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TEXAN WAS VICTIM OF OLD EAT 'EM RAW

The Wild Son of a Rich Ranchman Was Tied to One of His Yearlings and Dragged Almost to Death Because He Refused to Eat Dog Meat and Marr the Indian Maiden

MARBLE FALLS, Texas, Jan. 20.— | Billy Jerome Lickins has recently returned from the Indian Territory to his old ranch on the Rio Grande a great deal wiser and a little sorer than when he left Texas a short time ago to look after one of his large herds of fat steers. For about 24 years Mr. Lickins has been considered a very fortunate individual. He was not exactly born with a silver spoon in his mouth, but he came howling into the world under

) roof where silver and gold were bundant and where the deeds to vast leagues of fine lands reposed secure in old bureau drawers. From youth to young manhood Billy Lickins has had his own way. Old Thunderbolt Lickins is the richest man in the valley, and for many years he has allow-ed his only son to ride in any direction, sail high and sow gold and silver with

Fell in Sore With the Maiden Young Lickins has always had a pretty high estimate of all his attributes of character, courage and power over the feminine heart, being as he considered his most prominent traits. All of this in the face of the facts that a pretty girl who lived in a tent turned him and his million and his herds down for a cowboy, and a sheep-herder skinned him out of a fine flock during a single sitting by a nocturnal camp fire.

Nevertheless, the cowboys said "Billy is all right; he spends Old Thunder bolt's money," and they were rather pleased when they learned that young Lickins was to boss the big herd in the Indian grazing lands. Camp had no sooner been pitched and the bounfaries marked on the leased Indian pasture lands than Mr. Billy Jerome Lickins straightway proceeded to fall madly, wildly and violently in love with a pretty Indian girl who was circling about over the prairies mounted on a gayly caparisoned white pony. ain't she a bird of paradise?" shrieked the young Texan, as the Inthen shot like an arrow be-let, as staring eyes and the set-bg sun. "Looks like she had a rainng sun. about her neck and strends of it streaming from her g many days passed before love-stricken tenderfoot from the land of the Lone Star found an opportunity wo make the acquaintance of the dusky seauty who had captured him, soul and body, at long range. She proved have been the only daughter of the famous old warrior chief, Sea Horse, or Eat 'Em Raw, a dog-eating, semi-

forest, where few white men ever enjoyed his hospitality. "Still Water Runs Deep"

naked savage of the Osage tribe. Eat

'Em Raw lived in a cabin in a dense

Olena-better known as Yellow Rose or Little Stream of Love-did not share her father's ideas of isolation and seclusion. She had associated with neighboring white families, and, being rather pretty and very bright, she had learned to read and write and profit by the manners and customs of those who had long enjoyed civilization. More than one young brave had laid the trophies of the chase at the feet of charming Princess of the Osages, and it was well known that several cowboys had been deenly smitten by bright eyes and smiling features.

White girls regarded Olena as a tender hearted, impressionable little beauty of the forest possessing a sweet and amiable disposition. They little areamed of the soul of fire and the volcano of rage beneath that calm exterior which the slightest wrong or imposition would uncover and transform this smiling daughter of old Tat 'Em Raw into a merciless avengng flend.

As their acquaintance ripened the passion of the young Texan cattle-king frew beyond all limitations. The lovers met often and nearly every day hey galloped about over the prairies ree of all restraint, drinking deep of the hot passion that grankled hot" passion that sparkled from

ach other's eyes. One day an old veteran who had telped to rope and brand the maver-cks from which the Lickins millions had been harvested, said to a com-"Hadn't we better send that boy iome? I am afraid he has got a notio of neckin' himself to that Red heifer. Ef he was to act sich a darned fool pld Thunderbolt would have fits and bust a-cussin'," was the reply.

Surrounded by Wolves Mr. Billy Lickins happened to within ear-shot. "Rest easy, old pards," he said. "Splicin' for keeps ain't in my line just yit." An Indian guide in the employ of the boss herder overheard that remark and he doubtless stored it carefully away in his memory as a valuable asset or a sharp weapon to be wielded later on when Cupid should signal an onset for all the Indian maiden's lovers. That same evening when Mr. Lickins was about three miles from camp his horse shied and the next moment he found him-self seated in the trail. On his left band of cattle stampeded and the ese of the Texan went with them, his tail over his back and a Spanish saddle under his belly. On his right not twenty steps away sat a dozen or more lean, hungry, lobo wolves, grin-ning and licking their chops in evident satisfaction and eager anticipation of a feast on Lickin's flesh and the mar-"You think I row of Lickins' bones. can't get up," said Billy, "you yaller, calf-eatin' hides!"—bang, bang, bang!
"Now welter and kick. I expect you are the pack that eat up my thousandollar polled Angus two-year-old bull." The young Texan was throwing the empty shells from the pistol when it suddenly occurred to him to examine his pockets. He did so, and to his horror he discovered that he possessed but a single cartridge. The lobos were tearing the dead wolves to pieces and wling like hell-hounds, frequently ating ravenous glances toward the w thoroughly alarmed young man,

while bloody froth dripped from their red chops. Mr. Lickins started to run. "That won't do," he said. Two or three of the wolves had already begun to howl and trot toward the scared youth. The Texan courageously faced his foes and, presenting his revolver, he waited until they were circling around him almost within reach of his hands. When a monster lobo, snarling and gnashing his white fangs, sprang at his throat, he fired. The moment the dying wolf dropped in the trail others sprang upon him, some lapping the blood and others tearing his lean flesh to shreds. The young Texan now made a desperate effort to escape, thinking that he might gain a point of timber while his foes were feasting on the carcass of their kind. Mr. Lickins was running at the top of his speed when wolves suddenly appeared on either hand, and a little later others rose up in front to contest his flight. It was plain that the beleaguered youth would have to fight at close quarters for his life. The odds were sore against him, but true to the teachings and examples of the fathers of the Lone Star he drew his knife, and, slashing right and left, he ripped great gashes in the howling monsters, frequently inflicting death wounds. The wolves, with their long, sharp claws, were cutting the flesh of the Texan, and his blood was flowing in streams. His strength was fast failing when he heard a pistol shot, and, upon turning his head, looked into the eyes of Olena, the fearless daughter of Old Eat 'Em Raw. She urged her foaming horse to the side of her sinking sweetheart, and bending over, she lifted him from the jaws of the pack into the saddle in front of her. As they galloped away his head sank upon her shoulder and he whispered: "You have saved my life, Olena, and by all the laws of romance I am yours forever."

Afraid to Marry Her
"It will be well for the white youth
to remember that the child of the great War Chief of the Osages is not a plaything," said the Indian girl, bending low over the face of the rescued youth,

safety, where he spent many sleepless nights while his wounds were healing, One picture in his disturbed dreams particularly agitating. He saw himself approaching the house in Texas, leading an Indian girl He could see his father standing on front porch looking straight toward him with curious, deepening interest.

Then would come the words, "Billy, what in h-ll have you got there?" Falling on his ears like a veritable thunderbolt, this would set him to executing some very interesting and surprising somnambulistic capers.

After regaining his strength the perplexed lover of the pretty Indian girl determined to venture upon the threshold of the father of his rescuer. He had never seen the old chief of the Osages, and he felt a strong desire to know just how Olena's father looked. wanted to know what manner of man he would have to deal wiff in the event of trouble. He fully realized that he did not understand his own mind or heart. There were moments when he thought that he could not live without the Indian maiden who loved him so well and had sacrificed so much for him, and there were other periods when the idea of being united to her for life made him shudder. Knowing the trail, he rode straight to the cabin of the Osages. Old Eat 'Em Raw met him at the door. "I know Lickins," he said, extending his hand.

Couldn't Eat Dog Meat
"Well, maybe so," said the naked savage, looking his prospective son-in-law "You make good Injun-you eat dog all right-no eat dog, no good-fool Injin gal, Eat 'Em Raw kill Lickins." The ammazed Texan, looking beyond the chief, saw Olena standing at another door the picture of despair. On a table in the center of the room was a smoking dinner—the main feature of which was roasted dog. There was no

mistaking the animal. Mr. Lickins turned pale and at the same time he turned toward his horse When about to swing himself into the saddle the Indian girl grasped his arm.
"Are you going?" she said.

"Yes, going; for God's sake think no more of me." "You know I will have to think of you; think of you in sorrow until my people drive me away in disgrace, and will have to hide my shame beneath the dark flowing waters. White boy,

don't leave Olena The agitated youth tore himself from the grasp of the weeping girl, and galloped away, his bosom, as he afterward sald, "a very hell of conflicting emo-

When Billy Jerome Lickins reached camp he lost but little time in making hurried preparations for a quick journey to his home on the Rio Grande But a few moments were consumed in dividing his effects. He swung himself into the saddle, shouting orders and instructions. "If anybody comes prowling around looking for me," he said. "Tell 'em I have gone to Kala-mazoo to hunt elephants—Bully boy, you fall heir to my other shirt-I will leave Blue Dog at the station and I will send the old man up when the steers are fat-Adios." He disappeared in a cloud of dust, leaving the cowboys to gaze after him in wonder and

After he had vanished they looked into each others faces inquiringly, and one of them said, "Just wait, you will hear something a 'bellerin' pretty soon." Congratulating himself over his nar-row escape from close relations with Old Eat 'Em Raw, Mr. Lickins fairly flying over the prairie in the direction of the railroad when he suf-

fered a very sudden surprise. A rope whizzed through the air and the startled horseman was jerked from his saddle and thrown sprawling upon his back in the trail. Managing to turn his head he looked into the fixed merciless face of the Indian girl, whose love he had scorned. "Why, Olena," dropped from his lips. "Speak not bad man," she said. "I ought to take out your black heart, but I will let you live to suffer as Olena must suffer." The noose was over the Texan's arms and the pony held him as he would have held a steer. As the Indian girl dismounted she held a cocked revolver toward her victim. "I am at your

mercy," said the alarmed Texan,

you intend to murder me?" ' "No, you are too wicked," replied the girl. did not take long for the mad maiden to disarm her victim and bind his arms to his side. She dragged him to a point of timber where the Texan saw one of his own yearlings lashed to a tree. The mad girl had prepared for the deviltry she had in mind by turning loose a yearling that had been necked to the one she had tied. Drag-ging the trembling youth close to the steer she seized the iron bar and quickly fastened the chain about his neck. "Now go and suffer," she said as she slashed the rope that bound the

yearling to the tree. Narrowly Escape Death

The half wild and thoroughly frightened animal did not stand on the order and poor Lickins, regretting the day of meeting the merciless Indian beauty, found that he also had to "Go," and go The yearling ran as if the very devil was after him, and sometimes Lickins was down and sometimes up, turning somersaults. "I tell you," has since said: "It was a circus, right, that would make the fortune of the

man who could put in on the stage. The lovers had parted forever, Ole-na, or Little Stream of Love, returned to the wigwam of her father to nurse her sorrow and wrath, and Lickins was doomed to spend a night with his cattle, necked to a wild yearling. "I might have got along very well," he said, "but a fire broke out and the steers stam-peded; heavens, how I had to run to up. At last a hapy struck me, and I jumped on the yearling's back. I locked arms about his neck and repeated all the prayers I ever heard. Several times the flames singed my hair, but I did not think anything could catch us until I discovered that a pack of wolves had cut us off from the herd. 'Another horror,' I shouted as the howling monsters began to spring at my throat. They tore my pants to shreds, and cut great gashes in my legs, and they would have throttled us and stripped the flesh from our bones if that yearling had not had the good sense to have plunged into the herd. About that time I lost some of my teeth and my head."

The sun was about an hour high when the boss herder saw a yearling dragging something through a stream of water. One, who was nearer shout-"Come here; I'll be Billy be-damned if here ain't Lickins dead and necked to a yearling." They cut him loose, and after they had washed and cussed him for foolin' with Injuns, he sat up and talked as they said, "Like a hu-

"Well," said the boss, "the next thing proper, as I see it, is to go over and hang Old Eat 'Em Raw and kill all his

Mr. Lickins shook his head. "Then you want to go back to Texsaid the boss. Glancing at his torn and bleeding limbs the young man said:

ALPINE HAD TEN **INCHES OF SNOW**

Drifts Were Four Feet Deep in Some Places

Special to The Telegram.

ALPINE, Texas, Jan. 22.-Alpine has just experienced the heaviest snowfall that has ever occurred here. ground was covered to the depth of ten inches, while the drifts were from two to four feet deep. No loss has been reported among stock, as the weather moderated and at no time was there any severe cold. This means fine grass for spring, as well as plenty of water in tanks and water holes.

Twelve families arrived this week from Mangum, Okla., bringing with them several carloads of household goods and farming implements, as well as fine teams, carriages, etc. have all been awarded land and say they are prepared to prove that this part of West Texas can be made a farming country the same as Kansas and Oklahoma. They seem to be good, substantial citizens and they are welcomed to Alpine by all classes except the big stockmen, whose pastures they have been awarded land in.

It has been proven that any kind of fruit (except tropical, of course), vege table or forage crop will grow and mature in Brewster county, and the arrival of the experienced farmers means much to Alpine and will do much toward upbuilding this place.

Joe Irving shipped ten cars of cows, calves and two of steers, which he sold to the Houston Packing Com-

W. J. McIntyre bought of R. L. Nevill two carloads of calves and shipped one car to New Orleans and the other to Fort Worth. Oliver Billingsley bought of R.

Nevill three cars of cows and shipped them to El Paso, Jackson & Harmon shipped a of steers and a car of cows to the Houston Packing Company. Jackson & Harmon shipped a car of steers and one of cows to New Or-

Oliver Billingsley bought a car cows from Jackson & Harmon and shipped them to El Paso markets. B. F. Billingsley and T. G. Mathews have returned to Calexico, Cal.

SHEEP'S JAWBONE

OTTAWA, Canada, Jan. 16 .- Fabulously rich deposits of gold and copper have been discovered near Mount Wrangle in Alaska by the slaying of a sheep whose jawbone and teeth were found to be incrusted with the metals. L. C. Dillman, whose lucky shot uncovered the veins of ore, arrived in Ottawa two days ago, bearing with him the jawbone of the animal. The teeth are literally covered with fragments of gold and copper.

Mr. Dillman will present the souvenir to President Roosevelt. A rush of prospectors to the hills followed immediately upon the dis-covery. It is found that some of the ledges carry ore giving 60 per cent copper and \$20 in gold to the ton-an average exceeding many of the pre viously found Yukon fields.

PACKERS BEG ANOTHER DELAY

After Six Months' Delay, Beef Trust Cases Are Postponed

CHICAGO, Jan. 17 .- After six months of delay in the hearing of the beef trust cases, the question as to whether Commissioner Garfield violated the constitutional right of the packers in forcing them to produce records for the examination of his department, which subsequently indictments were returned, was taken up today before Judge Humphrey.

Illness of Attorney
By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.-The trial of the beef trust cases, which was to have ommenced today in the federal court before Judge Humphrey, has been postponed until Thursday because of the illness of one of the attorneys for

HUNGRY SHEEP MAKES IMPORTANT DISCOVERY

He Ate Rubber Plant and Died-Corporation Formed to Ex-

DURANGO, Colo., Jan. 17.-Because a certain English ram in a herd of sheep near here was of an inquisitive mind, a hitherto worthless plant growing freely in the mountains has been found to produce a rubber quite as

valuable as the famous para rubber of South America.

The ram was brought from England to improve the stock of sheep in this region. He nibbled at a weed which all the other sheep have persistently refused to touch and died as a consequence. But on cutting him up his stomach was found to be filled with little balls of a substance closely resembling rubber. Experiment proved that it was, indeed, a high quality of

COWMAN KILLED

Walter Massie Shot in Motley County. Ben Mitchell Surrenders

MATADOR, Texas, Jan. 20 .- Details of the killing of Walter Massie, a well known cowman of this section of the Panhandle country, reached here today. A party of hunters in one of Massie's pastures Tuesday were ordered out and later Massie came upon them with a shotgun in his hands. An altercation occurred and Massie was shot in the breast. The weapon was a shotgun and the charge of birdshot killed him almost instantly.

Ben Mitchell of Plainview, Texas surrendered to the sheriff and stated that he was compelled to shoot in defense of his life.

In the hunting party besides Mitchell vere Rev. Ben Hardy, Hal Wofford, Dave Price and a man named Carter, the first two being residents of Plainview, Texas.

What will mutton and wool sell at next year? is the common question coming to our office. We can't tell, but it looks as if they will go higher than this year.

FARMERS ARE FLOCKING INTO WESTERN TEXAS

Pushing Out Ranchman With His Herds

HOWARD CO. BOOMING

Big Springs Beginning to Become Live Farming Center of That Section

BIG SPRINGS, Texas, Jan. 17.-As the ranchman, with his herds of caitle, followed the Indian and the buffalo in western Texas, so the stock farmer, with his horses, hogs, poultry and agricultural implements, is coming in after the big cattleman. He is coming in even more rapidly than the ranchman advanced on the Indian, and from every indication his coming is to be permanent. Howard county among the foothills leading up to southern edge of the Staked Plains. Big Springs, the county seat, is located in a "draw," or valley, that is said to have its head not far from Las Vegas, N. M., although the draw is broken in places by stretches of plain.

County Suited to Agriculture Although in a foothill country, a greater part of the county is suitable for farming. It is said there is not me section in the county without a farmer on it, and if this statement not new wholly accurate there is little doubt that it wil! become so before the end of 1906. Estimates of the number of families moving into Howard county in 1905 range from 200 to They come from everywhere, week a family arrived in Big Springs from North Carolina, Some come from the territories, but the majority of settlers are those who have formerly lived in what Fort Worth has been accustomed to calling "West Texas"—Eastland and Callahan counties-where they have sold their farms at big advances to settlers from further east.

Youngsters Coming

The greater part of those arriving in Howard county are young men and women with growing families. They are fairly prosperous and are either buying the land on which they settle outright or making cash payments of from one-third to one-half the purchase price.

Few foreigners have yet come into the county, but every state in the South, as well as the majority of those in the northern and eastern part of the United States is represented. It is a some-seeking rather than

fortune-hunting class of citizens which Howard county is thus acquiring and the result is a feeling of solid prosperity hardly to be looked for in a young and rapidly growing country, where enthusiasm is apt to lend itself to the influences of a rejuvenating western atmosphere at an altitude of

And the natural question, after hear ing from business men, railroad of-ficials and every other class of the steady westward moving flow of im-migration is, "What is bringing them?" The opportunity of selling their farms further to the east at good prices gives a partial explanation in the case of the settlers from the Abi lene country, but there is more in Howard county than one who had only seen its cedar-covered foothills while passing through on a railroad might have expected.

Not a "Get-Rich-Quick" Plan There are no stories of young men starting on farms with \$200 capital and closing the season with \$10,000 in the bank, but there are plenty of actual instances in which good livings have been gotten from only the soil and that in a country where the average rainfall has heretofore been around the 25-inch mark.

For three consecutive years the rainfall has gone over the 30-inch line, but there is no indefnite guarantee of its continuance.

There is some black soil in the but the greater part, and probably the best, is sandy, with a reddish clay underneath. This clay is sometimes three feet beneath the surface. It is good soil for small fruits, cotton, corn and garden vege-Water is gotten at a depth tables. from 30 to 160 feet. In some few in-tances the water is alkaline and there are also stretches of alkali soil in the county, but they are like the popul listic vote, hard to find.

The productive soil of the county jority of crops that can be raised in what better. Oats do fairly well, although the straw is short. It is not a wheat country. The average cotton crop during 1905 was from one-third to one-half bale per acre. Some fields went a bale to the acre. The staple here is longer than in East Texas and of good quality. The Big Springs gin will handle 2,000 bales this The gin at Coahoma, a new venture, has already handled 900 bales. making the 1905 crop for Howard county about 3,000 bales. In 1904 it was less than 1,100 bales. Cotton is selling here now from 10.75 cents up Corn Maximum Forty Bushels

Corn last year yielded from twenty to forty bushels per acre. It now sells for from 50 cents a bushel up on the streets. Kaffir corn and milo maize heads sell from \$10 to \$12 a ton. From a ton and a half to two tons can be

Irish and sweet potatoes, numpkins ad all kinds of garden vegetables do well. It has been proven by experiment that tobacco can be grown successfully, although nothing has ever attempted on a large scale.

Of the smaller fruits apricots, plums and grapes thrive. Apples, peaches and pears are raised in sufficient quantity for home consumption. Fruit and vegetable raising is aided by irrigation from tanks, which, while on small scale, has proven quite successful.

One of the occupations to which Howard county seems especially adapter is poultry raising. The winters are usually mild, there is an abundance of free gravel in the soil and on the kaffir corn and milo maize which is raised in abundance all kinds of poultry thrive. There are two large flocks fancy chickens, from which purebred birds are shipped all over the state. A number of poultry fanciers on a smaller scale have pure-bred specimens in their yards.

Cattle Still in Evidence

In spite of the increase in farming throughout the county, cattle raising is still a leading industry. Just now most of the salable stuff has been shipped out. The winter has been open thus far and there is little feed-Cotton seed for feeding purposes is selling at the local gin for 18 cents The value of kaffir corr and mile maize for feeding is not yet determined to the satisfaction of all stockmen, and the majority say the two cereals are good for fattening only when the seed are crushed enough to make them readily digestible by cattle. On the other hand, some of the farmers declare the uncrushed milo maize and kaffir corn fed to horses is as fattening as any cereal.

There is still plenty of land on the market in the county, although prices are rapidly advancing. Some farms have increased 100 per cent in value during the past few years. One conservative land dealer estimates the increase all over the county at from \$3 to \$4 per acre. Land is now selling

from \$5 to \$20 an acre. Recently Scott & Robinson (the mer of Fort Worth) put sixty-three sections of their ranch land in Howard and Martin county on the market. About twenty sections of this tract are located in Howard county and deals for much of it are just now be-The tax rolls of the county show

valuation exceeding \$2,000,000. Some of those in a position to know say the rolls ought to be double that figure.

Game Is Abundant Howard county is without streams that run the year round, but surface lakes are plentiful. Some of these are salt, or alkaline, and others fresh. this season of the year great flocks of ducks feed on the lakes and furnish much sport for hunters. What is known as the "blue head" quail, larger than the familiar Bob White, is plentiful and large bags are easily

btained at this season. There is little timber worthy of the name in the county. A dwarf cedar which covers the hills sometimes grows large enough for use as posts. Neither the mesquite, the chinaberry or hackaberry trees, which grow wild, attain The county is in a prosperous con-

tion. Its total indebtedness is about \$12,000 and there is more than \$5,000 now in the treasury. The balance of the bonded indebtedness is held by the Big Springs independent school district, so there is no debt outside the county. Roads are in good condition and throughout the county are seven schools.

At present the only raffroad running through the county is the Texas and Pacific, but a proposition is now on foot to build a line from Kerrville to Amarillo, known as the West Texas and Northern, and if this is built it probably pass through Bi

COWBOYSRANTHINGS LIVELY ON BORDER

Graphic Stories of the Warm Old Days When to Shoot Up a Town Was Considered the Proper Thing, and to Wear a Plug Hat Was Always to Invite Grave Disaster

portion of nordthwestern Oklahoma contiguous to the Kansas line is filled with old-timers, who lived in the early days on the border towns of Kansas that became celebrated as the rendezvous of the cow punchers and bad men from Indian Territory. These men possess a fund of interesting reminiscences. Almost any day in pleasant weather a group of tenderfeet can be found sitting in front of stores in these little Oklahoma towns listening to these tales of adventure. One of the best of the old-time story tellers is Col.

'Ed" Marchant of Carmen. "In all that region from Junction City west to Dodge City, Kan., and south to the middle of the Cherokee strip in Oklahoma, there is not a town without some humorous incident of cowboy manufacture," said Marchant. "The jokes sometimes were harsh, but the victim never complained if he was wise. No barkeeper ever liked to have a cowboy ride his horse into a saloon and up to the bar for a drink, even if he did pay two-bits for it, but the barkeepers did not say so, at least in the presence of those who might repeat it for if the report became current that the 'Lone Star' or 'Long Branch' did not like such customers, no one for twenty-five miles around would take a drink in any other way than on

"While the merchants did not like to have their signs shot up, they never complained. If Prairie-Dog-Hole Dave or Cimarron Pete took a pot shot at it and drilled a newly painted sign with a 45 bullet, the owner looked on and smiled, for it was but a display of Dave's humor or Pete's joking proclivities. And if a merchant had protested dozen or more comrades would have rallied to the support of their 'part-ners,' and a fusilade would have totally destroyed the object of the joke. Never but once, in my knowledge, was any thing said about such pleasantries, ar that was when the ornate gilt sign young lawyer from St. Louis fell a victim. He offered a reward of \$5 for information as to who did it. An hour or so after the report of the reward became of general circulation. One Armed Miller from the Bar X ranch rode to the young lawyer's office door and announced that he could tell who did it, and would, if the \$5 were placed in his hand. The lawyer passed the noney, which Miller put in his pocket. 'Now,' said Miller, 'I fills my part of the deal. I done it, partner, with this here gun.' And up came a six-shooter, falling carelessly across the horse's neck, so that the muzzle pointed in the lawyer's direction. 'You offers the ward,' Miller continued; 'I claim it. You comes up square and pays like a gentleman, an' I totes fair and tells Everything ought to be agreeable, so I invites you over to the Lost Maverick, where the boys is, and we proceeds to blow this 'ere five for drinks.' young lawyer was not slow to grasp the humor of the situation, and his acceptance of Miller's invitation made for him ever after the friendship of every man on that range. Shot Out the Signs

"Speaking of shooting signs, recalls the trouble the county commissioners of Barron county Kan., used to have to keep signs on the bridge across the Arkansas river at Great Bend. first bridge built was a rickety affair decorated each end with gorgeous blue signs with big white box letters reading, 'No riding or driving faster a walk over this bridge.' Hunter & Evans were holding cattle south of the river, and the men made frequent trips to town. The gaily painted signs wer too much for them, and going out of town, they put spurs to their horses and while on a dead run shot at the first sign, then raced across the bridge, their horses' hoof beats, and fired more shots at the second sign as they wen under it. It may seem almost incredible, yet the fact remains that within a week the letters were cut ou so that each sign looked like an overgrown marking stencil, and within an other week not a splinter of either. sign remained. When the Santa Fe railroad reached

Great Bend, which was as far west as the railroad gave passenger service, it brought many strangers. The train many strangers. reached Great Bend about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. One day a man disembarked wearing a 'plug' hat. After leaving the depot he had to go west a short distance to get into the street leading to town. That street was a continuation of the road coming in from the south, and the country where the southern cattle were being held in quarantine. The man wearing the 'plug' hat was about two blocks north when two cowboys crossed the railroad track at a smart gallop. When they reached a point opposite him both their guns came out and there was a blend ing of two reports and two is perforated the stranger's hat. cowboys were fooled, though, for in-stead of a terrified 'tenderfoot,' making rapid time toward the town, they were greeted by a polite bow, 'How are you, gentlemen?' the stranger said. 'I pleases me greatly to be received with such marked distinction.'

"The cowboys were speechless in amazement. Here was a new speci-men; something altogether different from anything in the 'tenderfoot' line they had ever seen. Finally one found his voice and said: 'Say, stranger, you're a plumb good 'un, and me and Jim 'pologizes for spilin' yer hat. The Rome saloon's the first place to licker goin' up, an' if it's all the same to you the drinks is on us."

"The stranger signified his willing-

CARMEN, Okla., Jan. 20 .- All that | ness, the two men dismounted and walked at his side. They grew well acquainted in the quarter-mile walk to the Rome. An hour after they were better acquainted. The stranger was still under the escort of the cowmen. They were all loaded with cowtown whisky, and the man with the 'plug' hat, now forlorn and marked with many a dent, was being introduced as the unbranded cayuse that stood fire the first dash and never twitched an

Young Woman Killed

"Shooting up a town, however, was not always unaccompanied by casualties. In 1880 a arty shot up a Kan sas town. A young woman was visiting there from another town. Hearing shots, apparently at a distance, with others, stepped to the door of the residence in which she was a guest and received a bullet squarely in the center of her forehead, killing her in stantly. The man who fired the sho was identified, placed on trial and convicted, serving a term in the Kan-sas penitentiary. A strange fate has since pursued the town. From a bu tling, active western town and a cat-tle shipping point, it has become bu a hamlet among the sand hills of the Kansas border. There are many o cowmen who recall the killing of the young woman and who declare that the town has been under a curse. The incident, sad as it was, and much regretted by every man on the southwestern range, did not prevent the recurrence of 'high-lonesomeness' and

town round-ups. "When Harper became a railroad town a number of cattle drives were made from territory points. Having attained the dignity of a railroad town, Harper proceeded to pass ordinance assessing fine for discharging firearms within the city limits, prohibiting fas riding and driving, and others equally salutary and wholesome. The men on the drives were surprised to find this. But the straw that tipped the scale and a city marshal with a big silver badge There was a consultation among the and supporters of precedent. They always had run the town and it stood to reason that they always should. It was determined to make a test case then and there. Two of them made wild race through the main street, and the 'ki-yi-yi' of the cowboy yell pierced the atmosphere of Harper. The marshal remonstrated and explained the ordinance. His law lecture was interrupted by the swift passing of a yellow dog, fleeing madly from a pinto pony bearing a cowboy, who circled a rope which settled around the dog's neck when not more than twenty feet from the marshal. More lectures from the marshal and threats of immed arrest. A pistol shot was heard and the marshal hurried in that direction. He found, at the city well, from which water was drawn by two buckets and a windlass a cowboy, who stood with a still smoking pistol in his hand. Consider yourself under arrest and turn me the butt of your gun,' cor manded the marshal, as he threw d on the man with a gun. 'Drop you gun and get up against the pump, a voice behind the marshal, and before the marshal could realize what had happened to him a lariat had settled

about his neck and he was jerked backward, disarmed and tied to the wind-"Then Harper commenced to Many of the merchants closed their doors and put up heavy shutters. dance halls and saloons were the only places immune from the general reign of terror. That night the rounders took the keys of the calaboose from the marshal's pocket, conveyed him thereto and locked him in. They thereto and locked him in. They thoughtfully sent him his supper and a message that he would be released in the morning. The town ran wide open until morning, when the roysterers left. No one was hurt, no prop

for the fun.' "Much fun was had in those days at the expense of commercial travelers, who made the southwestern territory in light wagons. Whenever a cou of cowboys could stampede a dru mer's outfit by a sudden charge behind a sand hill or from the m of a 'draw,' it was great fun. One t served to initiated and on the se the drummer was an old-timer.

erty damaged, for, as one of the parti

ipants remarked, 'We were just into it

"At the halfway house between Ha per and Medicine Lodge one day drummer complained because the was little else than beans on the tab for dinner, and insisted that he cou not eat them. A cowboy who was ed opposite reached down for h and brought it up, covering the mer. He ordered beans and,

the drummer covered, compelled eat plate after plateful. "At Medicine Lodge in the spi 1882, during a cattlemen's conver saw a big cowboy catch a p citizen in his arms and kiss he dropped him the cowboy said looked so purty Tom, shaved u powdered so nice, I jest wanted i you for luck.'

Who received the luck may known, but the man who was ed afterward became mayor of cine Lodge, and, as mayor, he ap ed Jerry Simpson to be city ma Simpson was marshal of Me Lodge when he was first nomi for congress."

Cattle Deal Closed

J. H. Gage of this city has pure between 900 and 1,000 3 and 4-3 old steers from W. H. Lott for delivery. The steers are from

WEST TEXAS AS SEEN BY A MEMBER OF THE STAFF

WEST TEXAS MUCH ALIVE

Little Big Springs Is Thriving and Awake

FUTURE HOLDS PROMISE

rleasant Homes, Busy Streets. Municipal Improvements

on Every Side

BIG SPRINGS, Texas, Jan. 20 .- So many east and north Texas people have heard of Big Springs as a railroad town, division headquarters for the Texas and Pacific railroad, and also seat of that company's west Texas shops and round house, that the town itself has been neglected for its own real worth as a type of the solidly prosperous Texas community which represents one of the Lone Star state's ading sources of present and future

greatness. For it is the growing, thriving towns (not boom villages) which, scattered at regular intervals throughout the big estern country, mean much to the ultimate settlement and development of a region which until a few years ago was known wholly as a cattle country and a short time before that only as a profitable place for killing

Foundation of the City

Big Springs was founded in the early eighties, when the Texas and Pacific ailroad pushed westward from Fort Worth and selected it as a division headquarters. The town got its name from a seeping spring in a little cantown site. The "big spring," was supposed to have existed at one time, was never seen by white men and probably not by Indians. The water of e spring, rising from some inexhaustible subterranean source, was nearly all drained off in the loose sands that covered the canyon's bottom and but little reached the sur-But the early buffalo hunters knew there was water there in great abundance, and that by digging down into the loose sand it could be easily obtained, so the "springs" became a noted camping place and for years were seldom without a party of hunters in their vicinity.

Ground Covered With Dead Buffalo The buffalo knew of the water as well as the hunters. John Birdwell, now of Big Springs, who came to this country in an early day, says he has seen the bottom of the canvon covered with carcasses of bison after a stampede for water, after the surface lakes on the plains had been dried up. The bison would rush to the springs by the thousand and, while leaders of the herd stood on the edge of the little cliff to overlook the brackish pools of water below, the fmpatient, crowding animals behind would push them over until they were crushed to death on the bottom of the caryon by the fall and the weight of the other buffalo coming in behind.

Famous Feeding Ground

At one time the Big Springs country was probably the most famous feeding ound for buffalo in Texas. In 1877 the last year killing buffalo was profitable in west Texas, John Birdwell shot in the neighborhood of 3,000 for a Fort orth hide dealer. Un til that time the buffalo would allow the mounted bunter to ride close and a good shot could bring down bison as fast as he could reload his Sharp's rifle without alarming the rest of the herd. After the lunt for hide practically ceased and so one of the earliest Texas industries went. A few bison remained n the vicinity for some years later,

today not even a horn can be cound on the grassy plains where the animals once roamed by millions. Early west Texas stockmen used Big

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r plan for starting beginners is a "aure winner." experience necessary. All can do it. Age, so a cocarity make no difference. We furnish every ng. Monoy comes with orders:

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Springs as a watering place after the buffalo hunters finished their work, but there was never any attempt to collect the water in any quantity or find the extent of the subterranean stream which fed it, until two years ago. The story of that effort will be told at some other early day.

The great movement of western immigration which followed the opening of the country along the Texas and Pac'fic brought its share of early settlers to Big Springs, but the establishment of the railroad shops gave the town from the start a solid foundation, which some of the other towns could not obtain in spite of the prosperity of those days. The result was that Big Springs was

spared the cyclonic experience of a boom period, with its inevitable depressing after effects, and the town has grown along at a fairly rapid, but never unhealthful, pace. Big Springs now has probably from

three thousand to three thousand five hundred inhabitants. They are nearly all Americans. Probably less than a core of negroes are included.

The movement of settlers to Howard county, of which Big Springs is the county seat, has brought new business enterprises to the town until it now has a large number of mercantile establishments, which enjoy a trade that extends 125 miles to the north, thirty miles to the south, and to the east and west until it reaches the respective territories of Colorado and Midland. There is not a vacant house in the town, and many new buildings are being erected. Among the large store buildings being erected is one for the estate of the late John P. Hughes of Fort Worth. Most of the store buildngs are of brick or Howard limestone. Some are fronted with red samustone from the Pecos country and there has been an apparent effort to secure not only substantial but pleasng architectural effects. This desire for attractive looking buildings extends to the residence sections, as well as the business houses, and the result is wide streets, big lawns and pleasant homes. There are several brick and stone houses and one built of concrete blocks, the product of a new/industry for the town.

Solid Prosperity An example of the town's solid prosperity is shown in the bank deposits, according to the statements made at beginning of the present year. There are two national banks with a combined capital and surplus of \$205,-Their combined deposits exceed \$500,000, a sum equal to nearly onefourth the total property valuation shown on the tax rolls of Howard The monthly cash pay roll of the Texas and Pacific at Big Springs is from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

Money is easy this winter and on account of the open winter and good range, stockmen and farmers of Howard county have borrowed comparatively little to carry them through, Merchants report collections excellent and with cotton selling in the neighporhood of 11 cents, are enjoying more prosperity than they have seen for several years. As a result, merchants are stocking up largely for next year's trade and traveling men report good sales in all lines.

Modern Improvements

The town has electric lights, a telephone system and water works. The water is supplied by gravity from a reservoir two miles south of town. There are seven churches, a good independent district school and nearly all lodges are represented. The Masonic Temple is one of the new buildings, and that lodge is in excellent condition. The railroad Y. M. C. A. is open to citizens of the town as well as railroad men and has a membership of over five hundred. A new postoffice was recently completed and a new court house probably will be built next year.

Big Springs is not incorporated, except for school purposes. The peace of the community is looked after by the sheriff and his deputies.

Principal Industries

The Texas and Pacific shops still furnish the principal industries. From 150 to 200 men are employed in the shops and roundhouse. The other in-dustries of the town include a cotton gin, a concrete block factory and two new ice plants, which are to be built this year. There are two thorough-bred stock farms near town, both devoted to Herefords. A. B. Jones is proprietor of one and W. H. Brennard of the other. Several citizens also engage in fine poultry raising and ship pure-bred fowls all over the state.

Pleasant Location

The town expects soon to have a sanitarium, which will supply one of the community's present needs. There are two harness and saddle manufactories and two weekly newspapers. The list of mercantile establishments includes all to be found in any Texas town of from 3,000 to 5,000 inhabitants. Big Springs offers much to the health or pleasure seeker, although its citizens make no claims in that direc-

The town is situated among the foothills at an altitude of about two thousand six hundred feet. The surrounding hills range in height from two hundred to five hundred feet. The air is dry and pure, the clearness of the at-....e equaling if not rivaling the far-famed purity of Colorado moun-

A twenty-five mile view from the top of one of the foothills is easy to secure and a glimpse across the valleys or "draws" which surround the townsite, taking in the foothills covered with dark green cedars, the grassy plains at their feet and the scattered homes of settlers about the town, offers much to the lover of scenic at-

tractiveness The talk of securing the West Texas and Northern railroad from San Angelo is now interesting the majority of Big Springs citizens and if it is constructed to this place the citizens look for a still more rapid growth. They are now predicting a 5,000-town within the next two years.

A. W. GRANT.

PACKERS' ATTORNEY

CHARGES BAD FAITH Men's Practical Hatters, 710 Houston. Says Knowledge Was Had Through Promise That It Would FART A MAIL-ORDER BUSINESS AT HOME Not Be Used

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.-Attorney Miller argued in the federal court here today for the packers that they could not be prosecuted without a direct violation of the pleage made by Commissioner Garfield that no advantage would be taken by the government of the disclosures made to him.

He said that the packers gave Garfield access to their innermost secrets solely on his representation made April 13, 1904, that the department of justice would not use the evidence thus obtained. No denial is made by Miller of the truthfulness of the revelations obtained.

TOBACCO GROWS IN WEST TEXAS

BIG SPRINGS, Texas, Jan. 20 .-That tobacco can be successfully grown in West Texas has been proven by W. Norris of Big Springs, who last year succeeded in raising several plants to maturity, leaves of which were exhibited at the West Texas fair in Abilene. Some of the leaves measured nineteen by twenty-nine inches, and were of good color when cured. Mr. Norris has not attempted raising

attempt on a larger scale this year. DEATH VALLEY SAFE

tobacco on a large scale, but his ex-

periment was merely to determine

whether tobacco could be matured in

the soil of Howard county. His success

probably will lead him to make another

Traveler Dispels Illusions Regarding Famous Alkaline Vale

BIG SPRINGS, Texas, Jan. 20 .-Many of the illusions/regarding the far-famed Death Valley of Nevada are dispelled by L. H, Clark of Hempstead, Texas, who is now visiting he and who has just returned fro ma visit to the new gold region.

"Anybody could go into Death Valley at this season of the year," says Mr. Clark, "and be in no danger. The snow from the surrounding mountains furnishes enough water, and when water is supplied there is no trouble in going through the valley. During the months of June, July, August, Sepember. October and November it is unsafe for any traveler to enter the valley, as there is no water to be had and the traveler, as well as his horses or mules, soon dies of thirst.

Skeletons of Travelers

"The valley is about one hundred and fifty miles long and from sixtytwenty miles wide. In some places it is 5,000 feet deep. Its bottom s an alkali sand. Some of the springs in the valley are so alkaline that a drink from them is almost instantly fatal to be seen the skeletons of travelers who lost their way trying to get to water and who perished from thirst."

Thinks "Scotty" Was a Fake Clark does not have a high opinion of Walter Scott, famous as "Death Valley Scotty," as a miner. He is in-clined to doubt that Scotty has any fabulous mine. in the Death Valley region and he frankly expresses the opinion that Scotty's record-breaking trip from California to Chicago was more for advertising purposes than to help Scotty spend his money.

Gold Mine in Stage Line One of the most profitable "mines" which Clerk saw during his visit was the stage line from Tonopah to Goldfield, which gets \$25 per passenger and hauls ten passengers each trip.

The best gold mines of the region according to Clark, are now controlled principally by experienced mining companies, which are making large profits from their investments.

WERE DAM FOOLED

How a Lake Was Created in a Dry Place, Despite Wiseacre Engineers

BIG SPRINGS, Texas, Jan. 20 .- At Big Springs the Texas and Pacific railway has a water system which probably surpasses that enjoyed by any railroad in the state. It is a system whereby they get an inexhaustible supply of soft water "easy on the boilers," with a gravity pressure sufficient for all the purposes of its shops, roundhouse and water tanks, at a minimum

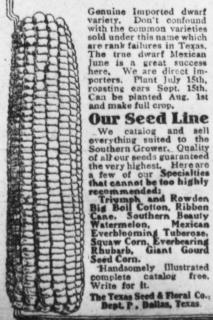
Formerly the railroad got its water from the town waterworks, but as the town grew with the shops, this supply grew smaller until it threatened to seriously handicap the work. Now, water for ordinary purposes is not scarce at Big Springs, but water soft enough to use in engine boilers is hard to find anywhere. Big railroad systems spend thousands annually either in search of such water, or, as in the case along many of the northern roads, in "soften ing" the water they already have, by a physio-chemical process. John Birdwell Crops Up Again About

Two Years Ago When the water supply began to show signs of giving out here, John Birdwell, who used to locate watering places for the ranchmen in the 60s and early 70s, suggested to the railroad the possibility of using the springs from which this town gets its name. As the springs have not run within the memory of man, and the quantity of water at the surface near the location is ordinarily trifling, Birdwell's suggestion wasn't received enthusiastically, but nevertheless an engineering party was sent out to look it up.

Birdwell went along with the party and took them to the canyon two miles south of town, in which the springs are located. The bottom of the canyon is covered with gravel. The engineers saw the gravel and also the few pools of greenish water on the surface. That these could supply enough

water for the railroad's needs looked

MEXICAN June Corn



impossible, and they expressed / as Teaching Engineers to See

"The water's there," said Birdwell. This gravel on top is only a few feet deep, and when the water from the spring rises until it reaches the gravel it runs off down the canyon without ever coming to the surface Besides this," said Birdwell, "if you

build a dam across the canyon down here below the springs, you'll catch enough rain water to do "It wouldn't rain enough years," was the answer Birdwell got,

but he was persistent.

The engineers finally ran augurs through the sand and found its greatest depth five feet. Beneath that was They decided to build a dam to collect soft water for use if the water from the springs should prove insufficient or too hard.

River Was Dammed Poor The dam hadn't been up long before there came a rain. It was a good rain for West Texas, and the water poured down into the canyon at a great rate. It encountered the dam, and the dam decided not to stay. Instead of waiting

ten years for the tank to fill up, it went out in forty minutes. Created a Lake

The railroad engineers decided that a tank in the location suggested by Birdwell might collect enough water, so they built another dam, and also a better one. It is there yet, and back of it is a lake of water half a mile long, and in some places twenty-five feet deep. There is water enough to supply the shops for a year if it didn't

rain any more for that period. Meanwhile the engineers were experimenting at the supposed site of the old springs. They got down a few feet and soon encountered water. The further they went the more water they got and the better was the quality. They went down forty feet altogether and struck a supply which has been keep-ing the shops for months, without pumping a drop from the big lake. Besides this, the water is soft enough for all purposes.

A pump was placed in the well hole and the spring water pumped to a reservoir, from where it is allowed to run downhill about two miles to the shops, making a descent of 180 feet in that

The lake, now that there is no other use for it, has been stocked with fish.

CREATED A LAKE

Pleasure Resorts and Railroad Shops Planned for Big Springs BIG SPRINGS, Texas, Jan. 20 .-

Among the improvements for Big Springs which are rumored as probable during the year 1906 is an entire set of new shops for the Texas and Pacific railroad. The present shops of the company are short distance west of town and are on low ground. They have already been flooded during Aside from this the buildwet season. ings are old and inadequate for company's needs. According to the plans, shops costing \$150,000 ar erected, including a new round house and office buildings, on a new and more desirable site. It is also rumored that the Texas and Pacific railroad will put on the market, during the next year, a block of land which it owns in the center of the business district here, which is regarded as very popular by merchants. It is believed that the railroad company would find a quick sale for the block if it were

Built a Lake

Another improvement discussed for 1906 is the establishment of a pleasure resort at the Texas and Pacific lake, two miles south of town. This lake was made by building a across a valley, and it is already half a mile long and in some places twenty-five feet deep. The lake was stocked with bass and other fish by the government last spring and it is expected to furnish good fishing in another year. At a small cost it could be supplied with boats, and as the surrounding land is high, almost mountainous, an deal camping resort could be established. It is believed that a company will be organized in the spring for leveloping the project.

IMMIGRANTS FLOCKING

Shoals of Settlers Flooding Into Plains Country-Houses Dot Plains

COLRADO, Texas, Jan. 20. - As every freight train going east from western Texas used to have a heavy per centage of cars loaded with cattle in its make-up, so now every freight train from the east is bringing carloads of immigrants' goods and lumber. .
The amount of lumber coming into western Texas is hard to estimate on

account of the big section through which the demand is divided, but it's enormous. As an example, it can be stated that the Orient railroad, now running fif-ty-three miles north of Sweetwater, will take to the new towns along its line 300 carloads of lumber, probably

within the next week, if it can be gotten to Sweetwater in time. New towns are springing up everywhere, but rivalling the new towns in the demand for lumber are the new settlers locating on half section and section tracts, all over Nolan, Mitch-

ell, Howard, Scurry, Fisher and surrounding counties. Houses Dotting the Plains A great many large ranch owners are selling over three to five-section tracts and putting purchasers on every quarter. In the northeastern part of Mitchell county it is said to be an easy

task to count a score of new houses dotting the plains within the range of Scurry county, especially, is filling rapidly with small settlers and the little inland town of Ira is enjoying a boom, twenty miles or so from the nearest railroad.

Recently the new town of Loraine was opened on the Texas and Pacific, twelve miles east of Colorado. Al-ready 300 lots have been sold and new homes and business houses are going

up in every direction.
As a result there is a big demand, not only for lumber, but for all kinds of building materials and workmen. The present rush is expected to conuntil crop planting time next spring.

There is no other animal kept in the stables in winter that will make more or richer manure for the live weight of them or for the feed consumed than the sheep. If the young pigs do not thrive it !

because the mother does not furnish enough milk. If she does not, it is either because she is not a good mother or because she does not have enough feed.

BUFFALO HUNT IN OLDEN DAYS

Old Plainsman Talks of Location of Capitol Grant

TENDERFOOT AGENTS

More Fun Than a Comic Opera in Leading Eastern Syndicate on the Long Trail

BIG SPRINGS, Texas. Jan. 19 .--John Birdwell, former Texas ranger, buffalo hunter, scout and plainsman, now manager of the Texas and Pacific hotel here, has a fund of stirring west Texas experience dating back into the sixties, from which he draws stories as interesting as the most thrilling tales of adventure ever conceived by an imaginative writer for the delectation of the small boy's mind.

Birdwell came to west Texas in 1868. He was for some years engaged in ranching and locating water, the latter an important occupation in those early Later he was a buffalo hunter, bringing down thousands of bison with his old Sharp's rifle. He also served several years with the Texas rangers. and accompanied Captain Arrington on the expedition of 1879 which brought an end to Indian depredations in western Texas and also resulted in discovering what had been known for years as Lost lake, now known as Ranger

Locating the Capitol Grant

One of Birdwell's interesting stories is how he guided the Capitol Syndicate ranch exploration party when it came to Texas for the purpose of looking over the lands it took from the state in return for the money used in building the capitol at Austin.

The party arrived in Big Springs, said Birdwell, in recalling the experience, "about as heavily loaded as an army train. They brought their own mules, wagons, tents, canned goods and all kinds of supplies.

"They spent several days here trying to find some one who would guide them to the Yellow Houses. "The Yellow Houses were given their name by the Indians, who had a stronghold in the caverns of Yellow House canon, so-called from the color

of the stone there. "They were unsuccessful in finding a guide and finally the leader of the party came to me. I agreed to act as guide for \$50, and furnish my own

team and wagon. "They started out by trying to load everything they had brought into their freight wagons. I saw that the mules they had could never pull the freight for the trip, and after a good deal of argument was able to get the loads cut down some, but they were still

We finally started out one morning, I in my wagon at the head of the procession, with my brother-in-law, a boy of 16, to accompany me.

Inexperienced Tenderfeet

"Many of the men in the party asked to ride in my wagon and I soon had a load. They were about as inexperi-eiced tenderfeet as ever came west. During the first day's trip we saw a herd of antelope feeding some distance away, and I asked the men if they wanted one.

"They said, 'Yes,' and I told them if they'd wait I'd show them how to bring the antelope up to shooting distance They were incredulous, but I told them to watch until the antelope started to run and then I would turn the leader with a bullet, making the herd come toward us.

"The herd started as I expected, I turned it as I said, and the antelope came near enough for me to get three. "After that if I'd told those men I could bring a flock of elephants up from the plain and shoot one, I think they'd have believed me. "One evening toward sunset, while

we were about four miles from water, I told the leaders we'd have to make camp where we were, as the Indians had burned the grass off aroun! where the water was and there would be no forage for the mules and horses. The Indians were mean rascals and were always up to such tricks.

Tricks of an Old Plainsman "I told the prospectors that if they would unharness their mules and take them down to water, I would go out and get them a couple of buffalo for supper. They looked as if they didn't want to believe me, but probably remembered the antelope, and said noth

ing.
"I unharnessed my team, and putting the saddles on, told my brother in-law if he wanted to see a bufalo killed to come along. The boy was almost as green to the ways of the plains as the syndicate party, and he jumped into the saddle in great eagerness to see the hunt. I asked him If he 'wanted a gun.
"'No,' he said, 'I just want to see you

kill 'em.' 'Well, we rode out on the plain, as level as a floor, and sure enough we soon saw a herd of buffalo feeding at some distance. I told the boy to do just as I told him and let his horse follow right behind mine, which was an old ranger horse and used to the

On a Buffalo Hunt "When we got near the buffalo lowered their heads and galloped off prob-ably three-quarters of a mile. I knew I'd have to do some quick riding to overtake them so, calling back to the

on a gallop. "I got up to the herd quickly, shot three of the buffalo, and then stopped because we had use for no more. Then I turned to see what had become of the boy and was astonished not to fin-1

boy to let his horse go, I started off

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him. I had no idea what had become of him, as the plain was perfectly level and there was no place he could have disappeared.

"After a few minutes I looked back to the place whence I had started, and there he stood on the ground, holding his horse. I waived my hat to him to come on, but he refused to leave. "I couldn't imagine what made him act that way, so I rode back and asked why he hadn't come on when I started

after the buffalo. Thought They Were Elephants "'Why those weren't buffaloes, Brother John,' he said, 'them was ele-

The mirage of the plains had made the buffalo appear much larger than their natural size, and never having seen any before the boy was too badly frightened to do anything but jump off his horse and then wait for me to

Mirage on the Plains

"We rode over to where the carcasses of the buffalo lay and I began getting them ready to take Pretty soon we saw something like a great black pyramid coming over the plain. When it got near enough we saw it was a wagon and a team of mules which had been sent from camp to get the buffaloes. The same mirage which had made the buffaloes look like elephants made the freight wagon

appear like a big pyramid.
"We loaded two of those buffalo carcasses into the wagon and took them

back to camp. "Such an excited crowd of fellows I never saw in my life, before nor since. I believe I had more fun that night than I have ever had at any comic opera I ever attended.

Couldn't Believe They Were Real "Those men could hardly believe that the buffaloes were the real thing. At 2 o'clock next morning, when I was awakened by a noise, I got up to see what was the matter. It was a couple of those fellows with a lantern, taking another look at the buffalo carcasses "I kept the hide of one of the three buffaloes and took one of the hams. The hide is now the property of an English earl, to whom I gave it when he visited the west a number of years

ago. "We found the Yellow Houses as planned all right, and although the rest of the trip was full of new wonders to the Capitol Syndicate party, I don't think any experience ever affected them so much as their first sight of A. W. GRANT. buffaloes.'

COTTON KING OVER THE WEST

Remarkable Crops of Staple in Plains Country

COLORADO, Texas, Jan. 20 .- The big cotton crop in western Texas, together with this year's good prices, are big factors in the present prosperity of western Texas.

It is estimated by many that before the end of the present season 20,000 bales of cotton will be shipped from Colorado, representing the crop of Mitchell, Scurry and adjoining coun-Some estimates place the crop in Scurry county alone at 10,000 bales. The gin at Snyder, it is said, will handle 4,000 bales the present season, and there are several other gins in the county. There are five gins at Colorado and all are now running at full capacity. Farmers are bringing cotton from every direction and the

price is ranging from 11 cents to 11.25, Prices Are High The price of seed is high, running from 20c to 25c. The competition of eastern buyers is given as the reason

for this. One thing that makes the estimate of the crop in this section difficult is the amount of cotton still in the fields unpicked. Some of it, it is said, will in the fields until April if the weather continues to keep open. The winters in this section are usually favorable and the farmers anticipate lit-

tle loss.
Labor is almost impossible to obtain at any figure, especially in Scurry county. No negroes are wanted there and white labor is hard to find. Some farmers are giving as high as half a

crop to the pickers.

Pay For Land First Season

The average crop in Mitchell and
Scurry counties is estimated at from

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one-half to three-fourths of a bale per acre. At this rate some of the farmers are almost paying for their land the first season

BIG SPRINGS FARMER PRODUCES FINE CROP

Long Distance Communication . Rapid-

ly Extended BIG SPRINGS, Texas, Jan. 20 .- The telephone systems in this section of Western Texas are to undergo considerable improvement during the next few months. At present a line is being constructed from Lubbock to Gail. The Western Telephone Company already has a line running from Big Springs and it is planned to rebuild this line to make connections with the line to Lubbock, giving Big Springs conections 110 miles to the north. The Western Telephone Company will also, during the year, put in a copper metallic circuit to Abilene, giving greatly improved service to the ex The present local service here is sa isfactory and is largely patronizer There are long distance connections with Colorado, Midland, Garden City

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ousness. You can cure yourself at home by Man Medicine, and the full size dollar package will be delivered to you free, plain wrapper, sealed, with full directions how to use it. The full size

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All we want to know is that you are All we want to know is that you are not sending for it out of idle curiosity; but that you want to be well, and be-come your strong natural self once more. Man Medicine will do what you make you a real man.

Your name and address will bring it; all you have to do is to send and get it. We send it free to every discouraged one of the man sex. Interstate Remedy Co., \$33 Luck Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

H. C. Harding Talks of the Seabury Spraying Machine

H. C. Harding, superintendent for Texas of the Seabury Live Stock Machine, left Thursday evening for Amarillo, where he goes to install one of his machines for spraying animals for the mange.

Before leaving the city he gave the following interview pertaining to the results of the experiment made here upon the fever tick, and while for certain special reasons the experiment was not the success hoped for, still Mr Harding was not at all discouraged, but was very optimistic with respect to the future of the machine and its operations. In giving his views Mr. Harding said:

"This experiment on the tick with the Seabury spraying machine, while it was not an entire success, goes to prove that the machine will do the work, and will do it in a quicker and more humane manner, and with no loss or damage to cattle. You see, we were working at a great disadvantage on account of the approach to the machine, which was not built on correct lines and on account of the bottom sprays not working right until we had put the twenty-six head of cattle through; then we were unable et more cattle with sufficient ticks ke the test. Yesterday and to-we got the bottom sprays in good

quid to the top of the machine. inspected the cattle again today. The six we put through the pure aumont oil were clean, but we found some live ticks on those we put rough in oil and water equal parts. These were found up in the pocket of the flank where we failed to get the oil on them

king order and they threw the

"I am fully convinced that we can kill the ticks by spraying with pure oil and possibly with a solution of oil and water, but we will make experiments further on that line. Of course we will have to do the work to the entire satisfaction of the government. This experiment is only pre-liminary and has been made under the supervision of Dr. Wallace of the United States department of the bureau of animal industry and I must say that I feel grateful to him and his associates for the assistance they ren-

dered us in the matter. 'We expect to make another test during the fat stock show to be held here in April, perhaps sooner, but I am going to Amarillo to put a machine in the stock yards at that place to treat the mange. We know that the ma-chine will do the work for mange, for we have tried on some ten thou-sand cattle at Fort Morgan, Colo., last June and they were afterward inspected and given a clean bill of health by the government inspectors. This machine is going to be a great saving to the cattlemen who have to treat their cattle. treat their cattle. It does the work so much less time with practically no injury to the cattle. A weak animal or cow heavy with calf can walk right through it and take a shower

bath and never be injured. "We can take these machines right out on the ranges and treat the cattle anywhere there is a branding cor-

The Denver Meeting

DENVER, Jan. 20.— A large attendance is expected at the approaching joint convention of the American Stock Growers' Association and the National Live Stock Association. The consolidation of these organizations will be effected on this basis:

First-The membership to consist of ve stock producing and maturing incrests of the country.

nd-The constitution and bylaws of the American Stock Growers' Association, modified so as to admit to membership associations of live stock producers, as well as individuals, to be made the basis.

Third—One strong central commit-tee, appointed by the association thus formed, to carry on the business of the association. Fourth-The association to co-op-

erate with all interests through such subcommittees as may be appointed by the executive committee whenever the interests of said association and such allied interests are mutual. Fifth-The objects of the organiza-

tion thus formed will be to represent the live stock interests in all matters of general and public importance, and to conserve the interests, protect the rights, and to redress the wrongs of each and all of its members. Among the important questions to be

discussed are: Federal regulation of railroad charges The increase in commission charges

at Missouri river markets. Proposed government control of grazing on the public lands. Amendment of the twenty-eight-hour law to thirty-six hours.

Extension of foreign markets for our

meat products. Increased appropriations for agricul-

tural experiment stations. The land question-grazing upon the forest reserves or upon the public domain outside of the reserves-is a question that will demand a great deal of attention at the meeting. Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture and Mr. Pinchot, chief forester of the agricultural department, expect to be here and outline the government's polboth as to the forest reserves and the public domain, and expect to be

stockmen at this meeting, the same to be the consensus of the public opinion among the stockmen.

Hereford Stock Raisers

largely guided by the expressions of the

R. E. Gatewood of Rio Vista, Texas the best known ranchmen in all that country, had in yesterday from his ranch near Canyon City, 160 head of extra good 775-pound stockers that sold at \$44.20; a high price. But this is not high for Mr. Gatewood's cattle,



Uncle Sam's Condition Powder Dreates an Appetite, Purifies the Blood, Prevents Disease and Cures Coughs, Colds, Worms, Hidebound, Yellow Water, Fever, Distemper, etc. Sold by all druggists, warranted. Nothing equals it for Hog Cholera, give it a trial. Send us your name for "Farmer Jones' Horse Deal."

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AUSTIN, TEXAS.

LIFFLE MAVERICKS

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

as they are about as fine as can be produced. He uses registered bulls and high-grade cows, and takes the best care of them. For several years Mr. Gatewood has topped the quarantine market here oftener than any other single shipper, and last spring furnished that division with several hundred head of extra good steers of his own feeding. He sold the highest price steers in that division for the month of July, the month which broke the record for heavy runs. His stockers are in good demand, and command the highest prices. The string sold yesterday were Herefords, and of the rich color.-Drovers' Telegram.

The L. S. Ranch S. E. Terrill, an employe of the L. S. ranch in Oldham county, Texas, arrived here Thursday with four car loads of feeders and a car load of yearling heifers of the high-grade Hereford class. These cattle were en route to Washington, Ohio, to be delivered on an order. They were of extra good quality and just the right breed to please the Ohioans. Mr. Terrill stated that there were being wintered on the ranch about 12,000 head of cattle, most of which are young stock and cows. "A large amount of forage such as cane raised on the ranch last year," said Mr. Terril, "and the stock is in good condition. There will be no shortage of feed in that country this winter."—Kansas City Drovers' Jour-

New Mexico Climate

Dr. M H. Deacon, veterinary surgeon in charge of the horses of the Grant Construction company, working on the Belen Santa Fe cut off at Willard, N. M., says that the climate of New Mexico has a serious effect on work horses. He declares that the losses from pneumonia is greater than in any other place where he has been. Two or three horses daily are constantly suffering from the disease. Last month the loss was sixteen horses which died of pneumonia. Mules are hardier and stand the construction work better, but even the require careful attention to withstand the cold.

Importing Mexican Sheep About 30,000 head of Chihuahua sheep, most of which will be supplied by the great Terrazas ranch, have been recently purchased for American mar-The Terrazas property, famous for its enormous extent, is the largest in the world owned by one man, and on its broad acreage roam a greater number of cattle than are owned by any other single individual in any

Cattle Getting Scarce "Everywhere I have been lately," said D. D. Cutler, of the Northwestern, "there were fewer cattle on feed than at this time last year, and I cannot

help but wonder where the future supof cattle is coming from. Through Nebraska and in many parts of Iowa not many cattle are ready for the market, and choice heavy steers seem to be especially 'scarce. Corn in Nebraska is selling at 32c, which is pretty stiff for that part of the country."-Chicago Live Stock World.

The Wyoming Range

Late reports from Wyoming say that country is heavily stocked both with cattle and sheep. The ranges have been good for several years and the stockmen have done well. Mr. E. R. Myer of Rawlings, Wyoming, who has been ranching in that country for some years, was at the yards yesterday. He said the winter had been exceptionally mild so far, and stock of all kinds is in good condition. While there is a great deal of feed on the ranges, there is plenty of stock to eat it. There are cattle everywhere, and a good many sheep and horses are to be found throughout the station, all in very good condition. Unless heavy late storms occur, the winter will prove a very favorable one to the stockmen.

Special Western Agent

The bureau of animal industry has given the west a special representative, to whom important questions shall be submitted without the formality and loss of time involved in communicating with Washington. Dr. R. A. Ramsey, formerly in charge of scab work in the Dakotas and Montana, has been appointed to the new place, with headquarters in Denver. He will have general supervision of field work in the west, and questions arising between those in charge in the various sections of the west, between inspectors or between inspectors and stock owners, railroads and sanitary boards, will be referred to him. These questions and others which may arise and which require the attention of some one other than the inspector or agent in charge of a district, will be taken up by Dr. Ramsey, and decided at once. He also must be consulted before any new work or the extension of any work on hand

is undertaken. The appointment of Dr. Ramsey is said to be the result of the request of long standing for a special representative of the bureau in the west.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Jan. 20.— The lease price on lands west of the Missouri river in this state is from 10 to 15 cents per acre in Gregory county, according to location; in Lawrence 10 cents, in Stanley and Lyman 8 and 7 cents in all the rest of that part of the state. East of the Missouri river the rate runs from \$1 in Union county to 8 cents in the northern tier of counties. The terms of lease are three years in the southern and eastern parts of the state and five years in the western. The cattle men say that at this very small per cent per acre they have to pay an enormous tax for what they get from the lands. In the eastern part of the state where farming is carried on the leased lands prove very much more profitable and are eagerly sought The sale of much public school lands this past year has diminished the tract in the state greatly. In five years it is estimated there will be no more public leasing of lands.

Appealed the Case

The United States, supreme court will pass judgment on United States Circuit Judge Bethea's recent decision in the case of the interstate commerce commission against the Chicago Western Railway Company and eighteen similar corporations. Judge Be-thea yesterday granted District Attorney Morrison's petition for an appeal. The case went to trial on a motion of the governor to secure an order supporting an order of the interstate commerce commission making it incumbent upon the defendant railroads to change their rates on live stock and dressed meats from Missouri river points to Chicago. Among the errors alleged in the proceedings are the following: That the court erred in deciding that

the bill or petition of the interstate commerce commission should be dis-

In not rendering a decree in favor of the big eastern shows next fall.

the enforcement of the commission's

In holding that the rates on live stock involved in the case are reasonable.

In holding that the cost of carrying live stock is greater than that for carrying dressed meats and packing house

In holding that the rates in question were the result of bona fide competi-In holding that the evidence shows in substantially all cases that the fac-

tor of competition alone controls the The assignment is signed by District Attorney Morrison and Attorneys L. A. Shaver and S. H. Cowan of the

Chicago Drovers' Journal.

interstate commerce

Cattlemen Are Pleased While city folk grumble at the muddy crossings, the cattlemen of El Paso county and southern New Mexico are wearing broad and ecstatic grins. Moisture such as this is working won-

ders for the range.

The abundant moisture which will follow the melting snow will irrigate the range and insure an abundance of early vegetation. The cattle are already taking on a prosperous appearance as a result of the prospects of abundant grazing facilities at no distant day.
With the storms prevailing in this

county and adjoining counties on the east there has not been a sufficient amount of cold weather to injure the stock in the least.

"This is fine weather," declared W. W. Turney, one of the largest ranchmen of Brewster county and president of the state cattle growers' association. "It can continue for a month. and I won't care."

For the sheep growers of New Mexico, two or three hundred miles north of this city, the effect of the storm has been less beneficent.

From all districts in central New Mexico comes reports of heavy losses of sheep. The losses have been heaviest along the line of the Rock Island-Southwestern, where the snows have been deepest, and where storms have been raging at intervals for several weeks.

Because of the excellent condition of the range in some of the stormbound regions, the losses have been much less than they would otherwise have been. Good grazing throughout the summer and fall had placed the stock in prime condition, and they were prepared to weather a severe winter. The loss of grass, from the drifting snow, has been a serious problem, however, and hay in several districts has been forced to a prohibitive price, making it difficult for the ranchmen to feed their flocks.
From Carrizozo, N. M., for a distance

of 200 miles north, the snow has been deepest and the deaths in that district have reached a serious total. Near Corona, Pastura. Ancho and other points all the efforts of the sheepmen have been of no avail in warding off

Near Alamogordo there have also een some losses. Efforts which have been made to move the sheep farther south have been unsuccessful, because of the deep drifts. Brush and the branches of small trees have been cut to serve as fodder for the sheep .-

Make Rapid Progress

The stock raisers of Mexico are making rapid advancement in the improvement of their herds. The importation of fine blooded stock, both horses and cattle, is improving the stock of the republic very materially. The country is soon to be a competitor of the United States in the foreign markets. The climate in the mountains in summer is very fine for the cattle and horses and n the winter they are grazed in the ow lands and, consequently, are not retarded in development by the colds of winter. The cattle of the country, also, are exceptionally free from feevr and ticks. They are grown with little care and expense and with cheap transportation will soon be found in abundance in the foreign markets. In a recent purchase of 500 head of horses the Lyke Bros. of Havana, Cuba, found bettter horses for the prices in the state of Coabuila than on the plains of the west. Our sister republic is coming to the front in the live stock trade,-Eagle Pass Guide.

Royal in October

The following directors were elected at the annual meeting of the American Royal Live Stock association, Kansas C. R. Thomas, Eugene Rust and William McLaughlin, Kansas City; Overton Harris, Harris, Mo.; T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo.; P. O. Cowan, Chicago; H. M. Elliott, Estill, Mo.; George Stevenson Jr., Waterville, Kan.; Richard Brown, Carrollton, Mo.; A. M. Thompson, Nashua, Mo., and George R. Crouch, Lafayette, Mo. After the meeting of stockholders the newly elected directors met and appointed the following officers: President, George Stevenson; vice president, Eugene Rust; Secretary-treasurer, T. J. Wornall; general manager, C. R. Thomas; superintendent of publicity, John M. Hazleton; superintendent of gates, A. M. Thompson. The directors decided that the next show should be held in the Kansas City Stock Yards, Oct. 8 to 13,

Cattle Traffic Future

It is generally admitted by railroad men as well as cattlemen that the day of the big cattle business is passing fast, but they say they are cheered by the realization that as the cattle shipments pass out more profitable business in the shape of agricultural prod-ucts must come in. Besides, the cattle business they urge will never be ended, as the cutting up of the big pastures means that farmers will raise and feed smaller bunches of stock, which will

It appears that these convictions have had no effect upon the orders for stock cars, this being largely due to the combination of facts that there is still heavy cattle shipments at seasons, old rolling stock is wearing out, and because the stock car may now be

used for other purposes. They have always been utilized for shipments of watermelons and other similar products, but with the use of oil as fuel it has become customary to ship cotton in them. Under the old rules cotton had to be shipped in box cars, owing to the danger from sparks. -Kansas City Journal.

Feeders at Denver There will be a large delegation of feeder buyers in attendance from the Missouri river markets at Omaha St. Joseph and Kansas City to buy cattle entered in the Western Live Stock Show. They realize that there will be a fine lot of feeder cattle of all classes in the show and that from the prize winning feeders at Denver must come the winners in the fat classes at

ORIENT IS BUILDING UP A NEW EMPIRE

Work of Railroad in Developing Wonderful West Texas

SPRINGING UP

Cattle Counties Are Now Becoming Populated With Actual Settlers

Staff Correspondence. SWEETWATER, Texas, Jan. 20 .-There are probably many people of Fort Worth who are better informed regarding the progress of the revolutionary movement among the peasants of the Russian steppes, than about the progress of building through one of the richest sections of their own state, a railroad system which will like the Pacific ocean with the central west and southwest and open up a new route from the United States to its eastern (or western) possessions in

the Philippine group.

Most readers of The Telegram are familiar with the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient project, a railroad to run almost by an air line from Kansas City to the Mexican coast of the Pacific ocean, a distance of some 1,600 niles, or almost twice the length of the Texas and Pacific from New Orleans to El Paso, but very few are acquainted with the work the Orient is now doing in developing and settling west Texas, in a territory only 200 miles from Fort Worth.

It was for the purpose of finding out about this work that a trip was made over the Orient from Sweetwater north to Sagerton, its present terminus in Texas. From Sweetwater to Sagerton is a little over sixty miles, and the first trains ran into Sagerton last

Being Built to Stay

At the outset it may be stated that the Orient is being built in Texas, not only as if it were meant to stay, but the evident future plan of running big trains and running them rapidly over the system. The present road from Sweetwater to Sagerton is smoother than that of dozens of Texas roads, some of them entering Fort The grade is comparatively level, a solid roadbed has been prepared, sleepers have been laid close together, and on all new construction seventy-pound steel rails have laid. For the first twenty-one miles out of Sweetwater the track is laid with sixty-pound rails because the railroad could not get heavier material at the time. These lighter rails are now being relaid with the heavier steel and the lighter material being used for switches. It may interest railroad men to know that the sharpest curve on the Orient between Wichita, Kan., and Sweetwater is only 4 degrees, and it lies in Jones county, between Hamlin and Sagerton.

The switches used are of the latest and most improved pattern, and it is expected, as soon as the line becomes long enough, to install the latest block signal system yet devised. The Orient is now using its own rolling stock. It has two engines in use on the division from Sweetwater and a third is on the way.

Finest of Equipment

Instead of a makeshift combination oach, such as might be expected on a new road, passengers have the use of latest patterns in coach building, finished in quarter-sawed oak and dark green plush. It is hard, after a ride in this coach over the di-vision, to convince a traveler the last twenty miles of his journey was made over a track in use less than ten days, Nick J. O'Brien, one of the Orient vice presidents, and a former Union Pacific man, is at the front in Sweetwater, making things move. That they

are moving is evidenced by the fact that if even the present train schedule is maintained the railroad commission will have no occasion to take a hand in behalf of the traveling public, as it has in the case of some of the older Texas roads, and the fact also that trains will be running in a few days to Rule, seven miles to the north of All of the conditions mentioned thus

far are merely by way of preliminary to the real work of the Orient in this section of the state, for while it is building a railroad, it is building towns and settlements as well.

Through Cattle Regions

From Sweetwater to Sagerton the Orient passes through all or parts of Nolan, Fisher, Jones, Stonewall and Haskell counties. These counties lie in a section long known as one of the great cattle producing regions of the

A. J. Long of Fort Worth is a large holder in this district and Swennson Bros. of Stamford have an immense tract in Jones county, through which the Orient passes.

The route of the Orient to Sagerton, after a few miles beyond Sweetwater. runs through a slightly rolling plain. The soil is reddish loam, with occasional stretches of black, stiff loam and some of chocolate color. Mesquite is practically the only timber. It is abundant and is large enough to furnish an unlimited supply of firewood. The altitude of the region is about 2,300 feet. The Clear and Double Moun-

WORKS WITHOUT FAITH

Faith Came After the Works Had Laid the Foundation A Bay State belle talks thus about

"While a coffee drinker I was a sufferer from indigestion and intensely painful nervous headaches, from childhood.

"Seven years ago my health gave out entirely. I grew so weak that the exertion of walking, if only a few feet, made it necessary for me to lie down. My friends thought I was marked for consumption—weak, thin and pale.
"I realized the danger I was in and tried faithfully to get relief from medicines, till, at last, after having em-ployed all kinds of drugs, the doctor

acknowledged that he did not believe

it was in his power to cure me.

"While in this condition a friend induced me to quit coffee and try Postum Food Coffee, and I did so without the least hope that it would do me any I did not like it at first, but when it was properly made I found it was a most delicious and refreshing beverage, I am especially fond of it served at dinner ice-cold, with cream "In a month's time I began to improve and in a few weeks my indigestion ceased to trouble me, and my headache stopped entirely. I am so perfectly well now that I do not look like the same person, and I have so

heavier than ever before.
"This is what Postum has done for I still use it and shall always Name given by Postum Co., Rattle Creek, Mich. There's a reason. Read the little book "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

gained in flesh that I am 15 pounds

tain forks of the Brazos, together with a few creeks, are the only streams. There are a few stretches of broken country, but they extend for only short distances. North of Hamlin, in Jones, Stonewall and Haskell counties, there is a long stretch of level plain and the same character of land surrounds Sagerton. The appearance of the country o gerton. The appearance of the country in the vicinity of the last named place much resembles that near Channing, on the edge of the North Plains.

Land Sells From \$12 to \$20 an Acre The country is just opening up as a farming region. Cotton, thus far, has been the leading and most profitable . What the total crep will be is hard to estimate, as scores of fields are yet unpicked, while many others have been gone through only the first time. Labor is scarce, and much of the cotton will remain unpicked for several weeks. It is estimated that Haskell county alone will produce nearly 8,000 Probably 6,000 bales have been ginned in the county already. At Mc-Cauley, in Fisher county, is one of the most modernly equipped gins in the state. It has a capacity of fifty bales a day, and is said to have ginned

more than 20,000 bales this season. Cotton this year did well. The weathstalk. Ordinarily the stalks in this secer was rainy during the growing period, and much of the plant went to tion are short, but this season they attained unusual size. The staple is long, and practically all, it is believed, being paid range from 10.50c upwards. Some fortunate farmers, who had in large tracts of cotton, will be able this season to clear the entire cost of the land on which it was raised.

Other crops which have been raised successfully are corn, mile maize, Kaffir corn, sorghum, millet and wheat. Opinions as to the possibility of the region as a wheat country vary. There s no doubt about the ability to produce the Kaffir corn, milo maize, millet and cotton. G. W. Tanner, a farmer near Sagerton, raised 5,000 "bundles" of millet on ten acres. The average price of millet a bundle has been from 2½ cents to 5 cent. An average crop for milo maize and Kaffir corn is fifty bushels per acre.

Summers Are Hot

The seasons are very favorable to the farmer. The winters are mild and the not excessively hot. There have been dry years, and they have had the effect of dry years produced in other parts of Texas. A farmer who has lived in Stonewall county sixteen years (and who does not have any land for sale) says that in that time the nearest his crop came to a failure was in 1896. He managed to get seven bales of cotton from forty-five acres. For the sixteen years he estimates the average yield of cotton at one-third bale per acre. Wheat has run as high as forty bushels per acre, but more often 15 to Oats have not done especially well, although the grain weighed out

heavier than it measured. The region is not Utopia. Water, the settlers says, is in most places not easy can be gotten as near the surface as forty feet, but much of it is "gyppy." The majority of those who have had time to build cisterns use rain water, or else that from surface tanks. But while water for domestic purposes, the settlers admit, is at a premium. Water to secure, sufficient moisture to produce crops is never lacking. Therefore they are staying and likewise prospering. It may be stated that no attempt water, and whether or not a good flow of water free from minerals could be obtained at a depth of 200 feet or more is still unknown. The country is too is taking in settlers from Eastern and young yet for experiments in artesian

well drilling. So much, then for the railroad and country it passes through. Here is what the Orient is doing for it: in household goods, implements and lumber as rapidly as equipment can supply the demand; hauling out cotton for shipment to all markets reached by roads running from Fort Worth; advertising the region, its literature being sent all through the north and middle west; offering special inducements to homeseekers in the way of rates and helping them find the kind of land suited to their needs; opening town sites all along the way and selling lots at a great rate. In its immigration and settlement work the Orient is now doing along its sixty miles of track the same kind of development the Fort Worth and Denver City, the Frisco and other roads leading from Fort Worth are doing in other sections of the state Only last week the Orient opened land and immigration office in Fort Worth and established an agent there

whose duty it is to look after home-seekers coming into the Panther City and directing their attention to this section of the state.

Towns Opened by Barbecue

There are four growing towns al-ready reached by the Orient, Sylvester, in Fisher county, is twenty-one miles from Sweetwater. It was opened by a big barbecue July 4, 1905. Sylvester has a new two-room depot, a cotton gin in course of erection, a store, lumber yard, hotel and several dwellings. Arrangements for a water supply are being made by a dam, which will stor the flow of Plum creek on the south side of the town site and form a lake three miles long. Sylvester is miles east of Roby, the county seat, and although good roads between the two points are still lacking; it is expected they soon will be completed and good traffic between the two estab-

McCauley, also in Fisher county, was opened in August, 1905. It is growing in every direction. There are probably three hundred to four hundred residents at present and new buildings, store and residence, are being built as fast as lumber can be secured. large part of the dwellings are two stories in height. At McCauley there is a gin which takes care, as has been stated, of fifty bales a day. The cotton crop in the vicinity this year was There is a lumber yard, several stores, a restaurant, a postoffice and a public school. The postoffice at the present time is the mail limit north of Sweetwater on the Orient. It is expected mail service will soon be ex-tended to Sagerton. Railroad engineers are planning a large lake to furnish McCauley's water supply.

Between McCauley and Hamlin there is a long stretch of black land, such as would please a Central Texas Much of it is in cultivation and the harvested crops make a good showing.

Hamlin is in Jones county. It has a lake which supplies the railroad with water. It has a cotton gin, a few stores, and several dwellings. Hamlin built on the Orient.

Sagerton, in Haskell county, is the

present northern terminus of the Orient. It was opened only last week, yet there is a hotel, three lumber yards, several homes, and stores. Sagerton was named for W. M. Sager, a well known Stonewall county ranchman who still owns a large tract running up to the edge of the townsite. On his farms this year Mr. Sager raised good crops of Indian corn, some of which averaged nearly 35 bushess per acre. Sagerton is, on the main



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stage road between Stamford and Aspermont and expects to get a share of trade from the regions tributary to both. Its townsite is usually level and is about a mile and a half from the ford in the Double mountain fork of the Brazos.

To the north of Sagerton lies Rule, also in Haskell county. Regular trains have not yet reached Rule but are expected to do so by the time President Stilwell of the Orient reaches this division, Jan. 24, on an inspection trip. By that time it is also expected a regular passenger schedule will be estab-

At present mixed trains leave Sweetwater for Sagerton at 8 a. m., arrive there at noon, leave for Sweetwater at 1:40 p. m. and arrive in the

A. W. GRANT.

latter town at 5 p. m.

The Arizona Range

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

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WEST TEXAS AS SEEN BY A MEMBER OF THE STAFF

WEST TEXAS MUCH ALIVE

Little Big Springs Is Thriving and Awake

FUTURE HOLDS PROMISE

rleasant Homes, Busy Streets, Municipal Improvements on Every Side

BIG SPRINGS, Texas, Jan. 20 .- So many east and north Texas people heard of Big Springs as a railroad town, division headquarters for the Texas and Pacific railroad, and also seat of that company's west Texas shops and round house, that the town itself has been neglected for its own real worth as a type of the solidly prosperous Texas community which represents one of the Lone Star state's leading sources of present and future

greatness. For it is the growing, thriving towns (not boom villages) which, scattered at regular intervals throughout the big vestern country, mean much to the ultimate settlement and development of a region which until a few years ago was known wholly as a cattle country and a short time before that only as a profitable place for killing

Foundation of the City

Big Springs was founded in the early eighties, when the Texas and Pacific railroad pushed westward from Fort Worth and selected it as a division headquarters. The town got its name from a seeping spring in a little canyon, two miles south of the present town site. The "big spring," was supposed to have existed at one time, was never seen by white men and probably not by Indians. The water of the spring, rising from some inexhaustible subterranean source, was nearly all drained off in the loose sands that covered the canyon's bottom and but little reached the sur-But the early buffalo hunters knew there was water there in great bundance, and that by digging down into the loose sand it could be easily obtained, so the "springs" became noted camping place and for years were seldom without a party of hunters in their vicinity.

Ground Covered With Dead Buffalo The buffalo knew of the water as well as the hunters. John Birdwell, now of Big Springs, who came to this country in an early day, says he has seen the bottom of the canyon covered with carcasses of bison after a stampede for water, after the surface lakes on the plains had been dried The bison would rush to the

springs by the thousand and, while e leaders of the herd stood on the edge of the little cliff to overlook the brackish pools of water below, the im patient, crowding animals behind would push them over until they were crushed to death on the bottom of the caryon by the fall and the weight of the other buffalo coming in behind. Famous Feeding Ground

was probably the most famous feeding ound for buffalo in Texas. In 1877, he last year killing buffalo was profitable in west Texas, John Birdwell shot in the neighborhood of 3,000 for a Fort hide dealer. Un til that time the buffalo would allow the mounted hunter to ride close and a good shot could bring down bison as fast as he could reload his Sharp's rifle without alarming the rest of the herd.

At one time the Big Springs country

and so one of the earliest Texas industries went. A few bison remained n the vicinity for some years later. today not even a horn can be ound on the grassy plains where the animals once roamed by millions. Early west Texas stockmen used Big

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Fort Worth, Texas.

77 the buffalo became so shy that

the funt for hide practically ceased

ouffalo hunters finished their work, but there was never any attempt to collect the water in any quantity or find the extent of the subterranean stream which fed it, until two years The story of that effort will be told at some other early day.

The great movement of western immigration which followed the opening of the country along the Texas and Pacific brought its share of early settlers to Big Springs, but the establishment of the railroad shops gave the town from the start a solid foundation. which some of the other towns could not obtain in spite of the prosperity of those days.

Springs as a watering place after the

The result was that Big Springs was spared the cyclonic experience of a boom period, with its inevitable depressing after effects, and the town has grown along at a fairly rapid, but never unhealthful, pace.

Big Springs now has probably from three thousand to three thousand five hundred inhabitants. They are nearly all Americans. Probably less than a score of negroes are included.

The movement of settlers to Howard county, of which Big Springs is the county seat, has brought new business enterprises to the town until it now has a large number of mercantile establishments, which enjoy a trade that extends 125 miles to the north, thirty miles to the south, and to the east and west until it reaches the respective territories of Colorado and Midland. There is not a vacant house in the town, and many new buildings are being erected. Among the large store buildings being erected is one for the estate of the late John P. Hughes of Fort Worth, Most of the store buildings are of brick or Howard limestone. Some are fronted with red samustone from the Pecos country and there has been an apparent effort to secure not only substantial but pleasing architectural effects. This desire for attractive looking buildings extends to the residence sections, as well as the business houses, and the result is wide streets, big lawns and pleasant homes. There are several brick and stone houses and one built of concrete blocks, the product of a new in-

dustry for the town. Solid Prosperity

An example of the town's solid prosperity is shown in the bank deposits, according to the statements made at the beginning of the present year. There are two national banks with a combined capital and surplus of \$205,-Their combined deposits exceed \$500,000, a sum equal to nearly fourth the total property valuation shown on the tax rolls of Howard The monthly cash pay roll of the Texas and Pacific at Big Springs is from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

Money is easy this winter and on account of the open winter and good range, stockmen and farmers of Howard county have borrowed comparatively little to carry them through. Merchants report collections excellent and with cotton selling in the neighborhood of 11 cents, are enjoying more prosperity than they have seen for several years. As a result, merchants are stocking up largely for next year's trade and traveling men report good sales in all lines.

Modern Improvements

The town has electric lights, a telehone system and water works. The water is supplied by gravity from a reservoir two miles south of town. There are seven churches, a good independent district school and nearly all lodges are represented. The Masonic Temple is one of the new buildings. and that lodge is in excellent condition. The railroad Y. M. C. A. is open to citizens of the town as well as railroad men and has a membership of over five hundred. A new postoffice was recently completed and a new court house probably will be built next

Big Springs is not incorporated, except for school purposes. The peace of the community is looked after by the sheriff and his deputies.

Principal Industries

The Texas and Pacific shops still furnish the principal industries. From 50 to 200 men are employed in the shops and roundhouse. The other industries of the town include a cotton gin, a concrete block factory and two new ice plants, which are to be built this year. There are two thorough-bred stock farms near town, both devoted of one and W. H. Brennard of the other. Several citizens also engage in fine poultry raising and ship pure-bred fowls all over the state.

Pleasant Location

The town expects soon to have sanitarium, which will supply one of the community's present needs. There are two harness and saddle manufactories and two weekly newspapers. The list of mercantile establishments includes all to be found in any Texas town of from 3,000 to 5,000 inhabitants. Big Springs offers much to the health or pleasure seeker, although its citizens make no claims in that direc

The town is situated among the foothills at an altitude of about two thousand six hundred feet. The surrounding hills range in height from two hundred to five hundred feet. The air is dry and pure, the clearness of the at-

far-famed purity of Colorado mountain air. A twenty-five mile view from the top of one of the foothills is easy to secure and a glimpse across the valleys or "draws" which surround the townsite, taking in the foothills covered with dark green cedars, the grassy plains at their feet and the scattered homes of settlers about the town, offers much to the lover of scenic at-

tractiveness.
The talk of securing the West Texas and Northern railroad from San Angelo is now interesting the majority of Big Springs citizens and if it is constructed to this place the citizens look for a still more rapid growth. They are now predicting a 5,000-town within the next two years. A. W. GRANT.

PACKERS' ATTORNEY

CHARGES BAD FAITH Says Knowledge Was Had Through Promise That It Would

Not Be Used CHICAGO, Jan. 19 .- Attorney Miller argued in the federal court here today for the packers that they could not be prosecuted without a direct violation of the pledge made by Commissioner Garfield that no advantage would be taken by the government of the disclosures made to him.

He said that the packers gave Gar-field access to their innermost secrets solely on his representation made April 13, 1904, that the department of justice would not use the evidence thus obtained. No denial is made by Miller of the truthfulness of the revelations

TOBACCO GROWS IN WEST TEXAS

BIG SPRINGS, Texas, Jan. 20 .-That tobacco can be successfully grown. in West Texas has been proven by W. Norris of Big Springs, who last year succeeded in raising several plants to maturity, leaves of which were exhibited at the West Texas fair in Abilene. Some of the leaves measured nineteen by twenty-nine inches, and were of good color when cured. Mr. Norris has not attempted raising tobacco on a large scale, but his experiment was merely to determine whether tobacco could be matured in

DEATH VALLEY SAFE

the soil of Howard county. His success

probably will lead him to make another

attempt on a larger scale this year.

Traveler Dispels Illusions Regarding Famous Alkaline Vale

BIG SPRINGS, Texas, Jan. 20.— Many of the illusions regarding the far-famed Death Valley of Nevada are dispelled by L. H. Clark of Hemp-stead, Texas, who is now visiting here and who has just returned fro ma visit to the new gold region.

"Anybody could go into Death Val-ley at this season of the year," says Mr. Clark, "and be in no danger. The snow from the surrounding mountains furnishes enough water, and when water is supplied there is no trouble in going through the valley. During the months of June, July, August, September. October and November it insafe for any traveler to enter alley, as there is no water to be had and the traveler, as well as his horses or mules, soon dies of thirst.

Skeletons of Travelers "The valley is about one hundred and fifty miles long and from sixtyfive to twenty miles wide. In some places it is 5,000 feet deep. Its bottom is an alkali sand. Some of the springs in the valley are so alkaline that a drink from them is almost instantly fatal. Near the head of the valley are still to be seen the skeletons of travelers who lost their way trying to get

water and who perished from thirst."

Thinks "Scotty" Was a Fake Clark does not have a high opinion of Walter Scott, famous as "Death Valley Scotty," as a miner. He is inclined to doubt that Scotty has any fabulous mine. in the Death Valley region and he frankly expresses the opinion that Scotty's record-breaking trip from California to Chicago was more for advertising purposes than to help Scotty spend his money.

Gold Mine in Stage Line One of the most profitable "mines" which Clerk saw during his visit was the stage line from Tonopah to Goldwhich gets \$25 per passenger and hauls ten passengers each trip.

The best gold mines of the region. principally by experienced mining companies, which are making profits from their investments.

WERE DAM FOOLED

How a Lake Was Created in a Dry

Place, Despite Wiseacre Engineers BIG SPRINGS, Texas, Jan. 20 .- At Big Springs the Texas and Pacific rallway has a water system which probably surpasses that enjoyed by any railroad in the state. It is a system whereby they get an inexhaustible supply of soft water "easy on the boilers," with a gravity pressure sufficient for all the purposes of its shops, roundhouse and water tanks, at a minimum

Formerly the railroad got its water from the town waterworks, but as the town grew with the shops, this supply smaller until it threatened to seriously handicap the work. Now, water for ordinary purposes is not scarce at Big Springs, but water soft enough to use in engine boilers is hard to find anywhere. Big railroad systems spend thousands annually either in search of such water, or, as in the case along many of the northern roads, in "softening" the water they already have, by a physio-chemical process John Birdwell Crops Up Again About

Two Years Ago When the water supply began to show signs of giving out here, John Birdwell, who used to locate watering places for the ranchmen in the 60s and early 70s, suggested to the railroad the possibility of using the springs from which this town gets its name. As the springs have not run within the memory of man, and the quantity of water at the surface near the location is ordinarily trifling, Birdwell's suggestion received enthusiastically, but nevertheless an engineering party was

sent out to look it up. Birdwell went along with the party and took them to the canyon two miles south of town, in which the springs are located. The bottom of the canyon is covered with gravel. The engineers saw the gravel and also the few pools of greenish water on the surface.

That these could supply enough water for the railroad's needs looked

MEXICAN June Corn



impossible, and they expressed

Teaching Engineers to See

"The water's there," said Birdwell. This gravel on top is only a few feet deep, and when the water from the spring rises until it reaches the gravel it runs off down the canyon without ever coming to the surface.

Besides this," said Birdwell, "if you build a dam across the canyon down here below the springs, you'll catch enough rain water to do everything

"It wouldn't rain enough in ten years," was the answer Birdwell got, but he was persistent.

The engineers finally ran augurs through the sand and found its greatest depth five feet. Beneath that was solid rock. They decided to build a dam to collect soft water for use if the water from the springs should prove insufficient or too hard. River Was Dammed Poor

The dam hadn't been up long before there came a rain. It was a good rain for West Texas, and the water poured down into the canyon at a great rate It encountered the dam, and the dam decided not to stay. Instead of waiting ten years for the tank to fill up, it went out in forty minutes.

Created a Lake

The railroad engineers decided that a tank in the location suggested by Birdwell might collect enough water, so they built another dam, and also a better one. It is there yet, and back of it is a lake of water half a mile long, and in some places twenty-five feet deep. There is water enough to supply the shops for a year if it didn't rain any more for that period.

Meanwhile the engineers were experimenting at the supposed site of the old springs. They got down a few feet and soon encountered water. The further they went the more water they got and the better was the quality. They went down forty feet altogether and struck a supply which has been keeping the shops for months, without pumping a drop from the big lake. Besides this, the water is soft enough for all purposes.

A pump was placed in the well hole and the spring water pumped to a reservoir, from where it is allowed to run downhill about two miles to the shops, making a descent of 180 feet in that distance.

The lake, now that there is no other use for it, has been stocked with fish.

CREATED A LAKE

Pleasure Resorts and Railroad Shops Planned for Big Springs

BIG SPRINGS, Texas, Jan. 20 .-Among the improvements for Big Springs which are rumored as probable during the year 1906 is an entire set of new shops for the Texas and Pacific railroad. The present shops of the company are short distance west of town and are on low ground. They have already been flooded during a wet season. Aside from this the buildings are old and inadequate for the company's needs. According to the plans, shops costing \$150,000 are to be erected, including a new round house and office buildings, on a new and more desirable site. It is also rumored that the Texas and Pacific railroad will put on the market, during the year, a block of land which it owns in the center of the business district here, which is regarded as very popular by merchants. It is believed that the railroad company would find quick sale for the block if it were offered.

Built a Lake

Another improvement discussed for 1906 is the establishment of a pleasure resort at the Texas and Pacific lake, two miles south of town. This lake was made by building a dam across a valley, and it is already half a mile long and in some places twen-ty-five feet deep. The lake was stocked with bass and other fish by the government last spring and it is expected to fire ish good fishing in another year. At a small cost it could be supplied with boats, and as the surrounding land is high, almost mountainous, an ideal camping resort could be established. It is believed that a company will be organized in the spring for developing the project.

IMMIGRANTS FLOCKING

Shoals of Settlers Flooding Into Plains Country-Houses Dot Plains

COLRADO, Texas, Jan. 20. - As every freight train going east from western Texas used to have a heavy per centage of cars loaded with cattle in its make-up, so now every freight train from the east is bringing carloads

of immigrants' goods and lumber. The amount of lumber coming into western Texas is hard to estimate on account of the big section through which the demand is divided, but it's enormous.

As an example, it can be stated that the Orient railroad, now running fifty-three miles north of Sweetwater, will take to the new towns along its line 300 carloads of lumber, probably within the next week, if it can be gotten to Sweetwater in time.

New towns are springing up everywhere, but rivalling the new towns in the demand for lumber are the new settlers locating on half section and section tracts, all over Nolan, Mitchell, Howard, Scurry, Fisher and surrounding counties.

Houses Dotting the Plains A great many large ranch owners are selling over three to five-section

tracts and putting purchasers on every quarter. In the northeastern part of Mitchell county it is said to be an easy task to count a score of new houses dotting the plains within the range of eyesight. Scurry county, especially, is filling

rapidly with small settlers and the little inland town of Ira is enjoying a boom, twenty miles or so from the nearest railroad. Recently the new town of Loraine was opened on the Texas and Pacific,

twelve miles east of Colorado. Al-ready 300 lots have been sold and new homes and business houses are going up in every direction. As a result there is a big demand, not only for lumber, but for all kinds of building materials and workmen.

The present rush is expected to con-

tinue until crop planting time next

spring. There is no other animal kept in the stables in winter that will make more or richer manure for the live weight of them or for the feed con-

sumed than the sheep. If the young pigs do not thrive it is because the mother does not furnish enough milk. If she does not, it is either because she is not a good mother or because she does not have enough

BUFFALO HUNT IN OLDEN DAYS

Old Plainsman Talks of Location of Capitol Grant

TENDERFOOT AGENTS

More Fun Than a Comic Opera in Leading Eastern Syndicate on the Long Trail

BIG SPRINGS, Texas, Jan. 19 .--John Birdwell, former Texas ranger, buffalo hunter, scout and plainsman, now manager of the Texas and Pacific hotel here, has a fund of stirring west Texas experience dating back into the sixties, from which he draws stories as interesting as the most thrilling tales of adventure ever conceived by an imaginative writer for the delectation of the small boy's mind.

Birdwell came to west Texas in 1868. He was for some years engaged in ranching and locating water, the latter an important occupation in those early days. Later he was a buffalo hunter, bringing down thousands of bison with his old Sharp's rifle. He also served several years with the Texas rangers, and accompanied Captain Arrington on the expedition of 1879 which brought an end to Indian depredations in western Texas and also resulted in discovering what had been known for years as Lost lake, now known as Ranger

Locating the Capitol Grant

One of Birdwell's interesting stories is how he guided the Capitol Syndicate ranch exploration party when it came to Texas for the purpose of looking over the lands it took from the state in return for the money used in building the capitol at Austin.

The party arrived in Big Springs, said Birdwell, in recalling the experi-ence, "about as heavily loaded as an army train. They brought their own mules, wagons, tents, canned goods and all kinds of supplies.

"They spent several days here try ing to find some one who would guide them to the Yellow Houses. "The Yellow Houses were given their

name by the Indians, who had a stronghold in the caverns of Yellow House canon, so-called from the color of the stone there. "They were unsuccessful in finding a guide and finally the leader of the party came to me. I agreed to act as

guide for \$50, and furnish my own team and wagon. "They started out by trying to load everything they had brought into their freight wagons. I saw that the mules they had could never pull the freight for the trip, and after a good deal of argument was able to get the loads cut down some, but they were still

"We finally started out one morning, I in my wagon at the head of the procession, with my brother-in-law, a boy of 16, to accompany me.

Inexperienced Tenderfeet

"Many of the men in the party asked to ride in my wagon and I soon had a They were about as inexperieiced tenderfeet as ever came west. During the first day's trip we saw a herd of antelope feeding some distance away, and I asked the men if they wanted one.

"They said, 'Yes,' and I told them if they'd wait I'd show them how to bring the antelope up to shooting distance. They were incredulous, but I told them to watch until the antelope started to run and then I would turn the leader with a bullet, making the herd come

"The herd started as I expected, I turned it as I said, and the antelope came near enough for me to get three.
"After that if I'd told those men I could bring a flock of elephants up from the plain and shoot one. I think they'd have believed me.

"One evening toward sunset, while we were about four miles from water, I told the leaders we'd have to make camp where we were, as the Indians had burned the grass off aroun! where the water was and there would no forage for the mules and horses. The Indians were mean rascals and were always up to such tricks.

Tricks of an Old Plainsman

"I told the prospectors that if they would unharness their mules and take them down to water, I would go out and get them a couple of buffalo for supper. They looked as if they didn't want to believe me, but probably remembered the antelope, and said nothing.
"I unharnessed my team, and put-

ting the saddles on, told my brothers in-law if he wanted to see a bufalo killed to come along. The boy was almost as green to the ways of the plains as the syndicate party, and he jumped into the saddle in great eagerness to see the hunt. I asked him If he wanted a gun. 'No,' he said, 'I just want to see you

"Well, we rode out on the plain, as level as a floor, and sure enough we soon saw a herd of buffalo feeding at some distance. I told the boy to do ust as I told him and let his horse follow right behind mine, which was an old ranger horse and used to the

On a Buffalo Hunt

hunt.

When we got near the buffalo lowered their heads and galloped off probably three-quarters of a mile. I knew I'd have to do some quick riding to overtake them so, calling back to the boy to let his horse go, I started off on a gallop.

"I got up to the herd quickly, shot three of the buffalo, and then stopped because we had use for no more. Then I turned to see what had become of the boy and was astonished not to fin-

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him. I had no idea what had become of him, as the plain was perfectly level and there was no place he could have disappeared.

After a few minutes I looked back to the place whence I had started, and there he stood on the ground, holding his horse. I waived my hat to him to come on, but he refused to leave. "I couldn't imagine what made him act that way, so I rode back and asked why he hadn't come on when I started

after the buffalo. Thought They Were Elephants
"'Why those weren't buffaloes,
Brother John,' he said, 'them was ele-

phants. 'The mirage of the plains had made the buffalo appear much larger than their natural size, and never having seen any before the boy was too badoff his horse and then wait for me to

return. Mirage on the Plains

"We rode over to where the carcasses of the buffalo lay and I began getting them ready to take to camp. Pretty soon we saw something like a great black pyramid coming over the plain. When it got near enough we saw it was a wagon and a team of mules which had been sent from camp to get the buffaloes. The same mirage which had made the buffaloes look like elephants made the freight wagon

appear like a big pyramid. We loaded two of those buffalo carcasses into the wagon and took them back to camp. "Such an excited crowd of fellows

never saw in my life, before nor I believe I had more fun that night than I have ever had at any comic opera I ever attended. Couldn't Believe They Were Real "Those men could hardly believe that the buffaloes were the real thing. At 2 o'clock next morning, when I was awakened by a noise, I got up to see what was the matter. It was a couple

of those fellows with a lantern, taking

buffaloes and took one of the hams.

"I kept the hide of one of the three

another look at the buffalo carcasses.

The hide is now the property of an English earl, to whom I gave it when he visited the west a number of years "We found the Yellow Houses as planned all right, and although the rest of the trip was full of new wonders to the Capitol Syndicate party, I don't think any experience ever affected them so much as their first sight of

COTTON KING OVER THE WEST

Remarkable Crops of Staple in Plains Country

COLORADO, Texas, Jan. 20 .- The big cotton crop in western Texas, together with this year's good prices, are big factors in the present pros-

perity of western Texas. It is estimated by many that before the end of the present season 20,009 bales of cotton will be shipped from Colorado, representing the crop of Mitchell, Scurry and adjoining counties. Some estimates place the crop in Scurry county alone at 10,000 bales. The gin at Snyder, it is said, will handle 4.000 bales the present season, and there are several other gins in the county. There are five gins at Colorado and all are now running at full capacity. Farmers are bringing cotton from every direction and the

price is ranging from 11 cents to 11.25, Prices Are High The price of seed is high, running from 20c to 25c. The competition of eastern buyers is given as the reason

for this. One thing that makes the estimate of the crop in this section difficult is the amount of cotton still in the fields unpicked. Some of it, it is said, be in the fields until April if the weather continues to keep open. The winters in this section are usually fa-

vorable and the farmers anticipate little loss. Labor is almost impossible to obtain at any figure, especially in Scurry county. No negroes are wanted there and white labor is hard to find. farmers are giving as high as half a

crop to the pickers.

Pay For Land First Season

The average crop in Mitchell and
Scurry counties is estimated at from

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one-half to three-fourths of a bale per acre. At this rate some of the farmers are almost paying for their

land the first season. BIG SPRINGS FARMER

PRODUCES FINE CROP Long Distance Communication Rapid-

ly Extended BIG SPRINGS, Texas, Jan. 20 .- The telephone systems in this section of Western Texas are to undergo considerable improvement during the next few months. At present a line is being constructed from Lubbock to Gail. The Western Telephone Company already has a line running from Big Springs and it is planned to rebuild this line to make connections with the line to Lubbock, giving Big Springs conections 110 miles to the north. The Western Telephone Company will also, during the year, put in a copper metallic circuit to Abilene, giving greatly improved service to the The present local service here is sat isfactory and is largely patronizer There are long distance connections with Colorado, Midland, Garden City A. W. GRANT. and Lamesa.

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ousness.

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man-like, man-powerful.

Your name and address will bring it; all you have to do is to send and get it. We send it free to every discouraged one of the man sex. Interestate Remedy Co., \$33 Luck Bldg., Destroit, Mich.

H. C. Harding Talks of the Seabury Spraying Machine

C. Harding, superintendent for rexas of the Seabury Live Stock Spraying Machine, left Thursday evening for Amarillo, where he goes to install one of his machines for spraying animals for the mange.

Before leaving the city he gave the following interview pertaining to the results of the experiment made here upon the fever tick, and while for cer-tain special reasons the experiment was not the success hoped for, still Mr. Harding was not at all discouraged, but was very optimistic with respect to the future of the machine and its operations. In giving his views Mr. Harding said:

"This experiment on the tick with the Seabury spraying machine, while it was not an entire success, goes to prove that the machine will do the work, and will do it in a quicker and more humane manner, and with no loss or damage to cattle. You see, we were working at a great disadvantage on account of the approach to the machine, which was not built on correct lines and on account of the bottom sprays not working right until after we had put the twenty-six head of cattle through; then we were unable to get more cattle with sufficient ticks to make the test. Yesterday and today we got the bottom sprays in good working order and they threw the liquid to the top of the machine.

'We inspected the cattle again today. The six we put through the pure Beaumont oil were clean, but we found some live ticks on those we put through in oil and water equal parts. These were found up in the pocket of the flank where we failed to get the oil on them.

am fully convinced that we can kill the ticks by spraying with pure oil and possibly with a solution of oil and water, but we will make ex-periments further on that line. Of course we will have to do the work to the entire satisfaction of the government. This experiment is only preliminary and has been made under the supervision of Dr. Wallace of the United States department of the bureau of animal industry and I must say that I feel grateful to him and his associates for the assistance they rendered us in the matter.

"We expect to make another test during the fat stock show to be held here in April, perhaps sooner, but I am going to Amarillo to put a machine in the stock yards at that place to treat the mange. We know that the ma-chine will do the work for mange, for we have tried on some ten thousand cattle at Fort Morgan, Colo., last June and they were afterward inspected and given a clean bill of health by the government inspectors. This machine is going to be a great saving to the cattlemen who have to treat their cattle. It does the work in so much less time with practically no injury to the cattle. A weak animal or cow heavy with calf can walk right through it and take a shower hath and payer he injured. bath and never be injured.

We can take these machines right out on the ranges and treat the cattle anywhere there is a branding cor-

The Denver Meeting

DENVER, Jan. 20.— A large attendance is expected at the approaching joint convention of the American Stock Growers' Association and the National Live Stock Association. The consolidation of these organizations will be effected on this basis:

First-The membership to consist of ve stock producing and maturing inests of the country. econd-The constitution and by-

laws of the American Sto Association, modified so as to admit to membership associations of live stock producers, as well as individuals, to be made the basis. Third-One strong central commit-

tee, appointed by the association thus formed, to carry on the business of the association. Fourth-The association to co-op-

erate with all interests through such subcommittees as may be appointed by the executive committee whenever the interests of said association and such allied interests are mutual.

Fifth—The objects of the organiza-tion thus formed will be to represent the live stock interests in all matters of general and public importance, and to conserve the interests, protect the rights, and to redress the wrongs of each and all of its members. Among the important questions to be discussed are:

Federal regulation of railroad charges The increase in commission charges at Missouri river markets.

Proposed government control of grazing on the public lands. Amendment of the twenty-eight-hour law to thirty-six hours.

Extension of foreign markets for our meat products.

Increased appropriations for agricultural experiment stations. The land question-grazing upon the forest reserves or upon the public domain outside of the reserves-is a question that will demand a great deal of attention at the meeting. Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture and Mr. Pinchot, chief forester of the agricultural department, expect to be

here and outline the government's polboth as to the forest reserves and public domain, and expect to be largely guided by the expressions of the ockmen at this meeting, the same to be the consensus of the public opinion among the stockmen.

Hereford Stock Raisers

R. E. Gatewood of Rio Vista, Texas, one of the best known ranchmen in all that country, had in yesterday from his ranch near Canyon City, 160 head of extra good 775-pound stockers that sold at \$44.20; a high price. But this is not high for Mr. Gatewood's cattle,



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LITTLE MAVERICKS

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

as they are about as fine as can be produced. He uses registered bulls and high-grade cows, and takes the best care of them. For several years Mr. Gatewood has topped the quarantine market here oftener than any other single shipper, and last spring furnished that division with several hundred head of extra good steers of his own feeding. He sold the highest price steers in that division for the month of July, the month which broke the record for heavy runs. His stockers are in good demand, and command the highest prices. The string sold yesterday were Herefords, and of the rich color.—Drovers' Telegram.

The L. S. Ranch S. E. Terrill, an employe of the L. S ranch in Oldham county, Texas, arrived here Thursday with four car loads of feeders and a car load of yearling heifers of the high-grade Hereford class. These cattle were en route to Washington, Ohio, to be delivered on an order. They were of extra good quality and just the right breed to please the Ohioans. Mr. Terrill stated that there were being wintered on the ranch about 12,000 head of cattle, most of which are young stock and cows. large amount of forage such as cane was raised on the ranch last year,' said Mr. Terril, "and the stock is in good condition. There will be no shortage of feed in that country this winter."-Kansas City Drovers' Jour-

New Mexico Climate

Dr. M H. Deacon, veterinary surgeon in charge of the horses of the Grant Construction company, working on the Belen Santa Fe cut off at Willard, N. M., says that the climate of New Mexico has a serious effect on work horses. He declares that the losses from pneumonia is greater than in any other place where he has been. Two or three horses daily are constantly suffering from the disease. Last month the loss was sixteen horses which died of pneumonia. Mules are hardier and stand the construction work better, but even the require careful attention to withstand the cold.

Importing Mexican Sheep About 30,000 head of Chihuahua sheep, most of which will be supplied by the great Terrazas ranch, have been recently purchased for American markets. The Terrazas property, famous for its enormous extent, is the largest in the world owned by one man, and on its broad acreage roam a greater number of cattle than are owned by any other single individual in any

Cattle Getting Scarce "Everywhere I have been lately," said D. D. Cutler, of the Northwestern, "there were fewer cattle on feed than at this time last year, and I cannot help but wonder where the future supply of cattle is coming from. Through Nebraska and in many parts of Iowa not many cattle are ready for the market, and choice heavy steers seem to be especially scarce. Corn in Nebraska is selling at 32c, which is pretty stiff for that part of the country."—Chicago Live Stock World.

The Wyoming Range Late reports from Wyoming say that country is heavily stocked both with cattle and sheep. The ranges have been good for several years and the stockmen have done well. Mr. E. R. Myer of Rawlings, Wyoming, who has been ranching in that country for some years, was at the yards yesterday. He said the winter had been exceptionally mild so far, and stock of all kinds is in good condition. While there is a great deal of feed on the ranges, there is plenty of stock to eat it. There are cattle everywhere, and a good many horses are to be found sheep and throughout the station, all in very good condition. Unless heavy late storms the winter will prove a very favorable one to the stockmen.

Special Western Agent The bureau of animal industry has given the west a special representa-tive, to whom important questions shall be submitted without the formality and loss of time involved in communicating with Washington. Dr. R. A. Ramsey, formerly in charge of scab work in the Dakotas and Montana, has been appointed to the new place, with headquarters in Denver. He will have gen-eral supervision of field work in the west, and questions arising between those in charge in the various sections of the west, between inspectors or between inspectors and stock owners, railroads and sanitary boards, will be referred to him. These questions and others which may arise and which require the attention of some one other than the inspector or agent in charge of a district, will be taken up by Dr. Ramsey, and decided at once. He also must be consulted before any new work or the extension of any work on hand undertaken.

The appointment of Dr. Ramsey is said to be the result of the request of long standing for a special representative of the bureau in the west.

Lease Price High CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Jan. 20.— The lease price on lands west of the Missouri river in this state is from 10 to 15 cents per acre in Gregory county, according to location; in Lawrence 10 cents, in Stanley and Lyman 8 and cents in all the rest of that part of the state. East of the Missouri river the rate runs from \$1 in Union county to 8 cents in the northern tier of coun-The terms of lease are three years in the southern and eastern parts of the state and five years in the western. The cattle men say that at this very small per cent per acre they have to pay an enormous tax for what they from the lands. In the eastern part of the state where farming is carried on the leased lands prove very much more profitable and are eagerly sought The sale of much public school lands this past year has diminished the tract in the state greatly. In five years it is estimated there will be no

more public leasing of lands. Appealed the Case

The United States supreme court will pass judgment on United States Circuit Judge Bethea's recent decision in the case of the interstate commerce commission against the Chicago Great Western Railway Company and eighteen similar corporations. Judge Bethea yesterday granted District Attor-

ney Morrison's petition for an appeal.

The case went to trial on a motion of the governor to secure an order supporting an order of the interstate commerce commission making it incumbent upon the defendant railroads to change their rates on live stock and dressed meats from Missouri river points to Chicago. Among the errors alleged in the proceedings are the following:

That the court erred in deciding that the bill or petition of the interstate commerce commission should be dis-

order. In holding that the rates on live stock involved in the case are reasonable. In holding that the cost of carrying live stock is greater than that for carrying dressed meats and packing house products.

In holding that the rates in question were the result of bona fide competi-

In holding that the evidence shows in substantially all cases that the factor of competition alone controls the

The assignment is signed by District Attorney Morrison and Attorneys L. A. Shaver and S. H. Cowan of the interstate commerce c Chicago Drovers' Journal.

Cattlemen Are Pleased

While city folk grumble at the muddy crossings, the cattlemen of El Paso county and outhern New Mexico are wearing broad and ecstatic grins. Moisture such as this is working wonders for the range.

The abundant moisture which will follow the melting snow will irrigate the range and insure an abundance of early vegetation. The cattle are already taking on a prosperous appearance as a result of the prospects of abundant grazing facilities at no dis-

With the storms prevailing in this county and adjoining counties on the east there has not been a sufficient amount of cold weather to injure the stock in the least.

"This is fine weather," declared W. W. Turney, one of the largest ranchmen of Brewster county and president of the state cattle growers' association. "It can continue for a month, and I won't care." For the sheep growers of New Mex-

ico, two or three hundred miles north

of this city, the effect of the storm has been less beneficent. From all districts in central New Mexico comes reports of heavy losses of sheep. The losses have been heaviest along the line of the Rock Island-Southwestern, where the snows have been deepest, and where storms have

been raging at intervals for several

Because of the excellent condition of the range in some of the stormregions, the losses have been much less than they would otherwise have been. Good grazing throughout the summer and fall had placed the stock in prime condition, and they were prepared to weather a severe win-The loss of grass, from the drifting snow, has been a serious problem, however, and hay in several districts has been forced to a prohibitive price, making it difficult for the ranchmen

to feed their flocks. From Carrizozo, N. M., for a distance of 200 miles north, the snow has been deepest and the deaths in that district have reached a serious total. Near Corona, Pastura. Ancho and other points all the efforts of the sheepmen have been of no avail in warding off

Near Alamogordo there have also been some losses. Efforts which have made to move the sheep farther south have been unsuccessful, because of the deep drifts. Brush and the branches of small trees have been cut to serve as fodder for the sheep.— El Paso Herald.

Make Rapid Progress

The stock raisers of Mexico are making rapid advancement in the improvement of their herds. The importation of fine blooded stock, both horses and cattle, is improving the stock of the republic very materially. The country is soon to be a competitor of the United States in the foreign markets. The climate in the mountains in summer is very fine for the cattle and horses and in the winter they are grazed in the low lands and, consequently, are not retarded in development by the colds of winter. The cattle of the country, also, are exceptionally free from feevr and ticks. They are grown with little care and expense and with cheap transportation will soon be found in abundance in the foreign markets. In a recent purchase of 500 head of horses the Lyke Bros. of Havana, Cuba, found bettter horses for the prices in the state of Coabuila than on the plains of the west.. Our sister republic is coming to the front in the live stock trade,-Eagle Pass Guide

Royal in October

The following directors were elected at the annual meeting of the American Royal Live Stock association, Kansas C. R. Thomas, Eugene Rust and City: C. R. Thomas, Eugene Rust and William McLaughlin, Kansas City; Ov-erton Harris, Harris, Mo.; T. J. Wor-nall, Liberty, Mo.; P. O. Cowan, Chica-go; H. M. Elliott, Estill, Mo.; George Stevenson Jr., Waterville, Kan.; Richard Brown, Carrollton, Mo.; A. M. Thompson, Nashua, Mo., and George R. Crouch, Lafayette, Mo. After the meeting of stockholders the newly elected directors met and appointed the following officers: President, George Stevenson; vice president, Eugene Rust; Secretary-treasurer, T. J. Wornall; general manager, C. R. Thomas; superintendent of publicity, John M. Hazleton; superintendent of gates, A. M. Thompson. The directors decided that the next show should be held in the Kansas City Stock Yards, Oct. 8 to 13,

Cattle Traffic Future

It is generally admitted by railroad men as well as cattlemen that the day of the big cattle business is passing fast, but they say they are cheered by the realization that as the cattle shippass out more profitable business in the shape of agricultural prod-ucts must come in. Besides, the cattle business they urge will never be ended, as the cutting up of the big pastures means that farmers will raise and feed smaller bunches of stock, which will be sold. appears that these convictions

have had no effect upon the orders for stock cars, this being largely due to the combination of facts that there is still heavy cattle shipments at seasons, old rolling stock is wearing out, because the stock car may now be used for other purposes.

They have always been utilized for shipments of watermelons and other similar products, but with the use of oil as fuel it has become customary to ship cotton in them. Under the old rules cotton had to be shipped in box cars, owing to the danger from sparks. -Kansas City Journal.

Feeders at Denver

There will be a large delegation of eeder buyers in attendance from the Missouri river markets at Omaha St. Joseph and Kansas City to buy the cattle entered in the Western Live Stock Show. They realize that there will be a fine lot of feeder cattle of all classes in the show and that from the prize winning feeders at Denver must come the winners in the fat classes at In not rendering a decree in favor of the big castern shows next fall.

ORIENT IS BUILDING UP A NEW EMPIRE

Work of Railroad in Developing Wonderful West Texas

CITIES SPRINGING UP

Cattle Counties Are Now Becoming Populated With Actual Settlers

Staff Correspondence.

SWEETWATER, Texas, Jan. 20 .-There are probably many people of Fort Worth who are better informed regarding the progress of the revolutionary movement among the peasants of the Russian steppes, than about the progress of building through one of the richest sections of their own state, a railroad system which will like the Pacific ocean with the central west and southwest and open up a new route from the United States to its eastern (or western) possessions in

the Philippine group.

Most readers of The Telegram are familiar with the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient project, a railroad to run almost by an air line from Kansas City to the Mexican coast of the Pacific ocean, a distance of some 1,600 miles, or almost twice the length of the Texas and Pacific from New Or-leans to El Paso, but very few are acquainted with the work the Orient is now doing in developing and settling west Texas, in a territory only 200 miles from Fort Worth.

It was for the purpose of finding out about this work that a trip was made over the Orient from Sweetwater north to Sagerton, its present terminus in Texas. From Sweetwater to Sagerton is a little over sixty miles, and the first trains ran into Sagerton last

Being Built to Stay

At the outset it may be stated that the Orient is being built in Texas, not only as if it were meant to stay, but with the evident future plan of running big trains and running them rapidly over the system. The present road Sweetwater to Sagerton is smoother than that of dozens of Texas roads, some of them entering Fort Worth. The grade is comparatively level, a solid roadbed has been prepared, sleepers have been laid close together, and on all new construction seventy-pound steel rails have been For the first twenty-one miles out of Sweetwater the track is laid with sixty-pound rails because the railroad could not get heavier material at the time. These lighter rails are now being relaid with the heavier steel and the lighter material being used for switches. It may interest railroad men to know that the sharpest curve on the Orient between Wichita, Kan., and Sweetwater is only 4 degrees, and it lies in Jones county, between Hamlin and Sagerton.

The switches used are of the latest and most improved pattern, and it is expected, as soon as the line becomes long enough, to install the latest block signal system yet devised. The Orient is now using its own rolling stock. It has two engines in use on the division from Sweetwater and a third is on the way.

Finest of Equipment

Instead of a makeshift combination new road, passengers have the use of of the latest patterns in coach building, finished in quarter-sawed oak and dark green plush. It is hard, after a ride in this coach over the division, to convince a traveler the last wenty miles of his journey was made over a track in use less than ten days. Nick J. O'Brien, one of the Orient vice presidents, and a former Union Pacific man, is at the front in Sweetwater, making things move. That they are moving is evidenced by the fact that if even the present train schedule is maintained the railroad commission in behalf of the traveling public, as it has in the case of some of the older Texas roads, and the fact also that trains will be running in a few days to Rule, seven miles to the north of Sagerton

All of the conditions mentioned thus far are merely by way of preliminary to the real work of the Orient in this section of the state, for while it is building a railroad, it is building towns and settlements as well.

Through Cattle Regions

From Sweetwater to Sagerton the Orient passes through all or parts of Nolan, Fisher, Jones, Stonewall and countles. These countles lie in a section long known as one of the great cattle producing regions of the A. J. Long of Fort Worth is a large holder in this district and Swennson Bros. of Stamford have an immense tract in Jones county, through which

he Orient passes. The route of the Orient to Sagerton, after a few miles beyond Sweetwater. runs through a slightly rolling plain. The soil is reddish loam, with occasional stretches of black, stiff loam and some of chocolate color. Mesquite is practically the only timber. It is abundant and is large enough to furnish an unlimited supply of firewood. The altitude of the region is about 2,300 feet. The Clear and Double Moun-

WORKS WITHOUT FAITH

Faith Came After the Works Had Laid the Foundation A Bay State belle talks thus about

"While a coffee drinker I was a suf-ferer from indigestion and intensely painful nervous headaches, from child-"Seven years ago my health gave

out entirely. I grew so weak that the exertion of walking, if only a few feet, made it necessary for me to lie down. My friends thought I was marked for consumption-weak, thin and pale "I realized the danger I was in and tried faithfully to get relief from medicines, till, at last, after having, em-ployed all kinds of drugs, the doctor acknowledged that he did not believe it was in his power to cure me.

"While in this condition a friend in duced me to guit coffee and try Pos-tum Food Coffee, and I did so without the least hope that it would do me any good. I did not like it at first, but when it was properly made I found it was a most delicious and refreshing beverage, I am especially fond of it served at dinner ice-cold, with cream. "In a month's time I began to improve and in a few weeks my indixestion ceased to trouble me, and my headache stopped entirely. I am so perfectly well now that I do not look like the same person, and I have so gained in flesh that I am 15 pounds

heavier than ever before.

"This is what Postum has done for I still use it and shall always Name given by Postum Co., Rattle Creek, Mich. There's a reason. Read the little book "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

is a long stretch of level plain and the same character of land surrounds Sagerton. The appearance of the country in the vicinity of the last named place much resembles that near Channing, on the edge of the North Plains, Land Sells From \$12 to \$20 an Acre The country is just opening up as a farming region. Cotton, thus far, has been the leading and most profitable erop. What the total crop will be is hard to estimate, as scores of fields are yet unpicked, while many others have

tain forks of the Brazos, together with

a few creeks, are the only streams. There are a few stretches of broken

country, but they extend for only short

distances. North of Hamlin, in Jones,

Stonewall and Haskell counties, there

been gone through only the first time Labor is scarce, and much of the cotton will remain unpicked for several weeks. It is estimated that Haskell county alone will produce nearly 8,000 bales. Probably 6,000 bales have been ginned in the county already. At Mc-Cauley, in Fisher county, is one of the most modernly equipped gins in the state. It has a capacity of fifty bales a day, and is said to have ginned more than 20,000 bales this season. Cotton this year did well. The weath-

stalk. Ordinarily the stalks in this secer was rainy during the growing period, and much of the plant went to tion are short, but this season they attained unusual size. The staple is long, and practically all, it is believed, being paid range from 10.50c upwards Some fortunate farmers, who had in large tracts of cotton, will be able this season to clear the entire cost of the land on which it was raised.

Other crops which have been raised successfully are corn, milo maize, Kaf-fir corn, sorghum, millet and wheat. Opinions as to the possibility of the region as a wheat country vary. There is no doubt about the ability to produce the Kaffir corn, milo maize, millet and cotton. G. W. Tanner, a farmer near Sagerton, raised 5,000 "bundles" of millet on ten acres. The average price of millet a bundle has been from 2½ cents to 5 cent. An average crop for milo maize and Kaffir corn is fifty bushels per acre.

Summers Are Hot

The seasons are very favorable to the farmer. The winters are mild and the summers not excessively hot. There have been dry years, and they have had the effect of dry years produced in other parts of Texas. A farmer who has lived in Stonewall county sixteen years (and who does not have any land for sale) says that in that time the nearest his crop came to a failure was in 1896. He managed to get seven bales of cotton from forty-five acres. For the sixteen years he estimates the average yield of cotton at one-third bale per Wheat has run as high as forty bushels per acre, but more often 15 to 25. Oats have not done especially well, although the grain weighed out heavier than it measured.

The region is not Utopia. Water, the settlers says, is in most places not easy can be gotten as near the surface as forty feet, but much of it is "gyppy." The majority of those who have had time to build cisterns use rain water, or else that from surface tanks. But while water for domestic purposes, the settlers admit, is at a premium. Water to secure, sufficient moisture to produce crops is never lacking. Therefore they are staying and likewise prospering. It may be stated that no attempt has the only stock yards thus far water, and whether or not a good flow of water free fron obtained at a depth of 200 feet or more is still unknown. The country is too is taking in settlers from Eastern and young yet for experiments in artesian well drilling.

So much, then for the railroad and the country it passes through. Here is what the Orient is doing for it: It in household goods, implements and lumber as rapidly as equipment supply the demand; hauling out cotton shipment to all markets reached by roads running from Fort Worth; advertising the region, its literature being sent all through the north and middle west; offering special inducements to homeseekers in the way of rates and helping them find the kind of land suited to their needs; opening town sites all along the way and selling lots at a great rate. In its immigration and settlement work the Orient is not doing along its sixty miles of track the same kind of development the Fort Worth and Denver City, the Frisco and other roads leading from Fort Worth are doing in other sections of the state. Only last week the Orient opened a land and immigration office in Fort Worth and established an agent there whose duty it is to look after home-seekers coming into the Panther City and directing their attention to this section of the state.

Towns Opened by Barbecue There are four growing towns already reached by the Orient. Sylvester, in Fisher county, is twenty-one miles from Sweetwater. It was opened by a big barbecue July 4, 1905. Sylvester has a new two-room depot, a cotton gin in course of erection, a store, lumber yard, hotel and several dwellings. Arrangements for a water supply are being made by a dam, which will stop the flow of Plum creek on the south side of the town site and form a lake three miles long. Sylvester is eight miles east of Roby, the county seat, and although good roads between the two points are still lacking, it is expected they soon will be completed and a good traffic between the two estab-

McCauley, also in Fisher county, was opened in August, 1905. It is growing in every direction. There are probably three hundred to four hundred residents at present and new buildings, store and residence, are being built as fast as lumber can be secured. large part of the dwellings are two stories in height. At McCauley there is a gin which takes care, as has been stated, of fifty bales a day. The cotton crop in the vicinity this year was large. There is a lumber yard, several stores, a restaurant, a postoffice and a public school. The postoffice at the present time is the mail limit north of Sweetwater on the Orient. It is expected mail service will soon be extended to Sagerton. Railroad engineers are planning a large lake to furnish McCauley's water supply.

Between McCauley and Hamlin there is a long stretch of black land, such as would please a Central Texas Much of it is in cultivation and the harvested crops make a good showing.

Hamlin is in Jones county. It has a lake which supplies the railroad with water. It has a cotton gin, a stores, and several dwellings. Hamlin built on the Orient. Sagerton, in Haskell county, is the

present northern terminus of the Ori-

ent. It was opened only last week

yet there is a hotel, three lumber yards, several homes, and stores Sagerton was named for W. M. Sager a well known Stonewall county ranchman who still owns a large tract running up to the edge of the townsite On his farms this year Mr. Sager raised good crops of Indian corn, some of which averaged nearly 35 bushess per acre. Sagerton is, on the main



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stage road between Stamford and Aspermont and expects to get a share of trade from the regions tributary to both. Its townsite is usually level and is about a mile and a half from the ford in the Double mountain fork of

To the north of Sagerton lies Rule, also in Haskell county. Regular trains have not yet reached Rule but are expected to do so by the time President Stilwell of the Orient reaches this division, Jan. 24, on an inspection trip. By that time it is also expected a regular passenger schedule will be estab-

for the freight.

arrive there at noon, leave for Sweetwater at 1:40 p. m. and arrive in the latter town at 5 p. m. A. W. GRANT. The Arizona Range

At present mixed trains leave

Sweetwater for Sagerton at 8 a. m.

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

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TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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

HEC. A. MCEACHIN

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Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

OFFICERS: First Vice President—Ike T. Pryor.....San Antonio Second Vice President—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

SPECIAL OFFER

Through a special arrangement with the Breeders' (fazette, The Stockman-Journal and the Breeders' Gazette can be secured through The Stockman-Journal one year for \$2.50. Regular price \$3.50. Send orders to the Texas Stockman-Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

AN OUTLET MUST BE MADE.

There is no subject that so vitally affects the interests of the farmers and stockmen of the West as the question of how they can enlarge the foreign market for their beef and pork, according to Hon. W. A. Harris in an address before the annual meeting of the Iowa State Farmers' institute. The salient points in his address are as follows: We must get in shape to increase the foreign market for our agricultural products or our live stock industry will be ruined. We without delay. At the presen factory deal can be made with Germany, but it must be a "give-and-take" deal; if we expect her to take more of our meats we must take more stuff from her.

During the past months there has been a flood of cattle going to the markets-so many that the packers did not know what to do with them. The Chicago market can absorb 60,000 head per week at profitable prices. The demand for meat products is sufficient to take care of this number, but when the supply exceeds 60,000 per week there is a lack of demand for the surplus. There is no trouble with the demand for mutton, as the high prices which have prevailed show very clearly. The improvement of our sheep and the advance of knowledge in how to prepare mutton for the table, together with the scarcity of sheep, have brought about this very satisfactory market, but there is an oversupply, and has been for some little time, of beef and pork. The markets are glutted. On the other side of the water the very reverse is true. The world has been for some years in a period of war and prosperity is general all over the world. The armies in the field have made work for the people at home, and the demand for all kinds of meat products, combined with war, has brought a flood of gold which has operated to cheapen money and raise prices. The result has been general prosperity. Now, however, we are face to face with peace conditions; in the old country there has been no considerable increase in live stock, either in Great Britain or on the continent; in many countries a decrease. Population has increased rapidly, but meat producing animals have not increased in anything

like equal proportions. Prosperity has improved the consumption of meats. In all the old countries there has been a great increase in prices. On the continent meats average almost twice as high in price as in the United States, and in England almost 50 per cent higher. In Great Britain the consumption of meat is doubled and in the continent increased consumption has been greatly restricted by high prices. We have therefore in this country a great increase both in quantity and quality and in foreign countries a decrease. The job for the American stockman now is to find in the foreign countries a profitable market for our surplus. The trouble with this is our present tariff system. We have been selling Germany about \$2,000,000 worth of stuff per year and have been buying from her only \$1,000,000 worth There is the root of the whole trouble. Commerce is mutual. We cannot expect to sell to foreign countries unless we buy from them. If we set up our tariff schedule to a point which shuts out foreign products we must expect reprisals. It was the intention of the present tariff to provide for reciprocal deals with foreign countries.

Under President McKinley's administration John A. Kasson negotiated a number of reciprocal treaties, all of which were killed by the senate. He negotiated a treaty with France which would have given us a market for immense numbers of our inferior cattle. One importer alone had made arrangements to ship 1,000 head of bulls and stags to France each week if the treaty had been successful it would have been \$40,000,000 every year to the agricultural interests of the country. It was killed by eastern senators, because it affected the small knit goods and brass jewelry factories of the East. It is no longer true that foreign countries are compelled to buy us. We are meeting competition of the fiercest kind. The Argentine is developing rapidly. It is a great country, rich and fertile, the best cattle country in the world. They now have packing houses and refrigerator plants there and they are cutting into our foreign trade because they take foreign goods them-selves and are consequently given preference. A good deal of capital has been made out of the increase of our foreign business during the past year. If this increase is analyzed it will be found that it is caused entirely by the increased demand from the orient.

Apparently our foreign trade has increased \$57,000. 000. The gain in Asiatic trade alone is \$67,000,000. We have lost in Great Britain and continental Europe, We anot expect this Asiatic trade to continue so strongly w that the war has been settled between Japan and

Dallas is making big preparations for the meeting of the cattlemen in March, and promises to give them the two organizations of the kind in existence it was but

time of their lives. If Dallas imagines the cattlemen hold these annual meetings for the mere purpose of having a good time she is going to be disappointed. The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas is a strictly business institution.

NATIONAL MEETING AT DENVER

The time is drawing near for the big meeting of stockmen at Denver, that is to result in the amalgamation of the two existing organizations. The indications are that Texas will be fairly well represented at this meeting, as there is a very general desire that the amalgamating process shall be conducted along proper lines. Following is the official call for the big convention:

To All Stock Growers' Associations and Stockmen: The annual meeting of the National Live Stock association will be held in Denver Jan. 30, 31 and

Matters of the utmost importance to all of you demand a representation from your state or local associations at this meeting. Among the reasons for your presence here will be the consolidation of the National Live Stock association and the American Stock Growers' association into one great live stock organization representing the entire live stock producing interests of the entire country; this organization will be effected upon the following basis which was adopted by a conference committee of the associations held in Denver, Colo., Oct. 20 and 21: First. The membership to consist of live stock

producing and maturing interests of the country. Second. The constitution and by-laws of the American Stock Growers' association, modified so as to admit to membership associations of live stock producers, as well as individuals, to be made the

Third. One strong central committee, appointed by the association thus formed, to carry on the busi-

ness of the association. Fourth. The association to co-operate with all allied interests through such sub-committees as may be appointed by the executive committee whenever the interests of said association and such allied interests are mutual.

Fifth. The objects of the organization thus formed will be to represent the live stock interests in all matters of general and public importance, and to conserve the interests, protect the rights, and to redress the wrongs of each and all of its members.

F. J. HAGENBARTH. (Signed)

President National Live Stock Association. MURDO MACKENZIE,

President American Stock Growers' Association. The central committee of your association has put forth strenuous efforts in behalf of the reciprocity movement to open up the markets of the foreign countries that are gradually closing down upon us, and at present it looks as though temporary arrangements will be made with Germany, to be followed by a more permanent basis satisfactory to the interests of both nations. The extension of the twentyeight hour law; the increased appropriation for agricultural and experimental stations and the inspection of meats, must demand the attention of every stock-

The land question in which you are all interested -grazing upon the forest reserves or upon the public domain outside of the reserves-is a question that will demand a great deal of attention at our meeting. Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture and Mr. Pinchot, chief forester of the agricultural department, expect to be here and outline the government's policy both as to the forest reserves and the public domain and expect to be largely guided by the expressions of the stockmen at this national meeting-the same to be the consensus of the public opinion among the stockmen. This one question alone should be of suficient interest to bring

5,000 stockmen to Denver. Commencing Monday, Jan. 29, the Western Live Stock Show is to be held here at the Union stock yards, and at the present time has every indication of being a splendid success. This is a western affair and one which is intended to show the improvement which has been made in the stock industry from the range standpoint and one which will be of -lucational advantage to every stockman present. Two thousand dollars in prizes has been hung up by the stock show and this has been duplicated by special prizes from individual stockmen and pure-bred record associations-so those who exhibit will be well

repaid for the efforts they may put forth. The citizens of Denver are putting forth every effort to entertain you while here and you should not miss this opportunity for coming into contact with your fellow stockmen from all over the country. There should be no necessity for urging your attendance for this is to your own individual interest.

Please let me know at once what representation we may anticipate from you, their names and addresses, and when you arrive in Denver please report as soon as possible at headquarters, 211 Quincy J. H. GWINN, Secretary. building.

Much of the range country of Texas is now suffering from rotting grass as a result of excessive moisture that has fallen this winter, but all kinds of live stock are reported in fine condition and going through the winter in fine shape.

ONLY ONE ORGANIZATION

The necessity for a strong national organization of stockmen was never so apparent as at the present time. Very much depends in the future upon the result of the meetings to be held here the last of this month. While the American Stock Growers' Association and the National Live Stock Association have agreed to get together into one body at the coming meeting, the consolidation must be perfected in such a way as to bring to the new organization the enthuslastic support of all stockmen in the country. The new organization must in fact represent the national stock grower. In the unfortunate difference of opinion that resulted in a split a year ago, there may have been some sore spots left on both sides. The time has come to forget all of those matters which resulted in friction and get together as one family. It is no longer a question as to who was right or who was wrong. The great mass of stockmen knew yery little about the causes of the rupture and cared less. As long as it continued, the bulk of the stockmen would

not affillate with either branch of the organization Live stock organization has already accomplished great deal, but much more can be accomplished by united action. At the present time the industry is looking for results and with a united, enthusiastic organization to lead, the stock growers will fall in as a unit and make a working body with weight and power

enough to accomplish almost anything. The agreement adopted by the two organizations In October which is to be carried out at this meeting, is to form a united organization of live stock producing and maturing interests, based upon the present constitution of the American Stock Growers' Association, with a membership both individual and association. There is to be one strong central committee as a working body with sub-committees through which the co-operation of the allied interests may be secured where work is to be accomplished along mutual

lines. This is simple and should take up but a small part of the time of the convention, leaving time enough to discuss the many important propositions that will form the basis of future action.-Denver Record-Stockman.

It was the necessity existing for a strong national live stock organizatin that brought about the birth of the American. The old National organization had outlived its usefulness and degenerated into something that was extremely distasteful to that brancch of the great live stock industry represented by the cattlemen of the southwest. Realizing that a change was imperative, these met and organized the American, which has done good work and answered the purpose of its organizers since the days it was first called into existence.

But too many live stock associations are equally as bad as no live stock associations at all, and with

natural that one should be continually getting in the way of the other. A little experience of this kind has been sufficient to bring about more of a spirit of toleration in the minds of all the stockmen, and a successful effort was made to amalgamate the two organizations. This has been done by the officers, and it now only remains for the members to meet and ratify the action taken, and peace and harmony will be re-

As Texas led in the organizing of the American, it would be well for Texas to be well represented at the meeting which convenes in Denver Jan. 31, to see that the almalgamating process is carried out in the proper maner. This suggestion is not made to disparage the efforts already made along those lines, for no fault can be found with what has already been accomplished. But it will be a good idea to keep an eye on the indicator and see that only the proper thing is done in the union of the two rival associations. It is to be hoped that there will be a thoroughly representative body of Texas cattlemen in attendance upon this meeting.

TEXAS STEER FEEDING TEST

The Stockman-Journal is pleased to see the interest that is being manifested in the feeding proposition in Texas, even though feeding operations this season are only about 20 per cent of those of previous seasons. This interest, however, indicates that the Texas producers are looking at the situation with determination to ultimately master the feeding proposition and the time will come sooner or later when the great bulk of the cattle produced in Texas will be fed and finished for market right where they are produced. One of our readers asks us to furnish the conclusions reached by Texas experiment station people, in some steer feeding tests recently made at the Agricultural and Mechanical college. These conclusions are especially valuable to Texas feeders, and are as follows:

1. Rice bran added to a ration of cotton seed meal and hulls in two of three trials gave an increased rate of gain at a lower cost.

2. Rice polish added to a ration of cotton seed meal and hulls slightly increased the rate of gain at the same cost.

3. Rice hulls were not satisfactory as a substitute for cotton seed hulls, as the steers did not relish them. 4. Rice hulls fed with cotton seed meal, rice bran and molasses were unsatisfactory, as the steers could not be induced to eat a fair ration.

5. Sorghum hay in a ration of cotton seed meal and rice bran gave about equal results to cotton seed hulls, as 1 in the former results equal to 1.02 pounds of cotton seed hulls. The daily rate of gain per head was slightly in favor of the hulls, being 2.98 pounds as against 2.35 pounds in the instance of the sorghum.

6. Cowpea hay was not found as satisfactory as cotton seed hulls in a ration of rice bran and cotton seed meal, as the daily rate of gain per head was 2.98 pounds in the instance of the lot receiving hulls and 2.3 pounds in the trial with cowpea hay. A pound of cowpea hay was equaled by .94 of a pound of hulls.

7. Peanut hay was very unsatisfactory fed with rice bran and cotton seed meal, owing to the fact that it was a very nutritive food, being too similar to cotton seed meal in composition to mixe well with it. 8. Alfalfa hay was a very unsatisfactory addition to rice bran and cotton seed meal ration, for the reason that it was also rich in these constituents which are abundant in cotton seed meal, making the ration

Cotton seed-meal and hulls make the most generally used ration in the cotton belt, while corn and alfalfa' hay are most highly thought of as a ration in the corn belt. A comparison of these rations becomes interesting from these facts.

The steers receiving the ration of cotton seed meals and hulls ate daily per head 5.7 pounds of cotton seed meal and 22.4 pounds of hulls and gained 2.21 pounds. With the cotton seed meal at \$20 per ton and the hulls at \$4 per ton the cost of one pound of gain was 4c.

9. The steers receiving the alfalfa and corn cob meal ate daily per head 11 pounds of corn and cob meal and 16.9 pounds of alfalfa, and gained 2.53 pounds. With the corn and cob meal at 40c per bushel and the alfalfa at \$5 per ton, the cost of one pound of gain was 4.1c. It will be seen from this that the cost of fattening steers under the very best circumstances for securing the most economical rations is very similar.

10. Molasses added to a ration consisting of cotton seed meal and hulls resulted in a greater and cheaper gain from those receiving it, as they gained 3.11 pounds per head daily, while those not receiving it gained

Yearling steers in comparison with two-year-old steers on rations of cotton seed meal and hulls made about the same gain at a little cheaper cost. The twoyear-old steers gained 2.59 pounds per head daily and the yearlings 2.21 pounds.

12. In feeding steers on pasture it was found that a corn and cotton seed meal ration gave better returns than corn alone. The substitution of 3,267 pounds of cotton seed meal for 3,438 pounds of corn gave an increased gain of 831 pounds on the total of nineteen

HAS THE RIGHT RING

The Telegram is pleased to see so able and fair a newspaper as the Dallas News fall in line with the suggestion made in this paper to the effect that Judge Brooks and Commissioner Colquitt should resign the important offices they now hold since they have become candidates for governor. The News claims that the precedent established by other eminent Texans in that direction does not apply to the gentlemen in question, from the fact that there is absolutely no parallel in Texas politics for the position they now occupy. No man has ever been made governor of Texas from the positions they now occupy, and the News would keep the judicial ermine and the railroad commission out of the mire of state politics. In a well written ed-

itorial on the subject, the News says: That is not all. The offices held by Messrs. Brooks and Colquitt are elective. The governor has authority to fill them by appointment when a vacancy occurs, and then only till the next regular election, when the people shall be given an opportunity to select the men they want. If either Judge Brooks or Commissioner Colquitt should be elected governor it cannot be said that a vacancy has "occurred" in the office of judge or of railroad commissioner. "Produced" would be a better word. The people would be deprived of their right to fill the office for two years. There attaches to the office of governor authority to appoint certain officials; but these officers are appointive by statute, and are

not to be classed with the two under consideration. The situation is that Judge Brooks expects to be elected governor and to create and fill a vacancy in the court of criminal appeals. Commissioner Colquitt expects to be elected governor, and to create and fill a vacancy in the railroad commission. Having designs to create a vacancy which the people have a right to fill, they ought to resign now and give the people an

opportunity to exercise that right. If they are not willing to do that, if they are unwilling so soon to separate themselves from their present offices, then they should by all means announce the names of the men whom they expect to appoint in their stead. Then the people could pass upon these names as well as upon the platforms of the respective candidates. Judge Brooks and Mr. Colquitt, when previously candidates, declared that it was quite important who should be selected as judges of the court of criminal appeals and as railroad commissioner. Hence partly the desire now for information as to what they have up their sleeves in that line. The plans of these gentlemen seems to be somewhat similar to that of Chinese cooks who appoint their successors. It is, however, dissimilar in one particular-the Chinese cook invariably announces the name of his successor in advance.

Of course the very narrow view of one of the eager partisans of Judge Brooks and of Commissioner Colquitt, that anyone who believes it wise and proper for them to resign their present offices while standing as candidates for governor is necessarily their opponent, cannot be shared by these gentlemen themselves. They both understand that often a faithful friend is the very



WHILE THEY WORKED

MORGAN—"Deacon Belmont, did you hear about those awful bond forgers in Ohio?"
BELMONT—"Yes, Brother Morgan. It pains me to see crime rampant in this godly world." GATES-"And the worst of it is, they caught 'em in the act."

person who advises one to do something which one does

The points brought out by the News are well worth the serious consideration of the intelligent voters of Texas. Judge Brooks and Commissioner Colquitt both occupy important positions which they are trying to utilize as a stepping stone to something better. If either should be elected he would be afforded the right to name his successor, and while the election of either is quite improbable, it has developed a state of affairs that should be promptly remedied, whether the resignations asked for are forthcoming or not.

The next legislature should by constitutional amendment provide against the creation of another such emergency. Make men who occupy judicial positions and members of the railroad commission ineligible for election to any other office until they shall have served out their respective terms and a decent interval has elapsed. Keep the higher judiciary and the railroad commission out of politics, and compet only serve out their terms, but to devote their time exclusively to the duties of their position. When this is done we will have clearer political skies in Texas.

Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college seems to be one of the state institutions that deserves honorable mention and is doing a really good work for the state, as seen in what it has accomplished and put before the state, and also what it promises to accomplish in the future. It is a real training school for the young men who are to engage in agricultural and mechanical life, and commends itself to the confidence of these classes by its results. Its courses are now so adjusted that short terms can be taken by farmers and stockmen .-San Antonio Light.

The Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college is one educational institution in the state that is delivering the goods. It deserves hearty recognition at the hands of all our people and the encouragement it so richly deserves.

SOME TRUTHFUL TEXAS TALES SOUTH ESOPUS, Texas, Jan. 20 .- J. Zedekiel Anderson, a farmer living four miles south of here, thinks he has solved successfully the problem of raising cotton profitably during a wet season. For the past three or four years it has rained so much in the vicinity of South Esopus that the staple was greatly damaged in quality to the loss of the farmer. Early last spring Farmer Anderson made a number of cuttings from his wife's largest rubber plant and transplanted them at regular intervals throughout his cotton field. The result exceeded even his most sanguine expectations and by July he had as flourishing a crop of tarpaulins as could be desired. Later, when the cotton bolls began to open, Anderson used the tarpaulins to cover the plants in threatening weather and thus protected them from the moisture. He says the rubber plant idea is a winner and that he is going to try it again next season.

0 0 0 0 CANYON, Texas, Jan. 20 .- William Moonstone, local telegraph operator for the Plainview and Fredericksburg railroad at this place, has one of the most novel pets in the history of animal domestication. Late last summer, while the section hands were unloading ties, they dropped one of the timbers on the tail of a large rattlesnake. The reptlle was fastened so that it could not move its tall and the section hands, not hearing the rattle, left the place without knowing it had been caught. Next day Moonstone, while passing the place, noticed the snake, and, being naturally kindhearted, lifted the tie and released the rattle. The snake was so grateful it remained around the depot and finally Moonstone, having plenty of idle time on his hands, made a pet of it. It became so tame it would eat horned toads out of Moonstone's hands and afterward coil up on the table beside his telegraph instruments and go to sleep. By much patience and considerable ingenuity Moonstone succeeded in teaching the snake to rattle its tail so that it could spell out the letters of the Morse telegraphic code. It took him twelve weeks to teach the snake the alphabet, but after that the rattler's progress was rapid and it easily learned to spell out words. On dull days now the snake and Moonstone hold long conversations, although Moonstone admits the snake has never added any words to its vocabulary which he did not first teach it.

The annual report of the chief of the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture shows that more than 53,000,000 sheep were inspected and nearly 17,000,000 dipped in 1905. The inspections of cattle were 14,085,267 and the dipping 563,394. The bureau's inspectors at the different abattoirs and other places throughout the country, it is stated, inspect practically all the meat that enters into the interstate and foreign commerce of the country.-San Antonio Stockman.

The bureau of animal industry is doing a great work for the live stock producers of the country and a work that is now quite generally appreciated. Secretary Wilson is in close touch with the great live stock industry and gives every branch of it the most careful and conscientious consideration.

Things Worth While

How oft' we hear it said each day, "There's naught on earth worth while" And then we turn our head and see Qn baby's face a smile; We gaze into the azure skies, Clear, and bright, and fair; And see the stars, the sun and moon. All shining for us there.

"Naught worth while on earth," you say? Ah, mortal, you're unkind: The world is full of blessings that If you'll but seek you'll find. Kind friends are worth the while to know; And love! O. blessed be The laws divine that make it so, And bring this love to me!

"Nothing on this earth worth while?" Oh, turn your head and look! See yonder flowers growing wild! Hear song of Nature's brook! Lend your ear and catch the strains That comes from out the chapel walls; And know that God is there.

"Naught worth while?" Come stand alone With me beside the bier, And gaze into that kind, sweet face Of her whose life was dear Read in the marble features there The deeds her life-work wrought; Then tell me, was it worth her while? Was her struggle all for naught?

Ah, friend, there's much to you worth while; Much for which to live. There's much in making others smile-Much in life to give.

And were there nothing else to make My grateful heart respond. This thing alone is quite enough-The hope of life beyond.

-Denver News.

"NOT FOR TODAY"

"Not for today or tomorrow, but for all time."-William Rainey Harper.

Men's lives are such scant things, for sooth; A blown breath in eternity-A backward glance from age to youth. And then the eyes no longer see. But this man had the farther sight, The inner vision, which looks on Until it cleaves the veil of night And finds the silver of the dawn.

His life is done? Ah, no! The shell That cased his soul shrinks to the dust, And muffled chant and tolling bell Tell of our grief-for grieve we must: But as we know each marching star Or fades or sends its light to earth. Yet holds its pathway, near or far, So do we know his work and worth.

"Not for today"-not for the time The dial binds in puny round-But for the years to come, sublime, His firmer purposes he found. His dreams are waxing into deeds; His hope, with endless striving filled, To something higher, grander leads-So does a great life build and build.

No bounding lines of birth and death Can compass his life and its course, For it heeds neither pulse nor breath, But surges on with growing force. And now, though his white hands we fold In God's great peace across his breast, Still do we know that now they hold More than before they have possessed--Chicago Tribune.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A saucy girl is apt to make a sassy wife. The boy with a faultless father is entitled to a lo of sympathy.

Poor variety shows are responsible for a gool many hard frosts.

A satisfactory sweetheart doesn't always make satisfactory wife.

Many a man who attempts to stand on his dignity gets a hard fall.

After being swindled some men say nothing but proceed to get even. A man Isn't necessarily deaf because he is unable

to hear the voice of conscience. A man may be able to take care of himself, but he isn't apt to realize it until he acquires a wife.

Honest men may be scarce, but there are a number who have been investigated and vindicated. Every man has a little scheme of his own for making the world better, but it is difficult to induce others to take stock in it.



THE BEST

Myres' high-grade SADDLES lead in QUALITY, STYLE AND FINISH.

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

S. D. Myres

ECHOES OF THE RANGE

Weekly Compilation of Interesting Ranch and Stock News from All of the Great Range Country of Texas

IN TOM GREEN COUNTY

San Angelo Standard. Max Mayer & Co. report the sale on Tuesday of 2,500 wethers for Overstreet & Sellers of Val Verde county to A. W. Mills of Crockett county at

B. A. Jackson of Schleicher county received two cars of fine Angora goats from Stephenville Monday. The goats were taken the same day to the

I. T. Herriman has sold his stock farm of 432 4-5 acres at \$15 an acre to M. S. Stout. The property is located three miles west of the city on the Sherwood road.

Willis Johnson has bought the lease of the old Half-Circle 6 ranch and 1,-000 steers from John W. Smith at private terms. Mr. Johnson refused to divulge just how much he paid for either the lease or steers, but said that it was all the money he had. The steers are coming 2-year-olds. land is located at the head of Dove The ranch contains about fifteen thousand acres and has fine grass on it.

George Richardson and Captain William Turner have returned from the Richardson and Turner ranches in Sterling and Tom Green counties. Mr. Richardson reports that conditions were never better at the ranches than now and that the outlook for the coming year is all that could be asked for. "Stock and especially sheep is in the finest of shape," said Mr. Richardson. Everything points to a better year ahead of us than the one just passed."

In Irion County

Sherwood Record. Will Bentley is fencing his four sec-

The Texas wool clip was slightly under 10,000,000 pounds for 1905, against 10,363,158 pounds for 1904. Tuberculosis, according to scientific research, is increasing to an alarming extent among cattle and hogs.

Nothing doing in stock circles out this way just now. It will take the spring business to start things mov-

Claud Hudspeth and R. A. Williamson, while at the San Antonio fair, bought 20 head of registered Durham oulls from Frank Rea of Runnells ounty at \$70 a head.—Ozona Kyker. Henry Lindley left Tuesday for May, Brown county, with 25 head of horses. which he will sell there. He was accompanied by his son-in-law, S. P. Craven, who has been here visiting.

Heavy losses have been sustained by sheep owners in New Mexico on account of the severe and unexpected blizzards that have lately prevailed. The death of several herders is re-

Nearly 390,000 western range cattle were received in Chicago during 1905. This is the largest output received in the Smoky City from the ranges since 1895, when the supply totaled 430,000

IN BREWSTER COUNTY Alpine Avalanche.

Sam Chisom of Fort Dodge, Kan., and W. E. Bass of Carlsbad, N. M., were here Tuesday prospecting. The former has bought a half interest in the Williams ranch near Sierra Blanca, but he wants a home in a good town The latter was hunting a good school where he can educate his children. Both were satisfied with what they found here and left for their homes, saying they would return in the spring locate permanently. Captain N. B. Means, who is acquainted with both, says they are good men and will make excellent citizens.

P. E. Hannum and his son Joe arrived here yesterday. They are returning from a trip to the central and southern parts of Presidio, their object being to buy goats. They found plenty of goats, but prices were so high that they couldn't see any margin-They left this morning for their home at Marathon.

IN SCURRY COUNTY

Snyder Coming West. Will Thompson of Pyron was in town Friday and made this office an apreclated visit. Mr. Thompson informed us that Pyron was growing right along a new store having recently been established at that place. Mr. Thompson is a stock farmer. He is still gathering cotton and has just sold a bunch of steers that brought \$45 around,

J. Wright Mooar was down from his ranch Monday. A reporter of the Coming West sought an interview, but Mr. Mooar said newspapers were too per-sonal and failed to give out anything except that conditions out on his ranch were fine. He has just begun to feed grain and would be kept pretty close for the next seventy-five days look-ing after his cattle. Mr. Mooar thinks with the present season we should have

In Howard County

Big Springs Herald. We learn that Cook Brothers recently sold their twelve-section ranch in Gaines county, retaining their cattle, and have the use of the ranch until

June 1. Probably the largest ranch deal in Glasscock county in some time was made a few days ago, when W. and J. E. Weir sold their ranch, ten miles east Garden City, consisting of twentyfive sections bought school and leased railroad lands, four windmills, two ranch houses, etc., to Cole & Bigham of Big Springs, for about \$14,000, possesto be given May 1. The Messrs. Weir have gone to look at a ranch in the Glass mountains, Brewster county where they will move their cattle May 1, if they buy. They have many friends in this section who regret to see them leave, but congratulate the curing such good citizens.

Clarendon Banner-Stockman.

J. W. Kent and L. C. Beverly last

week effected a trade in cattle whereby Mr. Kent delivers to Mr. Beverly 215 cows in exchange for a like number of steer yearlings. With the prevailing market conditions some close figuring looks to be necessary in order to see

which gentleman go the best of the

transaction. The biggest sale of steer cattle recorded locally for a long time took place in this city recently when T. S. Bugbee sold to Cantrell & Son of Kansas City 850 five-year-old steers at \$35 around. The cattle are at present located on Mr. Bugbee's ranches in this and Hall counties. Delivery will be made in Clarendon in March, and there will be no cutbacks.

In Hale County

Plainview Herald. A deplorable tragedy occurred near the northeast corner of Motley county last Tuesday, wherein a Mr. Massie was shot and killed by a citizen or ditizens of this town. Last Friday Hal Wafford, Mont Carter, Dave Price and Ben Mitchell left here for a hunt in the brakes of Motley and Floyd counties, and from what we learn they were camped in John Farris' pasture, but while hunting crossed the fence into Massie's premises. They were met by Massie who was armed with a Winchester and who ordered them to lay down their guns, which they did. Massie then proceeded to abuse them and struck Price with his gun and started for Mitchell, when both Mitchell and Price grabbed their guns and fired, fatally wounding Massie. We give this as hearsay, also the report that the boys would have no difficulty in showing that the shooting was a necessity in defence of life. Quite a number of our citizens went to Matador at once on receiving word of the tragedy, and have phoned back that the boys will be home today. These four men who were hunting are sober, industrious, quiet and orderly citizens, perfect gentlemen and none of our people believe they would have fired the fatal shot if it could have been avoided. In our next issue we may be able to tell our readers more about the affair and what led up to it.

In Mitchell County

Colorado News. J. S. McCall shipped two cars of cows to Fort Worth on the 15th instant. J. H. Henderson shipped three cars of cattle to Fort Worth on the 15th. W. C. Catliff shipped one car of

cattle to Fort Worth on the 13th Jerry Williams shipped one car of cattle to Fort Worth on the 16th. Lovelady & Grable shipped one carfoad of 3-year-old fed steers to Fort

Worth Monday. Ben Van Tuyl on Monday shipped four cars of cows and calves to Fort

J. H. Henderson drove in from Scurry county Monday three loads of cows and shipped them to the Fort Worth market.

J. S. McCall brought in the first of the week three cars of fat cows from his Fisher county ranch and sold them to John Lovelady, who shipped on Monday to the Fort Worth market. D. N. Arnett shipped from Itan Tuesday eight cars of cows to the Fort Worth market from the Renderbrook ranch.

IN POTTER COUNTY Amarillo Herald.

R. E. McQueen, a well known stock farmer residing ten miles north of this city, was in town yesterday. Mr. Mc-Queen owns ten very fine sections of land and has a grazing privilege of ten more where he is carrying about four hundred head of cattle through the So far this winter he says that he has had no trouble whatever and he hopes to carry a large majority of his herd through the cold season on pasturage alone. "Land is changing hands every day in my neighborhood, said Mr. McQueen, in speaking of the conditions in the northern portion of the county. "In many instances the same piece of land has been sold and resold two or three times already this fall," said he, "and it looks as if some of we old-time settlers who have a few sections will some day be rich by selling out to the farmers or going into agricultural business ourselves." Mr. McQueen says that J. W. Tarwater recently sold a section three miles south of his ranch for \$6,000, while many other sales are being made at prices ranging anywhere from \$450 up-

In Midland County

Midland Reporter. Leroy McCravey was down from his ranch in Yoakum county this week and reports good times in his country. Bustin is here today Shafter Lake. He says there is quite a lot of the loco weed out there, but cattle have not touched it at all at yet. M. G. Buchanan was in from his ranch Monday. He says his new residence will soon be completed and that it is a daisy. The judge is fixing to stay in this country and believes a nice home the first necessity.

In Sutton County Sonora News.

Rube Neeley of San Antonio was in Sonora Thursday on the lookout for O. W. Mills of Howard Wells bought 2,500 mutton 2s and up from Over-street & Sellers at \$3.25 per head. The trade was made by Sid Martin of the firm of Mayer & Martin of San An-

In Reeves County Pecos News.

C. W. Merchant ,a prominent ranchman of the Calsbad, N. M., region, was in town Tuesday en route from his home in Abilene to the ranch. We understand that Inspector W. D. Swank and Bud Avant were on a pretty

DO YOU WANT

and agricultural land? A tract suitable for colonization purposes, or for an ideal stock ranch. Several running streams, and many flowing springs are upon it. Much rich valley land can be irrigated. Alfalfa grows abundantly. Fruits of a superior quality do well. Timber in abundance. Three railroads close to the property. Climate mild and exceptionally healthful. Address, S. N. LAUGHLIN, Galisteo, New Mexico

warm trail Tuesday of some one who had slaughtered a beef some distance above town on the river a few days ago, but though a close search was made, the hide was not discovered. Also in a similar though entirely separate connection J. W. Bishop was arrested and placed under bond upon information to the effect that he had in a corral and claimed to own a calf that seemed mighty glad to suckle one of Bud Avant's cows when Bud turned the cow in the corral with it. Report also says that the cow seemed equally glad to see the calf.

IN DEAF SMITH COUNTY

Hereford Brand. G. W. Roberson and R. N. Mounts are in Kansas City this week, each marketing two cars of fat steers which they have been feeding for some time, the feed used being the ordinary forage products of the Panhandle. stuff was all well finished and in every particular ready for the block, and will doubtless command a price which will amply repay both gentlemen for their

F. W. Wilsey and C. W. Farwell of Chicago were in the city several days last week to open an office here for the settlement of the Syndicate lands. Mr. Wilsey will act as general land commissioner for the Syndicate and will have representative agents at each point along the large ranch. In conversation with Brand representative, Mr. Wilsey stated that they would place the lands at prices that would move them rapidly. This will throw about three million acres of fertile lands open for settlement, the best part of which lies in Deaf Smith and Parmer counties. Should the company succeed in selling their lands as they contemplate doing, it means that Here-ford's volume of trade will be materially increased and Palmer county will be organized with Bovina the county

IN REEVES COUNTY

Bud Avant, who was in charge of the range work in delivering the N K ranch and cattle to the purchaser, Mr. Linger, informed us a few days since that on date on which delivery was to be made Jan, 1, the count was 4,600. Mr. Linger also purchased the remnant, which will probably place the count beyond 5,000, though Bud is not our authority for the latter statement.

Colonel Rush, manager of the X ranches in Reeves county, was in just before leaving for the ranch and stated in the course of a conversation that the Xs were preparing to plant fifty more acres of land to feedstuffs, principally oats and sorghum, this There were some twenty-five or thirty acres raised on the ranch last year and the yield encourages them to a larger acreage this year. Colonel thinks like many others that with the present season in the ground there is no doubt that a good yield will be had.

IN HARDEMAN COUNTY Quanah Tribune-Chief.

D. B. Pope was in Fort Worth this week and bought a car of mules to take to Mississippi. However, he sold them while still in the pens, and gave up his trip consequently.

Senator Decker left Sunday for Fort

Worth. Before leaving he reported they had sold one-third of the Wheeler county school land last Friday, at prices ranging from four to eight and a half dollars per acre. The senator expected the balance of the land to be sold within a week. W. B. Worsham's outfit, the R 2s and

the OXs, at one time dominated Hardeman county. So firmly were they convinced that the country was theirs that several of the smaller cowmen, like J. H. Clemens, Aaron Norton and others had to organize a defensive organization, the Red Rose, and went to fighting the big outfits. Like the nester the small cowman had a hard time of it at first, but he is the one who by taking to stock farming, made it eventually possible for the farmer to stay.

In Llano County Llano Times.

The following stock have been shipped from Llano the past week: Taylor & Phillips, four cars hogs to Fort Worth. Rouse & Co., three cars hogs to Fort

Worth. Shults & Moss, two cars hogs to Fort Worth.

F. Kothman, six cars hogs to Fort Worth. Jim Wyckoff, eight cars hogs to Fort Worth.

J. D. Slator, one cars hogs to Fort Worth. I. S. Phillips, two cars hogs to Fort

W. J. Rogers, one car cattle to Aus-

Mr. C. T. Moss bought last week from A. F. Moss, 400 yearlings steers. He will hold them for growth.

Charles Schreiner bought last week from Hohman Bros., over near Willow City, 200 yearlings steers at \$10.

IN WARD COUNTY Barstow Journal.

A. B. Russell of Grandfalls, who was accused of appropriating to his own use a cow alleged to belong to W. W. Murray and who was given a preliminary hearing Monday before Squire Summers, was discharged, the prosecuting witness being unable to make out a case.

morning Barstownians Monday awake to find the ground covered with about four inches of the beautiful snow, but this was not all for it continued to snow all of Monday and a great part of Tuesday. It was the heaviest snow the country has known for years, there being something over ten inches of snow. This will be of great benefit to the crops and the

IN HEMPHILL COUNTY Canadian Record.

H. E. Hoover recently closed a deal transferring the twenty section tract of land known as the east M. K. pasture, which has formerly been under the control of T. B. Hobart. The parties purchasing were Duval & Cheney; the former of New York, the latter of Massachusetts. We do not know what price was made, but we understand that it was no insignificant sum. The land will be divided into small tracts to suit the financial condition of those unable to handle large tracts and the object, we understand, is to encourage settlement in Hemphill county. Duval and Cheney both hold important positions on the board of directors of the Santa Fe railroad.

IN HARTLEY COUNTY

Channing Courier. J. M. Montgomery of Tacsosa was here last Thursday. To see "Moh" reminds us of old days in this country, when he was an old ranger, and it was a long jump between ranches;

when the settler or homeseeker was so rare as to be called a tenderfoot: when the wolves, loafers and coyotes were most numerous and the antelope fed almost at the ranch door; when the man who talked of farming was a crank, and cultivator plows were an unknown thing, while the beef steer was the unit of value, the ne plus ultra of the plains. That was long ago as we count time here-eight or ten years agone. What changes have been and are being wrought in the thoughts, desires and actions of the people! By what process of mental calculaton could a man of that day and time arrive at a true judgment of what his country would be today; and vice versa, by what manner of means can we judge of the wonders yet to be? Great is the future of the Panhandle, but no

ANGUS AFFAIRS ARE COMPLICATED

man yet knows its almost unlimited re-

sources and its vast possibilities as an

agricultural region.

Revolt Among Breeders Who Want More Independence

The revolt in the Angus camp was not surprising. The only wonder is that it was so long in coming. Oligarchical control is repugnant to the spirit of American institutions and sooner or later will be broken. few who have practically dominated the Angus Association for years were warned of the impending danger. proxy evil lies at the root of the trouble. In reality it was the only issue. For years the attendance of members on the annual meetings of this association has been practically useless so far as exerting influence on the conduct of affairs or the election of officers. A few men, generally if not always headed by the secretary, held proxies enough to control. The servants of the association became its masters, and American citizens will not tolerate such peonage. By the use of the same means so long employed to keep in power the controlling faction the opposition elected three new members of the board by what is said to be the largest vote ever cast for di-

This is not the first revolt of this character, nor will it be the last. There is an innate antipathy in the American mind against minority control by means of proxies solicited and given wholly without instructions, to be used absolutely at the pleasure of the holder. A number of breed associations have dealt a death blow to the proxy, especially in the hands of officers. The use of the proxy for the purpose of perpetuating officials in power has been the bane of our pedigreed register system, and the sooner it is wiped out entirely the better it will be for all concerned. The Angus Association is merely an illustration and not the only one prominent at the present time. One of our swine pedigree registers has troubles of its own of this character and the powers of its secretary has not vet been broken come when all officials of such associations will come to know and conduct themselves as the servants, the masters, of the breeders whom they

serve on salary. It is said that an address will presently be issued to the members of the Angus Association proposing some changes in policy, including relief so far as possible from the control of annual meetings by solicited proxies. Such a condition cannot too soon be brought about. It is to be hoped also that the directors will be deprived of the unwarranted power of vetoing any proposed amendment that does not meet with their approval. A member cannot get before the association an amendment to the by-laws unless the directors approve it. Despotism could scarcely go farther. This assumption of superior wisdom on the part of the men elected as servants of the association is so repugnant to every sense of fairness and fitness that it is amazing that the members of this associa-tion have tolerated it. It seems to have been designed to permit a few men to keep firm grasp on the throat of the association. In its essence it is a curious harking act to the monarchial dogma that the people are not to be trusted with power, that all intelligence reposes in the leaders, that the few are entitled to rule the many. There will be grave disappointment if this repugnant and dangerous invasion of the rights of stockholders be not eliminated from the by-laws of the association at its next meeting, and the conduct of affairs turned over to the active membership which annually assembles at a cost of thousands of dollars for the consideration of the interests of the association and the breed which it represents.-Breeders' Ga-

Fraud Is Disclosed

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 20 .- Evidence of the existence at the stock yards in this city of an organization of men to defraud shippers by a system of overweights and underweights was discovered in the trial of Jay Miller, charged with perjury, today. Miller, charged with perjury, today. Miller's trial is the first in the cases of eleven weightmasters at the stock yards, indicted last year following an investigation by a committee of the traders' exchange. Miller testified before the grand jury which indicted the men that he knew nothing of the existence of the alleged crookedness, and the prosecution is trying to prove that he did. A. D. Judy testified that a cart weighmaster and one of the men under indictment had asked him to enter the combine and that he had done so.

PRAIRIE FIRE REPORTED Raged for Miles Through Garza and Lynn Counties

COLORADO, Texas, Jan. 22.-Fire destroyed the barn of Adams & War-ren here yesterday, burning about thirty bales of cotton in the cotton yard adjacent. News reached this city today of

oralrie fire that raged last week near Lubbock. It is reported to have extended into Garza and Lynn counties and to have been from twenty to thirty miles wide before being extingushed. Several cattlemen were completely

We take pleasude in calling the attention of our readers to the exceptional real estate offer of S. N. Laughlin 'elsewhere in this issue, should interest both farmer and ranchman who contemplate buying or leasing new lands,

REAL DIFFERENCE IN SHORTHORNS

Interesting Explanation Breeders of Scotch Variety

One of our Nebraska subscribers submits the same old question that has been answered in these columns many times in the past few years, as to the difference between the Scotch-topped Shorthorns and the pure Scotch

Shorthorns. The story is too long to enter into in detail, so we will say briefly that a Scotch-topped Shorthorn is one belenging to a family not derived from Scotch sources, but that has been crossed in recent years with bulls of Scotch breeding. The names of sires appearing first in any pedigree are spoken of as the "top" crosses; hence the use of the term "Scotch-topped" as indicating that recent use of bulls of that blood on cattle of other deri-

The term "pure Scotch" is in one sense a misnomer. Strictly theer is no such thing. The Shorthorn breed originated south of the river Tweed, so that every Scotch Shorthorn pedigree is at base English. Moreover many of the so-called "pure Scotch" pedigrees have crosses of English blood not many removes back. In common parlance however, at the present time in this country the term "pure Scotch" is in-tended to indicate that the animal to which it is applied was either bred in Scotland, or if produced in America or elsewhere was derived from a sire and dam of the so-called "pure Scotch" breeding.

It will be seen from this that the term is by no means an accurate one. It is used chiefly in America to indicate imported Scotch-bred cattle and their straight-bred descendants as distinguished from such Scotch cattle as have been out-crossed outside of Scotland with the blood of other Shorthorn strains. A Scotchman if living in Scotland can use any bull he pleases on his herd and his cattle remain pure Scotch, but the Scotchman in America or the English or American breeder may not exercise the same privilege without being punished by those who are infected by this "pure" nonsense.

For example, what would be called a Scotch Cruickshank pedigree might be crossed in America by a bull which is termed the Rose of Sharon strain. The progeny under present usage would not be entitled to be called pure Scotch. If this progeny were a heifer and she and her descendants were in turn to be bred to so-called pure Scotch bulls they would still be entitled to rank under existing standards as pure. Scotch-bred cattle, the outcross already mentioned remaining permanently in the pedigree of each descendant to the remotest generations.

Many of the so-called Scotch-topped cattle are to all interests and purposes 'all-Scotch." That is to say, an Amercan-bred family carrying five or six crosses of Scotch bulls at the top would analyze such an overwhelming percentage of Scotch blood that the other elements in the pedigree would virtually be eliminated. A Scotch-topped animal that would analyze 95 per cent Scotch blood is to all intents and puroses just as valuable as the so-called pure Scotch. When the percentage of other blood falls so low as to become a negligible quanity it is folloy to take it into further consideration.

Nevertheless a littl e drop of other blood which no longer has the least practical influence as a breeding proposition is still a considerable factor in determining commercial values. It ought not to be so, but it is so; and strange to say those who are chiefly responsible for this absurd situation are farmers and small breeders to whom an infinitesimal percentage of blood than the other Scotch which they is not of the least importance. This folly is even carried so far as to influence the buying of men who are seeking bulls for use upon poor grades. It is almost the universal rule that bull buyers who have the least practical experience but who have heard a lot about Scotch Shorthorns are the very ones who call for a uure Scotchbred animals and will take an inferior specimen to which the term "pure" can be applied at a higher price than they would have to pay for a far better individual animal out-crossed perhaps but carrying an overwhelming percentange of the very blood he seeks. Our most experienced breeders are doing all they can to combat this tendency, but it is difficult to change a fashion once established.—Breeders' Gazette.

BEAUMONT OIL **GOOD FOR MANGE**

Means Found for Rendering Crude Product Valuable

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 .- Dr. T. M. Price of the Biochemic division of the bureau of animal industy has, after an experimentation of several months, discovered a formula for the emulsifying of crude Beaumont oil, which makes its use practicable for curing cattle mange and sheep scab as well as for the destruction of Texas fever cattle

That crude oil from the Beaumont field would destroy these ticks was determined more than a year ago, but while it was known to be an effective dip, the cost of the oil; when shipped long distances, and the injury which sometimes followed its use, were serious objections. Dr. Price's experiments were for the purpose of overcoming these objections. Concerning the result of these experiemnts Dr. Price says, in a report made recently to Dr. Melvin, chief of the bureau: "As would be inferred, the reason for preparing an emulsion of Beaumont trude petroleum was to enable the bureau to determine whether or not the diluted oil will prove to be as effica-

clous as the pure oil, for if an emulsion was found to be satisfactory the njurious effects which eccasionally follow the use of the crude oil could probably be done away with, and in addition, the cost attending the use of Beaumont off would be greatly reduced. "There were two properties which

seemed to be essential for any emulsion which was to be used as a dip, or which was to be applied by hand. First, the concentrated form of the emulsion should remain uniform indefinitely, this being necessary because the emulsion probably could not always be used immediately after its preparation, and, under such circumstances, if any oil and water should separate upon standing, different por-tions removed from the stock emulsion would vary in composition; second, the



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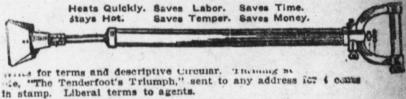
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(Incorporated) STOCK YARDS, GALOVESTON. Correspondence Sciicited. Prompt Returns.
A. P. NORMAN, Sec'y and Treas. W. T. PEARSON, Salesman. C. P. NORMAN.

oil should not separate rapidly from the water after dilution of the concentrated emulsion as in the case of the ordinary kerosene emulsion. this property the diluted emulsion would possess no advantage over a layer of oil on water, for the animals would take out each time practically the same quantity of oil, the irritating effects would be practically the same, and in addition it is doubtful if the oil would be distributed evenly over the

body of the animal." To overcome these objections a number of formulae were tried by varying the proportion of first one ingredient and then another, and finally the following was decided on as being best suited for dipping:

Crude petroleum 2 gallons, water 1/2 gallon, hand soap 1/2 pound. These directions are given for preparing the emulsion: "Dissolve the soap in water with the aid of heat; to this solution add the crude petroleum, mix with a spray pump or shake vigorously and dilute with the desired amount of water. Soft water should, of course, be used. Various forms of hard and soft soaps were tried, but soap with an amount of free alkali equivalent to 9 per cent of sodium hydroxide gave the best results. All the ordinary laundry soaps that were examined were quite satsifactory, but toilet soaps, in the main, were not suit-

able. "An emulsion of crude petrolum made according to this modified formula remains fluid and can easily be poured; it will stand indefinitely without any tendency toward a separation of the oil and water, and can be diluted in any proportion with cold water. After sufficient dilution to produce a per cent emulsion, a number of hours are required for all of the oil to raise to the surface, but if the mixture is agitated occasionally no separation takes place. After long standing the oil separates in the form of a creamlike layer which is easily mixed with water again by stirring. It is therefore evident that for producing an emulsion which will hold the oil in suspension after the dilution the modified formula meets the desired requirements."

This formula, however, is to be used only with Beaumont oil, and if other oils are used the formula must be varied in accordance with the difference in the composition of the oil. Dr. Price's purpose has been to show the ease with which crude oil may be diluted by a process of emulsification, and also to show that the use of such emulsions for dipping or hand application is feasible. "Their value as insecticides," Dr. Price says, "can only be determined by means of practical tests. Experiments are already under way with various parasitic skin diseases of animals, and it is hoped that the use of this emulsion may not only lessen the cost of applying the oil, but that the solution with water and the presence of soap in the mixture may remove all danger of irritation, which, as has been noted, sometimes follows the use of the crude petroleum."

Many Sheep Dying SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 20,-Thousands of sheep are dying in Nevada as a result of the sudden coming of cold weather. The animals are starying, but cannot be relieved because of the deep snow. Immense loss is also expected among cattle, but the cattle-men will be unable to rescue the stock

until the storm abates.

BEST PASSENGER SERVICE

TEXAS.



SUPERB PULLMAN VESTIBULES SLEEPERS, HANDSOME RECLINING CHAIR GARS (SEATS FREE)

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

ON ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

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

ELEGANT DINING CARS TO ST. LOUIS "CANNON BALL

"NIGAT EXPRESS" E. P. TURNER, DALLAS, TEX.

BEAUTIFUL

and the th

FORT WORTH MARKET

Complete and Accurate Report of the Business Done in All Classes of Stock in This City

Weekly Review of Market
The supply of cattle on the Fort | 48
Worth market for the past week has been only moderate, hogs have estab-lished a new high record. Sheep have come in light, and horses and mules have been in good receipts. Totals for the week are 11,900 cattle, 1,600 calves, 22,150 hogs, 1,350 sheep and 460 horses and mules.

Summed up, there has been a draggy and lower steer market, cow trad-ing has been done on an uneven basis, calves have sold satisfactorily and stockers and feeders have sold like-

The steer supply opened for the week in a liberal fashion, some 25 carloads being on sale. A fair share of these were southern grassers, the pest of these sold at \$3.70, others at \$3.85 to \$3.50. This was followed the next day by the arrival of some 40 loads of beef cattle. Bidders opened with lower offers and the market declined 10 to 15 cents. Supplies lessened thereafter and the market for the remainder of the week stood about as t had closd on Tuesday, say a decline f 5 to 10 cents on medium fed steers

and light steers steady.

Feeder steers have been in good supply, but packers have taken the major portion in lieu of the butcher stuff when the latter was scarce, at prices slightly better than feeder men Cows were not on the market in

sufficient volume during the week to have generally ruled strong to higher. though during the latter part of the week prices were somewhat spotted. Good cows have held firm, medium cows are 5 to 10 cents lower, and canners about steady. Top cows have brought \$3, good butcher cows \$2.65 to \$2.90, fair to good from \$2.15 to \$2.55; canners and cutters from \$1.25 to \$2.10.

Bulls have sold more slowly than last week. Fat and heavy bulls are fully steady, with a disposition to shade values on light feeder and thin butcher bulls.

Calves were in high favor the early part of the week, but later lost strength. Best light veals are still strong, the loss of 25 cents being on heavier and light and medium sorts.

Hogs The record breaking run of hogs noted above was largely made up of light range and mast hogs, under 170 pounds. All this was cold blooded and half fat, and has sold at an increasing discount all the week, the close find-ing it from 60 to 80 cents lower. This has brought down the price of pigs in

about the same ratio. On well conditioned corn fed hogs, however, the market has been active and strong, closing for the week 5 to 10 cents higher.

Most of the sheep on the market have come from local feed pens, and have sold lower. A bunch of high grade Shropshires sold during the week at \$6. while the common fed sheep were bringing \$4.65 to \$4.80.

Wednesday's Receipts	
Cattle	
Calves 200	
Hogs3,800	
Horses and mules 35	
Wednesday's Review and Sales	

Receipts of cattle were more numerous today than on any previous day this week and the supply was better distributed. Total arrivals, 3,000 heal up to noon, with 40 cars reported back and to arrive.

Beef steers were in good supply, more than packers cared to take on. Selling was therefore somewhat slow on the best shown, though the market was at no lower point than on yesterday. The supply of beef cattle ran from light grassers to heavy fed sters.

The best sale before noon stood at Buyers of feeder steers were more active than on Tuesday, packers keeping out of this end of the trade. Ave. Price.

No. Ave. Price. 34...1,170 \$3.85 \$3.10 .1.195 3.85 3.50 13...1.255.1,243 21...1.060 3.60 Cows and Heifers In butcher she stuff the market was

fairly well filled with a preponderance of common to medium cows. Good cows were plenty enough for the trade and sold strong, up to \$3; mediu:n cows were discriminated against in the buying, being 5c to 10c lower. Can-ners sold steady.

ners	SOLG	steady.			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
29	806	\$2.75	4	762	\$2.25
6	686	1.55	6	575	. 1.15
7	741	1.65	9	693	1.40
6	711	2.50	23		2.90
38	768	2.65	18	881	2.65
E8	705	2.55	34	792	2.40
4	834	2.15	6	846	2.15
9	787	1.50	14	726	2.00
5	800	2.60	30	764	2.20
9	763	2.20	5	678	1.35
54	806	3.35	25	780	2.35
53	762	2.35	21	997	2.60
37	620	1.45	7	970	2.75
11	858	1.75	7		1.35
19	630	1.60	49	750	2.35
5	664	1.60			
Sa	les o	f heifers:			
1	670	2.25	5	688	2.75
2	. 505	1.50	1	540	2,50
P 11	22				

There is still a great scarcity of bulls of good quality. Packers were taking all in good flesh at steady prices. No. Ave. Price No. Ave.

\$2.50 1...1.140 \$2.50 2...1.050 2.00 2.00 3...1,2803.40 The calf supply was short, only 3 loads being on the market, and these

of low grade. The market was strong on all that showed killing qualities.

	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
79	198	\$5.40	13	206	\$4.50
6	361	3.25	21	200	4.50
20		4.50	10	299	3.25
15	347	3.00	32	200	3.50
13	465	2.00	10	323	4.00
60	200	5.75	15	388	3.25
25	365	2.15	17	248	3.25
18	245	1.75	9	383	1.50
Hogs	1		2	030	1.00

A big run of hogs was on today, 3.600 head before noon. The quality was quite inferior for the most part. Out of fifty loads not ten could be classed od. Heavy hogs held a premium, and the market on these was strong to 21/2c higher, tops reaching \$5.50. The range and mast contingent sold still lower than the late decline. Pigs about

merer ruell	own. Sal	les:	
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
68 185	\$5.40	74 185	\$5.20
8 223	5.35	40 184	5.15
76 201	5.50	4 357	5.50
69 285	5.00	79 221	5.40
48 212	5.35	12 192	5.40
49 183	5.35	57 161	4.30
69 162	5.15	109 160	4.30
85 176	4.521/2	62 185	5.35
53 142	5.071/2	115163	5.25
Pigs	Maria Carlo		0.20
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Pales.
55 101	\$4.30	15 105	\$4.50
	PORTS OF COMPANY AND	100	47.00

3.75

ck in	This	City				3
	~~~	~~~~	~~~~		~	m}
27	97	4.521/2	23	112	4	4.80
45	97	4.72 1/2	34	98		4.50
	Ti	esday's	Shipper	s		
Cattle						
Patter	son V	Vallace,	Mansfi	eld .		40

ł	Salchell Blank, Waxahachie
ł	T. W. Wille, Penelope
l	J. R. Williams, Strawn
Ì	Lou Mapes, Ballinger
1	R. H. M. Campbell, Hebronville
ł	T. A. Coleman, Aquilores
Ì	Dick Maberly, Italy, Texas
Ì	Moberly Fields, Italy, Texas
į	H. W. Moberly, Italy, Texas
ł	W M Strond Italy, Pexas
1	W. M. Stroud, Italy, Texas
1	Z. M. Gibbs, Godley (ndxed)
I	L. E. Wilson, Cleburne
ł	Robinson Blue Albin, Comanche
1	Albin Montgomery, Comanche
l	Robinson Blue, Comanche
1	M. D. Ross, Dublin
1	R C Scrogging Stephenville .

- 1	resonation bide, Comanene 33
	M. D. Ross, Dublin 39
	R. C. Scroggins, Stephenville 29
	W. Alson, Thornton 20
	J. M. Crow, Rogers 43
	Van Tyle Bros., Colorado 57
	J. W. oLvelady, Colorado /103
	Ben Van Tuyl, Colorado 59
	Van Tuyl Bros., Colorado 29
	J. H. Henderson, Colorado 84
	Hodge & Aaron, Roscoe 26
	H. Wilson, Justin 35
	R. A. Bowers, Alvord 28
	R. A. Bowers, Alvord 31
	W. W. Hanna, Midland 29

Bingham M., Celina ..... B. A. Perkins, Sulphur Spgs. .... S. M. Dunway, Uvalde ...... 170 Howard Payer, Sabinal ...... 67 Rudd Stewart, Sabinal ..... 72 

Coleman & Kesson, Encinal ..... Parker Waljenkey, Weatherford ... S. L. Lane, Alvarado ......... 442 Calves J. J. Henderson, Odessa ...... T. A. Coleman, Aquilores ...... Marshall Brothers, Ridgeway ..... J. A. Bowers, Caldwell.......

- 1	J. A. Bowers, Cardwell
: 1	Hogs
	W. Ed Weatherbee, Wills, Texas
1	J. B. Bryant, Comanche
- 1	Jackson, Malakoff, Texas 1
- 1	S. King, Mexia, Texas 1
	Cooper Gunsland, Clifton
-	J. Wyckoff & Co., Llano 3
1	Wm. Wyckoff, Llano 2
- 1	Couse Coff, Llano 10
- 1	Wm. Wyckoff, Llano
- 1	Oakwood Bank, Oakwood, Texas. 1
- 1	J. H. Bray, Valley View, Texas
- 1	J. N. Rayzor, Ponder, Texas
1	W. W. Hanna, Alvord 13
- 1	J. S. Settles, Omaha
	Marshall, Ridgeway
- 1	Ed Bull Purcell J. T.

Cunni

Marshall, Ridgeway	49
Ed Bull, Purcell, J. T	76
Coffin Stone, Itasca	64
C. T. Milner, Royner	100
Cunningham Dudley, Jacksonville.	101
Z. M. Gibbs, Godley	1.2
W. J. Jarvis, Fort Worth	112
T. S. Loine, Grand Saline	129
C. D. Hubbard, Marble, Texas	240
C. C. Bullard, Montg mery	169
J. A. Bowers, Caldwell	98
J. M. Crow, Rogers	70
Horses	
F. M. Hill, McKinney	25
Thursday's Receipts	

 Calves
 303

 Hogs
 3,700

 Horses and mules
 13

 Thursday's Review and Sales Receipts of cattle up to noon and estimated for the balance of the day reached 2,600 head, a very moderate

Cattle ......2,300

Steers Beef steers consisted of two loads of partly fed and three loads of grass cattle, none of which were weighed up to the noon hour. Packers seemed to If any were done would be on an easier

give steers the go-by on the early market. Indications were that trading basis. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. A.e. Price. 23... 978 \$3.55 Cows and Heifers

But few good butcher cows were
among the receipts, and these sold fui-
ly steady. Packers showed the same
disinclination to support the market
on medium cows that they displayed
yesterday. A good many canners
were in the pens, but trading on these
was light, and chiefly confined to jack
pot sales-the cow receipts being on
the mixed load orders. Sales of cows:
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.
4 792 \$2.40 4 712 \$1.50
11,057 2.85 2 830 2.00
1 730 2.00 27 750 2.55
9 746 1.65 4 742 2.25

1	730	2.00	27	750	2.55
9	746	1.65	4	742	2.25
3	690	1.50	6		1.75
2	769	1.50	3	996	2.60
8	967	2.80	4	735	2.59
3	853	2.40	1		2.75
2	820	1.75	2		1.75
2	775	2.25	2		1.75
1	700	1.75	1	815	1.96
24	774	2.25	2	775	2,40
7	790	2.00	7	848	2.28
1	850	1.75	1	800	1.80
7	895	2.50	4	1,047	2.80
1	900	2.40	4	760	1.50
1	740	1.35	1	810	2.00
1	840	2.00	4	837	2.30
5	824	2.60	6	713	1.6
14	727	2.35	8		2.1
8	786	2.10	15	771	1.8
11	720	2.40	9	576	1.5
6	780	2.25	27	724	2.1
4	838	2.60	17	762	1.9
29	722	1.75	13	862	2.5
Sale	es of	heifers:			
1	400	1.75	2	410	3.2
1	840	2.50	1	380	3.2
3	593	2.25			
-					

1... 640 3.25 Bulls Bulls were fairly numerous, the bulk coming from east Texas, and these were thins and indifferent scrubs. The market was generally steady, ranging from \$1.50 for thin and ill-bred bulls

to \$2.25 for good butcher bulls -66666 Calves A good run of calves was in the pens—all of medium to heavy weights. Only a few scattering light veals were to be seen. Market on these steady,

	iles:		n
269	\$4.50	11 255	\$3.00
135	4.75	-5 348	2.25
240	5.50	3 146	5.00
110	4.00	122 332	3.75
350	1.50	9 324	1.35
186	4.25	4 185	4.75
277	2.75	1 150	5.50
255	4.65	11 234	3.75
209	5.00	8 375	3.25
	Ave. 269 135 240 110 350 186 277 255	Ave. Price. 269 \$4.50 135 4.75 240 5.50 110 4.00 850 1.50 186 4.25 277 2.75 255 4.65	Ave. Price. No. Ave. 269 \$4.50 11 255 135 4.75 -5 348 240 6.50 3 146 110 4.00 122 332 850 1.50 9 324 186 4.25 4 185 277 2.75 1 150 255 4.65 11 234

Again the hog run reached the 3,000 mark, and again it was chiefly made up of thin mast and east Texas range hogs. The few good hogs from the territory and from points in Texas where corn abounds sold steady, tops being \$4.47½, but mast hogs and undesirable pigs sold lower, the loss on these reaching 15c to 25c. Thin range pigs are no longer wanted on this market. Sales: No. A 58... 87...

	Box want	ea on	tinis i	nai ket.
ve.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
224	\$5.371/2		. 190	\$5.10
227	5.47 1/4		. 192	5.45
243	5.47.1/2	77	. 190	5.25
284	5.471/2	45	. 191	5,65
185	8.25	110	909	E OR

	5.35 4.50	76	185	5.45 5.30	on common
)	4.15	70	201	5.40	were mostly
7	5.30				quality and
	Pi	gs			Sales:
5	4.25	97	80	3.80	No. Ave I
1	3.50	18	128	3.80	59 252
)	3.75	53	106	4.15	10 340
2	4.00	15	128	4.00	8. 266

9... 288 2.50 LATE SALES WEDNESDAY Bulls Following representative sales were made late yesterday afternoon, not ap-Ave. Price. pearing in Wednesday's Telegram: Steers

e. No. Ave. Price.
50 10... 953 \$3,25 .1,010 \$1.40 2.00 1.90 1.90 11... 856 48... 796 \$3.50 1... 740 22...1,184 3.25 830 3.25 2.00

Cows No. Ave. 19... 497 10... 720 \$1.35 24 . . . \$2.90 950 1.60 24 . . . 861 2.75 27... 796 1.60 10... 705 1.90 2.25 2.40 680 767 29... 767 16... 935 32... \$01 19... 698 Bulls No. Ave. Price. 1...1,520 \$2.50 No. Ave. 1...1,570 \$2.85 8...1,144 1s..1,250 2.00

90 37 37 123 77 41 Calves e. No. Ave. 39 39 No. Ave. Price. 21... 384 12... 386 29... 188 12... 315 10... 306 1.50 162... 200 26... 263 20 43 3.00 5.75 49... 345 21... 210 Friday's Receipts 29

49 ...

32

22... 110

5... 106

Friday's Review and Sales " Receipts of cattle today were only moderate, 1,500 head, calves included. This was to have been expected, as the trend of values has been easy for the

past two days, and shippers are not taking chances. Steers Three loads of fat steers made up the day's supply in this branch of the trade. Proffers on the part of buyers were slow, yet about steady. Some well fed steers sold at \$4, and, while a load or two went begging for a time, the market ruled about steady. 39 Sales:

No. Ave. Price. 22...1,112 \$3.70 5... 796 3.00 No. Ave. 2...1.305 \$4.00 3... 686 1...1,160 768 2.85 3.50 1...1,130 Cows and Heifers

The run of cows was too small for the demand of the trade, for good cows especially Bidding was fully steady on the very best cows, with a con-tinued easy tone amounting almost to a decline on medium cows. Canners sold steady. A string of southern grass cows sold easy to 5c lower. Sales of cows: No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price.

- 1	TAD. TIVE.	TILLE	TAG. TTAG.	TITOL.
1	11,060	\$3.00	21;010	\$2.75
1	28 770	1.85	30 723	
1	13 737	2.00	26 844	2.50
1	5 690	1.75	19 782	2.00
1	24 831	2.50 .	29 754	
1	8 900	2.50	7 878	1.75
1	16 568	1.75	5 756	1.75
1	7 677	1.50	4 705	1.50
١	7 900	2.25	1 750	
1	28 825	2.80	28 801	2.70
1	28 660	1.85	30 723	1.85
1	9 887	2.35	20 803	2.10
1	131,057	3.00	14 853	2,80
1	31 751	2.10	10 774	
1	5 828	1.85	15 857	2.20
1	12 998	2.25		
	Sales of	heifers	today:	
	No. Ave.	Price	No. Ave.	Price.
	4 522	\$2.55	11 540	
	2 645	2.50	3 600	2.50
	2 515	1.60		1.65
		D		

Bulls Bulls were scarce and selling steady to strong. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 1.., 830 \$1.50 3...1,377 \$2.65

		Cai	469		
with mixed and t cline.	nond l load he m This	e calf suped of he descripts ds, vealer arket rules was ma	eavy w abounds values ed easy	eighting is fell to 2	s, and the away to de-
		s. Sales:			100
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
44	233	\$4.50	8	207	\$4.25
11	191	2.25	5	284	3.25
6	391	3.00	5	372-	2.50
40	342	3.75			4.50
16	299	1.75	9	327	1.35
5	534	. 2.50	9		3.00
			~~		

A good Friday run of hogs greeted buyers, but the quality was sadly lacking. No strictly market toppers were in the 3,400 head constituting the day's supply. The best hogs sold up to \$5.40 before noon, and the common to medium hogs and pigs sold much lower, where they sold at all. Packers have about all the mast and range trash in hogs they can accommodate. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price.

Hogs

1	00	200	\$11.42 1/2	80	175	\$4.25
1	69	245	5.40	137	228	4.30
1	32	174	5.15	103	165	5.10
	35	191	4.75	57 1		4.90
1	59		5.35	66		4.15
	80		5.45	12		3.75
	29		3.50	101		1200000
	80		4 00	101	110	4.40
	48		4.90	91 "	171	F 10
	95		5.20	31	111	5.10
	58		4.00	50		5.30
				74	178	4.50
	63	177	5.10			
	1 4	-	P	gs .		
	41	80	4.05	111	95	4.00
	13		3.80	205	97	3.70
	96	105	3.50	126	105	3.75
	72	110	4.00	. 125		4.00
	50	101	3.40	13		4.50
	37	100	4.00	17		4.00
	-				141	4.00
				- D '		
	Cattl		saturday'	s Heceip	its	
						200
	Carve	8				75
	Hogs					1 500

Hogs ......1,500 Saturday's Review and Sales Receipts for Saturday were unusually small, 260 head. These, with some arrivals yesterday too late for Friday's trade, made about fourteen cars, on

which to do business. 1 = 1 Steers No beef steers were on the early market, but sixty head of Mexica local fed steers were ordered in and prices on these were strong-\$3.25. Sales of steers:

No. Ave. Price 25... 875 \$2.85 58... 923 5... 986 \$3.25 660 2.75 3.40 Sales of stockers and feeders: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 14... 475. \$1.50 5... 480 \$1.50 3... 687 2.50 Cows and Heifers

The supply of cows was small, in-cluding a good many canners and a very few good cows. Efforts to clear up the yards were made and selling was generally at steady figures. An early clearance was made of the short supply. Sales: No. Ave. Prices 28... 908 \$2.50 18... 730 1.95 606 \$1.50 5... 718 1.40  $\frac{1.95}{2.05}$ 3h.. 15... 34 . . . 719 2.00 2.25 2.60 1.80 1.80 813 750 2.50 5... 820 1.20 833 2.30 31... 728 2.15 13... 815 2.15 17... 701 1.50 Sales of heifers: No. Ave. Price.

2... 420 2.15 4... 535 2.00 5... 602 2.10 Calves The one load of calves on the market was of only fair quality and sold easy, in line with the week's decline

12... 838 \$3.25

No. Ave. Price.

\$2.00

3... 460

nto medium calves. The has incident to mixed loads by of heavy to inferior sold no better than steady. No. Ave. Price.

\$1.50 3.00 4.00 3.00 6... 331 66... 197 4... 235 13... 201 3.00 13... 378 2.50 Bulls were steady, good feeders selling around \$2. Sales: No. Ave. Price. 6...1,165 \$2.00 1... 770 1... 730 1.50 1.75 2.151...1,100 2.25

Hogs
An average day's run of hogs, that is for Saturday, made a fair market. The run numbered 1,450. Good hogs were still required by the packers, and the few of these sold steady, tops being \$5.50. Late yesterday some extra choice Oklahoma and territory hogs sold up to \$5.52. A general decline on thin mast hogs and ill-conditioned rangers of light weight was noted. Pigs sold as low as \$3.50. The great rush

of light hogs has demoralized the pig trade. Sales: No. Ave. Price. 78... 190 \$5.00 67... 181 \$5.25 5.07 ½ 5.42 ½ 60... 193 18... 281 5.30 228 4.40 40... 231 4.70 13... 181 5.25 4.75 192 168 27... 183 4.50 Pigs 94 92 \$4.00 119... 81 \$3.90 16... 92 4.00 76... 88 3.75 16... 88 3.75 29... 98 4.10 Sheep
Eighty-three head of stockers sold at 86... 88

\$1.60 per head.

Monday's Receipts Calves ...... 350 

Monday's Review and Sales

Monday opened the week with light receipts of cattle, around 1,900 head, and beef steers were prominent in the supply. The demand on good steers was broader than at the close of last week, and as pretty good quality was shown, the market improved to the extent of a dime, top fed steers selling up to \$4.25, the bulk of good beeves going from \$4 up.

No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
201,307.	\$4.25	231,046	\$3.65
3 676	1.75		
201,307.	4.25	231,047	3.65
221,032	3.65	421,297	4.25
431,181	3.85	181,061	3.60
251,001	3.80	231,106	4.00
25 892	3.65	22 904	3.35
	Cows and	d Heifers	
The com	annualte v	vae hatter in	anali-

ty than at the close of last week, and a very liberal number of good cows and heifers came on the market. Packers were in the field for good cows, and so were local butchers and outsiders, making a strong demand for this class of killers. Selling began around \$2.80 for the best cows, with

the bulk be	etween \$2.	50 and \$2.70	Sales
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
28 773		49 723	\$2.30
29 690	2.40	31 729	2.00
8 618	1.80	17 707	1.45
7 847	2.40	13 786	2.40
1 690	2.50	19 694	2.00
21 755	1.90	1 850	2.25
4 442	1.85	81 668	2.15
2 885	2.40	3 786	1.90
14 860	2.50	23 781	2.65
57 770	2.15	4 782	1.70
19 835	2.25	7 691	2.40
38 732	2.00	12 651	2.00
8 750	1.50	7 920	2.00
19 805	2.65	21,460	2.65
Sales of	heifers:		
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
2 395	\$1.50	1 460	\$4.60
C AED	1 75		

6... 459 1.75 Bulls Bulls were uneven in price with speculators doing the principal buying.

No. Price.	Ave.	No.	Price.	Ave.
1 990	\$2.00	2	. 910	\$1.35
2 890	≥2.00	1	.1,390	2.40
21,645	2.00	2	. 730	1.85
31,096	\$2.00			
231,072	2.10	27	.1,076	2.10
to a bright of the	Cal	ves		
The calf			recover	from

the casy to lower tone that prevailed between Wednesday and Friday of last week. The supply consisted of heavy medium quality calves, and the bid ding on these was 50c lower than the best price last week, the price being mostly around \$4.50. Sales: No. Ave. Price. 51...742 \$4.25 No. Ave. 5... 182 239 362 244 54... 226

238 5.25 15 ... 320 2.25 2.40 3.00 2.25 264 3.00 9... 260 228 53... 169 5.00 44... 163 4.75 Canner Cows

Canner cows were hardly wanted at any price. A medium run of hogs made up the

receipts of the day, which rose to 2 .-600 by noon. The proportion of good hogs to the inferior kinds continues On the good sorts packers were paying steady prices, tops being around \$4.50. Medium and light weight hogs sold fully steady with last week's Pigs were slightly weaker. Sales: No. Ave. Pric No. Ave. 74... 235 5.32 1/2 46 ... 201 221 186 5.10 170

5.25 105... 4.45 5.47½ 11... 262 5.20 105... 162 167 132 40... 157 84... 166 5.20 Pigs 3.921/2 96 60 15... 110 12... 105 100... 85 3.50 4.00 86 8.75

Champion Dressed High

"Blackrock," the grand champion steer of the International Live Stock exposition, sold in the auction ring to the United Dressed Beef company of New York for \$25 per 100 pounds, was slaughtered at the Dressed Beef com-pany's plant in New York last week and yielded 67.25 per cent of the Chicago live weight. The results were: Chicago live weight, 1,640 pounds; New York live weight, 1,612 pounds; dressed weight, warm, 1,128 pounds; dressed weight, cooled, 1,113 pounds. champion Angus beauty was paraded about New York for ten days and the first week of his arrival in Gotham he was one of the main attractions at the 'County Fair" held in Madison Square Beef from "Blackrock" to supply special fancy trade in New

Predict Good Prices

SILVER CITY, N. M., Jan. 20.—Cat-tlemen in this section of the country are of the opinion from the present indications that the prices for cattle will show a decided advance in the spring. A number of them are already in receipt of inquiries as to the number of cattle they will be enabled to place on the market and during the past few weeks several buyers have been in this

section looking over the ground-Most of the cattlemen, however, are holding off making any contracts until the spring prices become settled.

### Views on the Market

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS, Fort Worth, Texas, Jan. 23.—Cattle—Receipts in all northern markets have been light this week and also in our market, and they have all ruled 10c to 20c higher and our market is also 10c to 20c higher on steers. Steady on cows, bulls, canners and fat cows. Calves have declined 50c to 75¢ per cwt, and the demand for feeder steers continued good with very few being of-

Steers - Choice fat steers, 1,100 pounds and up, \$4@4.25; 1,000 pounds to 1,100 pounds, \$3.50@4, with the bulk of this weight selling around \$3.75; 900 to 1,000 pounds, \$3.45@3.60; 1,000 to 1,-100 pounds, \$3.65@4, with the choice feeders weighing around 1,000 pounds selling at \$3.15@3.35, and with the common kind weighing around 700 to 800 to \$2.50@2.75.

Cows—Choice thick fat cows, \$2.75@ 3, with the bulk of the butcher cows selling around \$2.50. Common cutters around \$2.25. Canners, \$1.65@1.85, with the common, shelly, light-weight canners, \$1.35@1.50.

Bulls-Choice fed bulls, \$2.65@3. To bring the latter price they must be thick fat and good quality. Half fat bulls, \$2.25@2.35. Choice feeders, \$1.90 @2.10, with the common kind \$1.50@ 1.75.

Calves—Choice veal calves are selling on the present market \$5 to \$5.25, with the half fat kind from \$4 to \$4.50. Heavy fat calves, weighing around 300 pounds, \$3.25@3.75; good fat heifer yearlings, \$2.25@2.50, with the half-fat kind around \$1.75; common, eastern Texas yearlings, if fat, are selling around 2c, with the thin kind at \$1.35 @1.50.

Hogs-On last Wednesday our top was \$5.50, and yesterday \$5.55, showing an advance of 5c for the week. The bulk of good corn fed hogs, 200 pounds and up, are selling at \$5.35@5.50, and fair to medium, 165 to 190 pounds, at \$5 @5.30. Light pigs are the only weak spot, with 75 to 120-pound stuff selling at \$3.75@4. Mastfed hogs, how-ever, are weak and lower, owing to an excessive supply. We quote best 200 to 225 pounds, \$4.75@4.85; 150 to 175 pounds, \$4.25@4.40. Light pigs, \$3.50 @3.75. The decline on best mast hogs is 20c to 25c. Medium, 40 to 50c. Light, 75c to \$1 per cwt in the past week. Sheep—Are weaker and, outside of some contract stuff, are 10c to 15c

lower. General range of prices, \$4.50 @5.00. JNO. K. ROSSON.

SPECIAL-As we predicted some wo months ago, during January and February indications pointed to much stronger market. We are now realizing better prices and the market is growing stronger. From the reports we are receiving there are about 65 per cent of the fed cattle from the ofl mills that have been marketed and the remainder are about ready to go and but very few cattle going on second feed. There is inquiry from California buyers for both hogs and cattle from the Texas feed lots. We are of the opinion our February market this year will be stronger than for several years past on all classes of fat stock. We are proud to be able to say we topped the market last year on steers, cows, calves and hogs and we will make a special effort to do the same this season. We are members of the exchange in all markets where we do business and are therefore in position to protect your interests to the fullest extent at all times. We ask those of you who do not know us to investigate our standing and our business ability. We want your business and we propose to render you good service for every dollar. Write us for any market information you desire. scribe what you have fully and we will be in position to give you more accurate market information.

### ARRIVALS OF THE WEEK

Repeating their usual custom of topping the market, Campbell Bros. & Rosson sold yesterday for account of J. P. French, Bastrop, Texas, fortytwo steers weighing 1,297 pounds, at \$4.25. These steers were fat but

H. R. Paxden of Geary, Okla., was on last Thursday's market with a consignment of hogs.

J. S. Newton of Hubbard City, Texas, was on our market last week with a consignment of cattle. P. B. Butler of Karnes county was

a customer of our firm the past selling twenty-seven cows at \$2.10. Mars & Murphy of Commerce, Texas, were represented on last Wednesday's market, their shipment consisting of

mixed cattle.

We sold in Kansas City last week two cars of corn-fed Indian steers, weighing 1,118 pounds, at \$4.25, from I. W. Gregory, Indian Territory. R. S. Thompson of Childress county

was in Kansas City last week to our firm, selling 122 Panhandle steers weighing 889 pounds, at \$3.85. Ryon Bros. of Fannin county con-tributed to Wednesday's supply a carload of mixed cattle, Mr. T. J. Ryon being in charge of the shipment.

J. E. Faulkner of Navasota, Texas, was a visitor at the Live Stock Ex change last Thursday, superintending the sale of a consignment of hogs. handling of live stock in all its ramifications, and his successful opera-tions thus far are conclusive that he has linked his future and fortune.

Dr. J. L. Bow of Grayson county had a shipment of mixed cows, calves and steers here last week. Mr. liams being in charge of the shipment. S. R. Overton of Hennessey, Okla., one of Campbell Bros. & Rosson's pioneer hog shippers on this market, was

represented with a load of sixty-seven hogs last Wednesday, which sold at \$5.50, the top of the market. D. N. Arnett hae a shipment of two cars of cows in here last Thursday from Iatan, Texas, the consignment

being forwarded to the northern marz Messrs. G. W. Sowell and M. K. Wyboth of Van Horn, Texas, visitors on the Fort Worth yards last week. They state cattle will be good In that section up till March 1, report-

ing a good calf crop this year. Top hogs here today brought \$5.60 At this writing they have not been weighed, but they will run around 300 pounds. The market is no higher than yesterday, but the hogs were better. stein from his Indian Territory feed

lots. Matthews & Payne, regular shippers from Williamson county, were represented on our market last Wednesday with a mixed shipment of cattle. This firm are well known live stock shippers in that section, and Campbell Bros. & Rosson are very proud of their influence.

A. N. Weaver of Freestone county, who has a good string of steers in the feed lots every year, and is recognized as one of the most successful operators

## COTTON SEED HULLS

\$6.00 Delivered Fort Worth

CAKE AND MEAL—Quotations furnished on any quantity delivered any station

Street & Graves, Houston, Texas

in the state, was a visitor on the yard last Tuesday in charge of a consign-ment of cattle destined to the National stock yards.

Wallis D. Wade of Nueces county was among the first the past week to start the ball rolling with southern Texas shipments. His consignment consisted of forty-five calves at \$4.65

and nineteen hogs at \$5.10, both being almost, if not the top sales on the market that day.

H. F. Pochyla of McLennan county, Texas, a well known stockman of that section, had a consignment of mixed cattle transferred to his bank account the past week through Campbell Bros. & Rosson. His cows brought \$2.25, his calves \$5.00 and his hogs \$5.35, and to

use his own lingo, "he got his." H. B. Johnson of Chickasha, I. T., one of the most successful feeders in the territory, had three cars of corn fed steers here yesterday. Forty-two of his steers weighed 1,048 pounds and sold at 4c and twenty weighed 1,055 pounds and sold at \$3.80, but these cattle were the tailings out of his

W. P. Ferguson, one of the most prominent shippers in north Texas, re-peated his recognition of the Fort Worth market last week with a consignment of mixed cattle. It is a reg-ular thing with Mr. Ferguson to have cattle on the market, and Campbell Bros. & Rosson more fully appreciate

this regularity on his part. Among our visitors yesterday, we were favored with a visit by Mark H. Young of Bastrop, Texas, who accompanied three loads of cattle, his anchor being cast in the harbor of Campbell Bros. & Rosson. Mr. Young has been in the habit of "selling at home, and his dealing direct with the packers proved to be very satisfactory. He made a trip through the packing houses and was very favorably impressed with the magnitude of the Fort Worth packeries.

G. H. Northington of the firm of Duncan & Northington from Wharton county enlisted in our ranks of shippers with hogs the past week. Our salesman, Mr. W. C. Bannard, pushed them up to within 50 of the top load of Oklahoma hogs of that day. is one of the largest shipping firms in the southwest, and their judgment in commission firms has been determined by long experience.

Walter R. Bigham, who celebrates his invariable good luck in striking a good market each week, was here last Wednesday with six cars of cattle. Campbell Bros. & Rosson sold three cars of calves at \$5.75 per cwt. and three cars of cows at \$2.55. Whether or not Mr. Bigham possesses any peculiar power in forecasting markets is not known, but he has a substantial record of his past dealing to show he ships the right thing at the right time to the right firm.

J. H. Stanford of Collin county, one of the first North Texas shippers to be numbered on our "roll call" was a representative shipper the past week with hogs and cattle. His cows brought \$2.75, calves \$4.25 and hogs \$5.35. Mr. C. G. Gay, a son-in-law of Mr. Stan-ford, accompanied the shipment and was well pleased with the tone sounded by the Fort Worth market through Campbell Bros. & Rosson. Mr. Gay is an active member of the firm and while a man of less than twenty-one

summers, he is conversant with the W. F. Wilson of Callahan county was represented on last week's market with a consignment of mixed cattle .- "Butch," as he is familiarly known among his associates, was in charge. Among other things he qualified as "toast master" and incidentally handed a "bunch" over to both buyers and sellers. However, he was imbued with a spirit of love for the Fort Worth market on his return trip home, as well as his commission house. Mr. Wilson is one of the most prominent shippers in western Texas and is a good judge of commission houses as well as cattle.

Among our St. Louis sales which Mr. Campbell made were three cars from T. E. Battle of Falls county last Friday. Twenty-one steers averaging 1,166 pounds at \$4.40; twenty-one steers weighing 1066 pounds, at \$4.15; eighteen steers weighing 1.006 pounds at \$4.15, and three bulls weighing 1,100 unds, at \$3.25. On the same day we sold for A. N. Weaver of Freestone county one car of fair to good meal fed Texas steers, twenty-one in num-ber, weighing 1,114 pounds, at \$4.40. The cattle from Falls county were fair, meal fed Texans.

### **MEAT FAMINE IN ALL GERMANY**

Tariff on American Meats Makes Prices Prohibitive

Consul H. W. Harris of Mannheim, furnishes a report of a recent meeting of the chamber of commerce for the Pfalz, an important trade body, at whch the question of meat supply in Germany was discussed.

As is known, during the past months

the prices of meat have greatly in-

creased until today for many families

they are prohibitive. This will require a prompt remedy. To the memorials which have already been presented from numerous places to the proper authorities, the reply has been in part that it was a matter only of higher prices for meat, and not a meat famine. That is, however, only a war of words. Every housekeeper is having the experience that it is really a question of famine that finds its expression at the same time in higher prices. Moreover, It is not a question of a merely local evil. On the contrary, the complaints are heard all over Germany, from which it is plain enough that the condition is not brought about artificially by the dealers or butchers. Indeed the butchers are the class which especially suffer under the present con-

ditions. The Prussian minister of agriculture declared in August that the meat famine would be over in six weeks. This probably has not been fulfilled in the slightest degree. On the other hand, the famine remains as yet undiminished and the end is nowhere in view. The supply in most of the markets is small and confined mainly to small animals. The entire present situation clearly discloses the untruth of

### PRAIRIE FIRE IN GARZA CO.

High Wind Blowing as Flames Swept Plains

Special to The Telegram. LUZON, Texas, Jan. 23 .- A prairie fire broke out near the line of Garza and Crosby counties and did considerable damage before it was put out. Had it not been in the broken country much harm would have been done, as

a high wind was blowing. Several tracts of land changed hands last week in Dickens and Motley counties. The prices were about \$2.50 per acre, with value of improvements additional. The land will be used small stock farms

Reports from Brown's and Scoggins ranches on the line of Kent and Garza counties say that they are in excelled shape. Cattle are in first class condition and range excellent. These two men are pioneers in this country and deserve the good-times they are hav-

The planting of alfalfa is being discussed considerably now in this section of Texas and in the northern part of the state it has been tested and declared a success. There are many places in this county where there is every reason to believe that alfalfa would do well, and if so scarcely anything would pay as well. It is to be hoped that some one will give it a trial.

Many new tanks are to be seen both on the plains and in the breaks counties. In Lynn, Dawson, Gaines and Terry counties the water question is a serious one, as most of the wells are weak and every drop must be saved. Many new settlers have located there recently and are fixing up watering outfits. In the breaks country last summer many tanks were washed away, and these are being replaced and frequently new dams erected at differ-

A little copperas mixed with the water for stock will put their blood in excellent order and give much strength. Of course, it can only be used when there are drinking troughs. It will benefit anything on the place that drinks it from work horses down to pigeons. Be careful not to use too

much. The O-O outfit of this county has just returned from Old Mexico, where they went to carry about 250 head of mares, stallions and jacks. They have a large ranch in Chihuahua, and these will be used in grading up their horses there. I am told that it was an exceptionally fine bunch.

Train service on the Orient road began this week to run about thirty-five miles north from Sweetwater, and carriction work is being pushed rapidly butther out on the line. While wis road is not much nearer to us, yet it will be an advantage compelling other roads to build west or lose business from this region.

the agrarian declaration that Germany is in a position to fully provide for her needs. If this view were correct the present famine could not exist. This famine appears rather as the result of our present vicious legislation, which has prevented the importation of American meat. Our working classes cannot do without meat if they are to continue able to compete with foreign lands. With the present policy of fair words it cannot be done. A practical and effective remedy must be found. In this respect the proposals recently made to the minister of commerce and industry in a petition from the chamber of commerce of Berlin are worthy of consideration, and are as

follows: "1. The removal of the prohibition against admitting cattle while retaining such control as may be required on sanitary grounds and the setting aside of the unnecessary difficulties which now exist to the admission of cattle, at certain permitted points. "2. The removal of the prohibition

against the importation of fresh meats and the abolishing of the restrictive regulations for the inspection of meats intended for import. These proposals are in no sense tot far-reaching, and it is to be hoped that the chamber will have influence with the proper authorities to set

aside the meat famine in the manner proposed." A cable from Munich, Bavaria, say "The importation of beef cattle fr Denmark shows a large decrease for the third quarter of this year. In the first quarter 31,953 head were imported, in the second 37,545 head, and in the third only 27.025 head. The cattle from Denmark consist mostly of cows, and the importation is permitted to enter the German empire only upon the condition that the animals shall be slaughtered for beef and not employed for domestic or agricultural purposes. Arrangements have been made for importing dressed meat from England. This beef will be imported in shipments of about 1,000 weekly, the importation to be of sides of American cattle which have been slaughtered in Birkenhead and Deptford, and shipped from one or the other of those points to German points.

Delegates to Denver

John W. Kokernot is in receipt of no tification from Secretary Lytle that he has been appointed a delegate to represent the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas at the joint meeting of the National Live Stock Association and the American Stock Growers' Association in Denver the latter part of the month. Mr. Kokernot does not know as yet whether he will attend or not. He says if there is an urgent need for him he can go, but hardly thinks it will be necessary, as quite a number of delegates have been appointed from northern portion of the state, and most of them will no doubt attend. San Antonio Express.

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SAINT LOUIS

KANSAS CITY

FORT WORTH

### **GOOD PRIZES** FOR CATTLE

Fat Stock Show List Issued Saturday

**CHANGE MADE IN RUELS** 

Date of Computation Changed From January 1 to September 1 of This Year

The National Breeders and Fort Worth Fat Stock Show will be held in this city March 22 to 24, inclusive. Many of the preliminary arrangements have already been made and between this and the time when the show will cur such further details that may be unattended to will be arranged. he program for the two day's session, be list of prizes and the judges who

them was announced Saturday, also the superintendents and the executive committee which will be in charge of the show. The executive committee will be as follows: J. F. Hovenkamp, chairman; W. D. Davis, E. E. Baldridge, M. Samson, J. B. Burnsides, B. C. Rhome,

Stuart Harrison, Jake Washer, R. H. Brown, S. P. Clark, J. W. Montague and C. C. French, secretary. The following will be the judges: E. Rothschild, Chicago, judge of car lots

M beef cattle and single grade steers; A. Rennick, Winchester, Ky., judge of Shorthorn breeding cattle and Shorthorn steers; C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kan., judge of Hereford breeding cattle and Hereford steers; J. B. Salyer, Jonoah, Texas, judge of Red Polls, and G. E. King, Taylor, Texas, judge of hogs and sheep.

The superintendents will be as fol-

lows: W. D. Davis, beef cattle depart-ment; J. F. Hovenkamp, Shorthorn lepartment; S. P. Clark, Hereford department; C. C. French, hogs and sheep, and R. H. Brown and Stuart Harrison, killing contest. Program

The program announced is as fol-

Thursday, March 22, 9 a. m .- Judgng car lots of beef cattle, single steers and heifers, both grades and purebreds. Also registered Shorthorns and Herefords.

At 1 p. m .- Public sale of registered Shorthorn cattle. 8 p. m .- Meeting of the Texas Shorthorn Breeders' Association in the

Board of Trade rooms, corner Seventh and Main streets. Friday, March 23, 9 a. m .- Judging

Shorthorns, Herefords and Red Polls; judging hogs and sheep. At 1 p. m .- Public sale of registered Hereford cattle.

At 8 p. m.—Meeting of the Texas Hereford Breeders' Association, Board Trade rooms, corner Seventh and

Main streets.
Saturday, March 24, 9 a. m.—The completion of the unfinished judging in all departments.

Computing Date Changed

The following statements as to the computing date is issued: The committees having in charge the Fort Worth Fat Stock Shows in years past have labored earnestly to induce the owners of registered cattle to exhibit their young stuff, thus enabling the small and new breeders to par-ticipate in the show. They have heretofore fixed the computing date for ages at Jan. 1, but experience has shown that this date has a decided tendency to force exhibitors to exhibit their calves at too early an age and also entailed the expense of bringing along numerous nurse cows, to the annoyance of all concerned. Taking these facts into consideration, the committee for the 1906 show has changed and does hereby change said date from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1. The committee has also decided, in view of the fact that the bull is rated at 50 per cent of the herd at home, why should he not be given the same honor in the show ring? And to this end the judges of the cattle for the 1906 show are hereinstructed to so class the male in

all herd rings. Important Rule

Any protest as to eligibility on acount of age of animals entered in the fat classes of the show must be filed with the secretary prior to the day on which they are to be judged. Information concerning the class that any animal or carload is entered in can be had at the office of the secretary. Specifications showing ages of cattle by dentition is given hereunder for

benefit of exhibitors.

Specifications showing teeth of cattle at all ages described, which is adopted as a basis for determining

Twelve months-An animal of this

age shall have all of its milk (calf) teeth in place.

Fifteen months-At this age center pair of incisor milk teeth may be replaced by center pair of permanent incisors (pinchers), the latter teeth being through the gums but not yet in

Eighteen months-The middle pair of permanent incisors at this age should be fully up and in wear, but next pair (first intermediate) not yet cut through gums. Twenty-four months-The mouth at

this age will show two middle per-manent (broad) incisors fully up and in wear, and next pair (first intermediate) well up, but not in wear. The only change in the rules from those in effect last year is in rule 7, which has been changed to read as

follows: Feed will be furnished by the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company at the not be allowed to secure their feed from other sources: Hay, 80c per bale; straw, 40c per bale; corn, \$1 per bushel; oats, 75c per bushel; chops, \$1.50 per cwt.; bran, \$1.30 per cwt. Owners may bring in cotton seed meal and cotton seed hulls for carload exhibits. Stalls, \$1 per head in covered sheds; \$1 per head in addition will be charged for all animals sold under the covered sheds. Carload exhibits of fat stock, 25c per head; if sold, an additional 25c per head will be charged. No clearance will be issued until all

The premium list is as follows: CLASS I .- BEEF CATTLE (Carlots.)

stock yards charges are settled.

Not less than fifteen beef cattle of any age to car. Beef standard will apply in determining quality of cattle entered in The judges will decide whether cattle are admissible to this

Single steers not eligible if shown

Steers-Three Years Old and Over Section 1—Best car steers, 3 years old and over, \$150; second best car, \$100; third best car, \$50.

Two-Year-Old Steers Section 2-Best car steers, 2 years old and under 3, \$150; second best car, \$100; third best car, \$50.

One-Year-Old Steers Section 3-Best car steers 1 year old and under 2, \$150; second, \$100; third,

Steer or Heifer Calves Under One Section 4—Best car steer calves under 1 year, \$150; second, \$100; third,

Section 5-Best carload speyed heifers 2 years old and over, \$150.

CLASS II. Section 1--Best fat steer 3 years old

and over, \$40; second, \$25; third, \$25; Section 2—Best fat steer 2 years old and under 3, \$40; second, \$25; third, \$15; fourth, \$10. Section 3—Best fat steer 1 year old

and under 2, \$40; second, \$25; third. \$15; fourth, \$10. Section 4—Best calf, either steer or heifer, under 12 months old, \$40; second, \$25; third, \$15; fourth, \$10.

Sweepstakes Section 5—Best steer of heifer, any age, shown in class 2, sections 1 to 4 (only first winners eligible), \$50.
Section 6—For the steer showing best per cent of kill, \$25.

Section 7-For car of steers or heifers that shows best per cent of kill, Sweepstakes 1 (Only Winners of First Prizes Eligible)

F. W. Axtell offers a 12-foot Standard windmill for the grand champion carload of steers. CLASS III-SINGLE STEERS, BEEF

Section 8-Best car steers, any age,

CATTLE Grade Shorthorn Steers by Registered Shorthorn Bull, Two Years Old and Under Three

Section 1-Best steer 2 years old and fourth, \$40; fifth, \$30. One Year and Under Two Years Old Section 2-Best steer 1 year old and under 2, \$100; second, \$70; third, \$60; fourth, \$40; fifth, \$30.

Steer Calves Under One Year Section 3—Best steer calf under 1 year, \$100; second, \$70; third, \$60; fourth, \$40; fifth, \$30.

Grand Champion Shorthorn Steer (Cimpetition Limited to winners of first moneys in class, 2.) Section 4--Best steer, grand cham-

All cattle in class 2 to be shown in halter and in the arena where purebred cattle are shown.

CLASS IV .- SINGLE HEREFORD STEERS For the best Hereford steer from registered Hereford bulls or sold by members of the Texas Hereford Asso-

Two-Year-Old Steers Section 1-Best 2-year-old steer, \$100; second, \$75; third, \$50; fourth, \$35; fifth, \$25; sixth, \$15.

Yearling Class Section 2-Best yearling steer, \$75; second, \$50; third, \$35; fourth, \$25; fifth, \$15; sixth, \$10.

Calf Under One Year Section 3-Best calf under 1 year, \$50; second, \$30; third, \$25; fourth, \$15; fifth, \$10; sixth, \$10. To be shown in the ring and to be broke to lead with halter. Grand champion Hereford steer, competition limited to winners in

Grand champion, \$100. CLASS V.-HOGS IN CARLOTS Not less than fifty to carload. Hogs shown in carloads not eligible to competition in pens of 5.

Hogs-225 Pounds and Up Section 1-Best car fattened hogs, 225 pounds and over, \$100; second, \$75; third, \$50; fourth, \$25.

Hogs-1/5 to 225 Pounds Section 2—Best car hogs, fattened, 175 to 225 pounds, \$100; second, \$75; third, \$50; fourth, \$25.

CLASS VI-HOGS, IN PENS OF FIVE

Section 1-Best pen of five fattened hogs, either barrows or sows 1 year old or over, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5. Section 2-Best pen 5 fattened hogs. either barrows or sows, under 1 year second best \$10: third Class 7-Sheep in Car Lots

Not less than 50 sheep shall constitute a car. Sheep shown in car lots t eligible in pens of five. Wethers—Ninety Pounds and Up Section 1—Best car load mutton wethers, 90 pounds and up, \$75; second

best, \$50; third, \$25. Sheep in Pens of Five-Over 1 Year Section 2—Best pen of 5 mutton wethers, 1 year old and over, \$15: second best, \$10: third, \$5.

Sheep in Pens of Five-Under 1 Year Section 3-Best pen of 5 mutton wethers under 1 year old, \$15; second best, \$10; third, \$5.

CLASS 8-REGISTERED SHEEP Southdowns

Section 1-Best ram 1 year old and over, \$5; second, \$3. Section 2—Best lamb ram under 1 year, \$5; second, \$3. Section 3-Best ewe 1 year old and over, \$5; second, \$3. Section 4-Best ewe lamb, under year old, \$5; second, \$3.

Sweepstakes Section 5-Best ram, any age, \$10 Section 6-Best ewe, any age, \$10.

Section 7-Best ram and 4 ewes, \$15; second. \$10.

> CLASS 9 Shropshires

Section 1-Best ram 1 year old and over, \$5; second, \$3. Section 2-Best ram under 1 year Section 3-Best ewe 1 year old and over, \$5; second, \$3. Section 4-Best ewe lamb under 1 year old, \$5; second, \$3.

Sweepstakes Section 5-Best ram, any age, \$10. Section 6-Best ewe, any age, \$10. Section 7-Best ram and 4 ewes, \$15;

> CLASS 10 Horned Dorsets

Section 1-Best ram 1 year old and over. \$5: second. 3. Section 2—Best ram under 1 year old, \$5; second, \$3. Section 3-Best ewe 1 year old and over, \$5; second, \$3. Section 4-Best ewe lamb, under 1 old, \$5; second, \$3. Sweepstakes

Section 5-Best ram, any age, \$10. Section 6—Best ewe, any age, \$10. Section 7—Best ram and 4 ewes, \$15;

**CLASS 11** Registered Shorthorns

Section 1—Bull, 3 years old and over, \$40; second best, \$30; third, \$20; fourth to seventh best each, \$10. Section 2—Bull, 2 years and under 3, \$40; second best, \$30; third, \$20; fourth to seventh best each, \$10.

Section .3—Senior yearling bull, dropped between Sept. 1, 1902, and Jan. 1, 1904, \$40; second best, \$30; third, \$20; fourth to seventh best each, \$10. Section 4—Junior yearling bull, dropped between Jan. 1, 1904, and Sept. 1, 1904, \$40; second best, \$30; third \$20; fourth to eighth best each, \$10. Section 5—Senior bull calf, dropped between Sept. 1, 1904, and Jan. 1, 1905. \$40; second best, \$30; third, \$20; fourth

to tenth best each, \$10.
Section 6—Junior bull calf, dropped since Jan. 1, 1905, \$40; second. \$30; third, \$20; fourth to tenth best each,

\$10.
Section 7—Cows, 3 years old and over, \$40; second, \$30; third, \$20; fourth to seventh best each, \$10.
Section 8—Cows, 2 years and under 3, \$40; second, \$30; third, \$20; fourth to seventh best each, \$10.
Section 9—Senior yearling heifer,

dropped between Sept. 1, 1903, and Jan. 1, 1904, \$40; second, \$30; third, \$20; fourth to eighth best each, \$10.
Section 10—Junior yearling heifer, dropped between Jan. 1, 1904, and Sept. 1, 1904, \$40; second best, \$30;

third best, \$20; fourth to eighth best, each \$10. Section 11-Senior heifer calf, dropped between Sept. 1, 1904, and Jan. 1, 1905, \$40; secon, \$30; third, 20; fourth to tenth, each, \$10.

Section 12-Junior heifer calf, dropped since Jan. 1, 1905, \$40; second, \$30;

third, \$20; fourth to tenth, each, \$10. Section 13—Senior sweepstakes bull, 2 years old and over, \$40. Section 14-Junior sweepstakes bull, under 2 years old, \$40.

Section 15-Senior sweepstakes cow, years old and over, \$40. Section 16—Junior sweepstakes cow, under 2 years old, \$40. (Competition limited to the first prize animal in the twelve classes for sweepstakes.) Section 17—Grand champion bull,

Section 18-Grand champion cow. (Only winners in the junior and senior classes can compete for grand champion.)

Section 19-Aged herd, consisting of 1 bull, 2 years old and over; 1 cow, 3 years old and over; 1 heifer, 2 years and under 3; 1 heifer, 1 year and under 2; 1 heifer under 1 year old, \$60; second, \$50; third, \$40; fourth, \$30; fifth and sixth, each, \$20.

Section 20-Young herd, consisting of 1 bull under 2 years old; 2 heifers 1 year and under 2, and 2 heifers under 1 year. All except bull must be bred by exhibitor, \$60; second, \$50, third, \$40; fourth, \$30; fifth, \$20; sixth,

Section 21-Calf herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 heifers, all under 1 year. All the animals composing this herd must be bred by exhibitor, \$60; second, \$50; third, \$40; fourth, \$30; sixth;

Section 22-Best two animals, either sex, produce of one cow, \$50; second, \$40; third, \$30; fourth, \$20; fifth, \$20; sixth, \$10.

Section 23-Best four animals, either

sex, get of one bull, \$50; second, \$40; hird, \$30; fourth, \$20; fifth, \$20; sixth, \$10. Ages to be computed from Sept. 1

on all except junior classes, which shall be Jan. 1. The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association will contribute \$2,000 of

the above premiums. This division of the show will be in charge of B. C. Cowan, assistant secrethe American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Chicago. Section 24—For the entire herd of any exhibitor in the above shown in the best condition, \$40. Less than five head shall not be construed to mean herd, and less than that number would not be eligible in this con-

CLASS XII .- REGISTERED HERE-FORDS

Section 1-Best Hereford bull, years old and over, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth and fifth, \$10. Section 2—Best Hereford bull, 2 years old and under 3, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth and fifth, each,

Section 3-Best senior Hereford yearling bull, dropped between Jan. 1, 1904, and Sept. 1, 1904, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth to sixth, each, \$10

Section 4—Best junior Hereford yearling bull, dropped Jan. 1, 1904, and Sept. 1, 194, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth to sixth, each, \$10. Section 5-Best senior Hereford bull calf, dropped between Sept. 1, 1994, and Jan. 1, 1905, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth to ninth, each, \$10;

tenth, \$5. Section 6—Best junior Hereford bull calf, dropped after Jan. 1, 1905, \$25 second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth and Section 7-Best Hereford cow.

years old and over, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth and fifth, each, \$10. Section 8-Best Hereford cow. years and under 3, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth and fifth, each, \$10. Section 9—Best senior yearling heifer, dropped between Sept. 1, 1903, and Jan. 1, 1904, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, fifth and sixth, \$10. Section 10-Best junior helfer year-

ling, dropped between Jan. 1, 1904, and Sept. 1, 1904, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth to sixth, each, \$10. Section 11-Best senior helfer calf. dropped between Sept. 1, 1904, and Jan. 1, 1905, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth to fifth, each, \$10. Section 12—Best junior helfer calf, dropped after Jan. 1, 1905, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth and fifth, each,

Sweepstakes

Competition limited to first prize. Section 13-Senior sweepstakes bull. Best Hereford bull, 2 years old and Section 14-Junior sweepstakes bull.

Section 15-Senior sweepstakes cow. Best Hereford cow, 2 years old and

Best Hereford bull, under 2 years old,

Section 16-Junior sweepstakes cow. Best Hereford cow, under 2 years old, Grand Champion Sweepstakes Bull

Section 17-(To be competed for by premium bulls in the senior and funior sweepstakes classes only). Grand champion sweepstakes, \$40. Grand Champion Sweepstakes Cow Section 19 .- (To be competed for by

the premium cows in the Senior and Junior Sweepstakes Classes only). Grand champion sweepstakes, \$40. Herefords-Aged Herds Section 13—Consisting of one bull, 2 years old and over, one cow, 3 years

old and over, one cow 2 years old and under 3, one cow 1 year old and under , and one heifer 1 year old, \$35; second best, \$30; third, \$20; fourth and fifth, Section 20-Young herd, consisting of

one bull under 2 years old, two heifers year old and under 2, and two heifers year old, \$35; second best, \$30; third, \$20; fourth and fifth, each, \$10. Section 21-Calf herd, consisting of one bull and four helfers, all under 1 year old, and bred by exhibitor, \$35; second best, \$30; third, \$20; fourth to

Section 22-Best two animals, either sex, produce of one cow, \$35; second best, \$30; third, \$20; fourth and fifth, each, \$10.-Section 23-Best four animals, either sex, get of one bull, \$35; second best, \$30; third, \$20; fourth and fifth, each,

American Hereford Breeders' Asso-ciation will contribute \$1,000 of the above premiums. This division of the show will be in charge of Mr. C. R. Thomas of Kansas

City, Mo., secretary of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association. CLASS XIII-RED POLLS

Section 4-Best bull calf under year, \$6; second best, \$4. Section 5—Best cow 3 years old and section 5—Best tow 2 years old and over, \$10; second best, \$8.

Section 6—Best cow 2 years old and under 2, \$8; second best, \$4.

Section 7—Best heifer 1 year old and under 2, 06; second best, \$4.

# The Leading Breeders of the Great Southwest

PLATTE VALLEY HEREFORDS

We have 60 extra, good pure-bred non-registered bulls for sale. Thirtyfive 14 to 28 months old; 25 coming yearlings. All in good condition and good every way. Get our prices. KIRTLY BROS., Union Star, Mo.

REGISTERED HEREFORD cattle, all classes, for sale; 200 to selecfrom; car lots a specialty. J. L. Chadwick & Son, Cresson, Johnson County,

B. N. AYCOCK.

Hereford Cattle

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

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Sweetwater, Texas. Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and high grades of both sexes on hand at all times. Ranch south of quarantine line and stock can go safe-

### C. I. De Graflenried

BOTH SEXES FOR SALE

CANYON, TEXAS

V. WIESS

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

HEREFORD BULL AND HEIFER CALVES.

We will have this season about 300 fullblood Hereford Calves for sale. Apply early if you want fine calves, as we con tract now to deliver Nov. 1.

ELKINS & HENRY. B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Texas .-Hereford cattle. Nice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale.

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

### A. C. Woodward

Fairy, Texas, R. F. D. No. 1.
Breeder of Full Blood Black Polled
Cattle. Young Bulls for sale. Prices
reasonable. Try the heavyweight market toppers.

IRON OR HERD

Red Polled Cattle. Breeder, W. C. Aldredge, Route 4, Pittsburg, Tex. RED POLLED CAT LE-Berkshire

Hogs and Angora Goats. Breeder W. R. Clifton, Waco, Texas RED POLLS-Four care, two of each sex, for fall denvery. Address, J. C. Murray, Maquoketa, Iowa.

EXCELSIOR HERD, Red Polled cattle of both senes for sale. M. J. EWALT, Hale Center, Hale

CAMP CLARK RED POLLED

Cattle. J. H. JENNINGS, Prop., Martindale, Texas.

ABERDEEN ANGUS Aberdeen-Angus Stock Farm

Breeder of registered and high-rade —Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. Some of the leading families represented. Young stock of both sexes for sale at all times. E. W. Perminter, proprietor, Blg Springs, Texas. Farm 16 miles south of Blg Springs. Phone 273.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

ABERDEEN-ANGUS cattle, highly bred, Texas raised, market toppers. The world's best beef breed. Mades and females for sale at all times. J. N. Rushing, Prop., Weatherford, Tex-as. Joe Alexander, Manager, Baird,

SHORTHORNS A. & W. W. HUDSON, Gainesville,

Texas. Exclusive breeders of regis tered Shorthorn cattle. V. O. HILDRETH

Breeder of registered Shorthorn cat-

tle. A number of good young bulls for sale. P. O., Aledo, Tex. MISCELLANEOUS

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

GOATS BOUGHT AND SOLD by H. T.

Fuchs, Marble Falls, Texas.

GOATS

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

LAND LOANS PLACED-Low rate, long time; vendors' lien notes ex-

Eleven section ranch, with cattle, near San Angelo, Texas, Plenty of grass, protection and water. Address

> BOEHRENS & LINDERMAN, C hristoval, Texas.

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

FOR SALE-1,000 bushels celebrated Rowden cotton seed; four weeks earlier than any cotton I ever planted. ,400 pounds seed cotton will make 500 pounds lint cotton; storm proof but easy to pick; price 75 cents per bushten bushels, 65 cents. Address H.

el; ten bushels, 65 cents. M. Lightfoot, Eastland, Texas. TRUCK GROWERS, Attention: Genulus Austin Dewberry vines now ready for shipping at \$5 per 1,000 f. o. b. Camp-

bell, Hunt Co. D. Yancey.

LASKELL COUNTY RANGE

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



## POMEROY COMPANY

STILL DOING BUSINESS AT THE SAME OLD PLACE.
THE NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS.
(Across the Mississippi River from St. Louis, Missouri.) THE LARGEST HORSE AND MULE MARKET IN THE WORLD. We have handled more range horses and mules than any other firm in the world and have been engaged in this business for over 34 years. sell either at auction or at private sale, as preferred. Range horses and

known them before in the history of this market. Farmers are raising colts again and we consider thi likely to be the top year. Market your colts again and we consider this sure. If you have anything to sell. write us before shipping. We are always glad to give information about the market and conditions.

mules a specialty. This will be the banner year for range horses and mules. Prices are 20 per cent better and demands stronger than we have

### THE W. H. POMEROY COMANY, National Stock Yards Illinois. "THE MASTER WORKMAN."

Section 8.—Best heifer calf under 1 year, \$3; second best, \$2.

Senior Sweepstakes (Bull)

Section 9-Best bull 2 years old and Junior Sweepstakes (Bull) Section 10-Best bull under 2 years

Section 11-Best cow 2 years old and Junior Sweepstakes (Cow) Section 12-Best cow under 2 years old, \$5.

Senior Sweepstakes (Cow)

Grand Champion Sweepstakes (Bull) Section 13-Grand Champion Sweepstakes (to be competed for by bulls in the Senior and Junior Sweepstakes Classes only, \$6. Section 14.—Grand Champion Sweep-

stakes (to be competed for by premium cows in the Senior and Junior Sweepstakes Classes only), \$6. Section 15—Graded herd. One bull 2 years old or over, one cow. 3 years old or over, one cow 2 years and under 3 years, one helfer 1 year and under 2 years, one helfer calf under 1 year, \$11;

Section 16-Best bull and four females, all under 2 years, \$8; second best. \$6. Section 17-Best four get of one bull, \$10: second best, \$4. Section 18-Best two product of one

cow, \$6; second best, \$4.

Red Polls, to be eligible, must be recorded in the Red Polled Herd Book, either English or American edition. One-half of above premiums to be paid by the Poll Catle Club of America. JUSTICE FOR

**BOTH SIDES** 

Last year was notable in the bureau

though none believed that he had acted in any dishonorable way. It is understood that he is now engaged in writing a history of the bureau, a task for which he is eminently fitted, both through experience and unusual lit-erary talent. Dr. Melvin has already demonstrated his capacity as an executive officer.

A new policy was established by the bureau after Dr. Melvin became chief which answered one of the most pronounced complaints in reference to the relation of the government to the big packing concerns that the year produced. It is said that Dr. Salmon had already planned the new pelicy, although he was not able to institute it. Shortly after Dr. Melvin became chief of the bureau notifications began coming in that small packing houses, some of which were not even ready to-kill, had been granted government inspection. A few of these houses had been doing only a local business and the inspection was wanted merely that they could sell goods on both sides the Missouri-Kansas state line. This additional inspection was put upon the various stations in the face of the prospective deficiency the bureau's accounts. The neces sity for curtailing expenditures had already been recognized and one of the methods adopted was shifting the cost

of meat labels onto the packing houses. The packers during 1905 undertook a new enterprise which may result in some good for all concerned. Dyson, for many years the inspector in charge of the work of the bureau of animal industry in Chicago, was employed at a salary much larger than he was receiving or could hope to receive from the government, to watch the inspection by the government employes at the packing houses. understood that Armour, Swift, Morris and the National employ him jointly, and when he was in Kansas City Mr Dyson visited all these plants. Richard Abbott, a few years ago one of the experts of the bureau of animal in-dustry, is employed by Cudahy: As far as their operations have been observed, and as far as any information has been secured, their whole duty lies in seeing what the government in-

spectors do. When Mr. Dyson left the government service the report was circulated that the packers would try to interfere with and would plan to fight the

e-cylinder engines; revolutionizing gas power. Costs Less to Euyand Less to Run. Oulckly, easily started. No vibration. Can be mounted on any wagon at small cost—portable, att y or traction. Mention this paper. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfra., Mengher & 15th Sta., Chiengo. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-SECOND YEAR the product now lost. This prospect is denied by the packers and is not borne out by any developemnts. The ex-perts are, of course, familiar with the requirements of the government as to condemnations and they have simply attempted to see that the inspectors do not exceed their authority. They have started out along the line of working in harmony with and assist-

ing the government. This new feature of the process by which unwholesome foods are kepi from public consumption is a most commendable and hopeful one. packing business, as well as in all other lines, there are doubtless a few who palm off whatever they can upor the gullible public. The government aims to hold them in check and is fairly successful. The larger packer have in the main been very conscientious about selling meats which would be likely to injure. "I wouldn' eat it myself and this plant won't give it to anybody else to eat," is the state-ment made frequently by the manager of one of the big plants. While the packers are in this frame of mind the government can do no better than receive their suggestions and work harmony with their agents. The gov efficient and active, but they have viewed the subject of meat supply from the simple standpoint of what they should throw out. Now specialists will be studying the subject from the viewpoint of what might be included. The result should be valuable investi gations of diseases and conditions of animals and foods which will benefit not only the industry, but the public.— Kansas City Drovers' Telegram.

#### BRAVO RANCH SOLD 137,000-Acre Ranch to Be Cut Up Inte

Another large ranch in the Panhandle has gone the way that many have already gone. The last ranch that has been sold that it may be cut up into small farms is the 137,000-acre Bravo

Farms

of Amarillo, O. H. Nelson of Kansas City and F. F. F. Churchman of In-

ranch. The ranch was purchased by syndicate composed of H. B. Sanborn

New Bureau Chief Safeguards Section 1-Best bull 3 years old and over, \$10; second best, \$6.
Section 2—Best bull 2 years old and under 3, \$8; second best, \$4.
Section 3—Best bull 1 year old and under 2, \$6; second best, \$4. Public and Packers

second best, \$8.

of animal industry for one thing-the passing of Dr. D. E. Salmon, its chief since its organization, and the raising of Dr. A.D. Melvin to the position. Dr. Salmon has violated the strict spirit of the President's ideas about employes receiving emolument from the

## LOCAL LIVE STOCK

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

### PLOWED CORN ON RUSK STREET

W. K. Bell's First Job in Texas Was With Mr. Daggett

W. K. Bell, a son of "Bonnie Scotland," and one of the old time cow-men, and who has lived in Palo Pinto county for thirty-four years, came to

town yesterday to see his friends.
"I was born," he said, "in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, and came to Texas a lad thirty-four years ago, when the Texas and Pacific railroad terminated at Hallville, the first station this side of Marshall. All travel from there was by horse or stage. I went first to Corsicana, and from there to Fort Worth, and the first job I got was plowing corn for Daggett, just back of where the hotel Worth is now. Fro mthere I went to Palo Pinto county and settled on Dodson's Prairie, a well known spot to all old cowmen, as it was about the only spot in that part of the country level enough to round up a herd on. I read the interview with Clabe Merchant, and remembered his trips, for he passed my place when he was moving from Palo Pinto to Callahan county to settle at Belle Plain. I have ranched there ever since, ut a few years ago I sold out most of my holdings and have now only some Galloway black cattle, and am getting into the hog business. Palo Pinto county has wonderful resources, developed and undeveloped-coal, natural gas, shale and various mineral waters and petroleum, besides others that I cannot think of just now. A well was sunk near Palo Pinto and three stratas of gas were passed through, and at the depth of 1,600 feet the prospectors suddently plugged the hole and left. "Mineral Wells is a coming town,

Lands are high and farmers are taking the country. As the Good Book says, 'Old things are passing away,' and a new era, new methods and new people are taking the place of the old. "After I sold out my ranch I went back to Scotland on a visit, but re-turned to Texas and am satisfied that nowhere in civilization is there a coun-

and all us old settlers of the county feel proud of her. Yes, grass is bet-

ter than it ever was, and cattle are fat.

try equal to Texas since she began to develop her resources. "I have been in Texas when the Indians roamed where now are cities. and have seen many changes, but they have all been for the best, and the old Texans of the past era dying, may well feel proud of the inheritance they wrested from the "wild," and have handed down to their posterity a heritage forever."

Reports Good Range George W. Porter of Brown county, and a resident of the thriving city of Brownwood, was at the stock yards yesterday, telling all about his section and the good things and people that

"Yes," he said, "times are very good down in Brown county, and the winter grass is green and flourishing. Cattle ry fine fiv and lands are bringing high prices, many of our large ranch owners are placing their land on the market, as they are all well fixed and not required sell unless they so desire. Grass has suffered some in the south portion of the county from drouth, but nothing to speak of. The county has been always blessed with a banker who in times of stress always came to the front and helped with his means every one who was honest and needed help During the dry year of 1886, when there was nothing raised in our county and nothing green was to be found for stock to feed on, and it looked as if every one would have to walk out. there was one man who came to front and loaned the people \$10.000 without interest, and with no security but their simple note of hand, and to the credit of our people, not more than \$300 was unpaid. This man was Henry Ford, and through him and his liberality is due to a great extent the prosperity of many people who would have rone to the wall but for his helping and. It is a pity that there are not nore such men."

Dallas County Feeder J. W. Oliphant of Carrollton, Dallas ounty, was a visitor to the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange and incidentally called to see his old-time friend Marion Sansom, whom he had not seen for wenty-five years.

Mr. Oliphant is feeding a string of steers, and has a stock farm. Everything was going along all right in his section, he says; the winter has pot been very severe as yet, although great deal of rain has fallen. He says feed is high, which, to some extent, limits the number of cattle being fed for market.

### Injured the Range

Sterling P. Clark has just returned from Wichita Falls, and he says that the wet weather had hurt the range to some extent up that way. "The value of land is getting so high in that section that ranchers will scon be out of date, and some cattlemen fear that the price is too high already for profitable cattle business.'

### Bosquet County Range

A. W. Cooper of Clifton, Bosque county, was a visitor on the market Wednesday. Mr. Cooper was seen at the office of the Interstate Commission Company. He brought in a load of

Cancer Cured With Soothing Balmy Denison, Texas, R. F. D. 2, Oct. 25,

Drs. Bye & Leach, Dallas, Tex. Dear Doctors—I take great pleasure a giving you a letter of testimony. I so glad that I can infrom you that the place you treated over my eye is intirely well. It has been healed for me time. I feel very grateful and hall always remember to recommend ou and yours to others who suffer m cancer.

Very respectfully your patient, MRS. MILLIE COLEMAN. There is no need of cutting off a an's cheek or nose, or a woman's reast, in the vain attempt to cure No use to apply the burning aster and torture those already weak om pain and suffering. Cancerol is a bination of essential Oils, is soothng and balmy, safe and sure and has employed successfully in most very situation in the body. It is tally a home treatment and is herefore a great boon to those in alted circumstances. Doctors, Lawers and Ministers endorse it. A book containing valuable information on the care of the patient will be sent free to those who write for it. Address Drs. Bye & Leach, No. 416 aln St., Suite W., Dallas, Tex.

good stuff, for which he got satisfac-Range and cattle down his way, he says, are in fairly good condition, espe-cially for the winter time, and in fact

conditions are better than usual. Range Is Excellent

E. G. P. Killum of Valley Mills was rounded up in the office of the Evans-Mentague Commission Company, and being fresh from the range in Bosque county, was able to give the latest

"The range is excellent," he said. "A though we have had so much wet weather and the grass in our country, netwithstanding the fact that it is payly sap, has stood the weather remarkably well. People are feeding just enough to keep the cattle up. Two pounds of meal is the usual allowance on the range, and that, with the grass, is found to be ample to keep everything in fine condition. However, when this amount proves not sufficient, two pounds of cotton seed or four pounds of hulls are added to

the ration. "I am feeding a string for this market. Stock farming is being adopted very extensively in Bosque county, which section has been found to be reculiarly adapted to this character of stock raising. We raise corn, hay, cotton, serghum and have tried milo maize, but the latter cereal does not seem to do well, probably for the reason of the amount of rainfall. You know it is a dry weather plant. have a good grade of stock, including short horns and ball-faced cattle, and can show up with any county in the general character of our stock."

#### Buying East Texas Steers

Z. T. Miller of the 101 ranch, located n Oklahoma, is still in the city. When een today he said he was going into East Texas to buy steers, as he had seen several lots from that section of Texas sell on this market for \$11. Mr. Miller said if he could find a quantity of them at that price and take

them up to his ranch he though he could give them shape and weight. "What about that dude scheme I told you I had gone into?" he asked. "You are from Missouri," are Well, that is all right, but I will show you some time that I meant what I

#### Feeding at Eastland

W. H. Green Jr., an habitual attendant on the market and a well informed member of the stockman's guild, is again in the city, and as is usual with him, is looking for something good in the yearling line to take home to Eastland county and fatten for the Fort Worth market.

"I see that you are still looking for information relative to things of interest to stock raiser," said Mr. Green. 'I have nothing much to add to my ast report except that conditions are just as good with us as they have been. The calves and yearlings I took out with me are getting along well and will be on the market in the spring, as yearlings and twos, as fat as 'butter

"The country in which my ranch is situated is composed of post oak knobs and mesquite flats, and that makes a pretty good combination for cattle and produces good winter conditions that tend to shelter the stock and give them good range at the same time intend to always supply myself

with forage and other feed stuffs in the future, and to accomplish this I to put in one hundred acres that I shall plant to stock feed alone. I raised 1,000 bundles of sorghum to the acre, each bundle weighing twenty pounds, or five tons to the ere, which is a pretty good yield.

"My father settled first in Parker ounty, eight miles from Weatherford, when I was 9 years old, and I learned to ride and hunt cattle in that country and when there was only one store and a blacksmith's shop in the town. I used to come to Fort Worth with my father when he came for supplies and lumber, for everything had to be hauled in those days on wagons and there was no railroad in Fort Worth

"It is evident that the main industry for the future among country people will be stock farming and, handled properly, it will pay well. I brought along, to pay expenses, a car of bulls, which sold well, and as it is dinner time, come along and help me get rid of some of my surplus.

"We stockmen are getting so rich that we can afford to dine commission men and newspapers reporters at times."

### Hill County Feeder

J. S. Newton, from Hubbard City, Hill county, was on the market Thursday. He is a feeder and believes in the cow business.

"For," said he, "that is the way I make my money. Cattle are scarce with us now, and we can only depend on buying from the farmers an occasional yearling, calf or cow. Feed is high and the farmers down our way do not raise as a whole anything but corn and cotton and very little stock farming is being done or is likely to be done. Why! Well, because most of them are tenants and don't have any say as to what shall be planted. The owners of the lands desire some cror that can be readily and speedily turned into cash and when they make their yearly contracts they have it specifled that cotton and corn shall be the crops put in. It is hard on the tenant and on the cow men who desire to feed, but it can't be helped, as it is the result of a system.

"If the farmers owned the land they would soon diversify and become stock farmers and thus more cattle would be raised, more fed, and more supplied for the markets and a better

class of cattle raised. "However, it is hardly probable that they will get hold of the lands for some time, for at the price they are held at from \$50 to \$75 per acre they will hardly change hands from present owners to tenant farmers.

"I was born in Cherokee county, Texas, fifty-five years ago, and my father is still living on the old homestead at the age of 84. He came to Texas from Tennessee sixty years ago, and is still hale and hearty and works his little farm for exercise, as he says, for he need not work. He can throw the plow harness on a horse, mount without help and ride to the field. He was a member of the legislature as long as he wanted to go, but did not like Austin, as he said it confined him too closely. My oldest brother is 61 and my mother only died five years My brother raises fruit and hauls it to the packeries and delivers it him-He is of the kind of men who made Texas and her early cowmen great, and there will soon be this side of the divide to tell of the old times."

Eastland County Range J. P. Martin, a citizen of Eastland county, who patronizes the post office at the county seat of the same name, came in Thursday morning with cattle. "Well," he said, "I see that you have

in tow one of my neighbors in the cow business, W. H. Green Jr., so I will let him tell you the story of the good condition of both range and cattle, and a few other good things he may think of. He is well informed upon all matters relating to cattle, the range and stock farming, so I will leave the matter in his hands, indorsing everything he may say in advance. Fort Worth is a good town to come to,

West Texas Conditions

Sam C. Young, better known to his friends as plain "Sam," is in the city, but whether he came down with Dave Kauffman as a delegate to the Harness Makers' convention or not he would

"Yes, I am still living in Abilene, and as it is the best part of the world, I shall continue to live there. I have sold all my ranch interests out there except 7,000 acres that lie in the corner of Fisher, Jones and Stonewall counties, which I still own and on which I am still playing cattle raiser, that is compared to the old-time cow

"There is no better land in Texas than where this body of land is located, and it is good to raise almost anything. Corn, sorghum, mile maize Kaffir corn, alfalfa, peas, beans and all vine crops grow and yield to per-fection. As for cotton, it raises better crops than the famous black waxy, and a man can more than double the number of acres with us than farther east, for while ours is an exceptionally good grass country, we don't grow to any great extent that product of eastern civilzation, the famous 'crab grass.' "I never saw grass better and now that the prairie dogs are about exter-minated, it has one enemy less to pre-

cellent shape and will come into the spring with the new grass fat, unless something unforeseen happens.
"The farms produce a wonderful lot of roughness, and the second crop always provides pastures for stockmen if they desire to purchase and run their cattle on them. Lands are very high, but are taken up readily by farmers, who are pouring in from south Texas and other parts. I think Fort Worth great, and I enjoy myself al-

vent its spreading. Cattle are in ex-

ways when I am here."
Sam Young is a brother-in-law of
Hon. W. John Bryan, the member of the legislature from the Abilene district.

#### Cooke County Range

O. E. Clark of Gainesville and a nephew of Sterling P. Clark, the weil known stockman of Tarrant county, came in Thursday. He has just recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia, but said he was ready to re-

Mr. Clark says the range up in and around Gainesville was reported as very good, especially considering the amount of rain that has fallen, and cattle were doing reasonably well.

"There are still some ranches in Cooke county," Mr. Clark says, "but that land has appreciated in value to such an extent that it will be impossible soon to hold for grazing pur-poses. Farming lands are now going at from \$40 to \$50 an acre, and ranch lands are worth \$30. There are a good many feeders in the county, but cattle are scarce. Plenty of forage raised and stock farming is coming into vogue in a great many portions of the county. There are two German colonies in the county, one at Muenster and another at Lindsley."

#### South Texas Range

John Dyer, manager of the Evans-Montague Commission Company, turned Wednesday from the Uvalde as far as Sabinal.

'While the country is in tolerable condition as to range and cattle," said Mr. Dyer, "still they need rain and will have to have a lot of it this month and next if they have even 50 per cent of the marketable stuff they had last year. If they do not get the rain then things are going to look sorter blue for them. At other points it was reported that the look of things was better Rain had fallen and range and cattle were good. At Cotulla they were needing rain, I learned, and were in about the same fix as in Uvalde county. In fact, the rainfall seems to have been spotted. Colonel Jot Gunter told me that his Rita ranch in the north part of Duval county was as fine as he ever saw it. Plenty of grass; had plenty of rain, and cattle doing nicely. "Lands around Sabinal are selling for \$10 per acre and are being bough by North Texas people and people from Illinois. One man from the latter state had bought 2,000 acres and was clearing it for a stock farm. I never aw so many immigrants at one time You know where the 'sink water hole at the head of the Blanco is, for you used to punch cattle in that country; well, they are preparing to lay piping from it and run the water down the canyon out on to that level prairie between the Main Frio and the Sabinal and irrigate it. West was, as you know, as fine a cow country as could be found, but the agriculturalist is on hand and the plow will turn under as pretty a piece of grass country as ever was seen."

Fort Worth Canneries By the middle of February Armour & co. will have under construction in Fort Worth a canning plant valued at \$500,which will commence operations with 300 hands. Plans and specifications for the plant, it is said, have been drawn in Chicago and approved. Probably all that remains to be done now is to let the contract and start the work. Manager Cargill of Armour & Co. returned recently from Chicago, where he has been for two weeks. When asked relative to the canning plant project, he only said that such a thing is under consideration. Only a few

### THE LITTLE WIDOW

A Mighty Good Sort of Neighbor te Have

"A little widow, a neighbor of mine, persuaded me to try Grape-Nuts when my stomach was so weak that it would not retain food of any other kind," writes a grateful woman, from San Bernardino county, California.

"I had been ill and confined to my hed with fever and nervous prostration for three long months after the birth of my second boy. We were in despair until the little widow's advice brought relief.

"I liked Grape-Nuts food from the beginning, and in an incredibly short time it gave me such strength that I was able to leave my bed and enjoy my three good meals a day. In two months my weight increased from 95 to 113 pounds, my nerves had steadied down and I felt ready for anything. My neighbors were amazed to see me gain so rapidly and still more so when they heard that Grape-Nuts alone had brought the change.

"My 4-year-old boy had eczema very bad last spring and lost his ap-petite entirely, which made him cross and peevish. I put him on a dist of Grape-Nuts, which he relished at once. He improved from the beginning, the eczema disappeared and now he and rosy, with a delightfully soft, clear skin. The Grape-Nuts diet did it. I will willingly answer all inquiries

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason, Read the little book "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs. FARMERS ATTENTION

To all who are contemplating entering into contracts with us for this year's cucumber acreage please call at our office, foot of Monroe street,

THE O. L. GREGORY VINEGAR CO. weeks ago Swift & Co. put in operation a canning plant, but it has not been in

#### operation long enough to prove that it is a grand success and something that Texas has needed for many years .-San Antonio Stockman. CATTLE UNHARMED

BY SNOW STORM

Range Reports Show Little Damage Suffered

From reports of inspectors received to date by Captain John T. Lytle, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, it is learned that for the week ending Sunday, Jan. 21, everything has gone on nicely, with weather as good as could be desired. and cattle doing extremely well for the season-no losses reported. Sixty-two cars of cattle and one car of mules shipped. On Sunday the 21st the weather grew colder but as there was little or no rain, snow or bad weather reported, confidence is entertained that no harm has been done by the recent flurry in the weather. snow seems to have been confined to the low altitudes of the state as a rule. Alice and Falfurias-Range good; weather fair and moderating. Five cars shipped, cows and calves. James

Gibson, Inspector. Beeville, Skidmore, Goliad and Refugio-Range good; weather good during whole week. Ten cars shipped. E. Rigby, Inspector.

Chickasha, Ryan and Venden-The past week has been very mild and pleasant. Sunday the 21st a norther blew up and it is very cold. Cattle doing fine. No losses reported. Sixteen cars shipped. J. W. Barkley, Inspector.

Clarendon, Estelline and Goodnight -Weather has been exceptionally good the past week and cattle are looking better over the range. Five cars shipped, one from Donley county and one from Hall county. T. M. Pyle, Inspec-

Dalhart-Weather first six days of the week fine. Sunday cold with wind in north. J. E. McCauless, Inspector. Lawton and Walters, O. T .- Weathgood; Sunday 21st cold and cloudy. W. F. Smith, Inspector.

Angelo-Cattle doing well. Weather warm and clear-looks like spring time. One car shipped. Lee Wilson, Inspector.

Victoria-Weather good. Range fairly good. Fourteen cars shipped. E. Martin, Inspector. Amarillo—The entire week was nice and dry; some heavy winds. Cattle did well this week, but today-Sunday -it is cold and heavy north wind. Few steer buyers in the country; so far

sales scarce. Ten cars shipped. R. P. Snoder, Inspector. Pecos, Reeves and Ward counties-Weather warm and clear until Sunday, when weather turned cool, but clear. W. D. Swank, Inspector.

Purcell, Noble, Lindsay and Wayne Warm and cloudy until 21st. Sunday wind turned north, blowing hard; very cold this morning. Stock doing fine. A good many horses dying with staggers. Eight cars cattle and one mules shipped. G. H. White, Inspector. Roswell, N. M., Hagerman and Dexter-Weather warm, clear and windy.

E. Odem, Inspector. Ashland, Kan., and Englewood—Weather fine, B. F. Harper, Inspector. Fairfax, O. T., Ralston, Shawnee and Cushing-Fine weather: fine stock doing well. Three cattle thieves arrested; stealing cattle from Member T. B. Jones. F. M. Carstan, Inspector.

### **PACKERS PRESENT** FORMIDABLE PLEA

Possible That Promise of Immunity May Be Proven

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.-An outline of the attitude of the packers in their contention, that they are immune from criminal prosecution was explained to the jury before Judge J. Otis Humphrey by Attorney John S. Miller, chief counsel for the Armour people. statement of Mr. Miller was replete

with surprises. In the statement Attorney Miller disclosed the fact that the acts, statements, investigation and conferences of Commissioner of Corporations James Garfield and his assistants in connection with the investigation of the packing industries for the purpose of making a report to the department of commerce and labor are not only relied upon to prove the right of immunity from prosecution, but that outsiders not connected with either the government or the packers will be called as witnesses to support the contentions of the packers.

Contentions of Packers Following are contentions which Attorney Miller announced the packers would prove: That the facts and evidence to which Commissioner Garfield was given access in the offices of the packers during the conduct of his inquiry were not given voluntarily by the packers but after he had served notice upon them that he would invoke the power vested within him under the law to compel them. That the packers did not go to him, but he

vent to the packers. That when he started he knew nothing of the packing business or where to go and whom to examine in order to get the facts needed in his investi-That the enormity of the business in its various packing branches compelled the securing of reliable facts from the packers and from

no outside sources. That Mr. Garfield came to the two Chicago bankers to get his introduction, and that during conferences in the presence of these bankers with the packers Mr. Garfield was told packers feared the confidential information would be disclosed to men who might profit by it for political pur-poses or for political agitation. That they threatened to test his right to inquire into their private business in

the courts. That Commissioner Garfield promised that the information which he would secure from private books and papers in the offices of the packing concerns would be for the sole use of his department and that none of it would be furnished to the department of justice or to any one else except the President, who would keep inviolate the secret information.

That the indictment was returned upon the same subject matter upon which all evidence was furnished to Mr. Garfield, and, therefore, the packers furnishing the proofs are immune.

## SAFETY

One of the first things to be considered when depositing your money is the safety of the bank. We present you with a partial list of our holders, who own 86 per cent of our with a partial list of our stockentire capital stock. These men are all successful in the management of their own affairs, are men of means, and are contributing to the management of this The stock is well distributed among these parties, no five of whom

Geo. E. Cowden. Glen Walker. Mary J. Hoxie. Ben O. Smith. B. H. Martin. J. N. Brooker,

Paul Waples, W. G. Turner, Dr. H. W. Williams M. P. Bewley, Jesse T Pemberton.

We shall be glad to serve you.

## The F. & M. National Bank

**BEING DISPLACED** Flat English Type Coming Into

General Use

**COWBOY SADDLE** 

Inquiries among the saddle and harness dealers now in Fort Worth for their convention show that the little English saddle is rapidly displacing the big cowboy saddle of the southwest in the cities, though, of course, not meeting with sale in the plains country. It is predicted that it will be many generations, however, before the comfortable all-day saddle of the cattle country will find its way into

nuseums and collections. In the cities the English or flat saddle is growing in popularity. Local dealers estimate that the use of these saddles has increased at least 50 per cent in the last four years. However, this increased demand for the English saddle is due mostly to those who ride for pleasure only; few, if any of these saddles are sold outside cities and resorts.

With the growth of agriculture the demand for saddles in the country has diminished. Neighborhoods that formerly used saddles exclusively are now using vehicles.

Through all the years saddles have been getting better, until now, the dealers declare, they are as near perfection as science and material can make them. The price varies principally with that of leather.
Side Saddles Going

Side saddles were first used by a deformed English queen. Since then it has been a fashion, which is declared to have done injury to those who have followed it. | Most women now ride cross saddle and a regular women's saddle of this sort is marketed. Dealers say it is rapidly gaining favor and that undoubtedly the days of the deforming side saddle

are numbered. Saddles have grown in favor and use in the cities of the west and south during the past few years. People who are compelled to do much going about in the cities are finding the saddle horse the cheapest and venient method of getting from place to place. This in many cases combines pleasure and exercise with business errands.

### CATTLE INDUSTRY IS EXPANDING

News From Over State Brought To Fort Worth by Visitors

F. M. Lutz, a prominent feeder, who resides at Harden, Mo., and feeds fifty miles east of Kansas City, came in the Denver, missed connection with the train going south to San An-tonio and spent the day visiting Fort Worth packing houses and Live Stock Exchange. This was his first visit. and he was much pleased, as he had many friends among the employes of the packing plants, and was an old friend of the Cassidy-Southwestern Commission Company, having shipped

stock for thirty years to the firm in St. Louis. Mr. Lutz is in the state for the purpose of buying lands for stock farming purposes, and had visited the plains country and was on his way to Corpus Christi. He made many inquiries as to lands in the San Angelo country, and wished to knew if they had gone as high in price as the Panhandle

Mr. Lutz says that cattlemen up north had told him that cattle could not be bought from Texas stockmen now for shipment to pastures and for feeding purposes; that prices were too high. He was informed that the cause for this was the fact that Texas had a market of its own, and could sell

### **HOG RECEIPTS SHOW INCREASE**

Large Number of Cars in the Railroad Yards

The heavy receipts of hogs in this market is making itself apparent in the railroad yards. Forty cars were received here Wednesday during the forenoon, averaging about eighty hogs to the car and the receipts thus far this week are averaging between 5,000 and 6,000 hogs per day. The hogs are all for the packeries here and there is a demand for more.

It has always been difficult to get a sufficient amount of hogs for the packeries and officers of the packing companies have frequently urged the as farmers to raise hogs of the best grade, as it has been necessary to ship hogs here from the Indian Territory and other points in order to get enough to supply the demand.

Naturally the shipments cause an additional expense and if the hog raisers of Texas could supply this demand they would be able to compete advan-tageously against outside hog raisers. The hogs now being received are coming largely from Texas territory and it indicates that some of the suggestions which have been made relative to the profits in hog raising in this state are bringing results.

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## The Stockman Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

### **COWAN ISSUES** STRONG APPEAL

Wants Cattlemen to Write Congressman Early and Often

An appeal for a concerted effort on the part of all cattlemen to aid the passage of the thirty-six hour amendment to the cattle-in-transit law has been issued by Judge S. H. Cowan, attorney for the National Live Stock Association. Every cattleman is urged to write immediately and often to his representative in congress, requesting in the strongest possible manner that all possible influence be used to se-

cure the passage of the bill. Representative French of Idaho yesterday introduced a bill containing the provisions asked. The measure vides that live stock-shall not be confined in cars for more than twentyeight hours, except on written request of the shipper, when the time may be extended to thirty-six hours. At the end of the period named, no matter which of the two time limits is set, the stock must be taken out, fed and wa-

tered and given rest for at least five

Going to Washington John K. Rosson, member of the firm of Campbell Bros. & Rosson, has returned from a three weeks' visit to Marlin. He expects to be joined here by W. J. Bryan of Abilene, with whom he will go to Washington to join the committee appointed by the National Live Stock Exchange to solicit favorable action by the senate on French bill. The committee meets in

Washington on Jan. 23. A telegram was received by Marion Sansom vesterday from the secretary of the St. Louis Live Stock Exchange, requesting permission for the manager of the Cassidy Company in St. Louis, Al Keichler, to accompany him to Washington to join the committee

#### Permission was given at once. BREAKING GROUND IN BALL COUNTY

Wonderful Fertility of Texas Land Shown in Double Crops

MEMPHIS, Texas, Jan. 19.—A rather unusual order of things exists here. Many farmers are actively engaged in breaking land and preparing for another crop, while others are still picking cotton and gathering their feed

Threshing is in full blast in this section. Sorghum seed, Kaffir corn and milo maize are the main grain crops being threshed. Hall county broke the record and established a state-wide reputation in the production of these three cereals in 1904, and the crop of 1905 will greatly exceed that of 1904.

Cattlemen say that cattle have wintered better so far in this section than for years. The old grass on the ranges is fine, and as the winter has been very open and the ground is full of moisture, the indications are that new grass will come earlier than usual this spring So the cattlemen and farmers are feeling very sanguine over the prospects for a prosperous year.

#### Cattle Deal Closed J. H. Gage of this city has purchased between 900 and 1,000 3 and 4-yearold steers from W. H. Lott for April

delivery. The steers are from Mr.

Lott's ranch, which is located about fifteen miles from Kennedy. The terms of the sale have not been made public. Many Cattle Stricken COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 20 .- Hundreds of cattle are dropping dead in southeast Missour from an unknown cause In one hera nione 133 cattle died in-

stantly and in another forty, and it is

feared that if the cause is not as tained the cattle in the affected section will be entirely exterminated. So far the trouble has been confined to New Madrid and Mississippi coun-One farmer while standing in the field examing a fine beef with a view to shipping it to market turned his head for a moment to answer some one who called to him from the rear. He heard a fall and turning around saw

the steer lying dead, its mouth half full of consumed herbage.

Dr. D. F. Lackey, state veterinary, is making an investigation.

### REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE For Sale

I want to sell my entire herd of Registered Hereford Cattle, numbering 120 head, from 1 year olds up. Seven years is the oldest and only seven of them. They have been fed to maintain growth through to maturity. In selecting the foundation of this herd patronized the very best herds and paid long prices. The Ancient Britan. Corrector, Beau Donalds, Hesiods the close breeding of the Anxietys of the f-nous Gudgel & Simpson strain nator Wilton Grove (147020) the herd and weighed a ton at 3 years of age last spring. There will be fifty calves, come in 1906, to his service. I have twenty 1-year and 2-year-old bulls on feed that are looking good. If these cattle are sold soon I will agree to feed and care for them until the 1st day of May, 1906, free of charge and further than that insure them against death. To the purchaser same date these cattle will sell for \$12,000 when seen. No reserve. Reason for

C. T. DEGRAFTENREID Will give time on one-half, 10 per

POULTRY DOLLARS COME EASY Our large 52 to 112 page magazine, beautifully illustrated, best printed and edited poultry journal, makes it easy to add dollars to your income by keeping a few hens on a town lot, or make success on a large scale. Covers everything. Contains information that will put you in comfortable circumstances if followed. Poultry Success, one year 50c. Large book ills't'd, free to annual subs. 3 months trial 10c. Poultry Success Co., Springfield, O.

### **ANGORA BILLY** COST \$1,700

Remarkable Beast Imported From South Africa

BRACKETT, Texas, Jan. 22-An important event in Kinney county was the recent arrival at the Witte ranch few miles to the north of Brackett and about the central part of Kinney county of the famous \$1,700 Angora Billie, recently imported by E. L. Witte and Sons of this place, from South Africa. The Billie was taken from the railroad at Uvalde station and brought through the country to his home here. He has just been sheared and the clip weighed 191/2 pounds, being 21 inches ng, worth about \$3 per pound in the market.

Mr. Witte has an ideal place for his bunch of 5,500 fine Angoras and is rapidly getting rich out of the goat and bee business, both of which

The late freeze did very little harm to pastures, as plenty of green grass is still to be found. We look for an early grass crop, as rains were so abundant in the fall and winter and the ground is still very moist.

The connection between the coach horse and the roadster is extremely close, the differences between the two groups being chiefly those of conformation and action.

