell over a considerable area of the country.

4,425,000 ACRES GOVERNMENT LAND

To Be Thrown Open for Settlement, Aug. 28, 1905.

A Splendid Opportunity for Homeseekers to Locate in a Most Favored Portion of the Northwest

Advices are received to the effect that the Uintah Indian Reservation in Utah will be thrown open by the government for settlement on Aug. 28 and that on account of same individual registrations for the land will commence Aug. 1 at Grand Junction, Col., and at Vernal, Price and Provo, Utah, such registrations to close Aug. 12.

Drawings to determine the order in which selections of the land may be made, will be held at Provo, Utah, commencing Thursday, Aug. 17, and the applications of those participating and drawing numbers from 1 to 50 inclusive, must be presented at Vernal, Utah, Aug. 23, when they will be considered in their numerical order during the first day; the applications of holders of numbers 51 to 100 inclusive to be presented on the second day, and so on until all numbers have been disposed of.

Between the time of registration and the drawing, applicants will be given certificates permitting them to examine the lands. All applications for entry must be made individually, and cannot be made by agents or representatives except in the cases of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, who may submit proofs of their qualifications through agents of their own selection. No person, however, will be permitted to act as agent for more than one soldier or sailor. The reservation is reached to advantage via a new transportation line from Mack, Col., known as the Uintah railway, also by stage line from Price, Utah, a station on the line of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad.

On this account and in order to admit of interested persons participating in the very unusual opportunity thus presented, at nominal expense, the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway (The Denver Road) will sell round trip tickets from Texas points daily at rate of one fare plus \$2 for the round trip, with a return limit of sixty days from date of purchase, and will also afford the privilege of stop-overs going and returning in order to facilitate the interests of those desiring to investigate and file claims.

Details regarding the best plans of procedure in order to secure parts of the property will be supplied free of cost by A. A. Glisson, general passenger agent of the Denver Road, at Fort Worth, Texas, upon application. The lands referred to are in many respects extraordinarily good and, as this is probably the last opportunity of the kind which will be afforded for many years to come, it goes without saying that an immense interest will be found in the opening by parties from all sections of the country.

IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY

Hereford Brand.

J. C. Johnston this week closed a deal by which he sold his two sections of land in Castro county to Easter Brothers of Itasca, consideration being \$5 per acre. The purchasers will move here about November 1, to make this their homes.

J. B. Stone, who owns a well improved four-section ranch a few miles north of town, informed us this week that he now has about fifty acres of ground well prepared for wheat and that he will sow his crop in about two weeks. Mr. Stone lays special emphasis on the fact that one cannot prepare his ground too thoroughly and, with his past experiences with this country, has no fears of such a thing as a failure under ordinary conditions.

The car of prospectors which Rev. H. B. McGee brought here from Missouri last week and which were taken charge of on their arrival by W. H. Rayzor, took a special liking to this country from the very beginning and did not have cause to change their minds during the several days they were in the city. Brother McGee is doing excellent work in inducing prospectors this way and the fact that Mr. Rayzor handled the crowd in a satisfactory manner is evidenced by the following deals which were closed: Irvin Crenshaw, 115 acres of the C. H. Carl ranch, at \$603.75; Harrison Scarbrough, 150 acres of Carl ranch at same rate; Sam Hall of Indiana, J. T. Roberts section near Arney at \$3.50; Mrs. C. E. Osterlander of Blue Springs, J. T. Robinson section north of town at \$5,000; A. C. Etzenhouser, 337 acres of Carl ranch at \$2,527.50; W. H. Scarbrough, 337.5 acres of Carl ranch at \$2,527.50; A. D. Long, Atherton, Mo., 325.3 acres of Mrs. W. B. Robinson's section southeast of town, \$2-175.45; W. C. Guyton, Blue Springs, 325.3 acres of Mrs. Robinson's section at \$1-728.15; Twen Crenshaw, 115 acres Carl's ranch, \$603.75; T. L. Crenshaw, 320 acres of Carl ranch at \$1,681.05; W. E. Crenshaw, 115 acres Carl ranch at \$602.75.

LYTLE BACK FROM CHICAGO MEETING

Secretary of Texas Cattle Raisers' Association Pleased at Results Accomplished

John T. Lytle, secretary of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, has returned from attending the reciprocity conference held at Chicago last week and is much pleased with the results accomplished and says, while it will take some time to put into effect the decision arrived at, the stockmen are inclined to believe that much good has been accomplished looking to an eventual extension of trade relations with both Germany and France, been agitating this matter for several years and that it now looks as though something tangible will result.

The matter will now go before congress and with an active committee representing the live stock industry of this country Mr. Lytle believes that the ends sought will be attained—trade extension on a reciprocity basis.

A committee to be appointed by the chairman of the late conference, from the different states, will work out a plan to be presented to congress. The committee will be composed of fifteen and will probably be headed by Alvin H. Sanders, editor of the Breeders' Gazette. Who the other members will be is not now known.

Twenty-Eight-Hour Law

The cattlemen all over the west rejoice over what has already been accomplished by the conference at Chicago looking to modification of what is known among stockmen as the twenty-eight-hour law, regulating the time limit by which cattle in transit are permitted to remain in cars.

Secretary Lytle says that Secretary Wilson of the agricultural department, who attended the conference, was very well satisfied with the showing made by the cattlemen that the law should be modified in the best interests of the live stock industry of this country.

Mr. Wilson, he said, agreed to have the law withdrawn or so amended to extend the time limit beyond twenty-eight hours. The secretary said that the time should not be computed from the beginning of the loading of stock, but that it should be timed from the time the train starts for the market.

Secretary Wilson gave the stockmen assurances that the law when modified, should apply to all points west of the Missouri river and not east of it.

Secretary Lytle says that there will be one stockman in Texas appointed on the committee to look after the reciprocity matter, but did not know who he would be. On the whole the stockmen of the country are well pleased with the results attained at the Chicago conference, says Secretary Lytle.

IN DENTON COUNTY

S. R. Davis of Rector, Denton county, Texas, paid a visit to the stock yards Wednesday. Mr. Davis stated that Denton county does not appear to have suffered to any great extent by reason of the early rains of this summer.

"Cotton will make itself between now and September in our section," said he, "and, in the meantime, many of us have a few cattle that come in good place at this time of the year. I am in Fort Worth today to find out what it would be best to ship and find the market has a liberal tone. A man can't expect too much during August, you know, and good stuff has to be sent to market in order to command a fair price.

We have a good stand of grass in Denton county and a fine outlook for winter. Cattle are looking their best and you may be sure we are glad of that."

IN CHILDRESS COUNTY

Childress Index.

Ed W. Bromley, to the north of us, has sold about all of his land. He sold his home place last Saturday to some Rockwall parties, so we are informed. Price paid, \$13.50 per acre. So, you see, land in this section is rapidly becoming valuable.

The Hereford Valley stock farm, owned by U. S. and S. C. Weddington, located three miles east of town, has sold its serviceable bulls. Last week ten head were sold to Richards Bros., Cottle and Ford counties; also twenty-five head to F. B. Rooke, Refugio county. The latter bunch will not be shipped until very late in the fall.

IN IRION COUNTY

Sherwood Record.

R. C. Dodson, a big ranchman of Garden City, was in our city Saturday renewing old acquaintances, having visited here on one or two other occasions. He was the guest of J. M. Watson's family on Middle Concho, of whom he is a relative.

Fire destroyed four sections of fine grass in William Funk's pasture near Stiles Monday. The timely arrival of about sixty-five of the residents of that vicinity to the scene of the blaze put out the fire, otherwise it would probably have swept Mr. Funk's entire pasture. The fire is supposed to have been started by campers.

APACHES AS STOCKMEN

Agent C. W. Crouse, who has charge of the Apache Indians on the White Mountain reservation, talks entertainingly of the red man and his habits, says an Arizona exchange.

The Apache has never been noted for his industriousness along the lines of anything that pertains to labor or care, but Mr. Crouse did believe that he would be able to teach them the beauties of live stock raising, to the end that they might be more self-sustaining. To this end he secured the permission of the department to purchase a number of cattle and sheep for the purpose of giving them a start.

The cattle purchased about a year ago—460 in number—have increased some, and the experiment under the circumstances, can be said to have been fairly successful, although the Apache seems to be void of much business instinct, and apparently does not look very far into the future. Quite a number of the cattle are killed for beef without the regular formality having been gone through with, as this was his way of doing when the cattle belonged to the white man, and habit with him is hard to break.

As cattlemen, however, they are more of a success than as sheepmen. The sheep they leave to the mercies of the wild animals of that region, almost totally lacking in the qualities of even a poor herder. Sheep require constant care and attention and that is something too monotonous for the Apache. Agent Crouse is still hopeful, however, and on his return to the reservation will visit Fort Defiance, N. M., the headquarters of the Navajos, for the purpose of securing several blanket weavers to take to the White Mountain reservation, in the hope of further interesting his charges in the matter of sheep and wool raising, by teaching them to manufacture blankets, for which there is always a good steady demand at profitable prices.

The Navajo has always been a herdsman and weaver of fine blankets, but the Apache, whose reservation home is not far away, and who speaks the same language, has never found an industry enticing enough to be entertaining.

They love the white man's money, however, and Agent Crouse has hopes that in time he may be able to encourage them in the ways of thrift and enterprise to the end that they may honestly earn more of it, and in that way be more independent and require less assistance from the government.—Albuquerque Journal.

DESTRUCTIVE PRAIRIE FIRE

The following report is sent out by a newspaper correspondent at San Antonio: News was received at the dispatcher's office at the Southern Pacific depot of a destructive prairie fire near Cline, 119 miles west of this city, which devastated 10,000 acres, burned half a dozen corrals, several miles of fence and suffocated by the heat and smoke more than one hundred head of cattle.

The fire started Sunday night and raged all day Monday. The railroad ordered two gangs of section hands to help fight the fire, and they were joined by the cattlemen of that entire section, but despite their efforts nearly sixteen miles of grass were laid bare by the flames.

Owing to the fact that the drouth had already burned the grass almost to a crisp and rather a stiff breeze was blowing, the flames spread rapidly.

No houses were lost, but the large branding pens in the pastures were consumed.

The cattle in the line on the flames stampeded and as a result many of the calves were trampled to death or overcome by the heat and smoke and burned to death.

The loss to the ranchmen for the grass alone will be great. Many of the herds will have to be moved to other sections until a rain comes to start the grass growing.

CATTLEMAN TOOK MONEY

COLLINSVILLE, I. T., Aug. 25.—Tom Jordan walked into the First National bank of this city yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock and demanded money to the amount of \$1,600, which he claimed belonged to him. This being refused, he took an amount, variously estimated at from \$500 to \$1,200, at the point of a revolver. After securing the money he mounted his horse and rode out to his pasture on Bird Creek. Some weeks ago Jordan shipped some cattle to the Kansas City market and sold them. Part of the cattle were mortgaged and part were shipped to Kansas City had been held up by the commission house and later was forwarded to the First National bank of this place to be held pending a settlement as to the ownership.

Jordan took a former employe and went to the bank where Charles Carter, Jordan's former partner, was talking business with Cashier Colburn, and demanded his \$1,600. Colburn demurred, but Jordan cocked his revolver and threatened to kill him unless he acceded to his demands at once. At last Jordan told Colburn to give him what was in sight and if it was too much he would send the balance back, as he only wanted the money that was coming to him and not anything belonging to the bank.

No effort was made to apprehend him and he rode away. Later in the evening a man by the name of Showers came in and said that Jordan had been at his home and had sent back word that he was still short.

BIG RANCHES PASSING

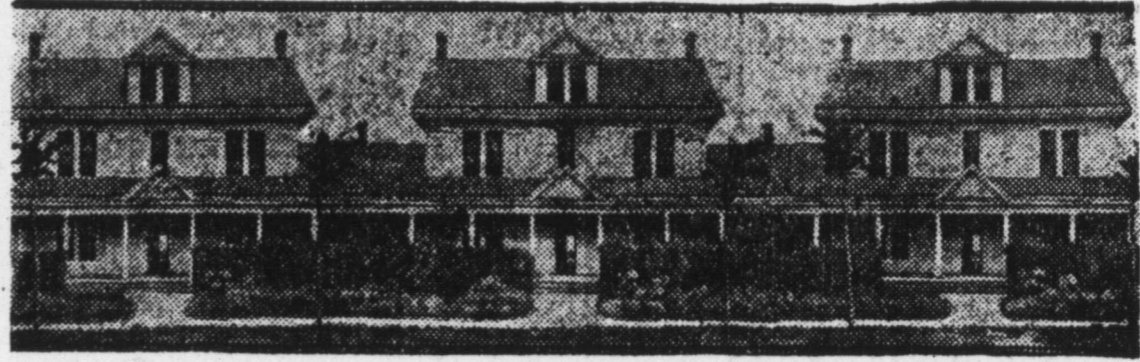
N. M. Piper of Harrold, Wilbarger county, Texas, was here Wednesday with a car load of cattle. Mr. Piper told a reporter for this paper of the cutting up of a large ranch in his neighborhood that is now in progress.

"Tom Wagoner, related to the Wagoners of Decatur, Texas, is the owner of a large

WHITE SANITARIUM

Offers Correct Treatment and Absolute Cure for Alcoholic and Drug Addictions

In from five to ten days' time, after all other methods of treating these habits have been tried without success. The methods employed at this institution are correct and thoroughly reliable, and are not to be confounded with "Free Trial Sample," "Home Treatment" or like propositions which are being daily exploited through various mediums. The physicians in charge have made the treatment and cure of alcoholic and drug habits a life-long study, and have originated, developed, and perfected methods for eliminating these addictions that have proven their inestimable value in the very worst cases, and absolute and permanent cures have been effected in every instance. They offer their services on a basis that no other institution can, inasmuch that they propose to give you a careful personal examination, take care of you at their Sanitarium, give you every attention, and pay all of your necessary expenses, yet they will not expect you to pay one cent until you are thoroughly satisfied that you are soundly and permanently cured. There can be no fairer proposition than this; then why not take active steps today toward ridding yourself of these terrible addictions?



Center Building and Wings completed, End Rooms to Be Added.

To Whom It May Concern:

It gives me profound pleasure to state that the White Sanitarium for the cure of whisky and morphine is located near my institution and that I am thoroughly familiar with the good work being done there for unfortunates. They are speedily and permanently cured, as I have in numerous instances observed. I regard the method used there as the most perfected one of the times. It is quick, safe, efficient, and permanent.

J. R. BRIGGS, M. D.,

Medical Director Briggs Sanitarium.

Penid, Texas, June 6, 1905.—White Bros, Dallas Texas. Dear Bros.—The treatment you have cured my mother and two brothers of morphine habit some years ago and they have stayed cured, never having the slightest desire for this drug. They had used the drug for many years, but after three

days of treatment all desire or need for the drug was removed. Your Brother in Christ,

BUD ROBINSON.

Cookville, Texas, Aug. 7, 1905.—White Sanitarium, Dallas, Texas. Gentlemen—I have seen your treatment for inebriety and the drug habit tested, and pronounce it a great success. A REMEDY WITHOUT PAIN OR INJURY. T. S. BURFORD, M. D.

The White Sanitarium is a permanent feature of the city of Dallas, and they have the hearty indorsement of the clergy and all physicians who know them, and they court honest investigation from any source. They also refer you to the American National Exchange Bank as to their reliability and integrity. Write for free literature. CORRESPONDENCE SACREDLY CONFIDENTIAL AND INVITED. ADDRESS,

White Sanitarium, Dallas, Tex.

Corn Belt Feeders

tract of land that was formerly used for pasture," said Mr. Piper, "but after spending quite a neat sum of money in various improvements, he has succeeded in settling quite a colony of farmers there and the land is bringing from \$20 to \$35 an acre. The land produces well and the farming qualities of the Panhandle are considered superior to many portions of the state which have far better reputations in that line.

"The weather has been kind to everybody in Wilbarger county this year and cattle are in fine condition. I have shipped about ten cars so far and have no special complaint to offer either as to condition of cattle or price received for shipments."

BACK FROM CHICAGO

Marion Sansom and Frank Hovenkamp have returned from Chicago, where they went as the respective delegates of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange and the American Short-horn Breeders' Association to the National Reciprocity conference. Both Mr. Hovenkamp and Mr. Sansom are satisfied with the work of the meeting and express the belief that great good will result therefrom. "The reciprocity meetings were attended by representative stockmen, farmers and manufacturers from all over the country," said Mr. Sansom, "and it looks like some relief in the way of reforms along tariff lines will surely follow. There were probably twice as many Republicans in attendance as Democrats, and with the exception of a few protected manufacturing industries, the delegates were unanimous in the conclusion that some concessions in the existing tariff regulations should be made. The matter is to be left in the hands of an able executive committee to be appointed by the chairman.

"In regard to the 28-hour law and the regulations issued by Dr. Salmon of the bureau of animal industry, limiting the number of cattle to be shipped in a carload under the 28-hour law, I believe that Secretary Wilson was thoroughly convinced of the folly of the regulations and that they will be revised in a way that will permit their enforcement without working any unnecessary hardships on the live stock interests of the country."

Mr. Hovenkamp talked along the same lines as Mr. Sansom, and said the strongest address made before the reciprocity conference was that of Governor Cummins of Iowa, who is a very strong advocate of trade reciprocity.

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

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

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

"Is D'Auber doing anything remarkable of late?"

"Yes, he's painted a prize picture."

"He has? Impossible!"

"Not at all. The picture is to be presented as a prize to the first man who guesses its subject."—Cleveland Leader.

Servant (at sweet girl's boudoir)—Mr. Nicefellow is in the parlor, miss.

Sweet Girl (throwing down a novel)—Horrors! And my hair is all down! Tell him he'll have to wait a little, as I'm in the kitchen helping mother.—London Tit-Bits.

EARLY MATURITY AMONG THE CATTLE

At the state round-up farmers' institute in Wisconsin, A. A. Arnold of Trempealeau county, Wis., gave an address on the above subject. He called attention to the fact that there are a number of important factors which influence the economical production of beef. The first thing of importance says the Farmers' Tribune, is to have animals of strong vitality, that is, animals with good digestive and assimilative powers. The second thing of importance is to have animals of good quality, that is to say, animals that lay on flesh where the most expensive cuts of beef are produced. The third factor is the age of the animal. A young animal, according to Mr. Arnold, can be fattened more economically than an old one. A fourth consideration is the quantity and quality of the food fed. A steer that is to be fattened should be fed all he will eat, but no more. The quality should be such as to make the ration well balanced. It is not economical to feed carbohydrates too extensively, but the ration should be well balanced with nitrogenous food, as this enables the animal to utilize the various constituents to better advantage. The care and comfort of the animal is another thing of great importance. Mr. Arnold does not believe in unduly exposing animals in the feed lots to the cold winds of winter. He laid particular stress upon the importance of feeding yearlings rather than two-year-olds. "From my experience I have proved," said Mr. Arnold, in referring to this subject, "that I can make 960-pound steers in sixteen months that will sell for a top-notch feeder with an average grain feed of four pounds per day, thus costing me for grain alone (grain at 1 cent per pound) \$18. This steer brings \$40.20 and leaves me a balance of \$25.20 for milk and roughage.

"In case he is finished he weighs 1,200 pounds and brings me \$72. He has cost me eight pounds of ground feed and oats per day, or \$36, leaving me \$36 for milk and roughage. This pays better than a gold mine, at least the average gold mine.

"Can this be kept up for another year? We will see. Even supposing this two and a half pound daily gain can be kept up for another year, they would weigh 2,100 pounds. This is too heavy for the market, and will cost too much feed. Steers of this weight would bring about 5 cents perhaps, or \$105, or \$33 more than the 16-month steer. It takes a great stretch of the imagination for a man to think there is money in keeping a two-year-old steer on full feed for a year for \$33.

"The 16-month-old steer brings \$43.60 if not finished, \$72 if finished and the food of the smaller and younger steer has certainly cost less than the older and larger steer, for the reason that the animal is young, develops more muscle, and its powers of digestion and assimilation are better."

The above facts are quite in accordance with the teachings of the Tribune on this subject for the past few years. The demand for baby beef is growing. Twenty years ago a steer that weighed from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds carried off the prizes at the fat stock shows and fairs. Such is not the case today. The well-finished steer weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds brings the highest price on the market and the 12 or 16-month-old steer weighing from 900 to 1,200 pounds, if he is well finished, is a very close second. He will ordinarily bring a price within 50 cents per hundred weight of the heavy weight 2 or 3-year-old steer of the same quality.

The feeding calves, however, it is of still greater importance to note the conditions referred to by Mr. Arnold, such as vitality, quality, kind of food, care and management of the animal than it is where the older cattle are fed. Heavy feeding of cattle from birth until they are ready for market is more or less injurious, but where the steer is turned off by the time he is sixteen months or younger, no bad effect from feeding, if it has been done with judgment, will be noticed.

COWAN ON RAILWAYS

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., Aug. 22.—Judge Cowan, attorney for the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, addressed the National Association of Railway Commissioners on the question of regulating railroad rates. In part he said:

"The government should regulate the rates, and not merely afford the means of a trial in court, where the ordinary shipper cannot afford to engage in the unequal contest with great railroad companies.

"The assertion that rates will have to be made on mileage basis is not even ingenious; it is mere nonsense. No railroad expects that. No commission expects it. The interstate commerce commission has never attempted it; will not attempt it. It is a scare. Why should a commission adopt it? The law does not require it. The provisions against unreasonable rates do not require it. It is not necessary in order to avoid unjust discrimination or undue preferences. As distance increases, the cost of carriage per mile decreases, so should the charges therefor. Mileage is considered, or should

be, but there are always present a lot of other equally important factors. A commission to act intelligently and fairly must consider them all.

"The assumption that the constitution which prohibits preferences to ports of different states requires rates to be made on mileage basis is a mere bubble. It was punctured by the opinion of the attorney general of the United States, and until that is answered I shall waste no time on it. I do not believe the contention is sincere. If it were, there could be no contention that to avoid preferences rates from everywhere must be on a mileage basis, any more than that first class goods must be carried for the same per 100 pounds as second class.

"There has been a constant effort to make it appear that it is sought to give the commission the power to fix all of the rates; this is a perversion of the facts. It is only sought to give it that power in order to enable it in a given case to regulate the rates by requiring that a right rate be charged instead of one found to be wrong. The charge that the commission has a vaulting ambition for more power is a very unjust criticism. It has merely asked for the means of performing that duty which the act requires of it, that is, to enforce the provisions of the act. The law requires it to make such recommendations as it deems proper; this it has done. It now remains for congress to act by simply granting that power which it was thought originally to have had, namely, to name a correct rate to take the place of one found to be wrong. To this there ought to be no objection. In no other way will any regulation be had which affords a real remedy. You have the machinery capable of doing the work if you simply apply the power."

DIPPING OF CATTLE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Formal complaint will soon be forthcoming and possibly aired in congress in regard to the manner in which the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture prescribes and indorses certain preparations for the cure of cattle and sheep diseases to the exclusion of other preparations, commercially manufactured for the same purpose.

The bureau of animal industry has prepared regulations stipulating that cattle having Texas fever or southern cattle ticks before being removed from their feeding ground must be dipped in Beaumont crude petroleum under the supervision of an inspector of the bureau of animal industry.

Where scabies prevails the live stock affected must be dipped in a solution of lime and sulphur.

For these two diseases the inspectors are instructed to use no other remedy, and in the orders issued to inspectors several brands of lime and sulphur and tobacco solutions are mentioned as those which may be used. It is on this account that complaint is made by manufacturers of cures for scabies and Texas fever which are not indorsed by the department of Agriculture.

Within the last six months several chemical companies of recognized standing have sent to the bureau of animal industry samples of a cure for these live stock diseases. As a rule, no response was made to their letters and inquiry today elicited the statement from Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, that he had made sufficient investigation to convince himself that the lime and sulphur and the tobacco solutions were the only preparations which would surely cure, and for that reason the department paid no attention whatever to other preparations submitted.

Dr. Salmon said that he did not think that there was any reason whatever why his bureau should not mention the names of certain brands of tobacco solution and lime and sulphur solution, and should insist that the cattle intended for transit should be immersed in one of these or in a preparation made by the farmer himself under the department's formula.

Manufacturers of preparations which are said to cure these diseases without injurious effects in the way of blistering, injuring the wool of sheep and taking off the hair of cattle have tried in vain to get their preparations recognized on a parity with those mentioned above.

Many complaints come from Texas as to the severity of the petroleum dip.

LIKES TEXAS CALVES

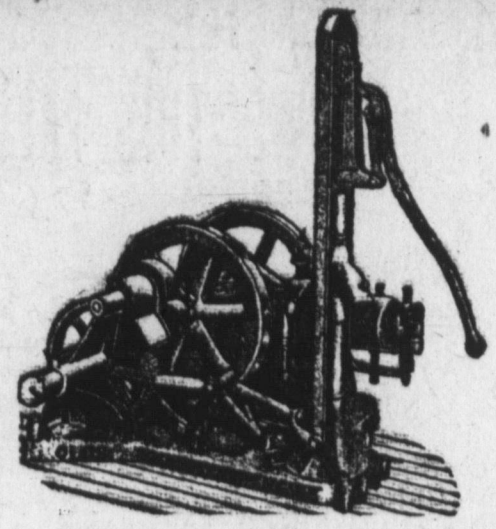
H. P. Whiting of Madill, I. T., was in the city Monday and paid his first visit to the Fort Worth stock yards. Mr. Whiting stated that the yard was much larger than he had expected to see and the cattle on the yard were in much larger numbers than he thought would be possible during August. Mr. Whiting said that the Fort Worth market was growing more and more in favor with the stockmen of his section of the country and said: "Most any of the cattlemen in Indian Territory know enough to ship all their cows and calves to this market the year around.

"I notice a fine lot of calves," he added, "over yonder," pointing to the pens containing a shipment of Black Poll calves from J. D. Earnest of Big Springs; "those are about the finest of their kind that I have ever seen anywhere. They are all fat and with a proper color to insure first quality. We raise good calves in the Territory, but none that are better than those."

MORE INSPECTORS WANTED

The attention of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas and the American Cattle Growers' Association is called to the fact that congress should make adequate appropriations at the next session to guarantee Federal inspection of meats at all packing centers. The government lays considerable stress on the fact that as diseased animals are slaughtered in

OLDS Gasoline ENGINES



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Mention The Stockman-Journal.



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before you decide on the route.

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

For further information see ticket agent or address

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THE SIMPLEST, SAFEST, SUREST AND QUICKEST WAY TO VACCINATE CATTLE AGAINST BLACKLEG.
Nodose to measure. No liquid to spill. No string to rot. Just a little pill to be placed under the skin by a single thrust of the instrument. An injector free with a purchase of 100 vaccinations. For Sale by All Druggists. Literature Free—Write for it.

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

Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Fort Worth, Omaha and a few other points, and seems perfectly willing for the public to believe that it cannot buy tainted meat. The truth of the matter is the government only appropriates money for inspecting the beef killed by the "Big Six," and this same big six is managing to use the government dope as a very successful advertisement. San Antonio, Houston and Dallas have no Federal inspection, but they all have packing houses. If Federal inspection is necessary, and no one doubts but that it is, why should the big packers enjoy the exclusive privilege of queting the government as authority for the excellency of their output? Secretary Wilson may make whatever recommendations to congress he sees proper along this line after he has had a confab with the live stock interests.—San Antonio Express.

SELLING MANY CALVES

E. F. Dawson, who is a resident of the Rosen Heights neighborhood, remarked yesterday to a reporter for this paper that the number of calves coming into this market for the past few weeks has been a source of wonder to those who are acquainted with the conditions existing here.

"If a fellow gets veal now, it will be fresh veal all right; but, if he gets beef, plain, ordinary cow meat, he won't every time get anything near like real good beef. Cattlemen don't sell any young cows; but, when they want to get rid of calves, it is the younger set that is shipped into the market. There are many reasons why a man should want to get rid of calves at this time of the year. If he has too many cattle, it is the calves that have to go, with a few of the older cows—old and tough ones.

"I buy a few cows, calves and steers for feeding and hardly ever buy any cows at this time of the year. If a man can get hold of a small bunch of middling fair calves and feed them until next spring, he will realize almost the same amount of profit from them as from handling an or-

dinary farm. By a small bunch, I mean more than two or three hundred. It takes a small amount of labor to furnish food for them and only a small outlay compared to the returns that, in the ordinary course of things, will be realized."

THE ALPINE COUNTRY

ALPINE, Texas, Aug. 16.—W. T. Henderson sold to W. R. Bush of Newton, Kan., 113 head of 3-year-old black muley steers. They were shipped from here Friday and the price is \$3.50 per hundred weight in El Paso. It was estimated that they would weigh at least 1,000 pounds.

W. T. Henderson has just bought of H. A. King 700 head of 2-year-old steers at \$20 to be delivered Dec. 1.

Jackson & Harmon have purchased of Syl Adams 400 head of cows.

W. Q. McKinney sold to Harrell & Slover of Sanderson 600 head of goats at \$2.

M. A. Ernst sold to Sanderson parties 600 head of goats at \$1 and \$1.25.

J. E. Hanson bought of Jim Anderson 50 head of stock horses at \$15.

J. D. Jackson shipped a car of calves to Fort Worth Sunday.

Joe Moss has sold his ranch consisting of sixteen sections and about 1,000 head of cattle. He got \$3,500 for the ranch and \$11 per head for the cattle.

K. B. Kendrick has sold his nine section ranch north of Marathon for \$2,000.

W. T. Henderson sold to T. W. Ardin for the El Paso markets a car load of cows at \$18 per head.

J. C. Avery of Boquillas sold to Mr. Farrell of Pecos a car load of mares at \$18 last week.

Jackson & Harmon shipped a car load of calves to Fort Worth Monday.

Clyde Buttrill shipped a car load of calves to San Antonio last week. They brought \$7 per head.

"Has Skaddy any social standing?" "Has he? By George, you'll see his name almost every week in the list of automobilists that have been fined for scorching.—Chicago Tribune.

HEREFORD CATTLE SHOWS THIS FALL

The premium list arranged for the three national Hereford shows to be held this fall, by Secretary C. R. Thomas, 221 West Twelfth street, Kansas City, Mo., shows that the Minnesota state fair at Hamline, the American Royal at Kansas City, and the International Live Stock exposition at Chicago are the three points at which these three shows will be held. In addition to the money appropriated for these three shows the Hereford association has donated large amounts to the breed shown at other and important fairs, ranging from one thousand dollars at Portland to one hundred dollars at the Georgia state fair at Atlanta.

Sales will also be held under the auspices of the association at all three of the national shows.

The Hamline dates are of course September 4 to 9 and the money follows the regular classification. In all the regular classes for single animals premiums are five in number, ranging from \$30 to \$10.

In the championship and group classes the money is increased.

The Merchants hotel, St. Paul, offers a handsome silver trophy for the best herd shown. The value is given at \$200.

At the Royal the individual prizes are larger and are eight in number in each class. The Meadow Park trophy will go to the best herd of the breed in the show.

At the Royal numerous prizes will be offered for both pure bred and grade fat stock, singly shown and in car lots. Feeding cattle are also recognized.

At the International the amount of money devoted to the breeding classes is relatively small. The fat and feeding cattle division is very extensive.

Prizes are offered for grass cattle from all the various districts, three classes to the district by ages, and in the grain-fed division there are three classes and a championship, the latter being worth \$250 to the winner.

Entries for the Hamline show closed August 1; for Kansas City, September 10, and for the Chicago, show as determined by the management. Entries for the first two shows should be forwarded to Secretary C. R. Thomas, Kansas City, Mo., and for the International to General Manager W. E. Skinner, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Copies of the premium list may be obtained from Secretary Thomas on application. Entry blanks for the first two shows may be obtained from him at any time.

In addition to the three shows the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association has made appropriation as follows for 1905:

Texas Fat Stock Show, Ft. Worth	\$800
Spokane, Washington	300
Wheeling, West Virginia	300
Radford, Virginia	200
Roanoke, Virginia	200
Hagerstown, Maryland	200
South Dakota State Fair	200
Mandan, North Dakota	200
Des Moines, Iowa	500
Lincoln, Nebraska	300
Springfield, Illinois	300
Sedalia, Missouri	300
Columbus, Ohio	200
Indianapolis, Indiana	300
Laramie, Wyoming	300
Portland, Oregon	1,000
Helena, Montana	250
Bozeman, Montana	250
San Antonio, Texas	300
Dallas, Texas	300
Sioux City, Iowa	300
Georgia State Fair, Atlanta	100
Kansas (plans not determined)	600
Colorado (plans not determined)	300

Entries for the shows at any of the above named places should be made with the secretary thereof, who will furnish premium list, rules, etc., upon request.

Col. C. C. Poole of the Stockman-Journal was a business caller in the city Saturday and Monday. The Colonel went from here to Ballinger and will return to San Angelo later in the week. Col. Poole is one of the veteran newspaper men in Texas, having been connected with the paper he represents and its predecessors for many years. He visits San Angelo about once a year and is always accorded a hearty welcome by his many friends here.

The colonel is considered by cattlemen over the state as being a strong advocate in any cause that concerns them. Many a day has he spent in their interests and he has never lost

an opportunity to not only talk for what best concerns them, but write as well. In this way he has endeared himself to every cattleman in the entire Southwest.

While traveling over the state he is made the subject of many a cowman's joke. The cowmen like the colonel and he likes them and that is perhaps the reason of all reasons why they are either playing a joke on him or he is springing a new one on them. In speaking of this Monday the colonel said he expected he was asked an average of twice a week to pull the string in some badger fight or to go snipe hunting and hold the sack while the rest of the gang would sneak back to town, expecting to see him come in, dragging the sack, several hours later, but he claims he usually disappoints them by getting in first and then giving them the laugh when they arrive.

The visitor remarked on the fact that San Angelo is growing. "Yes," said the colonel, "it is growing very fast. San Angelo is one of the best towns in this part of the state and I believe that it has the best future. There is no town that I have visited this year that has more favorably impressed me than this place, with its many improvements and its people. Here one can always be made to feel at home and I am always anxious to get here. Your people are the typical West Texas brand and they are in the right pasture, too. They know how to make a visitor feel like there was good grass and plenty of water when I get over here and it is hard to get away."

When the colonel returns from Ballinger some of the Badger Club are going to have a badger fight and the colonel will then be asked to hold the dog, as they think he is onto pulling the string. The colonel shines at either, and to show his liberal spirit will undoubtedly acquiesce to either, although he has seen badger fights long before the oldest member of the club was doing any stunts on this earth, just to show the club his heart is in the right place.—San Angelo Standard.

COMMISSION MAN'S MISSION & ADVANTAGES TO LIVESTOCK TRADE

(Continued from page 1.)

meeting, who expressed the opinion that the time-honored use of the tomahawk and the scalping knife would remain in vogue among us for years to come. It is to be hoped that he is wrong. There are other changes that could be made and reforms that might be adopted, that would prove equally beneficial.

Future of the Trade.

Whether the live stock commission man and the business he represents will continue in their present form a decade, a cycle, a century from now, I will not attempt to predict. The relentless law of the survival of the fittest decides which method in business at once the most economical, and the same law decrees who shall transact the business on the above principles.

In the battle of commercial life the world at large loses sight of the individual soldier and the company to which he belongs. A man—a whole battalion—drops out; others are ever waiting to fill the vacancy—the ranks close up—the fight goes on—and the earth resounds to the ceaseless tread of the onward march of the legions of commerce.

In that host here is a brigade, recruited from every station in life, whose bugle call to action is the lowering of the herds on the plains and in the pasture fields; the bleating of flocks on the mountain side and in the valleys, the squealing of millions of those uncouth, yet peerless, money makers in the feed lots of our land.

What man among us is not content and justly proud that his name may be found on that muster roll?

THE ALPINE COUNTRY

ALPINE, Texas, Aug. 29.—J. D. Jackson sold to Oliver Billingsley a car load of cows for the El Paso markets at \$16.50 per head.

A. M. Turney went to Marfa last week to deliver 508 head of steer yearlings he and his brother, W. W. Turney, sold to Murphy & Co.

W. T. Henderson sold a car load of cows to Oliver Billingsley at \$18 per head for the El Paso markets.

J. D. Jackson went up to Valentine last week and shipped to the Godair-Crowley Commission company two car loads of calves for J. R. Holland.

Clyde Buttrill is shipping two car loads of calves today.

At the last meeting of the Cattle Raisers' Association, J. D. Jackson of this county introduced a resolution to the effect that the stock yards at Fort Worth be asked to reduce their yardage of cattle, with the result that the request was readily acceded to and the shippers have benefited many thousands of dollars

THE SUCCESS SULKY PLOW

NO SULKY PLOW EVER PLACED ON THE MARKET HAS ATTAINED ANYTHING APPROXIMATING THE RESULTS THAT THE SUCCESS HAS.

IT HAS THE BEST WOOD BOARD FOR STICKY SOILS
HAS THE MOST APPROVED FITTING DEVICE
HAS THE BEST LAMMING DEVICE

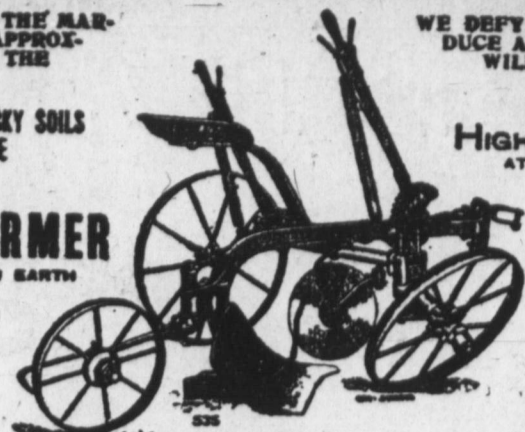
IT PLEASURES THE FARMER

BETTER THAN ANY OTHER PLOW ON EARTH

WE MANUFACTURE AND HANDLE EVERYTHING THAT IS BEST IN

IMPLEMENTS
WAGONS AND
VEHICLES

WRITE US FOR YOUR WANTS



WE BEAT THE WORLD TO PRODUCE A RIDING PLOW THAT WILL GIVE AS GOOD RESULTS

IT IS STRICTLY A
HIGH-GRADE PLOW
AT MODERATE PRICE

ASK YOUR DEALER
FOR THE SUCCESS
AND INSIST ON
HAVING IT. IF YOU
FAIL TO GET IT
WRITE US FOR
CIRCULAR AND SPECIAL
INTRODUCTORY PRICE

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THE COOL WAY

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ELECTRIC FANS

in Chair Cars and Sleepers all the way to
ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY.

Best Service, Best Rates to All Lake Resorts. Write for
information.

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

The A. P. Norman Live Stock Co.

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

thereby. This could not have been accomplished only through the association. As an example as to the benefit to the stockman, last week Mr. Jackson shipped 94 calves to Fort Worth and the charge for yardage was \$8. This same amount before the new ruling went into effect would have been \$14.25. This averages up quite a saving to the stockmen and Mr. Jackson is to be congratulated upon his successful efforts in their behalf.

J. B. Gillett is here from Roswell, N. M., to round up and brand his calves.

Oliver Billingsley bought two cars of cows from the Combs Cattle company for the El Paso markets. The price paid was \$18 per head.

Quite a number of applications for school lands are being filed, but in a majority of cases the applicant refused to tell what tract he desired to purchase.

R. L. Nevill has leased thirty sections from O. E. Lochansen.

Quite a number of ranchmen are preparing to sow the seed of Alfilaria and are very hopeful of making a success at it. It has obtained quite a good start in Brewster county already and stock of all kinds thrive and fatten very rapidly on it. It is said to be more flourishing in dry weather and for this reason should be experimented with extensively in this section of the state. Hogs are said to become so fat on it that they will choke to death unless taken off. The start in this country is supposed to have been brought in by sheep from Arizona and New Mexico, where it grows luxuriously.

TEXAS RANGE REPORT

General Conditions Throughout the State
Said to Be Satisfactory
to Cattlemen

Reports of range and cattle conditions received by Secretary John T. Lytle of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association from the inspectors, for the week ending Aug. 26, are very satisfactory.

While the report from Galveston has not yet reached association headquarters, Secretary Lytle said today that the export of cattle to Cuba continues good.

Edna—Hot weather and dry. Nineteen cars of cattle were shipped to Cuba. Other cattle consignments reached two cars, and went to Houston and Louisiana.

Alice—Hot and dry. Twenty-one cars of cattle shipped to Galveston, Houston, New Orleans and Kansas City.

Lawton—Conditions good, weather hot and dry.

Beeville—Conditions good; rain fell during most of the week. Shipments fifteen cars to San Antonio and New Orleans.

Roswell—Range good weather hot and dry. Three cars cattle shipped to Oklahoma.

Dalhart—Conditions fine; weather favorable.

Portales—Range and cattle conditions good. Two cars cattle shipped to Kansas City.

Clarendon—Weather very hot; conditions dry; cattle doing very well. Thirty-four cars cattle shipped to St. Joseph and Kansas City.

Amarillo—Cattle doing well; weather very warm. Forty-four cars cattle shipped to Kansas City and St. Joseph.

Pawnee, Okla.—Good rains, cooler weather; cattle doing well. Fifty-seven

Merino Rams For Sale!

I have just returned from Michigan with a carload of large, nearly plain-bodied, heavy shearing Merino rams. These rams have been carefully selected from the best flocks of Michigan with special reference to the requirements of the Texas trade. They are all young and in fine condition and will suit those who require the best. I have also about 150 head of young registered Michigan ewes, shearing nearly fifteen pounds this year. Persons desiring to start a registered flock will have an opportunity seldom offered. For further information address

Frank L. Ide

Lampasas, Texas.

Rogan & Simmons

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Rooms 9, 10 and 11, First National Bank Building.

AUSTIN, TEXAS.

cars cattle shipped to Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joseph.

Perry, Okla.—Weather hot; cattle doing fine; range best in years. Fifty-four cars cattle shipped to St. Louis and Kansas City.

Clouderoft—Conditions very good, but rain is needed. Weather warm the past week.

Liberal, Kan.—Range good; fair weather. Thirty-four cars cattle shipped to Kansas City, St. Joseph and St. Louis.

Pecos—Range good; warm and clear. One car cattle shipped to Fort Worth.

MEXICAN CATTLE MARKETED HERE

Two Cars Brought from Chihuahua Pay Duty of \$3.50 a Head

A shipment of two cars of fat cattle from Mexico topped the market here today on that class of stuff, selling for \$2.65.

The cows were brought from Chihuahua. This is the first-shipment of cattle ever brought to this market from the Republic of Mexico.

The duty on each head was \$3.50.

COLLEGE FEEDING EXPERIMENTS

The importance of economic feeding operations has evolved pioneer work at the agricultural experiment stations. Nearly every agricultural college is on record with experimental work in feeding for market all classes of live stock. The experiment stations are well equipped with every modern appointment to conduct scientific work in feeding for meat production, and their bulletins are carefully read by progressive stockmen in all parts of the country, says the Drovers' Journal. The thousands of visitors who attended the 1904 International Live Stock Exposition can recall the exhibit of Professor H. W. Mumford of a collection of all classes of feeding cattle from the Illinois agricultural experiment station. The exhibit comprised animals of all breeds and in different stages of ripeness for the block. The cattle were reshipped to the station to be fattened for the abattoir. The marketing of the animals was accompanied by a slaughter test and the entire results were given to the public in a carefully prepared bulletin.

The Iowa state agricultural experiment station has recently concluded a feeding experiment of dairy-bred steers and pure beef-bred cattle, which demonstrated the vast superiority of the latter in economic meat production. In the elucidation of the test it was shown that the dairy steers developed a greater percentage of offal and a lower average of block meat as compared with live weight. The dairy-bred carcasses possessed more fat on the internal organs and consequently increased the weight of the cheap parts.

The slaughter test demonstrated that the beef-bred steers carried a larger percentage of valuable cuts. The meat was more evenly marbled and possessed a brighter color.

Operations were carefully conducted to ascertain if it would be profitable to raise dairy steers for feeders and the deductions demonstrated that such animals paid less profit on the feed consumed than do beef-fed cattle. The results indicate that specific lines of agriculture are the most profitable, especially when exploiting the beef-production industry. The dairy-bred steer was incomparably inferior as a machine to convert grain and roughage into high priced meat to the beef-bred animals.

The work being accomplished at agricultural experiment stations is of incalculable benefit to the breeders of live stock, as they can readily ascertain the kind of animal that is the most profitable for feeding operations and the breeds that are the most remunerative for dairy purposes.

INDIAN TERRITORY CONDITIONS

J. S. Pursley of Rush Springs, I. T., was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Pursley had no cattle on the market, but came to Fort Worth for the purpose of "feeling of the market to see if it would stand a few cars of four-year-old steers and some older than that age," to use his own words.

"From the territory," said Mr. Pursley, "we usually ship such stuff to northern points, preferably to St. Joe, Mo., but I heard that the market here was in a fairly good condition and thought that, if it is possible to dispose of the steers here, I would rather ship them to a point nearer my home. Then, I like to come to Fort Worth anyway. I am acquainted with a large number of people here and like to shake their hands occasionally, you know."

"St. Joe is about the best market for four-year-old steers for us up my way. There is a good demand for that kind of cattle and so we get a better price than is usual in Fort Worth. But the average price of steers of all ages is falling off now. Good three-year-olds that would have formerly brought \$4.50 a hundred are now selling at less than three cents. This is what will break up many a cattleman this year. Steers, you see, are not very profitable any more. That is probably the chief reason for so many calves being sold this year. It is worth more to get rid of them while they are calves than to wait and have them on your hands until they get to be two-year-olds or more and have to sell them for a low price, such as the present quotation on steers."

"The cattle business in a general way is not near so profitable now as it was in years past. It sometimes looks like

we will have to quit altogether—many of them are doing it—and go to raising something to eat and sell, such as corn, hogs and cotton, with an occasional field of oats and wheat. It might pay better."

THE ALPINE COUNTRY

ALPINE, Texas, Aug. 24.—John Henderson and Charley Stillwell have just returned from the Rio Grande, where they gathered the cattle that Charley sold to Mr. Henderson.

L. F. Buttrill is gathering his black mule yearlings to deliver to Jackson & Harmon.

Luther Yarbo bought for J. D. Jackson forty-eight head of 4 and 5-year-old steers from R. B. Trout for \$18 per head.

W. S. Burbar bought of Tip Franklin twelve head of 2-year-old heifers and took them down east of Marathon to pasture.

Jackson & Harmon have this week made good purchases of big steers. They bought of A. S. Gage 325 head of 3s and 4s, and of Kokernot & Kokernot 600 3s and 4s. The Kokernot steers are said to be the fattest ever seen here at this time of year. The purchasers will receive and ship them from time to time as the market appears favorable, till Christmas. The prices are private.

W. T. Henderson sold to W. R. Bush of Newton, Kan., 113 head of black muley steers, mostly 3s and a few 2s. The price was \$3.50 per hundred and netted Mr. Henderson \$32. They averaged 914 pounds after remaining in the pens here some twelve hours.

L. B. Caruthers left Wednesday for the Terlingua country to gather his cattle to take them to the ranch he has purchased up near Sierra Blanca. This is said to be a fine country, well watered by tanks and wells.

Frank Rogers has resigned his position with W. T. Henderson and will secure a place and look after his own cattle.

Kokernot & Kokernot sold to T. W. Ardoin a car load of cows for the El Paso markets.

W. W. Turney sold to J. E. Hanson twelve head of saddle horses at \$35 per head.

Will McKinney sold 600 head and M. A. Ernst 600 head of goats to Myers & Slover and Cavin & Harrell of San-derson. The prices were \$1 and \$1.25 per head.

Jim Anderson sold to J. E. Hanson twenty-nine head of unbroken horses, from 1 to 4 years of age, at \$15 per head.

Jackson & Harmon bought of Syl Adams 325 head and from T. M. Lease twenty-five head of stock cattle at private terms.

W. T. Henderson bought of H. A. King 700 head of 2-year-old Durham and Hereford steers. Price is \$20 per head, to be delivered Dec. 1. They are a fine bunch of steers.

Eugene Reagan of Oakville and Jake Holderman of Beeville arrived here last week with seven car loads of horses, which they shipped from here to their homes. They horses were bought in New Mexico.

Clyde Buttrill shipped a car load of calves to the Fort Worth markets last week. They averaged 219 pounds and netted \$6.37½.

W. C. Nations has gone to Arizona to buy more horses.

S. A. Thompson of Fort Davis was here this week and left for the lower part of the county to survey the ranch recently purchased by Walter Kokernot from Jackson & Harmon.

N. A. Cavin of Dryden bought about \$3,000 worth of goats in the southern part of the county.

T. B. Harrell of Pecos bought of J. C. Avery a car load of good mares at private prices.

RAINS HELP CATTLE

Special to The Telegram.

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Aug. 22.—A general rain of almost an inch of water fell over the greater part of the Concho country Saturday night and Sunday morning. Rain has been reported from Water Valley, Christoval, Sterling City, Loomis' Ranch, Colorado City, Lipan Flat and Sterling City. Ranchmen claim that the range will now take on new life and be in better shape than ever before at this season of the year. Cotton raisers say cotton will now cease shedding and a half bale or more to the acre is a foregone conclusion.

WISE COUNTY CONDITIONS

G. M. D. Matherson of Paradise, Wise county, was in the city Tuesday night with a shipment of thirty head of cattle, consigned to Davis & Hamm. Mr. Matherson reports that the general condition of cattle in Wise county is better than is usual at this time of the year, but says that cattle are beginning to feel the heat of the past few weeks.

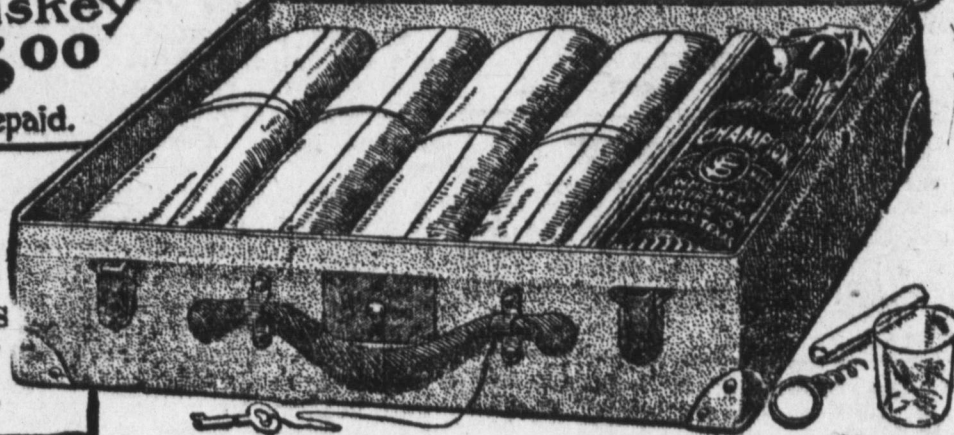
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THE W. H. POMEROY COMPANY, National Stock Yards Illinois.

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.

REC. A. McEACHIN.....Editor

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

OFFICERS:

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

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

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

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

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

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

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

ANOTHER RAY OF HOPE.

There has been a great deal of talk concerning independent packing plants during the past two years, and at one time there was a movement on foot, led by the late Charles F. Martin of Denver to establish a chain of such institutions to cope with the alleged beef trust and afford the producers of the country a better outlet for their stuff. The Martin scheme was to interest the producers in a co-operative plan, and this was the fatal element of weakness in the entire procedure. The producers of the country did not take kindly to the idea of co-operative finance. They said they were willing, in many instances, to give a liberal amount of cash as a straight bonus to encourage the establishment and maintenance of independent packing plants, but they had no burning desire to become active partners in such enterprises. Every effort was made to get the producers into line, but signal failure was the result, and the Martin scheme died far short of the expected fruition.

Recent developments, however, indicate that the independent project has broken out in a new place, and it seems the scheme is being backed in such a manner in its new form as to practically insure success. Men have been found who are willing to put good money in the enterprise. A late dispatch from Chicago to the daily papers says:

While the packers have been kept busy warding off attacks from the interstate commerce commission and the federal grand jury, opposition to their supremacy in the meat products business on the part of the so-called independents has reached formidable proportions. Maintaining the utmost secrecy as to their plans, the Independent Packing Company and the Western Packing and Provision Company, acting in conjunction with wholesale butchers, hotel men and large consumers of meat throughout the country, have combined to bring about the humiliation of the powerful packing companies of the stock yards district.

The Independent Packing Company began operations at its partially completed plant today, and this, with the \$300,000

plant of the Western concern at Morgan and Thirty-eighth streets, will form the nucleus of a formidable system which is ultimately to include a third large plant in Chicago and others throughout the United States. The third plant is to cost \$500,000 and will be erected next summer.

Those interested in the new venture assert that private assurance of support has been given by railway interests, whose opposition has hitherto proved the chief obstacle to the successful operation of rival packing concerns.

Patrick Brennan of the National Provision Company is head of the independent concern. He is a packer of years of experience, familiar with all the details of the great interests entrusted to his charge.

The producers of the country will watch for further developments in this new Chicago independent movement with a very keen interest, and the fact that it appears to be backed by the necessary capital will inspire considerable confidence in it from the start, notwithstanding the fact that the independent packing idea had become to be regarded very largely in the nature of a huge joke. The fiasco resulting from the Martin movement has greatly injured the independent idea, from the fact that it will be hard to get unpublic not to believe that the undertaking is either chimerical or a windy eruption such as its predecessor.

There is one fact on which the public is pretty well agreed, however, and that is there must be considerable money to be made in the packing business as it is now conducted. The big firms now engaged in the business have prospered to such an extent that they have built up one of the most wonderful and effective combinations the world has ever seen. There seems to be absolutely nothing that is impossible so far as the big packer of today is concerned. Any combination of a few men that can arbitrarily force a reduction of \$163,000,000 in the value of American beef animals in one year must be a very powerful and effective combination. It constitutes, also, a wonderful revelation of the princely fortunes that can be built up in a short time in the packing business.

When we consider this phase of the situation it is remarkable that there has not heretofore developed sharp and aggressive competition in the packing business. Men with money are usually attracted by such glittering opportunities and are always ready to take hold and seek wealth through such proven avenues. The fact that others have succeeded so admirably is the strongest kind of an incentive, but so far, the big packers have been permitted to have things absolutely their own way.

But the indications seem to be that the end of the existing situation is in sight. With the federal government camping on the trail of the big packers and pushing them with indictments for alleged violations of the law, and with organized and determined opposition staring them in the face in all the leading market centers, it must appear that the end of the old regime is in sight, and for the first time in several years there is another ray of hope in sight for the producing element of the country.

Texas cattlemen generally refused to have any thing to do with the Martin independent project, but they will look upon the new arrangement with profound satisfaction. Texas cattlemen think there is a real live beef trust in actual existence, and they welcome anything that promises emancipation from its further domination.

THE PROFITS OF THE PACKERS

Charles Edward Russell of Chicago is still feeling after the fifth ribs of the big packers. It was thought that he had exhausted his subject in the prior treatment of it, but in the September number of Everybody's Magazine he has a postscript, from which we extract the following:

"If the packers' profits were small and their business unproductive, would they now be defending those profits and that business with the most elaborate, intricate, and costly system of espionage and influence ever known in commerce? If their profits were small, could they make those monstrous investments in stock yards and packing plants that have given them the sole command of every cattle market in America? If their profits were small would they continue to extend and amplify their business? If their profits have been small, whence has come the money with which they have bought railroads, trolley lines, electric light and gas plants, banks, trust companies, newspapers, elevators, factories, grain companies, private car lines, leather trusts, department stores, until they have become the most diversified and among the largest capitalists in the world? On the basis of the alleged figures of profit given by Mr. Garfield it can be demonstrated in black and white that already in this year the packers have spent in exporting witnesses, publishing extraordinary advertisements, hiring extraordinary attorneys getting control of cattlemen's associations hiring detectives and using influence three times as much money as they will make in the entire year—If Mr. Garfield is correct. Is it necessary to be idiotic to prove our loyalty to our party? No outsider knows or can know the real profits of the real trust. The talk of having seen any "books" that show these profits is mere reason that to exhibit such books would convict of criminal offenses all the members of the trust and forty or fifty of the foremost railroad officers of the United States. That being the case, we might as well drop this phase of the inquiry." The packers have never been able to

make any one but Commissioner Garfield believe their profits were small. That gentleman seems to have based his celebrated report upon the profit made by the packers on each animal, and while Garfield was fooled, the masses of the people saw at a glance that something was decidedly wrong with the situation. They knew that as a matter of fact the packing industry of the country could not have possibly grown to its present mammoth proportions on such a narrow margin. They knew that the few men in control of the packing business of this country had built up colossal fortunes in a few years through the profit gained from the packing business, and have been able to extend their trade territory from one end of the earth almost to the other.

It was money made out of the packing business that has built up the great private car lines of which so much complaint is being made by the masses of the people. And the packers had a perfect right to invest in these things. It was their money, and they have an inalienable right to invest their surplus in any thing that promises them good interest on their investment. But at the same time, their private car lines together with their other enterprises must not be permitted to prey upon the masses. The general result of monopoly is to fasten some form of oppression upon the people, and the inspiration of the men who are dominating the packing business of the country seems to be to lay the heavy hand of enforced tribute upon every interest they come in contact with. The millions wrung from the people in one direction are freely spent in an effort to develop additional sources of revenue, until according to common belief, the combination of packers has grown to be the most powerful organization of the kind the world has ever seen.

It is but natural that these people should seek to hide their work under some effective cover. It is not to be expected that they would come boldly out into the open and confess that they were operating in defiance of the law and that their profits are so great as to enable them to do this. If the people can be made to believe that they are barely eking out a miserable existence there is afforded additional opportunity to ply their vocation successfully, and no matter what else can be said concerning the men who are at the head of this great industry, it cannot be charged that they are fools. They are among the sharpest and shrewdest business men this country has ever produced, and incidentally it may be stated that the government is going to be given a run for its money before these men are convicted of the charges under which they have been indicted.

The big packers are not only making a handsome profit on their operations but they have doubtless created a sinking fund to cope with just such an emergency as has presented itself. They have doubtless realized from the time the combination was first effected that exposure might follow, and when it came it would mean the hardest kind of a legal battle. They have doubtless set aside a portion of their hard-earned profits for legal purposes, and there will be no scarcity of packers' money when the big fight is launched in Chicago next October. This may cut something of a hole in the accumulated surplus, but a way will be found in the end to dig it back out of the producer. The big packers are a very thrifty people.

TARIFF FIGHT COMING

The big meeting of western men in Chicago last week to consider the matter of reciprocity and enlargement of foreign markets for American trade, may well be considered as the opening gun in another big fight for tariff reform. The people of the United States have not been saying much on the tariff question for some time, but they have been doing a whole lot of thinking. And it is apparent that this thinking has not been confined to members of the democratic party. The recent Chicago convention was composed of men who are leaders in both political parties, and that convention has demanded that there be such changes made in the tariff laws of this country as will correct existing grievances.

This Chicago conference resolved upon the appointment of a committee of fifteen under the style of the American Reciprocal Tariff League, to conduct a campaign in accordance with the expressed desire of the conference for some modification of the tariff looking to the development of reciprocal trade. The committee is to at once engage in the building up of sentiment throughout the country in favor of the enlargement of the possibilities for foreign markets, to urge carrying out the reciprocity features of our laws in good faith, to insist upon modification of the tariff law providing for reduction of certain schedules under some conditions in the interest of reciprocal trade, and to generally direct the movement which is growing wherever production is greater than consumption.

This Chicago conference developed substantial unanimity on all the main points under discussion. Reciprocity through treaty is the ideal form of that idea, but it has seemed impossible of accomplishment. Reciprocity through executive reduction of schedules under a wisely arranged law, is the immediate desire, as developed during this conference. There were many

in the convention who desired to impress their own very peculiar views upon its deliberations, others who had special interests to protect, or who were not sincere in their advocacy of reciprocity, but the convention seemed to know what it was there for, and its proceedings were marked by clearness and evidence of the most complete sincerity. It is expected that the committee that is to be in charge of the work that has been laid out will have its headquarters in Chicago, and it is expected that Alvin H. Sanders, editor of the Breeders' Gazette, who has been a leader in the movement from its inception, will be at the head of it, and he is in every way qualified for the work that lies ahead of him.

Great interest is manifested in the situation at Washington—much greater than had been anticipated by the staunch opponents of any tariff changes. To some of them the situation is quite alarming, and they are not concealing their fear that in the next session of congress a hot fight on the tariff will be precipitated. The number of persons who attended this Chicago convention, the character of the men who were prominent in its deliberations, the states represented, the fact that the agricultural interests were dominant and the fact that the convention went at its work in a business-like manner, has caused uneasiness among those who have special interests to defend in congress and in the various governmental departments. They have been proclaiming that there is no sentiment in favor of reciprocity and that the people are satisfied that the present schedules of the tariff law are just as they want them. They insisted that only a few radicals would attend the Chicago convention. They started a story that it was only a move on the part of the railroads to shift the fight from railroad rate control, and then the additional story was spread broadcast all over the country that the Chicago packers alone were responsible for the entire project. But the reports from the convention itself go to show that these story spreaders did not know what they were talking about.

It is regarded as certain that President Roosevelt will in his next message to congress give utterance to his well known views in favor of some modification of the tariff schedules, in some way, to meet changing conditions, as has been publicly expressed by him in his speeches. The republican party as a whole looks upon the reopening of the tariff question with much perturbation of spirit, for it is realized the situation is heavily charged with dynamite. The great cry among them is that there must be no tinkering with the tariff, but the progressive leaders in the party realize that the fight must come sooner or later, as the people are weary of existing conditions and importunate for a change. They realize that unless this change is made by the republican party it will be made outside the party, and when the democrats make their appeal to the country for necessary tariff changes it will not be a wasted effort so far as the masses are concerned, even though it seems that the country is strongly pledged to a protective tariff.

The American Protective Tariff League, which represents the interests that are sheltered in their monopoly under some of the prevailing tariff schedules, is active and making a bitter fight against the plans of the western reciprocity leaders, but the indications are that they are to meet a foe worthy of their steel. It is a big question and will be of far reaching effect. The next meeting of congress is going to find both sides of the question well in their fighting clothes.

SELLING THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

It is gradually dawning upon the state officials at Austin that the much advertised sale of school land that is to take place the first of September is unlikely to prove as successful as was anticipated. The great bulk of this land is unfit for agriculture, and is suitable for only grazing purposes. The effort to sell it to the actual settler is not going to change the character of the land or improve the West Texas seasons. The actual settler is no fool. He is looking for the best thing that can be gathered unto himself, and he has made a careful survey of the situation. He is preparing to make application to purchase only the best of this land, consisting of the watered sections, and these watered sections are the basis of value for all the surrounding sections, from the fact that they have permitted the leasing of the dry sections to the cattlemen at a fair annual rental. But when the watered sections have been sold the dry sections are no longer available even for grazing purposes, and it is apparent that the state is going to be the loser from the fact that there will hereafter be no demand for these dry sections for any purposes whatever. The cattlemen cannot use them, and the actual settler will not have them. Consequently, the state will be left with a large quantity of undesirable lands on her hands from which she will derive absolutely no revenue. Commenting on the approaching land sale, a dispatch to the press from Austin says:

The sale of the 6,000,000 acres of public lands by the state Sept. 1 is not going to be the big success that was expected. This opinion is based upon the reports that have reached here from the western parts of the state, where most of this land is situated. It is said that the prospective homeseekers who have been investigating the situation out there for

The purpose of deciding as to what sections they would seek to purchase, have picked out only the best sections where water is found. In most instances these watered and improved sections belong to a ranch property along with many other sections of state and railroad lands, which have been under lease. By bidding upon and being awarded the more favored sections the adjoining and ill-favored sections are made practically worthless, as they can no longer be used for ranch purposes, as they are not attached to watered sections. It is stated that many good ranches will thus be broken up, and that the state, instead of profiting by the sale of the better class of sections, will be a loser thereby, as after they have been taken away from the other sections the latter can no longer be leased.

A prominent ranchman, in discussing the sale of these lands today, said: "There seems to be a general impression that this is the first opportunity that the people have had to purchase this 6,000,000 acres of land for homes. As a matter of fact all of this land was on the market for twenty-five years. Part of it was taken off the market when the absolute lease district was established in 1897 because it was situated in the absolute lease district. The homeseeker had an opportunity to purchase the land any time during the past five years or more that it has been on the market. In fact many of the best sections were sold during that time. There are very few choice sections left. These are located in leased ranches, and their sale to actual settlers will merely be the means of breaking up the ranches and turning the adjacent sections so far as their desirability for further leasing is concerned."

It is a pity that Texas cannot have a sane and just land law that will permit the proper settlement and development of West Texas along the lines that nature has decreed that section must and shall be developed. But there is such a harrowing suspicion in the minds of the lawmakers when they get on the land question that somebody is about to steal all the land in West Texas that nothing but incompetent legislation has resulted. And the state in general and West Texas in particular must continue to reap the result of this folly.

There is no reason in the world why the state of Texas should continue in the land business. On the contrary, there is every reason why this land should all be sold and the state retire from the land business. This land to be attractive to those who can really use it should be cut up into blocks of from four to ten sections, each block carrying a watered section if possible, and the watered section being compelled to sell the surrounding dry sections. The country is adapted to only stockraising, or stock farming, if you like the expression better, and it should be sold in sufficiently large blocks to justify men in purchasing who desire to engage in that line of business.

The policy of permitting the watered sections to be acquired by the men who are seeking them largely as a matter of speculation is a mistaken one and will cost the state dearly in the end. With these watered sections in the hands of speculators, there will be no incentive to buy or lease the dry sections. It looks as if in the zeal that has been displayed to prevent the cattlemen from developing into thieves and purloining the children's patrimony, the bars have been left down for the actual settler so-called to come in and accomplish just what the cattlemen have been so long charged with conspiring to do.

The fact that this land has been on the market for the past twenty-five years and has not yet found purchasers is pretty conclusive evidence that it will be impossible to goldbrick the public at this late day. The great bulk of this land will still be on the market twenty-five years from now, unless some means are devised to put it on the market in the proper manner. As the land will be situated after the impending sale is over, it will prove just about as worthless proposition as can be conceived of. The actual settler will have robbed it of all actual value.

CATTLEMAN IS SHOT

Bud Ferris Wounded in Encounter With Marshal

LAWTON, O. T., Aug. 26.—Recent troubles along the line between Comanche county, O. T., and the Chickasha nation, I. T., have caused a number of United States marshals and local officers to keep close guard along the line to prevent the introduction of liquor by boot-legging into Indian Territory from what are termed line saloons that are just inside the limits of Oklahoma. Deputy United States Marshal Arnold yesterday attempted to arrest Bud Ferris, a prominent cattleman of Indian Territory. Ferris drew his revolver and in the encounter that followed was wounded in the leg.

IMPORTANT LOCO DISCOVERY

A New Mexico cattleman has made the statement that in the spring of the year there is a little worm contained in the stem of each loco plant which causes the "locoed" effect in the stock that eat it. The government sharps have investigated the matter for some time and have found no poison principle in the plant itself. The chief of the investigation squad has made the discovery that the fatal disease in stock is caused by a parasite in the plant. Now it depends on who made the prior statement as to where fame should rest.

When women say a girl is awful good to her mother and has a sweet disposition they mean she has no chance to get married.

"KOSHER" BUTCHERS TO AID TRUST FIGHT

Will Receive Carcasses from Independent Packers and Sell Them on Commission

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Retail "Kosher" butchers of this city, who recently formed an organization to act independently of the western packers, have opened their new abattoirs. On the opening of the latter yesterday 500 head of prime western cattle were slaughtered, dressed and carried into the refrigerating rooms, there to remain until Sept. 4, when the stockholders, who are also to be customers of the concern, will be allowed to come in and buy.

The new concern was organized three years ago, and the plant, just completed at a cost of \$1,500,000, is declared by the promoters of the scheme to be the most complete affair of its kind in the country. The main building of brick and iron is six stories high. It is connected with the company's own piers at the foot of West Thirty-ninth street. No hogs are to be killed in the new plant, as the whole establishment is carried on in "kosher" fashion.

The killing is done by eight licensed slaughterers, under the supervision of the Rev. Phillip Klein, who see to it that every detail of the Mosaic law is carried out.

In the near future the company intends to receive carcasses from independent packers in the west and distribute them on commission. The capacity is now 4,000 carcasses a week, although but 2,500 cattle will be slaughtered for some time.

CATTELMEN GOING TO CANADA

Conrad Kohrs and Thomas McTeague of Deer Lodge, have gone to the Northwest Territory on an important mission, says the Montana Record. They went north for the purpose of spying out a suitable range for their cattle, at present ranging in the Deer Lodge valley. For a year or more they have been contemplating making a change, on account of crowded range conditions. The proposition is to ship all of Kohrs & Beilenberg's and Conley and McTeague's Powell county range cattle, between 3500 and 4000 head, to the far northern ranges. The cattle will probably be taken further north than Maple creek, where already a number of Montana stockmen are located.

Messrs. Kohrs and McTeague expect to be absent about two weeks, and upon their return, if they have found conditions favorable, they will round up their cattle and load them on cars at Deer Lodge for transportation to their future range in the far Northwest. Although it will be necessary to pay a duty to export the cattle into Canada and then pay another duty when the beef stock is imported into this country in the fall, the Powell county stockmen have figured it out that they can ever pay two duties and make money by the transaction. It is said that other Powell county stockmen may follow these two concerns into the far North. Montana stockmen are already quite numerous in the Northwest Territory.

DAKOTA RANGE STUFF

E. B. Babcock returned this morning from his ranch in Edmunds county, S. D. He has been absent the past three weeks and during that time has traveled considerably through South and North Dakota, says the Sioux City Live Stock Record. He reports crops in good shape in that section of the country. "The corn crop looks fine," said Mr. Babcock. "While a little backward, the color is good and the crop is in good condition generally. The weather has been hot and the past two weeks has brought the corn along wonderfully and a bumper crop can confidently be looked for. The small grain is also well advanced and they will commence to harvest the barley the last of next week. There is a good stand of rye which is being harvested at the present time. The cattle situation is excellent. Cattle are in good shape, but at the present time soft and the prospects are that shipments will not be general until the beginning of September, which is two weeks later than last year. Ranchmen are complying with the dipping law, and most of them have their own dipping plants. There is a larger percentage of cow stuff to be marketed this year than ever before."

CONDITIONS IN PANHANDLE

Thomas Montgomery, a prominent cattleman of Floyd county, is in the city today.

"Conditions have not been so good and prospects so bright in our section of the country for the past twenty-two years that I have been located there as they are this year," he remarked to a representative of the News this afternoon.

Mr. Montgomery continued: "I mean by this that we have had a better season, the grass is better, in fact could not be better, and conditions generally

are more favorable. We cattlemen realize that that country is going to be settled up and are resigned to the proposition. Farmers are coming in very rapidly. A short time ago something like 16,000 acres of land sold in Floyd county for \$5.35 per acre. In that county this year there will be raised something like 2,000 bales of cotton, against 600 bales last year. Coming down from Floyd county to Estelline the past week through the Red river valley, for a distance of ninety miles, I was very much impressed with the large cotton acreage and I want to tell you that I saw some fields of seventy-five acres that had on them as good cotton as can be found anywhere, and I was raised in a cotton country, too. It looks to me like the cotton crop is going to be a large factor in that section of the state and that before a very great while.

"The one thing that is most needed in our section of the state is a railroad line. We understand that a line will be built from Quanah through Hardeeman, Dickens, Floyd, Hale, Lamb and Hockley counties to Texico to a connection with the Pecos Valley, a distance of about 300 miles, and we are of the impression that the Frisco railway company is behind it. We could not ask for anything better, because all of our people realize that E. F. Yoakum can do whatever he starts out to do and he has a way of making things go that our people admire. The Frisco is a great system now and there is no question but that the business offered the line would be heavy, especially the cattle movements. We need railroads for three principal reasons: The first being to bring lumber into our country; secondly, coal from Colorado, and thirdly, to handle our cattle."

Mr. Montgomery has just finished buying 1,400 head of yearlings for which he paid \$13.80 around. Last year the same class of yearlings sold for \$12, he says.

GERMANY'S MEAT FAMINE

General Michael Ryan of the Cincinnati abattoir at Cincinnati, Ohio, discussing the German meat famine, says:

"The German government keeps our meat out by excessive tariffs. Now the government is reaping the reward of its foolish action by a meat famine and uprisings of the working people in the way of meetings of protest. The trouble is that Germany's laws have been made by her wealthy land owners, who have had high tariffs placed on foreign agricultural articles. These great land owners do not want any outside competition. They have given out the false impression that Germany can produce all the agricultural products it needs. The error of that assumption is now being proved. Germany is rapidly becoming a manufacturing country and needs more and more agricultural products from foreign lands. It is to be hoped that the present difficulties will result in some good and that Germany will see the error of her way and let in American meats again. Lard is about the only thing we can send there now."

IN LUBBOCK COUNTY

LUBBOCK, Texas, Aug. 28.—R. C. Burns has sold his breeding farm of about 3,500 acres of land and herd of about 100 Herefords, all registered or entitled to registration, to Mr. Powell of Hill county. The cattle brought \$70 a head, a satisfactory price considering present conditions, but not a big price considering the high quality of the herd.

The recent sale of the NUN ranch by Lake, Tomb & Company removes from Texas one of the great cattle raising companies of this part of the state. The NUN ranch was one of the first on the plains. By this and another smaller purchase Mr. Elwood adds about 80,000 acres of land in a solid body to his adjoining Spade ranch, itself a large body of land.

There has been no rain here for two weeks and grass is maturing rapidly, but fleas and mosquitoes are worrying stock badly. Cattle, however, are in fine condition. John Beal, an old timer, has just come in from New Mexico, and said today that in twenty-five years' knowledge of this country he had never seen grazing conditions as good on the plains as they are now, and as the feed crops are much larger than ever before cattle will have enough to go through the winter with almost no loss.

A HIGH-TONED COW

The Birmingham (Ala.) News contains the following obituary notice: "An omnivorous cow belonging to a Scott county farmer named B. A. Myers, living near Forest, has gone the way of bovine flesh that aspires to rival the performance of the grass-eater of circus fame. The cow in question was sick for a period of twelve days with a very strange malady, and after her death an autopsy was performed. In the stomach was found a choice assortment of hardware, consisting of fifteen nails, four screws, two pants buckles, five tacks, a few cartridge shells and an assortment of nuts, bolts and other miscellaneous scrap iron picked up at random during her earthly career. Mr. Myers is unable to account for the unusual taste of his cow. Otherwise, she manifested no symptoms of depravity, was a good milker and had always been a high-toned and conscientious animal."

CATTLE REPORTS

FOR WEEK GOOD

Export and Domestic Shipments Show an Increase.

Range Good

Reports of cattle conditions in Texas as sent to Secretary Lytle of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association for the week ending Aug. 19, indicate that during the week the situation was entirely satisfactory.

Export of Texas cattle to Cuba continues. Six boat loads sailed from Galveston during the week.

Besides this export movement the number of cattle shipped to market from various Texas points showed an increase over the preceding week.

The report from Midland is a good one, with weather conditions good, but rain needed. There were shipped to Fort Worth forty cars of cattle.

Ranges are reported good, but weather dry in the Pecos country. Only three cars of cattle were shipped to Fort Worth.

Weather warm and range good is the situation around Galveston.

Fine conditions are reported at Dalhart. Victoria reports range and weather good. Twenty-five cars of cattle were shipped to Cumby, Houston and Algiers, La.

Other reports are: Chickasha—Weather warm, with occasional rains. Conditions good. Seven cars cattle shipped to Kansas City. Caney, Kan.—Weather very hot and dry. Good rain fell Aug. 20.

Roswell, N. M.—Range good, weather hot, cattle in fine shape. Two cars cattle shipped to Indian Territory.

Beeville—Conditions good. Seventeen cars cattle shipped to Fort Worth and Houston.

Purcell—Range good, plenty of rain. Twenty-six cars cattle shipped to Kansas City and St. Joseph.

Lawton—Conditions good.

San Angelo—Conditions dry and warm. Rain threatening. Eight cars cattle shipped to St. Louis and Fort Worth.

Alice—Conditions dry and hot. Rain needed. Three cars cattle shipped to Louisiana and Houston.

INTERSTATE SANITARY BOARD

GUTHRIE, Okla., Aug. 16.—The ninth annual meeting of the Interstate Association of Live Stock Sanitary Boards will be held in Guthrie Sept. 12-14. The officers of the association are: W. P. Smith, president, Monticello, Ill.; W. J. Moore, vice president, San Antonio, Texas; S. H. Ward, secretary and treasurer, St. Paul, Minn. The following program has been arranged for the meeting:

Address of welcome on behalf of the territory, Governor T. B. Ferguson.

Address of welcome on behalf of the city, Mayor J. W. Duke.

Reply, Dr. D. F. Luckey, state veterinarian of Missouri.

President's annual address, W. P. Smith, Monticello, Ill.

Secretary-treasurer's annual report.

Appointment of committees.

"Visceral Exanthema," Dr. C. G. Lamb, state veterinarian, Colorado.

"State Control of Tuberculosis," Dr. Leonard Pearson, state veterinarian, Pennsylvania.

"Oinfatum," Dr. D. F. Luckey, state veterinarian, Missouri.

"The Importance of the Support of the County Officials to the State Veterinarian," Dr. J. G. Fernyhough, state veterinarian, Virginia.

"Mallein Test as a Diagnostic to Incipient Glanders," Dr. L. C. Tiffany, state veterinarian, Illinois.

"Loco Weed Investigation," Dr. G. H. Glover, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Reports of Committees—"On Mallein Test," Dr. D. F. Luckey, chairman. Statistics. "Retransmissibility of Tuberculosis from Animals to Man," Dr. C. A. Cary, Auburn, Ala.

"Line and Open Season," Dr. D. F. Luckey, chairman.

Five minute talks on live stock conditions in various states.

Election of officers.

Place of next meeting.

Adjournment.

MOVEMENT FROM PANHANDLE

Special to The Telegram.

CLARENDON, Texas, Aug. 22.—The moving of cattle from this part of Texas to the markets is on the increase. L. C. Beverly shipped Saturday to St. Joseph, Mo., one car of fat cows and one car of cows and calves mixed. Joe Horn and Lewis & Pyle each shipped one car of fine cows to Kansas City. R. P. Williams, a cattle buyer from Kansas City, will ship ten cars from here on the 26th inst. of 1 and 2-year-olds, the stock coming in from Silverton.

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CATTLE ON THE MOVE

CLARENDON, Texas, Aug. 23.—The cattle from this part of the Panhandle are moving to the markets at a rapid rate. Local shippers and buyers from Kansas City, St. Joseph and other points are on the warpath for good fat cattle and the following shipped some extra fine cattle from here Saturday, twenty-five cars in all: Lewis and Molesworth, 25.1 car; Joe Horn, 1 car; Sam Sayer, 2 cars; L. C. Beverly, 1 car; G. C. Ferguson, 2 cars; W. J. Lewis, 3 cars, all to St. Joseph; A. R. Helts, 3 cars, Chicago; Ed Burlison, 2 cars; John Burson, 2 cars; R. P. Williams, 2 cars; Ben Stephenson, 8 cars, all to Kansas City.

COLONEL POOLE IN COLEMAN COUNTY

Editor Stockman-Journal.

The farm, fruit and garden products displayed at the Coleman fair were first-class, especially the corn was the best I ever saw in Texas. H. A. Holbert, the famous watermelon man, was on hand with a full line of melons and garden truck; also his grafted pecans, which are an honor to any state. Halbert is an up-to-date man and makes a success out of anything he undertakes. I was on the grounds in the park early Saturday morning to inspect the meats. I found several men busy with pitchforks and shovels, hard at work. They had been up all night. The pit was 160 feet long, five feet wide and four feet deep, with iron rods across the pit every six feet and wire netting over the rods the entire length. The beeves were all quartered, the mutton cut in halves and there were over this pit thirty-three beeves and forty sheep. Oh, but it did smell good to a man who had not been to breakfast. After walking around the pit twice I said to one of the gentlemen: "I do not see how you men can keep awake all night in a dry down like this." He pointed to a large bin, saying: "There is ice water and plenty of ice and sugar and a tin cup, which will be explanation enough for you." I fixed that stump water to suit my taste and then inspected that nice fat juicy Coleman county beef, red-hot from over the coals, for about fifteen minutes. To say that the meats were first-class in every respect is telling the gospel truth. They had 2,000 loaves of bread, two barrels of pickles, two barrels of sugar and 200 pounds of coffee. The grounds were furnished with plenty of water, with ice in all the barrels, with tin cups attached. There was plenty to eat and drink for everybody in attendance. The racing Friday and Saturday was good; some splendid horses from a distance. R. L. Dunman had a 3-year-old sorrel horse on the track, which is one of the best horses I have seen in years. He is certainly a beauty. My friend, W. C. Gage, had some extra good ones and fine sucking colts, which are hard to beat in any country. Captain John Elkins had a 2-year-old pacing filly in training which is a very promising young animal. I thought one among the best movers I saw on the track. The fair grounds are just across Hord's creek, adjoining the city park, in a beautiful level valley, a splendid selection for a race track. This is Coleman's maiden effort at holding a county fair and she has acquitted herself nicely. Everything passed off nicely and enjoyable, with the exception of the extreme hot weather and the awful dust.

On Wednesday I had the pleasure of taking dinner and spending a short time with my friends, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Dunman, at their beautiful home one mile east of town. I certainly enjoyed that good dinner and the company of the ladies, their two married daughters, Miss May Dunman, now Mrs. Ed Perry, and Miss Zoe Dunman, now Mrs. Ratliff. Both are elegant ladies. Miss Zoe and I have been sweethearts a long time, but if that Ratliff gets on to this talk it don't go. I always thought she was one among the prettiest girls in all Texas. I have not changed my mind one bit. Miss Johnnie Davidson, daughter of my old friend, John Davidson, is on a visit at the Dunman home. Miss Johnnie is a very pretty, sweet girl of sixteen summers and, by the way, is a fine musician and sings well, also. I omitted to say that Mrs. Zoe Ratliff lives at Cordell, Okla., and has the honor of being probate clerk of the county.

The pecan crop in Coleman county is very fine, indeed. Mr. Dunman has something over six thousand trees on his premises, which are loaded from top to bottom. I have not seen such a pecan crop in years.

I had the pleasure of meeting and taking dinner on the grounds Thursday with my old friends, Jul McWhorter and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Will Spencer. The way I hid away fried chicken, peach pie, cakes, pickles and other good things was a sin unto Moses. The Misses Jennie Britwell, Edith McFerren and Johnnie Gilliland of Baird, all three charming young ladies, were with the party. McWhorter and Spencer are well-to-do ranchmen of Callahan county and report grass and stock in fine shape in the free state of Callahan. McWhorter did tell me some hard yarns during dinner, but it did not save his grub.

I had the pleasure of shaking hands on the grounds with J. C. McDermott, Tom Young, A. E. Young, S. D. Harper, J. W. Cox, M. L. McFarland, all prosperous ranchers, and got some of their hard iron dollars. I thank the gentlemen for such nice donations to the Journal kid. Late Saturday evening I departed in company with my old friends and neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Tom R. Brown. Their home now is one mile south of Robertson's Peak. That old peak does not look half as high as it did thirty years ago.

I spent two nights and one day with the Browns very pleasantly. They have a nice home and farm and are well to do. Oh, but I did enjoy those peach cobbles, butter, chicken and dumplings and other good things for the inner man. Mrs. Brown had on her table all kinds of jellies, preserves, cakes and pies, all home-made. They have raised seven boys and two girls. The young ladies,

Miss Mollie and Miss Effie Brown, are elegant young ladies, real pretty and sweet. They both play and are fine singers. I enjoyed the music and their company ever so much, and I want to say these young ladies are also first-class cooks. If I was hunting a wife I would not go any further than Tom Brown's. To say that I enjoyed my visit here is telling the gospel truth.

At 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon I bade adieu to the ladies and Tom drove me to Silver Valley, three miles away, where I caught the Atoka and Coleman mail hack, which runs daily each way except Sunday. I landed at the home of my old-time friends and neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. David A. Parker, at Sunset, who extended me a hearty greeting. This is the first visit I had made them in about twenty-seven years. They were my near neighbors when I was ranching near here and I want to say no one ever had a better neighbor than David A. Parker and his good wife. If I am not mistaken, there was only seven families within a radius of twelve miles here then, and we were all fast friends. Now, how different. This daggasted country is all fenced up, beautiful farms and residences in all directions; school houses are bobbing up every two or three miles, and they need them. This country is very prolific when it comes to raising kids. I am astonished to see how this country has settled up. Stores and postoffices are to be found at every bend of the road.

I spent one day and two nights with the Parkers, which I enjoyed very much. They live on the fat of the land; fine garden and orchard and melons to heart's content. They have raised four girls and four boys. Two daughters are married and live in the neighborhood. Miss Stella and Miss Celia are charming young ladies. They take their good looks after their mother, who, by the way, is a very pretty woman, and is as good as she is handsome. These young ladies can entertain you in the parlor, and when it becomes necessary they know how to sling a pot or a skillet to perfection, and they can get up a good meal in short order. I would like to say that David was a handsome man, but can't do so and tell the truth. I know it is a little dangerous to insinuate that one's hubby is not handsome, but as I do not expect to see Mrs. Parker soon again I have said it. Mr. Parker and I drove most of the day over his farm and ranch. He has 400 acres in cultivation, and the balance of the three thousand acres are subdivided into four pastures, well watered. He has a deed to every foot of all these lands. Mr. Parker has six fine jacks and is raising some of the finest mules in West Texas. He always has first-class stuff and the buyers all hunt him up and he is making money rapidly. He sells his mules at 2 year old to make room for the younger ones. He is loved by all his neighbors and acquaintances far and wide.

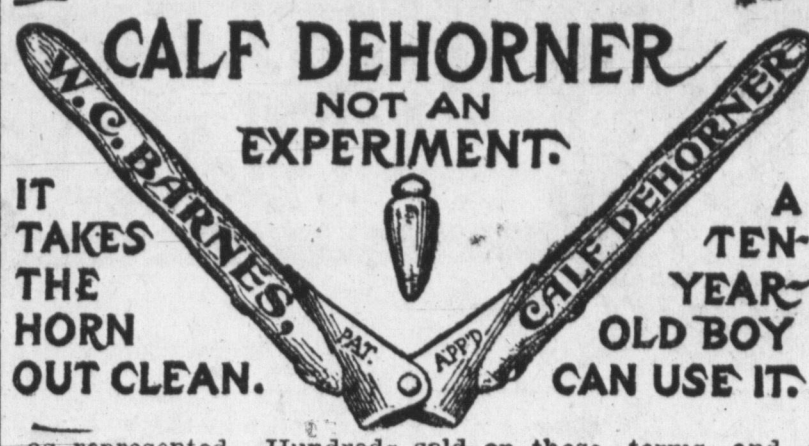
I had the pleasure of meeting at Mr. Parker's home my old friend and neighbor James Murrell and his family. Jim is one of the good men who attends to his own business and lets other people do the same.

I was also glad to meet my old friend, S. N. Edenhough, who I sold my little ranch to twenty-seven years ago. He is an honorable, upright gentleman, and to know him is to love him. He now lives at Guion, in Taylor county and is selling goods and operating a large gin. I understand he is prospering.

I swooped down on Jim Ballew, another of my old near neighbors of long years ago. He is an old Confederate and is as jolly as a 16-year-old boy. Mr. Ballew has a nice farm and lives and boards at the same place. I had the pleasure of partaking of a bountiful supply of Mrs. Ballew's good eatables. Mr. and Mrs. Ballew and family made my stay a pleasant one. The Ballews have my good wishes for all time to come. I certainly enjoyed my visit with old time friends and neighbors.

On Thursday morning I again boarded the Atoka and Coleman mail hack which runs daily each way. Hot and dusty, the last three weeks have cooked the cotton crop to a finish. Cotton that three or four weeks ago promised three-quarters to a bale per acre now one-quarter will about catch all the cotton in Coleman county. We arrived in Coleman at 12 o'clock. I made for the Lewis hotel and after gouging the dirt out of my eyes, nose and ears did ample justice to a good dinner. I met here by appointment my young friend, Joe Elkins. We were soon seated in his buggy headed for his father's home near Camp Colorado, a distance of 12 miles. A wonderful change has come over the country between Coleman and Camp Colorado since I passed over it. Now almost a solid block of farms clean through. Captain John M. Elkins and his good wife gave me a hearty welcome. To say that I was glad to see these people is putting it mildly. Their daughter, Mrs. Lula Rhoads, and Mrs. Harmon Elkins were there also to meet me and both of them produced the required amount for the privilege of reading the Stockman-Journal. They are both elegant ladies and are so pleasant. Mrs. Harmon Elkins is the youngest and prettiest grandmother I ever saw in my life. Had I not met her daughters two years ago I would not have taken her to be over 25 years old. Yet she is 37. I have the honor of getting three lady subscribers to our paper while in Coleman county—Mrs. R. L. Dunman and the above named ladies—and I am in love with all three of them for such nice attentions. Captain Elkins has a beautiful home here in the James Edward or Jim Ned Valley. He has thousands of fine pecan trees and they are all loaded down to the guard with the finest pecan crop I have seen in many

Barnes Calf Dehorner



Only weighs 8 oz. Simplicity itself.

Digs horns out in an instant, much quicker and deeper than the saw. Every user pronounces it a complete success. Dehorns anything from 2 to 10 months of age. Should dehorn at the same time you brand. Price, postpaid, \$3.25. Money refunded if not

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Registered Red Polls

Both sexes for sale, at Dallas Fair, from Sept. 30 to Oct. 15. Breeder—W. C. ALDREDGE, Pittsburg, Texas.

years. He is raising some fine horses. His two-year-old roan filly is a perfect model of horse flesh and it takes the best of the old horses to go around her on the race track. She is a pacer. His red roan stallion is ten years old; is a splendid mover himself either pacing or trotting and can show some of the best colts in West Texas. Saying adieu to these good friends, Joe and I took a seat behind this splendid stallion, headed for the Winn ranch, six miles northeast of Santa Anna. I found him and a lot of hands busy hauling in and stacking an immense crop of kaffir corn and dwarf milo maize. This is the famous Guinea-Essex hog ranch owned and controlled by Wilton Winn. He has been breeding and improving this type of hogs fourteen years and in my judgment they are the best hogs in the United States. They are gentle and docile and make the best of mothers. Can be fattened at any age, easily weighing three hundred pounds net at from ten to twelve months old; will live and thrive on less feed than any hog I ever raised. I raised the Guinet hog long years ago in Missouri. They always give perfect satisfaction. We bought of Mr. Winn a gilt one year ago last February, which has given perfect satisfaction. For a large farm hog there is none equal to that breed of hogs. He has on hand now over one hundred beautiful well bred pigs for sale which will soon be ready to wean and ship. Anyone wishing to secure the best breed of hogs on earth, write him to Santa Anna, Texas. He is a reliable gentleman and will treat you right. Those hogs are black, fine-haired fellows. Winn is a well informed gentleman and has the reputation of being strictly honest. He has also about 250 fine Hereford cattle for sale. His herd bull Governor Joe Sayers, is a registered Polled Hereford, four-year-old and is a model animal. Two-thirds of his calves are muleys from horned cows. Winn has a fine farm of 400 acres and raises a world of corn and feed stuff.

I shall have something more to say about Coleman and the early settlers of forty years ago next week. I must now say good night.

C. C. POOLE, Winn's Ranch, Coleman County, Friday night, Aug. 25, 1905.

JOKE ON WILSON

A great joke on Secretary Wilson developed from a recent cabinet meeting at the White House. The department of agriculture recently distributed a very attractive illustrated bulletin on Angora goats, in which his species was shown not only to be a wealth producer from its mohair, but was valuable as a clearer-up of briar and brush land. One of these bulletins fell into the hands of a New Englander who wrote the President the other day the following letter:

"Mr. President: I regret to call your attention to the Angora goat department of the bureau of agriculture. It has spread broadcast a document commending Angoras to the farmers of the country. This contains three landscapes.

"1. 'Before Goating,' showing a dense jungle, suggesting the average New Hampshire pasture.

"2. 'One year After Goating,' showing the same land producing a valuable crop of bean poles.

"3. 'Two Years After Goating,' showing a lawn suitable for golf links.

"I procured a flock of Angoras at considerable cost. The result of the first interview of my dog and the buck caused me to name the latter Togo. His views on the subject of race suicide, I think, would receive your approval. The does on the other hand neglect their kids so shamelessly that I fear they may belong to a female goat club.

"I enclosed the flock with a goat fence highly recommended to me by the American Steel and Wire company. I now suspect that this company may be a trust and should be investigated. The goats went through, under and over one fence.

"I make no complaint that they ate a valuable rose garden belonging to a neighbor; but their conduct in my own vegetable garden entitles me to relief.

"I leave the matter, Mr. President, to your sense of justice. A consulate near good fishing ground would be appreciated by yours, with great respect,

Don't snub a man because he is rich. He may be as poor as you are some day. It is easier to float a rumor than it is to sink the truth.

Some men lose their health while acquiring wealth, then lose their wealth trying to acquire health.

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THE LIVE STOCK MARKET

MARKET REVIEW FOR WEEK

The general market of cattle for the week has embraced about the same in numbers as the week previous. Hogs have overrun last week's figures by about 200, while sheep have fallen off nearly 2,000 head.

Steers have been scarce all the week, and in consequence the supply has never been equal to the demand. A good market tone has prevailed all the week. Monday's and Tuesday's sales were about steady with the close of the preceding Friday, and for the rest of the week some advance was noted, the week closing with a strong demand at 10c to 20c advance. The markets north have not been supplied with enough steers to fill requirements. While prices show an advance over the close of last week, they are not yet level with those prevailing at the close of the market two weeks ago. However, should the lack of receipts continue, the trade is expecting a complete recovery. Feeder steers have been in good demand, and the supply has not been large enough to fill orders, prices ruling steady to a shade stronger. Fair feeders are selling at \$2.60@2.80; medium to good at \$2.75@2.90. Some extra good feeders sold as high as \$3.50, but to bring approximately this price they must show good breeding and considerable flesh. Buyers for feeder steers are numerous for the sort that sells at \$2.60@2.90.

Cows opened the week steady with the close of the previous period. They held this position until the close of the first half of the week, when bidders added 10c to the prevailing prices. Some cow owners, not liking the looks of this market, had begun shipping north, and the results justified the advance. Some cows in small lots have brought \$2.30, and even \$2.40, but the bulk of good butcher cows finds sale at \$2.05@2.25. Medium cows are selling at \$1.90@2; fair to medium at \$1.60@1.85; canners at \$1.25@1.50.

Bull prices have proved to be higher this week than last, following up the advance begun then. Fat bulls sell at \$2@2.20; thin feeders at \$1.50@1.85.

Calves have come forward in good numbers, and steadiness prevailed except as to heavy calves, until the middle of the week, when strength was shown all around. Friday the market put on a 25c advance and closed that much higher for the week.

Hogs put on a good advance during the week, 5c to 10c. Thursday hogs sold at \$6.25, the highest point reached in two years. Friday the market dropped back to which it was the first of the week, on receipts of less qualified hogs. The stocker trade is assuming large proportions, prices running from \$4.50 to \$5.

Sheep are strong to 25c higher, with very light receipts.

MONDAY'S REVIEW AND SALES

Around 3,000 head of cattle made up the market today.

STEERS

Grassers were the more numerous among steers, a big bunch of which came from South Texas. They showed much of the long horn, and were not rapid sellers. Good steers, not choice, sold at \$3.55, with the bulk at \$3.10@3.40.

Opinions were divided as to the course of the market. It certainly was slow, northern markets reported large runs and lower prices. Some salesmen were calling the steer market weak; others 10c lower. Representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
95.....	948 \$3.10	43.....	1,107 \$3.55
26.....	1,120 3.55	48.....	1,099 3.40
46.....	825 3.10		

COWS

Cows of the butcher variety had all sorts of sorts in sight. The top of the day was taken by a bunch of Polled-Angus cows from Carrizosa, Mexico, the consignment averaging 803 pounds, and selling at \$2.65. From this point sales ran down to the canner level on a dull and draggy market. Bulk of sales were at \$2@2.40.

Sales today:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
7.....	802 \$1.85	10.....	744 \$1.85
6.....	714 1.60	11.....	715 1.60
11.....	715 1.60	34.....	627 2.00
16.....	795 2.00	26.....	586 1.40
13.....	1,001 2.60	31.....	776 2.10
29.....	895 2.20	22.....	871 2.15
31.....	814 2.65	25.....	757 2.20
10.....	668 1.50	17.....	747 1.90
28.....	656 1.50	22.....	801 2.00
30.....	786 1.90	20.....	771 2.05
30.....	624 1.75	25.....	703 2.05
35.....	667 1.50	20.....	762 1.85
27.....	781 2.05	2.....	935 2.65
48.....	753 2.00		

BULLS

The bull and stag trade was enlivened by the sale of a few heavy fat stags at \$2.25@2.50. Bulls sold around \$1.90.

CALVES

Calves were draggy, an unusual condition on a small supply. The quality was not up to that shown in the runs of last week, which accounts for some of the dullness and weakness. The trade was divided between packers and order buy-

ers with tops at \$4, and the bulk at \$2.25 @ \$3.50. Sales today:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
24.....	156 \$2.25	20.....	218 \$4.00
23.....	189 3.50	35.....	176 3.75
5.....	230 2.50	80.....	190 4.25
80.....	227 4.25	13.....	142 3.75
5.....	254 2.25	48.....	189 4.25
19.....	309 3.00	5.....	526 2.35
5.....	536 1.90	7.....	270 2.75
6.....	198 2.75	30.....	316 3.00
45.....	225 3.00		

HOGS

Hogs put up a supply around 715, but nothing strictly choice came in. Three loads of Oklahoma fed medium weight hogs sold well about steady with the best price of last week. Texas hogs were in mixed loads, requiring sorting, and nothing choice among them. Pigs remained steady. Top hogs sold at \$6.15, with the bulk at \$6@6.10, and pigs at \$5. Stockers sold at \$4.75. Sales today:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
59.....	227 \$6.10	14.....	171 \$5.25
81.....	169 6.10	77.....	182 6.15
72.....	194 6.15	31.....	203 5.75
31.....	158 5.30	34.....	175 6.00
29.....	139 5.60	9.....	1-91 6.00
17.....	192 5.95	49.....	140 5.45
15.....	205 6.00		

PIGS

A few wagon lambs came in, medium quality, and these sold at \$4.50, good steady price.

SHEEP

Steers were very scarce for the market, the principal end of the steer supply being made up from a train of feeders, brought from the Brownwood country, and destined for ranches in the Panhandle. The quality on beef steers was only medium to good, no choice steers being in. The market was slow with hints of a further deterioration in price. Top, \$3.40. Representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
20.....	1,030 \$3.40	1.....	760 \$2.75

COWS

Cows and heifers of the butcher variety, while fairly numerous, were all common to medium. Neither packers nor outside buyers were ravenous for cows, and trading was almost easy, with quotations barely holding their own. Tops \$2.20, bulk \$1.90@2.05, canners \$1.25@1.85. Representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
6.....	640 \$1.25	13.....	810 \$2.00
21.....	824 1.85	20.....	733 1.30
54.....	768 1.60	28.....	746 2.05
22.....	654 2.05	28.....	870 2.20
15.....	735 1.90	13.....	692 1.85
27.....	687 2.05	8.....	652 2.00
19.....	765 1.90	24.....	834 1.90
24.....	681 1.50	20.....	760 1.85
9.....	777 1.75	16.....	677 1.75
16.....	721 1.90	8.....	713 1.45

BULLS

Bulls, as usual, were slow and scarce, with prices holding steady. Most sales went to packers at \$2.10@2.20 for fat bulls. Representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
2.....	1,465 \$2.20	4.....	1,322 \$1.75
1.....	1,200 2.10	1.....	1,580 2.20

CALVES

Calves were a good showing again today in point of numbers, and overdid the market, for prices were distinctly easy to lower on heavy calves. The better sort were barely steady, with buyers taking their time, and trying to buy them lower. Top \$4.25, bulk \$3.50@4.00; heavies \$2.75@3.00. Representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
23.....	236 \$3.75	55.....	119 \$3.00
20.....	207 4.25	8.....	286 3.00
74.....	173 4.00	8.....	292 3.00
12.....	440 2.25	41.....	174 4.00
5.....	265 2.00	7.....	225 2.00
22.....	182 3.25	52.....	210 4.00
10.....	293 2.75	65.....	176 4.00
16.....	225 3.00		

HOGS

The hog supply was mostly inferior to that coming in on Monday, both in quality and numbers. The latter counted around 400, against 1,500 yesterday, and the quality was quite inferior, the loads being made up mostly of big rough hogs and pigs. A few good packing hogs were sorted out and sold at \$6.05, with the bulk \$5.87½@6.00. Pigs sold steady at \$4.75@5.10. Representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
27.....	98 \$4.75	6.....	125 \$5.10
67.....	208 6.00	14.....	200 5.75
58.....	202 5.87½	10.....	139 4.60
1.....	130 4.50	15.....	198 5.90
14.....	207 6.05	37.....	228 5.95
71.....	216 6.05		

SHEEP

Two doubles of Colorado rams came in on through billing to parties at San Angelo and Sanderson. Two singles of stock sheep also arrived. A small bunch of driven-in wethers and lambs sold at steady prices.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
11.....	89 \$4.75	2.....	55 \$4.75

WEDNESDAY'S SALES AND REVIEW
Cattle receipts today, 2,000; for the first half of the week, 9,000, about 600

head more than for the same period last week.

STEERS

Steer cattle were in better supply today than yesterday and the quality was improved, as is shown in the sales figures. A very good demand took all steers in sight at a price considered steady. Packers were taking feeder steers for low grade beef purposes, and this strengthened feeder prices. Tops sold for \$3.80, with the bulk around \$3.70, and feeder steers at \$3.15. Representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
40.....	1,272 \$3.80	52.....	1,023 \$3.15
22.....	1,169 3.70	8.....	1,023 3.00

COWS

The cow trade was not strictly satisfactory, as some shippers thought St. Louis looked better than this market and ordered their cows forward. This was true of the heavier weight cows that were priced here at \$2.25. Light weight cows seemed to be selling steady and the market on these was reasonably active at unchanged prices from yesterday. Representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
11.....	602 \$1.40	14.....	925 \$2.05
4.....	757 1.75	23.....	728 1.75
28.....	812 2.20	29.....	734 1.95
7.....	804 2.10	5.....	754 1.75
26.....	755 1.75	21.....	821 2.65
31.....	701 2.00	32.....	718 1.90
18.....	833 2.10	9.....	812 2.10
44.....	942 1.80	30.....	685 1.75
15.....	846 1.80		

BULLS

Bulls still remain a good trade, if only more came in. Light bulls selling at \$1.60 up and fat bulls at \$2.20 down.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
6.....	1,251 \$2.25		

CALVES

The calf supply was short, compared with the two former days of the week, around 300 head. Packers continued to have orders for veal calves and speculators were looking up the heavy end. The market was steady with yesterday, tops selling at \$4.25. Sales made:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
37.....	166 \$4.00	10.....	306 \$2.50
6.....	483 2.30	5.....	182 3.00
6.....	286 2.25	12.....	175 4.15
16.....	154 4.25	10.....	307 2.50
29.....	192 3.75	8.....	276 2.75
33.....	168 4.15	64.....	185 4.00
5.....	276 2.50	28.....	169 4.00
14.....	214 3.25	132.....	171 4.25
15.....	266 2.75	7.....	174 4.00
5.....	274 2.50		

HOGS

The average run of hogs came in to close up the first half of the week, around 800 head. The supply came mostly from Texas points and the quality about the same as on yesterday's early market, but not by any means equal to the late yesterday market. Hogs from the territory topped the market at \$6.15. Texas hogs sold as high as \$6.10. Stockers and good pigs are in prime demand with prices steady to strong. Representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
59.....	239 \$6.15	18.....	200 \$5.65
8.....	175 5.65	4.....	165 5.50
4.....	397 6.05	45.....	222 5.95
16.....	154 5.80	12.....	204 5.75
23.....	178 5.75	26.....	138 5.65
5.....	192 5.70	4.....	260 5.70
76.....	206 6.00	70.....	196 6.10
7.....	144 5.70	51.....	212 6.00
55.....	191 5.95	4.....	225 5.50
4.....	185 4.75		

PIGS

One car of mixed sheep was the sole market supply for the day. The quality of the wethers and lambs was fairly good and they sold strong for the week. Sales made:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
38.....	88 \$4.75	4.....	122 4.75
6.....	108 4.75		
26.....	109 4.77½	4.....	105 5.00

SHEEP

The sheep supply as made up of a short mixed load. Packers took the bunch at steady prices, as follows:

Ave. Wt.	Price.
3 lambs	60 \$4.50
2 ewes	95 4.00
7 mixed	80 4.25
1 ram	100 3.80
1 ram	130 3.90

THURSDAY'S REVIEW AND SALES
The run of cattle moderated somewhat today, reaching 2,000 head. Total for the week, 11,300.

STEERS

Steer cattle continue to be scarce and the short supply was soon taken by packers at about steady prices. Steers averaging better than 1,100 pounds sold at \$3.60, which made the day's tops, while 1,000-pound steers sold at \$3.25, and these were bulk sales. Stockers brought around \$2.40@3. Representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
21.....	1,026 \$3.35	24.....	1,075 \$3.00
5.....	986 2.65	5.....	1,024 2.65
4.....	780 2.40	77.....	1,100 3.60
11.....	1,068 3.25	40.....	920 3.40

COWS

A large per cent of the arrivals were butcher cows. Mostly of the medium and canner kinds. Just a few good cows appeared. The disposition to ship out the heavy end of the cow supply has had the effect to steady prices. Bids today were in some instances 5c to 10c better

ket ruled steady to strong. Tops sold at \$2.25, with the bulk at \$1.90@2.15 and canners at \$1.30@1.70. Representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
52.....	679 \$1.90	17.....	804 \$1.50
31.....	730 2.10	20.....	837 2.05
5.....	883 1.90	23.....	780 2.05
30.....	718 1.60	30.....	877 2.25
13.....	893 2.20	15.....	794 1.90
37.....	765 2.05	9.....	944 1.65
7.....	862 1.80	9.....	780 2.15
21.....	702 2.15	20.....	717 2.15
50.....	616 1.60	16.....	792 2.00
22.....	825 2.10	5.....	1,063 2.10
28.....	863 2.25	7.....	760 1.80
7.....	795 1.80	52.....	802 2.90
7.....	746 1.5		

Sorting out the best in the mixed loads, salesmen managed to obtain some hogs that packers would buy. With the quality unsatisfactory, the market sagged and prices ruled 5c to 10c lower than the late sales yesterday. Tops sold at \$6.10, with the bulk at \$6.02½, and pigs at \$5.25. Stockers were a trifle weak, at \$4.50 @ 4.75. Representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
61.....	203	\$6.02½	8.....	235	\$6.00
7.....	179	5.75	68.....	179	6.00
5.....	192	5.67½	9.....	133	5.00
4.....	137	4.75	71.....	198	6.00
16.....	143	5.00	12.....	223	5.45
13.....	202	6.10			

PIGS
 2..... 100 5.25 10..... 100 4.85
 13..... 92 4.75

TRADE NOTES

The fluctuation in the number of hogs in the United States is subject largely to the fluctuations in the financial condition of the country.

Never buy a horse that goes very close or very wide behind.

Good horses always have, and undoubtedly always will pay the producer.

G. W. Hunter & Sons of Hood county today had five loads of 1,157-pound steers on the market, sold by the National Live Stock Commission Company at \$3.75, the top price for the day. This shipment is the last of about a thousand steers fed by them and indicates their ability as feeders.

See that every lamb loses its tail in proper time and at proper length. The length is very important, as if it is cut either too long or too short, it will injure the appearance of the sheep.

The breeder values the animal not merely for his individual price, but for his power to transmit his useful qualities to future generations, and therefore an animal with every evidence in his appearance, as well as in his breeding, of strong prepotency will be considered of far greater value than another with an equal number of pounds of meat of fine quality, but no breed character.

Eight weeks old is about right to wean pigs, if they have learned to eat well.

Fattening hogs need to be fed regularly, and given no more than they will eat up clean.

It is the steady, quiet horse that can do the biggest day's work when the weather is warm.

Half-blood horses may do well enough to work, but they should never be used for breeding purposes.

A sheep is just what you make it—good, bad or indifferent.

To make a profit from sheep, keep good animals and keep them well.

The farmer who will live up to his opportunities will adopt improved stock and breed to suit the best markets. With more brains and less hard work, more business and less drudgery, he wins a higher prosperity, the envy of successful business men in the city.

Buttermilk as a ration for swine will not meet all of the demands of the system when fed alone.

The brood sows should be so gentle that they can be handled at any time without irritating them.

No class of stock is more easily overtaken than sheep.

The best appearing ewe is not always the best breeder.

The Scharbauer Cattle Company furnished the market topping calves yesterday, averaging 207 pounds, sold by National Live Stock Commission Company at \$4.25.

Some hog feeds are expensive, some are cheap. Sometimes it pays to make a combination of several kinds. Sometimes the home feed is over abundant while other

feeds are scarce and it may pay to sell and buy something else. It may be necessary to buy some concentrate that is quite expensive, but in doing so he balances up a cheap bulky feed.

Quite a number of Panhandle calves have been contracted for to go to Ohio farmer feeders as soon as weaned. They have tried this before and find it a profitable means of converting the forage crops of their farms into money, leaving the fertility behind.

Two cars of steers, averaging 1239 pounds, shipped by F. O. & C. C. Fidler of Hood county, were yesterday sold by the National Live Stock Commission Company at \$4.40. While not a high price for the kind it is more money than they would have brought on any market in the country. Fort Worth is without doubt your best market for all thick fat heavy steers.

The National Live Stock Commission Company today sold for H. D. Field of Montague county two cars of 1,273-pound steers at \$3.80. While not a smooth set of cattle, they were well fattened and do Mr. Field and Montague county credit. While this looks low for cattle of the weight, if you are keeping up with the prices at the northern market, it makes Fort Worth a bright spot on the map.

Reliable reports show that the Cubans have not many native cattle left. They had about 1,000,000 before the war, and all but about 4 per cent have vanished. They are shipping in from Texas, Venezuela and Colombia, with some milk cattle from Florida. They do not care for fat cattle, therefore they want the lean meat.

Owing to the time required to develop a hog, and to the fact that most pigs are farrowed in the spring, the supply of hogs is not in harmony with the demand. Light hogs are the most plentiful in the fall and winter and heavy hogs during the summer. This is contrary to the demand and has a depressing influence on the market.

Ewes that are now nursing their lambs if well fed and kept in good flesh may soon be fattened in the fall after their lambs are weaned.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY

"The Fort Worth market is always better for cows than the northern markets," said W. B. Hutchins of Ardmore, I. T., Monday morning. "I have in a small bunch today and find the market fairly good—about as good a price as a man can expect for cows. Cattle are doing well in our part of the Territory this year. We have had good rains and fine grass. The outlook for the cold months is better than last year. I don't know of any reasons why we should kick this year at all. Prices have held up in a fair way and the man who depended on cattle is 'solid.'"

"As for 2 and 3-year-olds, it is generally considered best to ship to the north from Indian Territory. There is a better demand there for steers of that class than there is at this market. I am not acquainted enough with the surrounding circumstances to say just why this is, but we all generally ship that kind of cattle to Kansas City."

"Just now there is not so much activity in cattle in the Territory as one might think, seeing the movements toward this market from Texas points and knowing that, as a general thing, the same conditions prevail in our section of the country as those which are in existence in Texas. One reason for this is the interest and activity being shown in political matters in the nations. Most every man interested in my business wants to see single statehood and the graft that appears to be working against statehood at all only shows us that there are politicians there as well as in the states where it would appear to be more profitable to be in the game."

Mr. Whiting stated that he expected to see single statehood and expected to see the state begin a progress in the near future that would interest the entire country. Like all good citizens, Mr. Whiting has a natural and well-founded pride in his section and desires conditions which will be of benefit to each and every citizen in its confines.

GOOD CROPS PROMISED

"Some of the farmers and some of the cattlemen," said J. A. Stephenson Tuesday morning, "appear to be of the opinion that 1905 is an off year for both, but, when all things are taken into consideration, it is my opinion that the cattle crop, the cotton crop, the corn crop and all other crops bid fair to bring an average yield this year and a fair price."

"Reports show a remarkable outlook for the corn crop. With the present price at 53 cents in Chicago, the future appears quite promising for the farmer that has planted his acres in corn. If this price, or anything near it can be maintained, Texas will be one of several western states that will reap a rich harvest this year."

"Also, despite the heavy rains of the early summer, the cotton crop has a good chance to make some wonderful disclosures to the big market centers before September has passed away. Texas is wonderful in that she can promise more and produce less, and promise less and produce more than any other state in the union. The present promise does not appear so much, but, when the crops are all gathered and the farmer takes stock this fall, it is my opinion that he will find himself in a much better condition than either he or any of his creditors had any idea he would be."

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The I. and G. N. R. R. has many fast trains through Texas, traversing the greater portion of the State, reaching all of the large cities except one, affording travelers every convenience upon a no puny set of iron rails. High-class equipment and motive power, reasonable time tables, excellent dining stations, Pullman Buffet sleeping cars, chair cars and parlor cars, and courteous Agents and Train attendants.

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The I. and G. N. R. R., in connection with the Iron Mountain System, operates Four Limited Trains Daily between Texas, St. Louis and Memphis, the service being four to ten hours quickest, and 100 to 150 miles shortest. These trains have Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Chair Cars through without change, and connect morning and evening in Union Station, St. Louis, with all the Northern and Eastern lines. A la carte Dining Car Service between Texarkana and St. Louis.

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The I. and G. N. R. R., in connection with the National Lines of Mexico, operate Fast Trains Daily between Texas and Mexico, via Laredo, "The Short and Scenic Route," which is 302 miles shortest. The cities of Monterey, Saltillo, San Luis Potosi and Mexico City are reached directly in through Pullman Buffet Sleepers without change. This route also forms the new short line via Monterey to Torreon and Durango, direct connection with through sleeper to Durango being made at Monterey. Excursion Rates Periodically.

For complete information and descriptive literature, see I. and G. N. Agents, or write, L. TRICE, 2nd Vice. Pres & Gen. Mgr. D. J. PRICE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent. "THE TEXAS ROAD," Palestine, Texas.

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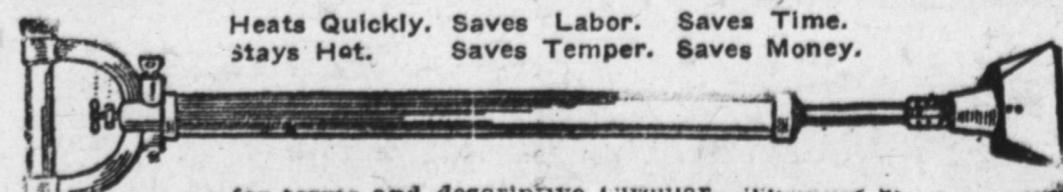
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 - To Chicago, the greatest of all summer resorts because of unnumbered advantages?
 - To Michigan, Wisconsin, Canada, New York, Minnesota, with their charming lakes and quiet rivers, fascinating landscapes and temperate climates?
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MAKING LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS

Advice on how to make shipment of live stock, which might be of interest to the readers of this paper, are given by Professor C. S. Plumb in the Farm, Field and Fireside. In arranging for the shipment cars should be ready for the loading and to best accomplish this notice should be given in advance by the consignor. In smaller cities and towns this is usually two or three days. Professor Plumb further says:

"Feed, water and care en route are always given live stock when an attendant does not accompany the shipment. It is, however, necessary that the shipment furnish feed and some utensils. For horses, cattle and sheep shipped in a stock car a supply of hay must be placed in racks in the car. In case of a small shipment the hay may be placed in a rough rack or on the car floor. For a carload lot a supply of hay may be placed along the side of the car, being, in some cases, fed through trap doors in the roof into the racks in front of the animals. On brief runs and on express freights feeding is not usually practiced. Hogs when shipped loose in the car are usually fed corn in the ear.

Crated animals sent by express must have crates bedded and feed attached to crates on outside for long journeys. Properly made crates will have a sack pocket fastened at the end within the crate which hay may be stuffed, which sheep or calves may nibble at leisure. A small V shaped trough may also be placed in the end of the crate, in which grain may be fed. If these additions to the crate are provided the agents along the line will see that the stock is watered.

"Shipping crates should be neither too large nor too small, just giving room for an animal to stand erect comfortably. The width should be only 3 inches greater than the width of the body at the hips and shoulders. Much room is objectionable. Animals firmly crated, with suitable feed accompanying, can be expressed from the Atlantic to the Pacific with no trouble or injury under ordinary shipping conditions. Crates should be light yet strong.

"Water is always supplied by railway and express agents along the line. If an ordinary car is used and the journey is a long one, then a half barrel in which water can be placed should be put in a box stall convenient to the animals.

"A slab of wood on the water will help to keep it from slopping out. Regulation stock cars are provided with water troughs, which are usually filled at points along the line where water from hydrants is convenient. These may be filled according to the season and demand for drink; in warm, dry weather much more water is required than at other times. Under such conditions hogs need special attention. At some points along railways in the west water pipes with flattened iron nozzles are inserted between the slats of the car. Water is then turned on from reservoirs, and the hogs are drenched. This refreshes them and brings them to market in much better shape than they would be otherwise.

"Feeding steers preparatory to shipment and en route is a matter of importance. A day or two previous to shipping feed the cattle in a pen and feed hay only. The secret of shipping all classes of cattle is to place them on the cars full of food, but with as little moisture as possible. A steer full of water is apt to have loose bowels and show up badly in the yards. Properly handled cattle should arrive in the sale pens dry behind and ready for a good fill of water; not very

thirsty, but in good condition to drink freely. Many shippers think that by salting their cattle or feeding them oats they can fool the buyers, but it always goes against them to use unnatural amounts.

"J. A. Funkhouser, writing on feeding steers for least shrinkage in a 400-mile journey, advises feeding all the hay they will eat and reducing the grain one-half for two or three days prior to shipment. If fed during transit he would feed 250 pounds of hay and 12½ bushels of corn per car.

"Discussing this same subject, A. L. Ames writes:

"What causes heavy shrinkage in cattle? In my judgment it can be directly traced to three causes—water, weariness and excitement. I have found that steers having to ride from 250 to 300 miles are in the worst kind of condition if started on all the water they can hold. On the day before shipping give your cattle about half the usual feed, at the same time and in the same way you have been in the habit of feeding. Give them at the same time all the good, bright hay they will eat, and if you have anything extra in quality now is the time to use it. Get them just as full of hay as you can. Now, in the morning, if you have time before moving the cattle, give them all the grain they will eat, and start them out of the feed yard."

"An attendant usually, though not always, accompanies large shipments by rail. It is customary for railroads to allow one attendant to a carload of stock and usually he will be given accommodations in the caboose. It will be necessary for him to see that the stock is at all times properly cared for, and at the end of the journey that the car containing it is placed at the right station, convenient for unloading. A competent attendant in shipments to metropolitan stock yards may often save unnecessary switching in the yards by insisting on a prompt placing of the car or cars containing live stock. One of the most objectionable features of shipping by freight comes from injuries received by stock from the severe and sudden stops in switching, when heavy animals are thrown against one another or are thrown to the floor. A watchful attendant, by properly placing his stock within the car, may prevent animals becoming bruised in this way."

MONTANA WOOL SALES

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 25.—Now that the wool season is over, the statisticians in the different counties in Montana are figuring how much cash has come in as the result of the sales this season.

Over in Fergus county it is estimated that between \$700,000 and \$800,000 has been paid over to the growers through the Lewistown banks, and the settlements have been made on all the wool except a couple of clips sent east on consignment. This amount is exclusive of settlements made at other points.

Some Big Returns

Returns from 5,800 head of stock sheep owned by S. S. Hobson, which included no 3-year-old wethers, show that the wool averaged \$2.41 per head, while a band of 4,000 3-year-old wethers sheared by Mr. Woodson for the sage Creek Company netted \$3 per head. Many bands all over the county averaged \$2 per head or better. Some bands of ewes that sheared over \$2 per head also show an average in lambs, taken by the band, of \$3 each. The lambs are selling at \$2.25 per head. This makes the income from each ewe \$4 or better, while such ewes are selling at \$3.50 per head.

About \$800,000 has been paid to Fergus flockmasters during the year for sheep and lambs that have gone and will go out of the county.

Recent Range Sheep Deals

S. Christianson of Warrick sold 2,000 mixed yearlings to H. F. Stocker of Big Timber at \$2.60.

J. H. Evers of Chinook sold to Severtson Bros. 2,400 ewes at \$3, and 1,300 yearlings to M. Campbell at \$2.50.

S. Brockaway of Harlem sold to John Griffith 1,500 lambs at \$2.

J. P. Williams bought from the Shaw Sheep Company of Poplar about 3,000 ewes at \$2.50 per cwt.

John Ruhe of Cleveland sold about 2,000 lambs to John Fleming at \$2.

J. W. Stam of Chinook sold an outfit of 3-year-old ewes at \$3 and lambs at \$1.95 to Weldler & Parham.

S. S. Hobson of Lewiston sold about 4,400 ewes at \$3.50, and made lamb purchases of about 7,000 head at prices ranging from \$1.90 to \$2.25.

C. B. Towers of Great Falls sold for Kalfell & Townsend of Blatford 1,100 wethers and 200 2-year-old ewes to D. H. Franklin of Chicago; 100 dry and old ewes from John McRae to James Hunter at \$2 per head, and 400 old and dry ewes from T. J. Riley of Sandstone to James Hunter for \$1.50 per head.

James Donaldson of Great Falls sold to Rae Bros. about 7,000 head of wethers and old ewes, the wethers bringing \$4 per head and the ewes \$2.25.

C. H. Merrill bought from Ed Reichelt an outfit of 4-year-old wethers, the price reported being \$3.75. Mr. Merrill bought about 7,000 stock sheep from Reuben Godfrey of Big Sandy.

Frank Rademaker of Billings sold about 8,000 sheep to P. A. Evers.

Here the promoter whispered something in his ear.

"Would that induce you to look more favorably on our scheme?" he asked. "Sir," answered the alderman from the Steenth ward, quivering with wrath, "if you think I am to be swerved from my duty by a bribe—like that—you sadly underestimate me!"—Chicago Tribune.



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tains many other useful and valuable tables.

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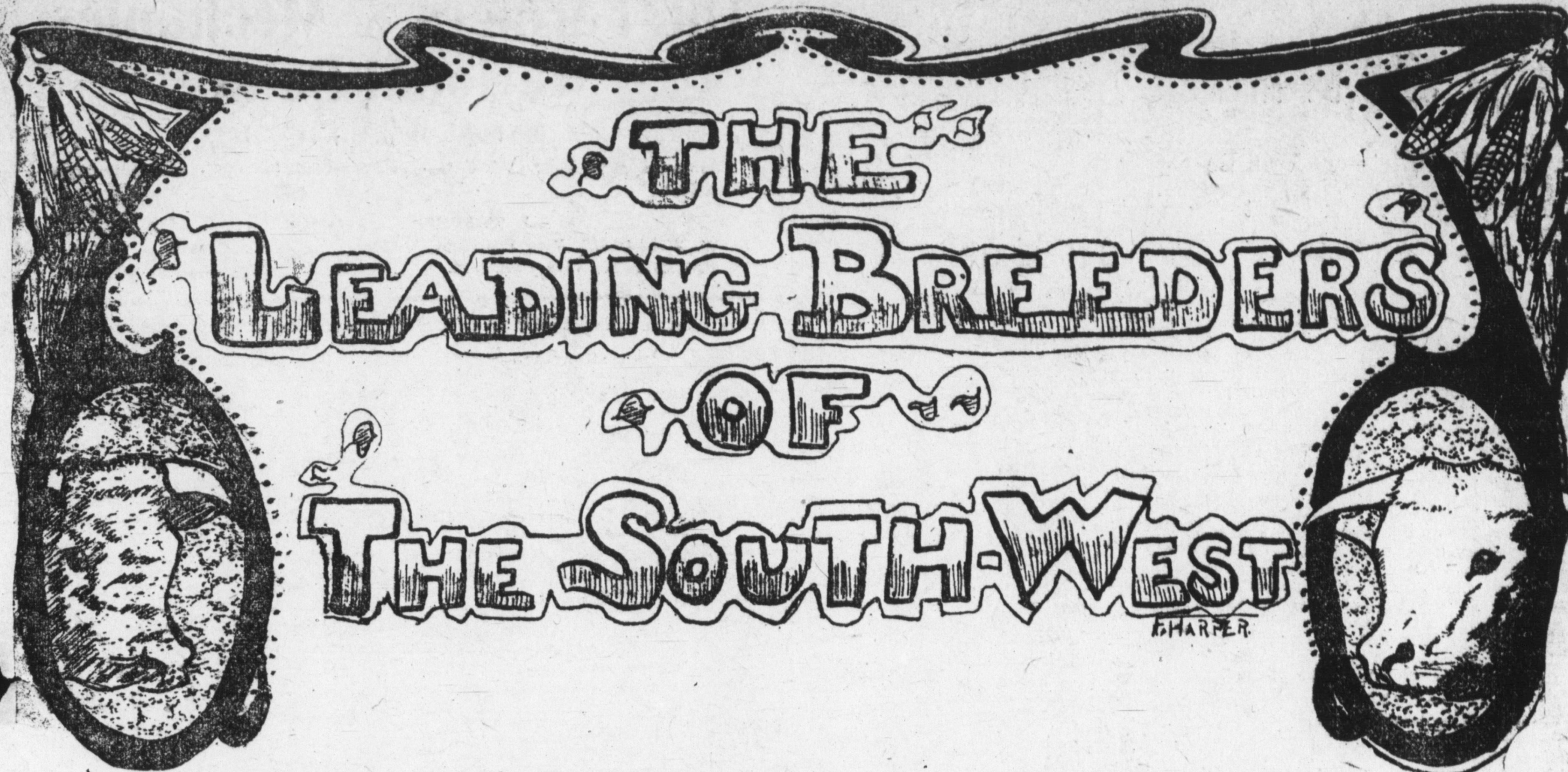
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 Registered and pure-bred non-registered at a bargain. 53 head in all, 25 of former and 28 of latter, at \$50 per head all around. A POSITIVE BARGAIN. Write or come and see them at once at Jacksboro, Texas, also 1,600 acres fine farm and ranch land, mostly all prairie, some timber, at \$9 per acre. W. P. Stewart, Jacksboro, Texas.

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 A choice herd of 80 head, all immunes; some choice young bulls. Address C. E. Brown, Wills Point, Texas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. B. JONES
 Breeder of Registered Herefords exclusively. Big Springs, Texas. Special offering now of one grand 2-year-old and two 8-months-old bulls fit to head any herd, grandsons of Mach On 76035.
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ROYALLY BRED POLAND-CHINAS—All ages. Descendants of my \$1,575 sow Anderson's Model. Null's Top Chief Radium and Missouri's Dude head my herd; nothing better in the herd books. Twenty-five years a breeder. I can please you; write. George W. Null, Odessa, Mo.

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

FOR SALE—Complete irrigating outfit; can irrigate 150 acres; good as new; three registered Poland China sows, and one boar; one fine Kentucky jack, 8 years old; reasonable terms to responsible parties. Write me for particulars. V. A. Primm, Primm, Texas.

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

I HAVE 150 well-bred Poland and Berkshire hogs, in fine condition; forty two and three-year-old and 110 shoties; prefer to sell all in one lot. T. J. Wilson, Corsicana, Texas.

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

NOTICE STOCKMEN—About 300 high-grade Hereford and shorthorn cattle for sale; well bred; good colors. Frank Nussom, Charco, Texas.

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WANTED—Six hundred head good ewes, 1 to 4 years of age. Address, Chas. E. Hicks, North Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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FOR SALE—Choice twenty-two-section ranch, near Fort Davis, Texas; well watered. Also 700 or 800 head of high-grade and thoroughbred cattle. John Adriaance & Sons, real estate agents, Galveston, Texas.

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

A PRACTICAL stockman who knows a good ranch when he sees it would be highly pleased with one we are offering at a bargain in Gray county. It contains eight sections, owned, and three sections leased. It will easily and safely carry from 600 to 700 cattle year after year and keep them in good condition. It is fenced in four different pastures; has 250 acres in cultivation; 20 acres in alfalfa and about 400 acres of subirrigated alfalfa land; 200 acres in hay meadow; plenty of timber for fuel. There is a good eight-room ranch house, neatly finished, system of water works, with hot and cold water in house. Full set of ranch outhouses. Fine bearing orchard of apples, peaches, plums, cherries, etc. One three-room tenant house. This ranch is crossed by a creek giving it two miles of living water, besides which there are three never-failing wells, with windmills and several living springs. The water is all good and an abundant supply of it. The ranch has phone connections with surrounding towns, both on the Santa Fe and Choctaw railroads. Write us for complete description.—The price is low enough to suit any one. Winters-Daniel Realty Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

FARMS AND RANCHES FOR SALE—Four-section ranch within five miles of Amarillo, crossed by creek of living water, with timber for fuel; all the land covered with dense turf of mesquite grass, most of it choice, agricultural in quality and the very best of improvements, at a great bargain. This ranch is fenced in five different pastures, has nearly 200 acres in high state of cultivation with magnificent crop growing on it. A new, substantial, well-built and neatly finished seven-room frame dwelling; outbuildings to correspond. In fact, it is an ideal home. The price is too low to advertise. Write us. Winters-Daniel Realty Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

PASTURE WANTED in west Texas or New Mexico for 3,500 steers; must be well watered and grassed. Also have ranch and timber land and stock in Texas, New Mexico and Mexico for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited. W. E. Porter, El Paso, Texas.

FINE RANCH FOR SALE—Twenty-two square miles, well fenced and watered; divided into five pastures; stocked with thoroughbred and high-grade cattle; nine miles from Fort Davis, Texas. H. M. Trueheart, Fort Davis, Texas.

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

FOR SALE—Four registered Shropshire bucks, two 1-year, two 2-years old; in pasture near Sherwood, Texas. Will deliver at San Angelo, Texas. W. L. Boerner.

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

FOR SALE—Wolf cat and fox hounds. A. L. Primm, Primm, Tex.
 Yes, the world may owe you a living, but you will starve to death if you sit down and wait for it to come around and settle.—Chicago News.
 Some people take a lot of satisfaction out of never being satisfied with anything.

BEEF TRUST CASES WILL SOON BE TRIED

Men Under Indictment Will Be
Put on the Rack First
Week in October

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 23.—Simultaneously with President Roosevelt's statement at Chautauqua regarding the prosecution of the indicted packers the serving of subpoenas began, and the date of their return shows that the trails of the twenty-four packers and lawyers and of the five corporations charged with combining in restraint of trade accepting rebates and interfering with government witnesses will be started Oct. 2. Twenty subpoenas have been served.

The issuance of the papers was a complete surprise to the packers, who had been ignorant of the movements of the government prosecutors. The resumption of activity in the beef cases followed a recent conference in Washington between President Roosevelt and District Attorney Morrison, when the President directed that the cases should be pushed.

MANY LAWYERS TO AID

Oliver Pagin, assistant attorney general, has been in Chicago for some time pushing the preparatory work, aided by Attorney Godman and Special Agent Duncan. Special Agent S. Clair has been handling the secret service end of the work, and is said to have worked on the subpoenas issued Friday, although he denies it. When the first case is placed on trial a number of additional attorneys will be sent from Washington to aid in the case. Each case will necessarily be taken up separately.

Before the trial begins in earnest the defendants will plead to the indictment. If they plead not guilty it is probable the indictment will be attacked by a motion to quash and other technical means of attacking the position of the government will be sought. This maneuvering may occupy some time, and it is probable that before the last case has been tried and decided another three months will have passed.

A SMALL ARMY OF COUNSEL

Government officials have learned that the packers will not enter the trial of the cases with one counsel general in the position now occupied by John S. Miller. It is probable that Attorney Miller will represent J. Ogden Armour and his corporation, but no others. Each individual has arranged for legal counsel and a small army of legal talent will be opposed by the government on Oct. 2 and thereafter. The government officials realize that between now and that time the defendants may spring a coup in some form or other and upset the present plans. Since July 1, the day of the return of the indictments, six secret service men have been working on the case. Recently it was learned that some of the proposed witnesses who fled to Europe during the grand jury session had returned to the United States. These men have been shadowed and will be unable to evade the service of subpoenas. Many of the witnesses before the grand jury who were believed to have committed perjury will be compelled to testify in open court and it is possible that action in perjury against some of these men may follow.

Many witnesses also will be called who were not summoned before the grand jury, so that when the cases come to trial the packers may be confronted with lines of new evidence of which they know nothing. Offers of aid in the form of evidence have been received daily by the district attorney.

The Men to Be Tried

The following are to be tried:
J. Ogden Armour, Armour & Co.
Patrick A. Valentine, treasurer Armour & Co.
Arthur Meeker, general manager Armour & Co.
Thomas J. Connors, general superintendent Armour & Co., on two charges, combination and interfering with a government witness.
Samuel A. McRoberts, assistant treasurer Armour & Co.
Charles W. Armour, president Armour Packing Company.
Louis F. Swift, president Swift & Co.
Edward F. Swift, vice president Swift & Co.
Charles H. Swift, director Swift & Co.
Lawrence A. Carton, treasurer Swift & Co.
D. Edwin Hartwell, secretary Swift & Co.
Albert H. Veeder, attorney for Swift & Co.
Robert C. McManus, general counsel for Swift & Co.
Arthur F. Evans, attorney for Swift & Co.
Edward Morris, vice president Fairbanks Canning Company.
Ira M. Morris, secretary of Fairbanks Canning Company.
Edward Cudahy, vice president and general manager Cudahy Packing Company.
Joseph Weisenbach, attorney for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, charged with sending a witness out of jurisdiction of court.
Beth S. Cusey, traffic manager for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, charged with accepting railroad rebates and with aiding in sending away witness.
Vance D. Skipworth, assistant traffic

manager same firm, charged with accepting railroad rebates.

Chess E. Todd, assistant traffic manager same firm, same charge.

Samuel Weil, vice president of same company, same charge.

George D. Hopkins, Chicago, auditor for same firm, charged with aiding in sending witness away.

Leo S. Joseph, Chicago buyer for same firm, charged with same offense as Hopkins.

All the above officials of the packing firms with the exception of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger are charged with combining in restraint of trade. The following are the firms charged with being in the trust:

Armour & Co.
Armour Packing Company.
Swift & Co.
Fairbanks Canning Company.
Cudahy Packing Company.

SUG ROBERTSON'S VIEWS

A. B. Robertson of Colorado City, one of the most prominent national bankers and cattlemen of Western Texas, passed through the city Friday, en route home from Chicago, where he attended the reciprocity conference and railway meeting on the twenty-eight hour law on shipment of cattle.

"My judgment is that the reciprocity conference will result in much substantial benefit," remarked Mr. Robertson this afternoon. "As a matter of fact," he continued, "the meeting was one of the most important that has been held within many years insofar as our commercial interests are concerned. There is no denying the fact that the time has arrived when it has become necessary to show a liberal spirit toward foreign countries, and I believe a material reduction in many items of the tariff will have to be made. The idea is to produce a closer and more friendly relation between the United States and foreign countries. It is a well-known fact that we produce more than we can use, and the vital question is to dispose of the surplus at the best possible advantage. The question is one of especial interest to the cattlemen, in this, that if our trade on meat and meat products is cut down, and our understanding is that the trade in foreign countries for different reasons is being reduced gradually each year, it behooves the cattlemen to do what he can toward expanding the market instead of reducing or cutting it down.

We want to see the packers sell as much American meat as possible abroad, if they can do so profitably, and we want to do what we can to aid them in a movement for legislation which we hope will result in the attaining of this end. Governor Cummins of Iowa made a very strong speech before the conference and there is no doubt but that he represents a strong following in his advocacy of changes in the tariff laws. Of course, there will be howls from some of the manufacturers, but there are reasonable manufacturers who believe that such a policy would be right and equitable to all interests of the United States. The manufacturers cannot expect longer to reap the harvest they have without making some concession or return to the government. A committee will be appointed to take the matter in hand, and I am sure you will hear this question discussed as one of the issues, and a live one at that, in the next presidential campaign."

On his way down, Mr. Robertson stopped off in Butler county, Kansas, where he shipped forty cars of the Robertson and E. B. Harrold cattle to the St. Louis market. The price received for them, he says, was only fairly satisfactory.

Discussing the outlook for cattle, Mr. Robertson said he did not look for as heavy a run of cattle to the market as had been anticipated. He says there are large corn crops in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, which will create quite a demand for feeders and take a large number of feeders off the market, which,

NOTICE

To Whom It May Concern:

We will permit any one to drive cattle to Bovina for shipment included within the following boundary lines, viz:

Beginning at Texico and running south along the state line between New Mexico and Texas to the southwest corner of Bailey county; thence east along the south line of Bailey county to the west fence of the George Slaughter ranch; thence south and east along the fence of said ranch to the G. W. Littlefield pastures; thence south and east along this said ranch's south line to the southeast corner of the said ranch; thence east about eight miles to the southeast corner of the old Snyder ranch; thence north along the east line of said ranch and along the east line of the Elwood ranch to its northeast corner; thence west to the southeast corner of the north ranch of George Slaughter and along the east line and north line of said ranch to the east fence of the Spring Lake pasture of the William Halls ranch; thence north and west along the old original line of the Capitol Syndicate ranch to the Pecos Valley railway. This really includes all of the territory on the south and east of Bovina that is properly tributary to it, and it is far from our purpose to be arbitrary or unneighborly in the matter, but we believe that this arrangement will demand of most of us all of the grass and water that we should fairly be called upon to devote to the purpose, and that the country east of this boundary is more properly tributary to Hereford and the country south and west of it to Portales.

(Signed.)

JOS. FRAZIER,
PHELPS WHITE,
GEO. SLAUGHTER,
W. E. HALSELL.

The Farmers & Mechanics National Bank

OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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

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

he believes, would strengthen the market for fat cattle.

Mr. Robertson says he has heard some complaint from shippers to the effect that at Fort Worth on fat cows there was a difference of between 50 and 60 cents per 100 pounds with the St. Louis market, when, in their judgment, the difference should not be more than 35 or 40 cents per 100.

CONDITIONS IN WYOMING

There is nothing pessimistic in the make-up of Hon. Scott K. Snively of Sheridan county, Wyoming, who arrived at the South St. Joseph market yesterday in charge of a shipment of the Bell & Snively sheep. He is a booster for Wyoming and it does not take many interrogation marks to start his boost works to going.

"Never, since the country was turned out of the hands of the original market, has the range been in finer condition than this year finds it," said he in the Journal office yesterday. "Elemental conditions have been ideal from the first glint of the spring sun's rays on the snow-capped mountain peaks to the present time, and the result is a land flowing with all the things that go to make people happy and prosperous."

"No, Wyoming is not short on sheep in a general sense," said Mr. Snively. "There have been about four hundred thousand sheep and lambs brought into the state from Washington and Oregon since last spring, and this, I think, brings our supply up to a normal standard. But our sheep owners are very bullish on the wool and lamb situation and are not going to sell their flocks down close.

"Feeder buyers from Ohio, Michigan, Indian and other central states have been scouring the ranges for lambs, yearlings and ewes, but have got comparatively few. The Northern Colorado feeders have got the Wyoming feeder supply pretty well copped.

"Sheep are in the best condition they have ever been and with eastern wool men in there offering to contract the next spring clip at 19 cents there is not much use talking to sheep owners about selling either old ewes or ewe lambs. Right here, I would not mind stating it as my belief that feeder buyers will get better results by going into the stock yards markets to get their supplies than by going out into the range countries. At the stock yards the flocks are bunched and the buyer can sort down to somewhere near his liking. On the range this cannot be done to advantage, as the sheep and lambs are scattered.

"Yes, sir; we are feeling good in general and specially bullish on the sheep situation out there in Wyoming. There is not much likelihood that a ewe, old or young, that will produce a lamb and close to \$2 worth of wool next spring is going to be sacrificed upon the mutton blocks right away."—St. Joseph Journal.

TROUBLE OVER SCABBIES

The inspector for the bureau of animal industry in St. Louis has called down upon himself the wrath of some Kansas shippers who shipped some "uninspected" cattle to that market. The rule usually observed by the department on shipments of scabby cattle is that cattle originating in a quarantine state and consigned to a market, must be inspected either as they are loaded or as they are unloaded. Inspected when loaded, a certificate is issued to the shipper and they are allowed to be yarded in native pens at the market if free from scabbies or mange. If they are accompanied by this certificate, suspicion is naturally created in the inspector's mind and the cattle must be inspected when unloaded. If found free from scabbies they are free to be yarded in the native yards. If they are found to have scab or are in doubtful condition, they are yarded in the detention pens until inspectors are sure of their condition, and are then transferred to the section where they may belong. Whether this is the exact language of the bureau of animal industry order governing shipments or not, or whether it is the interpretation given by the inspectors is not known. The St. Louis inspector had the Kansas shipment unloaded in the quarantine division and the shippers have filed a claim with their commission house for the deficit between what they actually got and what they think they should have received, but they won't get anything. The safest plan is to have the cattle inspected before they start out.

THE MIDLAND COUNTRY

J. B. Landers, a cattleman of Midland, Texas, stated to a reporter for The Telegram Thursday morning that the heat was just a little too great to permit of his shipping cattle to any market for some time.

"The heat at this time of the year is usually too hard on the cattle that are

going to be shipped, and, of course, also on the herd that is left behind, for the whole thing has to be rounded up in order to decide which will be sold and which will be kept until later.

"Some cattlemen are having to ship on account of losing a great deal on feeders carried over from spring. The market is not what they expected, although it is picking up somewhat during the past week or two.

"Beginning with the last week in August you may expect to see an increase in the receipts of cattle here and at all other markets. The indications this year point toward an arly large movement and I suppose that is the reason for so many cattlemen getting rid of their calves early in August this year.

The range conditions in my section of the country are good this year. We have had plenty of rain and the outlook for the winter is promising. We haven't as many 2-year-olds as has been the rule heretofore, but I guess they will pick up next fall. There are a lot of cattle left on the range, notwithstanding the fact that a great many shippers have sold nearly anything that would bring a dollar.

"All of them have not had as prosperous a year as the majority in the section where I live. Many of them have had to sell cattle that would have brought a great deal more if kept over until fall, or possibly spring. A fellow can't tell just when he may have to get rid of a good many head of cattle, but in the long run, and, taken all over the cattle section of the state, I think the cattlemen have experienced a year of prosperity that is better than many in the past ten years."

THE COLORADO COUNTRY

E. A. Bidwell stated to a reporter for this paper yesterday that he bought 600 head of feeder steers last spring and paid 25 cents per head each month for grazing in pastures near his ranch in the Colorado City country at Snyder, Texas. "At the time," said Mr. Bidwell, "the live stock market looked very promising, but it appears like I am going to do well if I come out even on the deal. Steers can be fed to better advantage and with more profit right here in Fort Worth than out in my country. I suppose this is the reason why so many men come here and go into the speculating business."

As to the twenty-eight-hour law, Mr. Bidwell said: "If Secretary Wilson intends to make any change it would be a good plan to have the cattle unloaded and fed and watered once every thirty or thirty-five hours, but, in my opinion, it would be a fair rule to unload, feed and water the cattle exactly half-way between the point of origin and the destination, if the destination is, say thirty hours' run from the shipping point. This would be humane and would be treating the shippers fair, as well as giving the railroads an even break with the cattlemen.

"My opinion for the number of calves that are being received here is that, combined with a fair price for them is to be considered the long calf crop of this year. It may mean that the two-year-old steer crop will be short in the future, but a liberal per cent of yearlings and calves are still left. But the cattlemen may not ship so many calves next year. You can't tell what they will do from year to year.

"The range in the western section of the state is in fine condition. There was a little too much rain, which may account for the falling off in weight in our cattle on an average, but we have a first-class outlook for the winter and that means a great deal around Snyder."

Horses which are judiciously fed and well groomed, will stand double the amount of work that they would under careless feeding, and, as a rule, will live to a greater age.

A mother's ambition for her son is to have him either be a clergyman or marry a rich wife, and her dream of heaven to have him do both.—New York Press.

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

WORMS IN SHEEP, GOATS AND PIGS
WEST, Texas, Sept. 19, 1904.

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

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

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

It is just as good for pigs.

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

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

NEIL EBBESON.
(Mention Stockman-Journal when answering ad.)