OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION OF

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1906

market for beef or into the canning department for cans. It was the custom to make a pretense of killing in such cases. The coagulated blood in their veins was too sluggish to flow, and instead of getting five gallons of blood, which is the amount commonly taken from a healthy steer, a mere dark-red clot would form at the wound. In other words the Armour establishment was selling carrion. I saw six hogs hung in a line which had been condemned. A truck loaded with

the sixth had an ulcer in its side which was apparent. Two men were en-

gaged in chopping up the hogs from

This is the "legitimate" business

The octopus, with one of its offspring

in Texas, is not only feeding diseased

but is destroying the cattle industry

The following case in point is pub-

"Geo. Porter, who shipped two cars

of grass-fed cattle to the Fort Worth

market Friday, returned with them

Sunday. Mr. Porter says that no sat-

isfactory price could be obtained for

his stock, and rather than sacrifice

them he shipped them back home. He

the market there partially to the ex-

citement caused by the San Francisco

disaster, but he says the Fort Worth

market is becoming deceptive and

shows indications of being manipu-

This paper is not an enemy of the

attributes the stagnant condition of

lished in the Pecan Valley News of

and doctored products to the consumer

by a combination to depress prices.

which howls "persecution."

this line."

Brownwood

lated.

Leading Texas Publication Handles the **Big Packers Without Gloves and Inci**dentally Pays Its Respects to Members of Fort Worth Livestock Exchange

ARE CONDEMNED

BEEF MAGNATES

Exasperated beyond restraint by at- | to be from the Chicago end of the killtacks from the press and in the courts some of the trusts have lost their mposure, have ceased to look with frozen serenity into the future, have t off the mask with its Clara Vere Vere features and now strike back

hearty earnest, giving blow for ow. Why this change? Are the blow. public's sense of danger? It marks a significant change of front.

Responding to the sturdy blows given the beef trust through the press, including the papers, magazines and books, one of the Armours threw aside his reticence and condescended recently to discuss the merits of the private car system with the critics. Their batteries were not silenced. The "muck rakes" of agitators continued to stir the reeking mass of evidence. The courts could be silenced, they were bound up and finally muzzled by their own private decisions of limitation. But the press, no power could tame. Upton Sinclair wrote a book against organized packing interests centered at Chicago telling of the horrors of eating diseased and putrid meat sealed and embalmed in putrid liquors from which work we extract a brief description of the "pickle vats."

One of the characters of the book, Antanas Rudkus, is a "squeedgib man," whose task is to go about all day with a long handle mop, swabbing up the slop on the floor of the "pickle-room." He has been at work only two days, when he comes home cursing his employer with all the power of his soul.

"For they had set him to cleaning out the traps, and the family sat around and listened in wonder while he told them what that meant. It seemed that he was working in the where the men room where the men prepared the beef for canning, and the beef had lain in vats full of chemicals, and men with great forks spread it out and dumped it into trucks, to be taken to the cooking room. When they had spread out all they could reach they emptied the vat on the floor and then with shovels scraped up the balance and dumped it into the trucks. This floor was filthy, yet they set Antanas with his mon slopping the "pickle' into hole that connected with a sink

ing business. "If these cases are not withdrawn we will mandamus the torney general and compel him to bring like suits against the Farmers' Union, the Cotton Association and all organized forms of labor and production.' This was playing for even, with a vengeance.

None of the persons or firms indicted should "holler" loudly until they are convicted. Each is presumed to be innocent until declared legally guilty. Why then this clamor? We have seen that the supreme court of Kansas has declared the Kansas City Live Stock exchange a trust in restraint of trade, but there was no noise made by those who were members of that exchange. Let the indicted individuals and firms try out the cases in the courts without splitting the ears of the commercial groundlings. Have the trusts turned? Have

some been driven to bay? Public censure reflected through the press has brought wonderful results of late. Shall it be that the people will finally turn to the press to find a final court of condemnation, their court of last resort?-Farm and Ranch.

THE THREATS OF **THE PACKERS**

The attorney general is preparing to institute suit against the beef combine in Texas for violations of the anti-trust laws. These suits involve fines which will aggregate \$12,000,000, and the packers are attempting to meet the issue with a bluff. They threaten that if the suits are pushed they will withdraw from the state, and charge that the politicians are trying to strange a legitimate and honest business in a spirit of demagogy.

Well, let's see if 'the meat packers, who have thrust their blood-sucking tentacles into every state in the Union. show that he was a rider. are doing a legitimate business in honest respect for the law

corporation. On the contrary it would invite the capitalists to aid in the industrial development of this state, but in return for their coming they should not be licensed to plunder the public and become a law unto themselves. If the packers of Texas conduct an honest business in conformity with a just law, their retirement from the state would not produce a copious shower of tears .-- Cisco Roundup.

ONE COMPANY IS chopped-up condemned hogs was, in my presence (I followed it), placed in one of the tanks from which lard **OUT OF BUSINESS** comes. Of the six condemned hogs referred to, two were afflicted with cholera, the skin being as red as blood, and the legs scabbed; three were marked "tuberculer," though New York Fire Insurance Conthey appeared normal to the layman;

tracts Transferred

NE WYORK, May 5 .- The New York Fire Insurance Company, one of the oldest in the state, has gone out of business as a result of the San Francisco calamity. It reinsured on Friday its entire outstanding business in the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, the contract taking effect at

The New York Fire Insurance Company's loss on the Pacific coast bad-ly impaired its capital. President Charles A. Hull says the company contemplates resuming business at some future time.

The New York was organized in 1832 and reorganized in 1865. It had \$200,000 capital, had taken in over \$7,-000,000 in premiums and has paid out over \$3,000,000 on losses. It was carrying more than \$30,000,000 in risks. President C. F. Shallcross of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange said today that he believed a number of the companies had underestimated their losses in the California disaster and many would have to reinsure and retire or adopt drastic measures to enable them to continue.

Mass Meeting at Hillsboro to Ask Council to Pacify Company HILLSBORO, Texas, May 5.—A meeting of between fifty and a hun-dred people, mostly farmers, interest-ed in getting telephone connection with

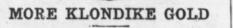
Hillsboro through the Independent exchange, was held this afternoon and, after a number of speeches, a commit-tee consisting of three from the country and three from the business men here was appointed to confer with council and endeavor to effect an increase of the maximum rates as fixed in the franchise recently granted, which was rejected by the company. The rates fixed in the franchise were \$2.50 for business and \$1.50 for residence phones.

FARMERS WANT 'PHONES

SKELETON FOUND

Bones of Adult Discovered in Gravel Pit Near Britton, Texas

WAXAHACHIE, Texas, May 5 .-The skeleton of an adult person was found in a gravel pit near Britton the other day. The grewsome find was made by a man who was hauling gravel. While digging with a pick the instrument struck the skull of the skeleton, and it was then unearthed. The bones were about two feets under the ground and they had evidently lain there for several years.



Output for This Year Expected to Be Larger Than 1905

NEW YORK, May 7 .- A letter received in this city from A. J. Bruener, one of the best known attorneys in Knome, Alaska, states that the output of gold during the winter will exceed that of last year.

winter has been very mild," said Mr. Bruener, "and a remarkably small quantity of snow has fallen. It is expected that the winter's output will be near \$4,000,000."

somersault in

PAINT, THE PINTO OUTLAW OF THE 7-D RANCH

Paint was an "outlaw," or spoiled horse; that is, spoiled for an ordinary rider, but the men of the 7-D ranch could ride anything that wore hair and ranged in the Rio Grande valley. Paint was snow-white, with yellow spots in the most unexpected places. He had the appearance of being painted, and thus had been called "Paint" from the day that the 7-D brand had been put upon his hip. One fall he had been run in from the range with the rest of the saddle horses to be ridden on the beef round-up; but, being treacherous and vicious and a very hard bucker, he had been left untouched in the big pasture. No man cared to ride him. In fact, Paint never had been ridden except at Fourth of July celebrations, or by some cowboy who talked too freely of his riding and was requested to ride the outlaw to

ing, but watched P. O. Dick blindfold Headlight, a bald-faced sorrel and noted bucker that no man could mount without blindfolding. "Ever blindfold a horse in Ohio?"

horses to the grub wagon he said no

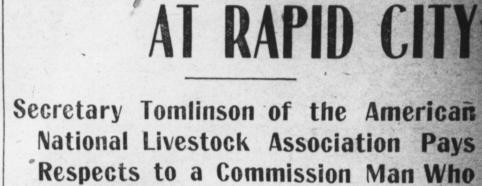
asked P. O. Dick. "Never saw it done there, and you wouldn't have to here if you would break them as it should be done," answered Tim. Dick only laughed as he swung into the saddle, and, reaching forward, pulled his silk handkerchief from Headlight's eyes. As he bucked and galloped down the road after the outfit he called back to Tim: "If you get lonesome, try your way of breaking a horse and see if you can

ride Paint." "Ride Paint!" Could he do it? What would the men say when they returned if they should finding him riding Paint! "I will try and ride him," said Tim

rushed, now falling, now standing in the air and throwing himself over backward, only to be on his feet again in an instant to renew the fight. As Paint plunged here and there the rope would slacken for an instant, and not an inch of this slack did Tim lose; but foot by foot he drew the pinto to the snubbing post, till at last the beast had but four feet of rope, and the fight began in earnest. Tim stood back out of danger when the pinto struck at the post with his fore feet bit at the rope and screamed with rage Finding that fighting did no good, he became sulky and would not move a muscle and would do nothing but sag back on the rope that was drawing tighter and tighter around his neck. At last, with eyes half closed postage). In this sheet, under date of and gasping for breath, he sank to

the bronco a

the air. Back and forth the pinto



Disparagingly Criticised His Address

STATEMENT MADE

Editor Texas Stockman- Journal. land, his native country, hunting foxes DENVER, Colo., May 7 .- Perhaps with the nobility, and perhaps in his case this may be one of the expenses the live stock public may be interested in hearing something of the action at which impel him to add \$2 per car the recnt meeting of the stockmen at Rapid City, S. D., which was the an-nual gathering of the second largest more to his price for selling live stock. As a matter of fact, if the commission men are not making the large profits they think they should, it is because state live stock association in the west. At this meeting many matters there are too many in the business, as they admit themselves. To attempt to important to the stockmen were considered; resolutions were passed to cure that evil by advancing their rates is no solution whatever, for more men support the land leasing bill now be-fore congress, indorsing the extension of the twenty-eight hour law, the railway rate bill and the efforts of the Federal government in sanitary matters. It fell upon me as secretary of the American National Live Stock Association to explain the late increases in charges for the sale of live stock made by the live stock commission men by concerted action, through the in-strumentality of the National Live Stock Exchange, the central body of which they are all members, and to tell what our association has done in opposition to these advances. Briefly speaking, these increases

amount to several million dollars a year in the aggregate that the stockmen must pay, and from the excuses given by the commission men it was ur belief that said advances were untherefore we have been against them, and I am glad tosay that the South Dakota association, through both its executive committee and in the open convention by unanimous vote, approved our action and requested us to continue them in this controversy, and also voted liberal financial support. Many visitors were in Rapid City,

nd there was a swarm of commission among whom was a gentleman len. well known as a live stock commission oroker-John Clay of Clay, Robinson & Co., at Chicago and other markets. This gentleman's business is to sell cattle, sheep and hogs on commission at the markets, and as one of the means of securing live stock for sale he has become the editor and owner of weekly newspaper, which is in fact the private advertising sheet of his firm, and is known as the Weekly Live Stock Report, price 50 cents per year (so as to secure newspaper rates of

will be attracted into the business and another advance will be necessary to support them all, and so on ad infinitm. When there is too much of anything, prices usually go down, but not so in the commission man's trust. Judging from the antagonism this increase has aroused, it looks as if the tock growers as well as the producers of other commodities in this country have commenced to realize that there are too many fortunes being secured out of the handling of the raw uct, and too little return given to the men who actually do the work. People are tired of being told that they have to sell their cattle at a certain place; that they have to sell them for a certain price, and that they have to pay a certain fee for the service, and that that fee shall be whatever these exchanges choose to fix, without consul-tation with the principal of the transaction. The men who are back of the American National Live Stock Association and its constituent organizations and who are in the National Wook Growers' Association and the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association are not of the stamp that will countenance intolerable conditions; and this advance that the commission men have made is liable to change the entire methods of marketing live stock and extend from that industry to other branches of the trade. T. W. TOMLINSON.

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CHICAGOANS ARE **VERY SECRET**

PALESTINE, Texas, May 5 .- Guard-

it was caught and used over again forever; and if that were not enough, there was a trap in the pipe where all the scraps of meat and odds and ends of refuse were caught, and every few days it was the old man's task to clean these out and shovel contents into one of the trucks their with the rest of the meat."

There is another character in the book. Jurgis by name, who had an equally unpleasant occupation on the "killing beds," and who makes equally unpleasant revelations concerning it. "One curious thing he had noticed, the very first day in his profession of shoveler of guts, which was the sharp trick of the floor bosses whenever there chanced to come a 'slunk' calf. man who knows anything about butch. ering knows that the flesh of a cow that is about to calve or has just calved is not fit for food. A good many of these come every day to the packing houses, and, of course, if they had chosen, it would have been an easy matter for the packers to keep them until they were fit for food. But for the saving of time and fodder it was the law that cows of that sort came along with the others, and whoever noticed it would tell the boss, and the boss would start up a conversation with the government inspector, and the two would stroll away. So in a trice the carcass of the cow would be cleaned out and the entrails would have vanished; it was Jurgis' task to slide them into the trap, calves and all, and on the floor below they took out these 'slunk' calves and butchered them for meat, and used even the skins of them.

"One day a man slipped and hurt his leg, and that afternoon when the last of the cattle had been disposed I and the men were leaving, Jurgis vas ordered to remain and do some ecial work which this injured man had usually done. It was late, almost and the government inspectors had all gone, and there were only a dozen or two men on the floor. That day they had killed about 4,000 cattle. and these cattle had come in freight trains from far states, and some of them had got hurt. There were some with broken legs, and some with gored sides; there were some that had died, from cause no one could say; and they were all to be disposed of here in the darkness and silence 'Downers' the men called them, and the packing house had a special elevator upon which they were raised to the lling beds, where the gang proceeded to handle them, with an air of busi-ness-like nonchalance which said plainer than any words that it was a matter of every day routine. It took a couple of hours to get them out of the way, and in the end Jurgis them go into, the chilling rooms with the rest of the meat, being carefully scattered here and there, so that they could not be identified. When he came home that night he was in a very somber mood, having begun to see at last how those might be right who had laughed at him for his faith in Amer-Ica.

This tale of "The-Jungle" is enough to develop a longing for more home raised meat in the mind of every read-Its statements are, of course, bitterly denied.

A few days since the Texas attorney neral brought suit against the Fort North Live Stock exchange for violations of the anti-trust law. Had an earthquake shaken Fort Worth the clamor and noise could hardly have een greater. Interview followed interview. "It was a shame." "It was a personal attack on the president of Texas Cattle Raisers' Association who happened to be a commission man, The air was blue. The attorney. etc.' general was a traitor to his state! Then came an interview purporting

The investigations of Attorney General Hadley of Missouri proved that this combine was a trust in restraint of trade: that it had systematically violated the interstate commerce laws of the land, and had brazenly disregarded every state law enacted to curb corporate rapacity and protect the people from these vampires of commerce, The evidence was conclusive, but the members of the combine escaped just punishment through a technicality. though branded by public opinion as common thieves. Let's look further into this "honest'

business of the packers.

Upton Sinclair, author of "The June presents a fearful arraignment gle," of this "honest" combine in sworn testimony and the packers have have never dared to prosecute any of the witnesses for perjury. To obtain the information for his book. Sinclair spent a long time in "Packingtown," Chicago, where he secured the inside facts of the terrible condition which he describes.

Here is the sworn testimony of Thos F. Dolan, a former superintendent for Armour & Co., who had been an employe of the house for ten years:

"Whenever a beef got past the yard inspectors with a case of lumpy jaw and came into the slaughter-house or 'killing-bed.' I was authorized by Mr. Pierce to take his head off, thus removing the evidence of lumpy jaw, and after casting the diseased portion into the tank where the refuse goes, to send the rest of the carcass on its way to market. In cases where tuberculosis became evident to the men who were skinning cattle it was their duty, on instructions from Mr. Pierce, commuted to them through me, at once to remove the tubercles and cast them into a trap-door provided for that purpose. I've seen as much as forty pounds of flesh afflicted with gangrene cut from the carcass of a beef, in order that the rest of the anima might be utilized in trade. A workman, one Nicholas Newman, during my time, informs the inspector that the tanks are prepared for the reception of the condemned cattle and that his presence is required to see the beef cast into the steaming tank. Mr. Inspector proceeds at once to the place having been brought up to the tankindicated, and the condemned cattle, room on trucks, are forthwith cast into the hissing steam-boilers and disappear. That is to say, they disappear so far as the inspector is concerned. He cranes his neck slightly, nods his head approvingly, and walks away, But the condemned steer does not stay in the tank any longer than the time required for his remains to drop through the boiler down to the floor. below, where he is caught again on a truck and hauled back again into the cutting-room. The bottom of the tank was open, and the steer passed the aperture. I have witnessed the farce many times. I have seen the beef dropped into the vat in which a steampipe was exhausting with great noise so that the thud of the beef striking the truck below could not be heard, and in a short time I have witnessed Nicholas bringing it back to be prepared for the market. I have seen cattle come into' Armour's stockyard so weak and exhausted they expired in the corrals, and lay for an hour or two dead, until they were afterward hauled in, skinned, and put on the fellows. As he helped hook the four

All the men were going on the roundup, and Tim was to be left alone. He was 17 and had left the East early in the spring to try his luck in the West. He had made the acquaintance of the 7-D foreman in the postoffice at Soda Springs, and had been brought out to the ranch to help the cook. His official title was "the cookee." This being his first trip west, he was, as P. O. Dick said, "a little green," and was the cause of a great deal of fun at the ranch; but for all that, Tim was an honest, goodhearted fellow, and the men all liked him. He had but one serious fault, that of too freely expressing his unasked opinion,

He had helped to brand the calves in the spring; to keep the fire and the branding irons hot had been his work and, as he had passed the white-hot irons through the corral fence and heard the calves bawl and smelt the burning hair, he had remarked that it was "cruel and unnecessary." But that day, at dinner, after he had been told how impossible it would be to raise cattle on the open range without branding, he had agreed with the men that branding was a necessary evil. One thing, however, he would not and could not believe was right, and that was the way P. O. Dick broke horses

for the outfit. Dick had ridden many years for a ranch that used the "P. O." brand, and thus had gained the handy name of P.O. Dick. He was the bronco-buster for the 7-D ranch, whose regualr job it was to ride all the bad horses, and he followed the methods of almost all.

western riders. "Rope colt by front feet, throw and tie down; spale on saddle, bridle, blindfold and let up. Mount and jerk off blindfold: quirt and spur him at every jump, when he bucks, till he don't want any more of it," was how P. O. Dick explained his system. Some horses get gentle this way, but after turning on pasture will buck as hard as ever when next ridden. Others never get gentle, but get worse as they are handled. In time these get so bad they can be fidden only by regular bronco-busters; other . men have no business on them, and generally they don't stay long. These horses are "outlaws." Paint was one of called them. Over this method Tim and P. O. Dick had many an argument; but, as Dick could ride and Tim couldn't, the former seemed to have the best

of it. It was the first day of August and the round-up was to start that day. Every man was busy getting ready. After the beds had been packed in the bed wagon, Tim helped the cook store away the Dutch ovens, tinware and grub in the grub wagon; but, as he worked, he watched the horses that had not been ridden since the spring round-up, bucking and pitching here and there with their yelling riders or with empty saddles. Tim was downhearted; he was to stay at the home ranch and "bach' 'for six weeks, while everyone else was going off to enjoy the cowboys' best time of the whole year, the fall round-up. He had not cared so much the night before; but, seeing the other men mounted on their best horses, some waiting round the grub wagons, others guarding the bunch of fifty extra saddle horses, made him wish that he, too, was to go with that outfit of happy, care-free

to himself, as he watched the outfit strung out along the road, and to be alone for the next six weeks, turned and walked slowly to the house to wash the breakfast dishes. While he washed and put away the tin plates and steel knives and forks, his mind was busy

planning a way to ride Paint. As soon as the last dish was put away and the bacon and beans put on to boil for dinner. Tim went out to the log barn and saddled Ben, the old cow pony that had been left for his use. He led the lazy old horse out of the barn to the big corral gate, put a stick against it to keep the wind from blowing it shut, mounted and loped slowly to the bars of the big pasture. He soon had the horses rounded up and on the way to the ranch.

Paint led the bunch, and, as they galloped along the worn trail, Tim could not help but admire him. He was not a pretty horse; the short back, broad chest and arched neck were perfect, but the Roman nose and the glass eye of the bronco spoiled it all. The longer Thm looked at Paint the closer his heart seemed to creep to his throat.

"If I'm scar't now, how will I feel when the time comes to ride him?" said Tim to himself; but he cinched up his grit, and his next thought was: "I've said that I'd ride him-and I will," 'He drove the bunch into the big corral, rode in and shut the gate Then he unsaddled old Ben and tied him in his stall.

"Now I'm ready for you, old fellow he said, as his eyes followed Paint around the corral. He opened the gate that led from the big corral into the small round corral, then drove Paint and three or four others into the small round corral, cut the others back into the big corral-and the outlaw was caught.

When once in the small round corral ,there is no danger of a horse ever getting out. "You can fight it out with yourself now," said Tim, "while go to the house and find something to break you with." He knew just what he wanted. Out

of a stout pair of bridle reins he made an over-check rein, and buckled it into the bit of his bridle. . Taking the bridle on his arm, he returned to the barn and got a pair of hobbles and a long rope. These things he laid beside the corral fence for Paint to snort and blow at. He then took his rawhide reata-rope-and a hair hackamore-a cowboy halter-and went to the corral.

Paint was fairly wild with fright. Tim knew that he could do nothing with him until he had the hackamore on his head; to get it there he knew that he would have to throw him down. He tried to rope him by the front feet as he had seen P .O. Dick do, but soon found that for one of his short experience, this was almost impossible. He had often seen cowboys choke wild horses to the ground. and this was something that he had often said was cruel and should not be done: but it was his only way. He might as well have tried to halter a mountain lion as this pinto bronco that was to come and who would fight every move that Tim made.

After many throws he succeeded in catching the pinto around the neck, then quickly wrapped the end of the rope around the snubbing post in the middle of the corral before Paint came to the end of it with a jerk that

the ground

Tim was kneeling on his head in an instant; and, quickly putting the hackamore on, he loosened the rope from around the neck and let him to his feet; then he waited till the pinto got his breath. With a hackamore on, it was an easy matter to throw and tie him down.

Now that Paint was tied so that he could not kick or strike, Tim had little trouble in buckling the hobbles around his fore feet. Then he put the saddle on and cinched it to stay. Next he put on the bridle with the overcheck, and, pulling the pinto's head well back, he tied the over-check to the saddle horn. He then buckled a strap around the pinto's nose, ran it down between the fore legs, and fastened it to the front cinch of the saddle. After tying a long rope to the hobbles on the pinto's front feet and running it through a ring that he had fastened to the front cinch, he was ready to let him up.

As soon as the rope that held Paint down was loosened he jumped to his feet, with every muscle rigid and hard as steel in readiness for the few minutes of hard and terrible bucking he had been used to after being saddled. He tried to throw his head down between his front feet, but the over-check held it high in the air. Without his head down he could not buck. Then he tried to throw himself over backward, but the strap from his nose to the front cinch held him down. What could he do but run? But at the first jump that he made, Tim pulled the rope that was attached to the hobbles and brought him to his knees in the soft sand of the corral. Time and time again Paint tried to run, but a pull on the rope brought him to the ground, and at last he gave up.

Tim now, for the first time, walked up to Paint. The horse tried to strike at him, but the hobbles held his fore feet within six inches of the ground. Tim now petted him, pulled the burrs from his long, tangled mane, scratched his neck and rubbed his nose: so that Paint, learning that he was not going to be hurt, allowed Tim to come near without striking or even trying to get away.

Tim had now no trouble in mounting Paint, who, as before, tried to run and back and fall backward-anything to get rid of his rider-but with the overcheck he could not buck, the undercheck held him down, and the hobbles kept him from running, so Tim had little trouble in slowly riding Paint around the corral.

This was the first lesson: it was re peated the second and third day. The fourth day Tim took the hobbles off, and within a week he rode out to the big pasture without an over-check. In two weeks Paint was a well-broken horse and took old Ben's place about the ranch.

Tim could hardly wait for the men to return; so, one day, when at the postoffice, he learned that the returning outfit was camped thirty-five miles. away, he swung himself astride of Paint and headed for the round-up camp. Late that afternoon Tim and Paint climbed a high bluff and sighted the camp three miles to the north." It is needless to say that the men were a trifle surprised to see Tim ride into camp on a horse that for years and until six short weeks before, had been the worst outlaw in that country. Q. Dick had nothing to say,

April 20, the aforesaid salesman of cattle, sheep and hogs had the following to say about me, and I quote it as a choice bit of circumlocution and ambiguity: "The next speaker to appear is Mr.

Tomlinson, representing the American National Live Stock Association. He is the antithesis of the former speaker. He is inclined to be destructive. To his mind the world is jopsy-turvy. It is a sad, sad sort of a story. The whole world, or at least that part of it Mr. Tomlinson surveys, is rapidly going to the demnition bow-wows. The west is in the hands of the Philistines. The railroads, the packers, the live stock exchanges are all conspirators. His melancholy eye sees nothing but blight, a great Vesuvius casting ashes over the vast prairies and covering up their industries. In the fact of all this fearful picture, call on the bankers of the west and ask them about their condition, for they are the barometers of business. They all tell you they never had so much money on deposit. other words, the west is wealthy. In It is content; consequently Mr. Tomlinson's sad wall floated away across the

prairies. Next morning the contractors for the projected railroads were still throwing dirt. Perhaps when echoes of the above speech reach Chi-cago, Mr. Marvin Hughitt may stop

construction." It is not especially strange that Mr. Clay did not mention what my address was about, for it is possible that he could not evolve any satisfactory answer to the points I tried to make I was not discussing the packers and did not mention them, and I referred only briefly to the railroad rate bill and the twenty-eight hour bill, devoting most of my time to the advance in commission charges at the different markets. Ir Mr. Clay's sheet is to be relied upon by stockmen for authentic information, it is certainly queer that no mention has ever been made in any of his issues to the very important question of the advance in commission charges, in which he participates and which affect practically every reader

of his paper. It may not be out of order to here draw attention to the fact that the live stock producers have very few, if any, journals through which their side of any proposition may find a fair presentation. The market papers at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and other markets are supported by the people who comprise these live stock exchanges, so that they cannot be reasonably expected to publish anything opposed to the action or interests of the live stock commission men who pay for the papers and send them to their customers. For that reason, very little if anything has appeared in these market papers about the increase in charges or about the action of the exchanges in disciplining members for being liberal in their interpretations of some of their regulations, etc. The stock grower might as well wake up to the fact that in a large area of this country he is with-

out press representation, on account of the great power of the middlemen brokers to dictate what shall be published, under penalty of withdrawing advertising or subscription patronage Mr. Clay took offense at my criticism of some of the reasons offered by the

commission men for this advance, the principal reason being that the expense of the business had so increased that it was impossible to work at the old commissions and make a profit. the light of the fact that the commission men have withdrawn their solicitors, thus saving a huge amount of haven ractically eliminated money: free telegrams, free meals and other courtesies, this excuse is more than amazing. Those who chance to read Live Stock Report, published by the Mr. Clay, may have noticed that he

spends a good part of his time in Scot-

ed secrecy is maintained by the Chicagoans registered at the New Lindeil hotel in this city, Messrs. H. L. and O. E. Erisman and Dr. H. H. Rodgers. who are said to be connected with the Frisco railroad, and who are here with party of civil engineers. None of he gentlemen will talk for publication, but information gleaned from various sources indicate that a surveying party will begin work out of Palestine next

Monday morning. Prominent business men of this city believe that they are here in the interest of the projected road from Waco to Palestine, which the Trinity and Brazos Valley railroad is said to financing, while others are of the opinion that this is the same party that left here several weeks ago and surveyed a route to Greenville. They returned, it is said, for supplyementry work in Anderson county. Palestine is situated on a hill, while

he surrounding country is very rugged, making it difficult to construct the roadbed into the city, but, if the projected lines are substantially backed, there is no question that the people of Anderson county will gladly put a bonus to cover any additional of constructing the roadbed in cost making Palestine.

Anderson county has once before aised a bonus of \$40,000 for a contemplated line, and it is said that any easonable assistance will be forthcoming from Anderson county to seure the new road or roads.

Dr. H. H. Rodgers of the Erissman party, when seen last night by your correspondent and asked for a statement, replied that he could give out othing for publication at this time, is he was under strict orders not to

When asked a direct question, "Are you not representing the Frisco system, and are you not here for the purpose of surveying the route for that into Palestine?" Dr. oad's entrance Rodgers laughed and said:

"Not that I know of."

When pressed further, Dr. Rodgers

"I cannot say anything at this time, would knock the whole thing in the head."

That the three gentlemen from Chiago are unquestionably here for the sole purpose of perfecting plans the entrance of the Frisco railroad into this city seems practically certain. However, they will neither confirm or deny questions put to them, and every effort to interview them has proven futile excepting what Dr. Rodgers told your correspondent last night, any which statements by him is more in formation on the subject than th Houston Post or Galveston and Dallas News representatives have been abie to learn from the big three from Chicago,

The party of surveyors, civil engineers and Messrs. Erissman and Rod-gers arrived here Thursday evening. and the activity of the surveying corps in purchasing supplies and othe requisites would indicate that the sur veyors will begin work out of here either Monday morning, or in a few days.

In this connection, the following letter was received here: Palesting Board of Trade, Palesting

Texas: Gentlemen-There is a projected line

of railway to extend from your city through the county of Anderson, Hen-derson and Van Zandt, to a connec. tion with the Texas and Pacific rail way

My principals have been approached with a view of getting them interes ed in the project, and I am instru to inquire what bonus might reason-ably be expected of your town and county should the matter be taken up-J. W. PINSON,

.

YNER FULL QUARTS \$3.20 We will sond you, in a plain sealed case, with no marks to show contents, FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER PRIVATE STOCK RYE for HAYNER PRIVATE STORES \$3.20, and we will pay the express charges. Try it, have your doctor test it, test it any way you like. If you don't find it all right and the purest nd best whiskey you ever asted, ship it back to us at ur expense and your \$3.20 will be promptly refunded. At our distillery, one of the largest and best equipped in the world, we istill an average of 9,580 RYI gallons of PURE WHIS-KEY a day. When you buy HAYNER WHIS-KEY, it goes direct to you NER DISTILLIN rom our distillery, thus DISTILLER assuring you of perfect Aller and Carling urity and saving you the lealers' big profits. HAY-NER WHISKEY is prescribed by doctors and used in hospitals and by half a million sat-

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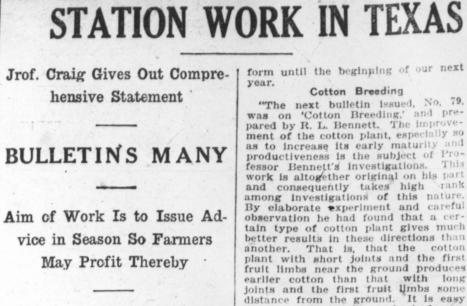
try it. WRITE OUR NEAREST OFFICE THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO. ST. LOUIS, MO. ST .PAUL, MINN. ATLANTA, GA. DAYTON, O. Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., New., N. Moz., Oro., Utah. Wash., or Wyo., must be on the basis of 4 QuARTS for \$4.00 by SXPHERS PRE-PAID, or 20 QUARTS for \$15.20 by FREIGHT PREPAID. DISTILLERY, TROY, O. ESTABLISHED 1866 Capital \$500,000,00 Paid In Full,

fied customers. That's why YOU should

TEXAS CATTLE AND PARASITES

Colonel Albert Dean of Kansas City, special agent for the bureau of animal industry, delivered an address at the Amarillo convention on parasitic insects as relating to Texas and adjacent terrifory. He said in part:

"About sixteen million head of cattle are south of the quarantine line. Four and a half million lie east of the Mississippi river, 11,500,000 west, and the larger part of those west of the river are in Texas. Every man knows that a half dollar a hundred pounds, or about \$3 a head is taken from the caltle west of the river on account of the tice. tick. The harm ticks do to the cattle is enormous. They may be imnunes, but they get these parasites on them, which suck their blood and create a condition called "tick poverty." There are about eight hundred thousand milch cows in the district in-fected by ticks which could be made to give an increase of three to four quarts of milk a day, of a value of \$26,000 a day. There is an annual loss of three to four hundred thousand head a year from fever. Immunity from disease comes from the sucking calf having it and recovering. The loss from this parasite is \$40,000,000 a year. The tick can be eradicated in aiy prairie country in a fenced pasture. The department expects to inaugurate a campaign to this effect during the the surface. I mention these things, so that when we say we publish eight next year. We ask the help of the bulletins in a year as we will do this people to inaugurate a cal paign of education and help us with their legislators." Colonci Dean referred to the scriptural mention of scables in cattle and to Aristotle's description of the parasite. The mite which produces the humor in scables is about 1-60th of an inch long and is white. A scab mite will lay her eggs after she is rubbed off on a post and they hatch in about ten days, Grease or oil of any kind will kill lice and the grease in the hair of fat cattle will kill the newly hatched lice. There are no spontaneous creatures at all. The mange mite of the cow, the horse and the sheep are all of the same variety. It is a mystery how the mite spreads out on the plains. A healthy female scab mite will lay fifteen twenty eggs within fifteen days after she hatches. There are always twice as many females as males, and in six months, if every egg hatches, she raises 1.500.000 mites The heel fly deposits its eggs on the hairs of the back part of a cow's legs and does not sting the animal at It does nothing but buzz its wings which sets the cattle stamping and running. When the cry is deposited on the heel of the cow she licks it off, and the action of the tongue opens the egg and the worm fastens itself on the mucous membrane of the cow and becomes a grub and works its way back through into the loins of the cow and comes out there. Fat animals are not bothered with them because the grub in crawling back gets into the fat and dies. The poor cattle do not have -AD-TEXAS CATTLE STOCKMAN this fat and he crawls on between the muscle and skin. and cuts himself out. Science has not yet been able to do anything for the grub. The fly puts its grub in the sheep's nose. There is a, cure in the Beaumont oil for the mites and insects because of its sulphur and its asphalt base. Make an nulsion by mixing four gallons Beaumont oil, one gallon of rain or soft water and one pound of common laundry soap. Dissolve the soap in rain water, put in the oil and churn it. If for ticks, add five gallons of rain water for each gallon of oil. That will kill every tick, and does not burn the cattle to amount to anything. The crude oil itself does not hurt them any worse than the lime and sulphur. is a sure shot on lice. For mange, use eight gallons of rain water to one gallon of oil."



REVIEW OF EXPERIMENTAL

to see that he has here a basis for se-

lection by means of which much im-

provement may ultimately be made in

has to be recognized that the cotton

crop is and will continue for all time

consequently the improvement of the

plant so as to increase the crop is a

subject of general and great import-

ance. By selecting seed from the type of plant which Mr. Bennett carefully

describes in his bulletin any planter

may make a great increase in the yield of his crop and do it cheaply

without having to send away for high

Peaches in Texas

Alfalfa Testing

as Russian thistle, dock and half a

dozen others equally injurious makes the matter of seed purchasing one of

terests Dr. Ball has had many let-

ters from parties sending him sam-

ples indicating that they had actually

seeded portions of their farm down to

Russian thistle and other like weeds

when they thought they were getting

the very purest kind of alfalfa seed. Of

course, these weed seeds are in the al-falfa seed because of careless cleaning,

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"The subject of 'Peach Growing in

priced seed

to be the main crop of the south and

It

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Advanced

the yields from the cotton crop.

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, May 5. -As the season for the publishing of bulletins by the state experiment stations is about drawing to a close your correspondent requested Professor John A. Craig, director of experiment stations, to review the work that had been done during the past year.

"You are right in thinking that the season for the publishing of our bulletins is about over," said Professor Craig, "for when our farmers are busy with their farming operations they have very little time for looking into our investigations. We try as far as we can to make our bulletins seasonable, realizing that, when a man gets

Teas' is embodied in bulletin No. 80, written by E. J. Kyle. This bulletin has been exceedingly popular because an idea just at the time when he can it not only treats of a subject of much use it, he is very likely to put it into interest to a large portion of our state We have some difficulties to practice. but also because of the stage of de-velopment of this industry. This bulcontend with in this because of the great extent of the territory of our letin treats of almost every feature state and the vast difference there is connected with the planting and care in the agricultural pursuits that are of a peach orchard. Owing to followed. It is important for us with the means at present at our disposal adaptability of some parts of this state to this industry immense strides have to issue bulletins or conduct investigabeen made in its development and tions which will more or less apply to while the natural conditions have enevery portion of the state. To do this abled many to make marked success at peach growing, yet many others ex-pended a great deal of labor and money properly it would be necessary to have a substation in each portion of the state that is developing along distinc-tive lines and also have increased in this direction without fully informing themselves as to the best practices unds for investigation and the pubin regard to planting and cultivation. In addition to giving details as to the lishing of results. It may be advisable to state here that we are only perpreparation and laying out of an ormitted through the Hatch fund of \$15,chard, time to plant, pruning and cul-000 from the federal government to use tivation, much good advice is given to this for original investigation work the grower who already has established an orchard and wishes to make it as and the publishing of bulletins confined to investigations. The conductproductive as possible. ing of useful and practical investigapractices in orchard management are tions takes time, careful observation described; such as the benefits of cuiand then after the results are obtained tivation, the growing of cover crops, getting them before those that they the thinning of the fruit and many other matters of practical detail." will benefit in such a way that they may use them to improve their prac-There are very few investiga-"The immense amount of alfalfa seed tions which we conduct but what at least take a year to plan, carry out and being used by our farmers led Dr. O. work up into useful application and M. Ball to make it the subject of spethen these have to be dupHeated again to make sure of the results. It all imcial investigation. After collecting a large number of samples being bought plies painstaking effort, continual by our farmers for seed purposes from various states, he prepared bulletin No. weighing and recording of results and hen a knowledge of the states condi-61, under the title of "Alfalfa Seed Testing." This bulletin describes good tions so as to make those results applicable to the work of the farm. Conalfalfa seed and tells how to test it sequently the publishing of a bulletin for purity. It is surprising the amount has behind it a great deal of work that of noxious weeds are being introduced never appears' on the surface to the into our state through the purchase of ordinary reader. A bulletin that is not alfalfa and other seeds. It would seem completely reliable is more than that for seed to be adulterated would worthless and reliability means that be crime enough initself,' but for it to there has been back of it an immense be such exceedingly injurious weeds

THE HEATAS SHOCKMAN FICURNATE

results are being obtained for future PACKERS TO BUILD publication

Tomato Crop Important "It is said that every American family eats on an average fifteen cans of canned tomatoes and that the total production of canned tomatoes runs over 150,000,000 cans for each of the past ten years. This represents the importance of the crop in one direc-tion. The other would make mention of the great popularity of the tomato for consumption in a fresh state. There are communities in Texas especially adapted for the growing of early tomatoes and our sub-station at Troupe is doing all that it can by way of investigations along this line. The su-perintendent of the sub-station, W. S. Hotchkiss, and Edward C. Green prepared bulletin No. 84 on the subject of Tomato Fertilizers at Troupe.' The experiments reported cover two years' work with a great variety of fertilizers, also including some variety tests. It also found that acid phosphate gave nore beneficial results than any other ertilizer, and that lime and wood ashes re valueless. It also found that the id phosphate increased the early maurity of the crop, which is a fact of prime importance considering the great rice which the early crop always brings over the latter.

Food Discrimination

"The bulletin in preparation is to be issued by the 'Food Control,' of which B. C. Pittuck has direct charge. Besides containing much general information regarding stock foods on the Texas market, it will contain nearly 1.300 analyses of these foods. It will place in the farmers' hands an accurate guide as to the foods to buy, so that he may get the greatest value for his money. It will show the analyses which the manufacturer guarantees and it will also show the actual analyses so that the feeder will be able to tell whether the statements of the manufacturers are reliable or not. This should be of great assistance to the farmer and of vast application to our state, for there is an immense business done in stock foods in this state because of the by-products which

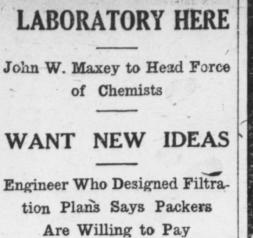
come from such large interests as those of our cotton, rice, sugar and others. wish you would make a special note of the fact that any of these bulletins may be secured by forwarding a request for them to the Director of Experiment Stations, College Station. They are sent free."

HOG PROSPECTS **CONTINUE BRIGHT**

"How long is the hog market to remain on its present prosperity basis?" was the question put by a Gazette representative to James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, as he passed through Chicago a few days since.

"When the causes that elevated prices are removed," was the prompt response

"Several reasons have contributed to the appreciation in hog values," con-tinued Mr. Wilson. "One of the most important perhaps, was a series of short corn crops. This sent breed-ing stock to the shambles, owing to attractive prices and to some extent discouraged production. Meanwhile consumption increased by leaps and bounds owing to phenomenal industrial and commercial activity All of these influences may be removed, but there remains the undeniable fact that production is not keeping pace with consumption. We are adding millions to the population annually and these millions must be fed. Look at our enormous immigration. These acquisitions from Europe naturally take to pork as the most economical food they can buy. I can forecast no reason for a severe decline in hog values during the next few years. Europe will probably re-establish its swine herds and require less from us, but reciprocity would enlarge the export outlet materially and offset any increase in production across the Atlantic. Canada is not to be considered as a competitor in the export field as for many years to come growers of that country will not be able to supply the domestic demand. Canada's population is increasing rap dly and hogs are worth a cent a pound live weight more across the border than in Chicago. It is a fact not open to dispute that the hog of commerce will always be produced in the cornbelt proper. The material that makes pork at minimum cost is to be had there. In other sections of the country hog production will be largely taken care of by local demand. "Students of hog market conditions," ontinued Mr. Wilson, "cannot fail to notice momentous changes in the trade. Chicago no longer kills the bulk of the American hog crop. Packing houses are springing up all over the country and the industry is becoming diffused. These ventures are meeting with success because they are managed by men with Chicago training. who have learned how to handle hogs and cure meats in the school created by the Chicago packers. One reason for our increased exports of hog product, despite existing handicaps is, the fact that the American manufacturer is making a superior article. His curing methods are perfect and his product has won on merit. Out of these pioneer plants are going scores of experts to manage new concerns. In Iowa there are a number of plants all operated by men who learned the business with the big packers and the same development is noticeable in other states. "Another feature of hog trade is the westward movement. Formerly everything moved east, alive or dead. Owing to rush of population to the Pacific coast things have changed. Kansas is sending hogs alive to Southern California and shippers have bought in Omaha for slaughter in Washington and Oregon. Ultimately the Pacific coast may raise enough pork for local re-quirements, but the corn-belt must furnish the pork of commerce. I cannot detect any indication of overproduction. Succeeding hog crops may sell as high as the one marketed during the past winter, but prices will be satisfactory to the grower."-Breeders' Gazette.



HOUSTON, Texas, May 5 .- John W. Maxcy, the engineer who succeeded in placing a sewerage filtration plant in the big Fort Worth packery, has just returned from Chicago, where he con-ferred with the heads of the Swift and Armour packing companies. Regarding the result of his trip and of the work for the future, Mr. Maxcy said to the representative of The Telegram: . "I feel very much gratified at the

fair and liberal treatment accorded me by these interests, as they seem to realize that I have done them a signal service and are willing to pay for it.

"What pleased me most is that everything attempted by these people in developing a new idea is thorough, to the point and carried to a logical conclus

To Establish Laboratory

"I am to have at Fort Worth a most complete and modern chemical and bacteriological laboratory, with a staff cf chemists, bacteriologists and all Lecessary assistants for a full investi-gation of the entire subject of packing house wastes. I have authority to travel over the United States or go abroad at any time, to investigate any work or experiment, having bearing on this subject.

"While on this trip I visited Columbus, Ohio, and investigated the sewage and water purification plants now being installed there, along strictly scientific lines. Before undertaking the actual construction the board of public service of Columbus appropropriated \$46,000 for experimental work in order to determine certain necessary facts before spending their milliondollar bond issue on a finished failure as many other places have done. Each class of sewage and each locality 'requires a special study before perma-nent plans are adopted. This has been my policy with the packers, and my results on first experimental plant were so satisfactory that they felt justified in placing a similar sum at my disposal, to be expended as I see fit, in experimental work and scientific investigations. This is a most interesting field for original research, opening up with its uncertainties great possi-bilities and complex reactions a terra incognita in the realms of practical science. I now have the opportunities for which I have labored for years, and I hope to make the best of it, and prove myself useful in this specialty. Willing to Pay for Ideas

"I find that the great industries are willing to pay handsomely for ideas, but they must be partially developed, and their economic value demonstrated. "It is a popular idea that nothing is wasted about a packing house, but this is a great mistake. At the Fort Worth packeries alone there are \$250,-000 of actual values going into the Trinity river each day, which, added to the maintenance and operating charges, makes a net loss of \$300 per day. You might get an idea from this as to what their total daily losses amounts to at St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and other cities from this source alone.



Is Dr. Terrill's latest book, No. 7, on the Diseases of Men, and nothing has been spared to make this book the very best of its kind ever published. This book has been written for men who desire to possess normal strength, health and happiness, and it cannot be recommended too highly to suffer-ing mankind, as it deals with the Special and Pelvic Diseases of Men in such a scientific and comprehensive manner as to make it far superior to any like publication. Send for it TO-D'AY. It will be sent ABSOLUTELY FREE in a plain, sealed envelope, postage prepaid, to any man who suffers with

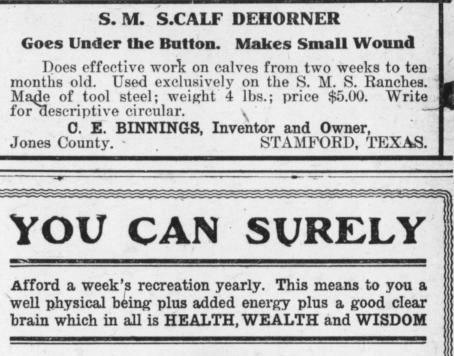
STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, LOST MANHOOD, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, EPI-LEPSY, CATARRH, PILES, HYDROCELE or any of the CHRONIC DISEASES of the STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER or PROSTATE

Dr. Terrill has a copyright given him by the government on a remedy for Lost Manhood and Seminal Emissions which never fails to cure.

J. H. TERRILL, M. D.

He will give a thousand dollars for any case he takes and fails to cure if his instructions are followed.

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SEE READERS FOR FULL INFORMATION REGARDING LOW RATES Call on any Cotton Belt Agent for full information regarding your trip, or address, GUS HOOVER, D. M. MORGAN,

Fort Worth, Texas.

JOHN F. LEHANE,

Tyler, Texas.

Traveling Passenger Agent, Traveling Passenger Agent. Waco, Texas.

R. C. FYFE, Jen. Freight & Passenger Agent Asst. Gen. Frt. & Pass. 'Agt., Tyler, Texas.

Trent & Newberry, the Honey Grove feeders and shippers, had in a car of steers and one of mixed hogs and cattle.



and recommended by physicians. One or any number extracted at one time without one bit of pain. If you are coming to the city come in and see is. Consultation free. Moderate prices. Beware of the cheap, graftdentists. They use worthless ma-We do particular work for aghtful people who want nice, n dentistry.

1024 WALNUT.

past season, it means much more than it would mean to write 'general articles or prepare material on popular topics when there is a lot of general information to draw upon. Up to this time we have issued seven bulletins since last July, which is the beginning of our fiscal year and there is another just about ready for the press, which will make a total of eight for the year.

amount of work that never comes to

25,000 on Mailing List

pose.

among

vestigating for them.

Cottonseed for Hogs

but from the results of Dr. Ball's investigation we have reason to believe "We have over 25,000 names on our that such weeds as bur clover and mailing list and most of our bulletins sweet 'clover have been actually mixed are published in editions of this numwith the alfalfa seed for purpose of adulteration. Not only is the purity of the seed discussed in this bulletin, Of these bulletins we have published so far 140,000 copies, which with also the methods of testing the edition about ready for press, will make 165,000 copies of bulletins sent vitality. After preparing his ground out to our farmers and other interestcarefully and spending a lot of labor on ed in ours work. Considering the it it is very disheartening to one to means available for this work our recfind that a very small proportion of ord seems a good one especially when compared with other states. It is to the alfalfa seed sown germinates, but by taking the caution of testing the vitality of the seed, that is, testing the germination of it, in a way debe remembered that it is very hard for our experiment stations to keep in touch with the various lines of agriscribed by Dr. Ball in his bulletin such cultural effort over our west terrilosses might be prevented. The in-To present this matter in anvestigation of alfalfa alone makes it very apparent that we need a "pure other way let me say that the area of Texas corresponds to about the comeed law" in the state, so that the man bined area of the seven states which who purchases seed may have some asshall mention: Colorado, New York, surance as to its germinating and also as to its purity. Canada, Germany and other countries have very rigid laws Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Each in this respect and the fact of the matter is that because of their laws one of these states receive as much financial assistance as we do, or to be and the further fact that we have none more explicit, they receive over \$100,-000 for investigation work from the federal government and they also jointly receive over \$100,000 from their relating to this matter is the reason why we are getting so many worthless seeds from other countries. They canstate governments for the same purnot sell such seed in their own country We receive \$15,000 from the and consequently send it off to others. federal government and \$6,000 from Just for the same reason states withthe state, making something less than out feed laws are being made \$25,000 for investigation purposes. We lumping ground for worthless feeds that cannot be sold in such a state as Texas, where a feed law is in force. have many more questions to investigate than they have in these other states and I will venture to say owing

About Rice Industry to the vast interests embraced by ag-riculture in our state we could, with "The subject of 'Maintaining the Fertility of Rice Soils' is treated of in such an amount as these several states get jointly, obtain better rebulletin No. 82 and prepared by G. S. sults for the welfare of our farming Fraps. This is a very thorough deinterests than they are able to do cription of the food requirements of chiefly because our conditions are new rice, rice irrigation waters and the and we could save our farmers a great many dollars by doing their inchemical composition of rice solls. The treatment of rice soils is given coniderable attention. This bulletin considering the development of our rice industry is a very timely one and will "The first bulletin that we issued no doubt assist the rice grower

this year, No. 78, on 'Feeding Ferment-ed Cottonseed Meal to Hogs,' by F. R. Marshall, sought to determine the efkeeping up the productiveness of his soil "The matter of increasing the fertilfectiveness of fermenting cottonseed ity of the soil by inoculation is perhaps meal to reduce the danger from feeding it. A thorough investigation was made of the Allison method. It was one of the most timely subjects which could receive the attention of an infound that the fermenting of the cotrestigator. Mr. Ball took up this subject at an early state in its developtonseed meal would reduce the risk. but more investigations along this line nent, but found as a result of his careare called for. It was found perfectly safe to use a light food of cottonseed ful and extensive investigation that the farmers were being vastly deceived in meal, so that it may be used to some extent for hog feeding when fermented reference to it. Magazine writers and some prominent authorities in the and fed with corn meal. This means a scientific circles theorized and built up wonderful developments as to what great deal in the development of our hog industry and adds another strong night be done through soil inoculation. argument in favor or its extension. A It is not necessary to go into the hisof this subject further than to say peculiar fact brought out by the inory vestigation which was quite contrary to the general belief that existed that Dr. Ball has published the results of his investigations in bulletin No. 83, entitled 'Nitro-Culture.' He shows that the packers and others, was the inoculating material which our that the carcasses of the hogs that received the cottonseed meal eedsmen were selling to our farmers were firmer and therefore more acceptable at a high price and which the departto them than those of the corn fed ment of agriculture was sending out hogs. Owing to the importance of this was practically worthless for this purpose. In this bulletin he describes exquestion another car load of hogs are ow on experiment to try and find out tensively his experiments with alfalfa, to what extent cottonseed meal could proving the worthlessness of this prebe used prepared in this way and also pared inoculating material and also to determine if the feeding of green stuff with the cottonseed meal would showing that the germ forming from bur clover will prepare land for the not reduce the risk from using it. Mr. growing of alfalfa. His investigations Marshall is getting very encouraging results along this line, but as the exhave prevented a wasteful expenditure ney for worthless inoculating maor m periment is yet under way details of it will not be published in bulletin terial. He is still conducting investigations along this line and promising

CONFERENCE HELD

AUSTIN, Texas, May 2.—As was stated briefly in yesterday's dispatches, a conference was held yesterday afternoon between the attorney general and the representatives of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association and the commission companies relative to the anti-trust suits recently filed in the Twenty-sixth district court here by the state against the commission companies and the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange. The conference was held in the attorney general's office and lasted nearly three hours. The purpose of this conference was to ascertain to what extent these commission companies and others have violated the anti-trust laws of the state, if at all, and to see if some kind of arrangement could not be reached that would ameliorate the situation, as the commission men and stockmen claim that the anti-trust suits have completely demoralized the cattle industry. Just what arrangement was reached, if any, was not made public, but after the conference the commission men and cattlemen appeared to be encouraged over the result of the conference.

"One of the prime objects of my experiments will be to recover these values, seek other values, as well as to inaugurate a complete system of records, determined from experimental data, which will not only add to the technical literature of the day, but be a guide to municipalities and others struggling with similar difficulties.

A Little Food for Thought

No one in authority probably has ever suggested that on account of the anti-trust suits having been brought by the attorney general against the packers of Fort Worth that it would be the means of them withdrawing from the state, but in case such action was taken-what would be the result This, probably we have thought of. It means millions of dollars loss to the stock raiser and the farmer of Texas. The packing houses coming here are a Texas institution. We are not narrow enough to use the word "Fort Worth." I will give you a few items where the producer rives the benefit. First, we will take veal calves. The majority of them each Fort Worth in from twelve to twenty hours after being taken away from their mothers. Their condition is first class, they are not bruised as they are from long shipping, there-fore their meat is in better condition and is more salable in the eastern markets and the packer can pay more money for the animal. Who gets the benefit of this? The producer. Another item, the minimum weight on calves within the state is 16.000 pounds. To the northern markets it is 22,000 pounds. The shipper gets the advantage of 6,000 pounds, which is quite a little item in itself on a thousand 'or so loads of calves. Then we will take hogs. They are worth as much on the Fort Worth market as they are in Kansas City or St. Louis, which means a saving in freight and shrinkage to the producer of \$1 per head. There are from 2,000 to 6,000 hogs per day sold on the Fort Worth market. This means \$2,000 to \$6,000 to go back to the producer to be spent on his family of to betterments on his farm. Who dare say this is not a good thing? As for cattle, there are times when they will sell for more money on the northern-markets than they will here, but that is only at short intervals when there is a fluctuation and our market is out of line. Ninetenths of the time, however, the will net the producer from \$1 to \$2 per head more and often \$5 and \$6 on the Fort Worth market than they will by shipping them north. I take the position the packing

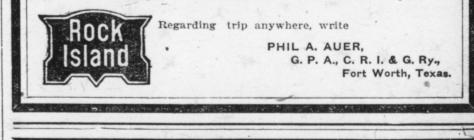
houses being located in Texas has been the means of advancing the price of lands from \$8 to \$12 per acre. Why? It has been the means of bringing thousands of northern farmers into Texas who have purchased this land at what they considered a cheap price. They are turning their attention to diversifying the crops and what we term "stock farming," raising good hogs and cattle and feeding their corn, hay sorghum and such other feeds as are raised, to their live stock instead of marketing them at the time they are harvested when as a usual thing all farm products are cheap. By utilizing their crops in this way they secure s good price for same through their cattle and hogs. There is an endless chain along this line which would keep me talking to you all night if it wasn having such a dreadful headache, thinking of the probability of some of these grafters getting back in office. Prosecution is a legitimate pro-Persecution is another thing

to California Daily April 25 to May 5, limit July 31, stop-overs anywhere. Takes in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Denver, Colorado Springs and many other interesting cities. Via Port-Colorado Springs and many other interesting cities. Via Port-land in one direction \$17.50 more. Rock Island is scenic route. Send for Golden State booklets and full details. No lower rate this year.

BIRMINGHAM and return, April4 and 15, limit 22, one fare plus 50 limit May 26.

One Fare Round Trip Rate

- ST. LOUIS and return, April 14 and 15, limit 22, one far plus 50
- HOMESEEKERS' rates to Panhandle country and Beaver County, Tuesdays and Saturdays, limit 30 days. Stop-overs.
- LATEST PATTERN PULLMAN SLEEPERS, FREE RECLAINING CHAIR CARS
- Run through to CHICAGO and KANSAS CITY daily





anta Fe



Shearing Later Than Usual in San Angelo County SAN ANGELO, Texas, May 5 .- Sheep

shipping from San Angelo this year will be a good deal later than last. This is due in part to late shearing and and the limit. I often pinch myself to to the fact that the majority of the

muttons have not thrived as well as they should on the range during the winter. Sheepmen are inclined to the belief that there will not be a great number of sheep shipped this season.

Howard Bland, a prominent business man and breeder of Williamson county, was on today's market with a shipment of cattle and fed sheep, sold by the National Live Stock Commission Company. Mr. Bland says the sheep market is all right, but cattle values look low enough.



IN TOM GREEN COUNTY San Angelo Standard.

J. C. Heyser of the Pecos sold his stock of cattle, approximating 1,000. head, to R. W. Prosser at private figures.

R. A. Prosser, the Devils River sheep and cattleman, shipped nine cars of mutton to market from Comstock.

Jones Miller & Son drove 150 head of sheep through to their ranch. which they bought of Dunagon, near Juno. R. J. Flowers has sold to John With-

erspoon, through Max Mayer & Co., 500 and 4s at \$22. W. H. Wood shipped sixty cars of

cattle to Kellyville, I. T., Wednesday. The stock belongs to the Godair Commission Company of Fort Worth. Sam T. and Hiram Butler have sold

to W. H. Smith of Ponca City, O. T., 3-year-od steers through Max Mayer & Co. for \$22.25 around.

The spring wool clip has started to in with a rush. March Bros. have have received several big consignments. On Friday, Saturday and Monday they received nearly 150,000 Other commission men are pounds getting their share of the consignments

Sheep shipping from San Angelo this year will be a good deal later than last. This is due in part to late shear-ing and to the fact that the majority the muttons have not thrived as ell as they should on the range durthe winter. Sheepmen are inclined to the belief that there will not be a great number of sheep thipped this

R. E. Buchanan, claim agent in the live stock department of the Santa Fe. was in the city Wednesday looking after the stock claims against the company. Mr. Buchanan said that the heavy stock shipments from this immediate territory had kept him busy. He admitted, however, that there were less claims this year than last. This he attributed to the better condition of the stock and the inclination of the shippers to be fair.

Theodore Bjorkman of Ozona has disposed of all his stock and ranch holdings and is preparing to go to Sweden, his former home, to spend the remainder of his days in the land of the midnight sun. Mr. Bjorkman has sold holdings approximating nearly \$100,000. When he came to the United States, not so many years ago, he had but little money. Another illustration

of what a man can do in west Texas. "I do not believe that there will be 100 cars of cattle shipped from San Angelo this year," said Albert G. Mc-Intyre, an expert sheepman for a Kan-sas City commission company. "I have been over the country sizing up the situation and I find that some of the sheep are not in the best shape. Of course, there are some flocks that could not be better, and then again there are others that could not be in a more unfavorable shape. The conditions are not the most encouraging from what I saw, and the same conditions prevail elsewhere. In the northwest sheep have not shaped up as they should have. On these accounts sheep will bring very high prices this year. That those that are placed on the mar-

Mr. McIntyre spent a week investigating conditions for his company. He has done this for a number of years and never misses the Concho country. In 1905 200 cars were sent from this section. He returned to Kansas City the south and the price paid was \$3

and \$4 per acre. Wilbur Wadley and wife have been spending a few days in Midland. They are no longer located at Bronco, but will take charge of the Scharbauer Cattle Company's range interests south

Burl Holloway returned Wednesday morning from Portales, N. M., where he delivered to Chase Brothers & Huddleson of Dunlap, Kan., 1,400 4 and 5year-old steers, sold to them last fall at \$28 around. Mr. Hollaway reports the country in fine condition all the way from Portales to Midland. The largest land deal of which we

have any knowledge in some time past was closed this week by the Johnson & Moran agency, in which the H. Mc-Clentic seven-section pasture three niles south of town was sold to J. A. Haley at a price quoted at \$8 per acre. The deal aggregates \$35,000. It is a magnificent property and Mr. Haley expects to cut it up into farms. Mr.

Haley is a brother of our townsman, Dr. Haley. Scharbauer Brothers are the proud owners of the second largest herd of registered Hereford cattle in the, United States, the Lone Star herd, long since of national, almost of international reputation. And, too, it is a mugnificent herd and Midland takes much pride that it is located so near, only six miles southwest. Scharbauer Brothers were of the very first in West Texas to recenize the worth pure-bred animal, and for all these long years they have been constantly on the lookout to improve their ner i and no expense has ever been spare.o. They have I icked from the most ry al strains of blood in the north and east, and have made est ecial efforts to capture the most choice. It need not, therefore, be a surprise to our readers to learn that they have just paid \$1,000 for a single animal. It is a fact. Last week they bought of T. B. F. Sotham, Wilkeswood Chief 210357, an all-around prize winner and champion. This young animal was shown last fall by the breeder, F. A. Nave of Attica, Ind., in the International Show at Chicago, and there he captured first prize as a 2-year-old. The animal has been shipped to Bovina with a lot of fine animals bought in the north by George Slaughter, From Bovina he was lo-cated to Midland, and, if not already

IN HOWARD COUNTY

here, will arrive very shortly.

Big Springs Enterprise. Dr. McKeller of Fort Worth, federal live stock inspector, was here Wednesand went out to Lucia Wells' day ranch to inspect a string of fed calves for Will P. Edwards, who will ship them to Kansas City soon.

S. D. Cunningham, who was here from Terry county yesterday, informed us that he invested \$20 in hogs about one year ago, and that he can now sell his bunch for \$150. He says the expense of keeping them has been very small, they having got most of their living on the range. He says that no kind of stock will equal hogs as money makers.

A young man about 20 years old by the name of Montgomery was hurt Tuesday morning by his horse falling on him, and died that night. The accident occurred about twelve miles north of town, and was caused by the horse the young man was riding running into another horse.

Ramsey Cox, manager of the Texas Central railroad, and Hardy Holt, a conductor on that road. came in Monday from a trip to the plains country north of here, and while up there bought some real estate, which included a ranch for which they paid \$26,000 cash.

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

to the X ranch to look after his live stock interests. Gid Rowden came in from B. B. Mc-Cutcheon & Bro.'s ranch Saturday afternoon with a crushed hand, and on examination it proved to be pretty badly hurt, several bones of the hand and wrist being broken. The injury

was the result of a horse falling with him a day or two before. T. H. Beauchamp shipped a car of calves to the Fort Worth market Sunday morning. Report from the shipment Tuesday said that they struck rather unfavorable market conditions and did not sell until Tuesday morn ing. Forty-one head of the carload averaged 270 pounds, and sold at cents. The report on the remaining twenty-eight was bulled so that neither heads nor tails could be made of it.

IN CROCKETT COUNTY

Ozona Enterprise Jones Miller last Saturday bought a ack from Messrs. J. W. Friend & Sons

for which he paid 250. S. E. Crouch recently purchased from J. B. Harrell a thoroughbred fancy driving yearling stallion for which paid \$50

J. B. Moore bought the interest of James Lackey of Sherwood in 3,600 head of sheep, owned jointly by them, at private terms, closing the deal Tues-Wilsie Ownes of Live Oak stated to

an Enterprise reporter the first of the week that he cut out 152 ewes and marked up 1,500 lambs about the best per cent so far reported this season Archie Cochran yesterday bought of B. Harrell of Sanderson a fancy driving yearling stallion, one saddle

for

horse and seven young mares, which he paid an average of \$35 per head.

In Childress County Childress Index.

W. Q. Richards delivered a bunch of cows to" R. B. Masterson at this place this week. The cows will be shipped to Kansas by Mr. Masterson. The Hereford Grove ranch delivered this week a bunch of young registered bulls to R. B. Masterson. They will be taken to his King county ranch. A deal was closed at Childress Wednesday of this week whereby R. B. Masterson purchased ten thousand acres of land from W. Q. Richards, the price being \$3.25 per acre. The land lies in King county, joining the north line of Mr. Masterson's pasture, extending north to the south line of Cottle county. There is some rough land in the purchase but the most of it is good valley land. By this pur-Mr. Masterson rounds out his chase ranch in good shape.

In Val Verde County Del Rio Herald.

Brackett and Kinney county were visited by a heavy rain Friday night and the stockmen are 'rejoicing over the fact that they have had fine range all the winter and spring and now have plenty of water.

The largest wool sale that has been reported in years was that consum-mated at Comstock Tuesday, May 1 when W. H. Way of San Antonio bought for Colonel T. H. Zanderson of the above place the entire clip of Messrs, R. W. Prosser and J. C. Clarknear Comstock, comprising son of about 200,000 pounds. The price paid is not positively known, but is reto range from 22c to 22% c ported Colonel Zanderson is shipping the wool to Boston

In Donley County Clarendon Banner-Stockman.

G. W. Gale, a cattle buyer of Illinois was here this week and bought fat cattle from local parties as follows: J. Sims, 66 head of 3s and 4s at \$43.50; Robert Sawyer, 65 head of 1s and 4s at \$43.50; Robert Sawyer, 65 head of 1s and 2s at \$32.75; Will Montgomery, 80 head of yearlings at \$15.75; W. D. Van Eaton, about 50 head of 2s at \$28. The

PENALTY SUITS AFFECTING LOANS

tlemen who have visited this city during the past week is that the penalty suits instituted by the attorney general of the state against the live stock exchange of this city are working a great hardship on the live stock industry generally. The reason for this is given as the unsettled condition that has been brought about and the consequent disposition on the part of the commission men constituting the exchange to begin to shape their business for .coming eventualities.

The feature of the situation that seems to be hurting the worst is the fact that the commission men are not only declining to place any more money among the producers, but they are give ing notice that maturing loans must be met promptly, giving as an explanation for their action that as agents for eastern money lenders they are re-quired to take such action. It is alleged that these eastern men who have furnished a great deal of money that has been advanced to Texas ranchmen are considerably exercised over the action taken by the state, and while under ordinary cirucmstances they might be willing for loans to be extended thty are so displeased with present developments that they are generally de-termining to call in the loans and grant no further favors.

It is perhaps unfortunate that so much of this eastern money has been placed among the producers of Texas in this manner, but there' seems to be no remedy for it. The commission men claim they are absolutely powerless in the premises, as they placed these loans simply as the agents of the eastern parties, and when they demand to see the color of their coin there is nothing to do but compel the borrower to produce it according to contract And when these obligations mature and collection is enforced it is to add very materially to the existing demoralization. The cattle put up as collaterial for these loans will have to be sold, regardless of the market conditions. Thousands of head of cattle thrown on the market that have to be sold will certainly cause that market to go to pieces, and the owners of the cattle can see nothing but absolute ruin staring them in the face.

It was the realization of these facts that caused a number of the leading cattlemen of the state to accom pany a delegation of the commission men to Austin a few days ago for a conference with the attorney general. It is true that the invitation for that conference came over the long distance telephone from the attorney general's office, but there are pretty grounds for believing that an intima tion had been given that official that it was desired. Not much information has been permitted to leak out concerning that conference, but it is a noticeable fact that the situation has quieted down to some extent. s a rumor in circulation here to the effect that when the cases are called in the district court at Austin against the individual members of the exchange they are to be dismissed, and in lieu thereof one test case filed against the exchange collectively. If the state is able to establish its contentions that the exchange is being operated in violation of the anti-trust laws of Texas, then the penalty assessed in this case will be promtply paid and the obnoxious rules and regulations governing the body abrogated. Members of the exchange declare this will result in the withdrawal of practically all the representative firms from that body, and possibly result in the disruption of the organization, leaving the shipper and producer completely at the mercy of a lot of frre-sponsible agents who will proceed to make much hay while the sun shines.

The general impression among cal-lemen who have visited this city dur-ng the past week is that the penalty commission firms. That plan in brief has been to sell stock in the commission firms to men out on the range, with the idea that by this wide distribution of the stock in this manner more business could be secured. great deal of stock has been placed in this manner in small blocks of one and two shares, and one of the anomalies of the situation that now presents itself is that some of the men who have heretofore been loudest in their denunciations of the methods employed in the exchange now find themselves included in the number who are being sued by the state.

While it is being freely alleged that there is a great deal of politics behind these penalty suits, those who have kept in close touch with the situation experience no difficulty in tracing the origin of the trouble to the increase in commission charges instituted and compelled by the National Exchange the first of the year. These increased mmission charges are in effect at this time at all leading markets, with the exception of that at Denver. The new commission charges made these increases: On sheep or hogs, single or double-deck cars, the increase is \$2 per car. Members of the Fort Worth exchange, while admitting the increase in the price of selling hogs and sheep, claim there has been no increase in the charges for selling cattle, and characterize the claims of the cattlemen in that direction as absurd. The cattle-men say that the advance on cattle has been effected by means of a mini-mum charge of \$10° per car, whereas, formerly no minimum was established For example, it frequently occurs in the case of fat cattle that only sixteen head are loaded in a car, and in such cases the former charges were 50c a head or \$8 per car, while under the new rules the minimum of \$10 applies, and this, of course, affects all carloads of cattle containing less than twenty head. On mixed carloads of live stock the increase ranges from \$2 to \$4 per car.

The attempts made to settle the diferences existing between the commistion men and producers with regard to these increased charges have all proven abortive. Independent firms are being organized at all the market centers to andle the business that has heretofore been given to the members of the va-rious live stock exchanges, and the threat of investigation to ascertain whether or not the existing exchanges are operated contrary to anti-trust laws is being carried out. And in the carrying out of these threats, conditions have arisen which were clearly pointed out at the beginning of the controversy. Members of changes at that time declared that it this course was persisted in it would surely result in the precipitation of trouble for the producer, as the disturbance would be sure to result in the calling in of loans and the demoralization of the loan feature of their business to such an extent that it would be practically impossible for the producers to obtain any kind of accommo lations from avenues heretofore open to them.

The leaders who are behind the movement to unhorse the commission men from the high steed they are alleged to have mounted have proceeded to make good in the matter in instituting the threatened investigation, and nave had the probe applied. The commission men have also evinced a willingness to make good their prediction of disaster for the producer by pro-ceeding to call in their loans as fast is they mature and refuse to make any others. The result is there is very lit tle doing in commission circles, the members of the exchange sitting the around and discussing the probable outcome of the penalty sults pending at Austin, while the producer in many instances has on his hustling clothes and is trying to figure out just how he is going to save himself in the matter of that ^frapidly ma-turing obligation. Banks will be appealed to for assistance, but when live stock conditions are so unsettled the banks are slow to extend the necessary assistance. These are the conditions that have arisen in consequence of the filing of the penalty suits by the state at Austin, and serve to explain why the lion and the lamb have proceeded to Austin to ascertain if a measure of relief cannot be evolved that will lighten the burden of the situation. The commission men are suffering from inaction and the probability of having to perhaps go out of business. The producer is sweltering under the load of approaching matured obligations must be met or he will have to go out of business. The result is a general lemoralization that is hurting in every quarter, and the cattlemen from the ange country who have been in the ity during the past few days say it :s hurting badly in every direction.. They are anxious to have something done that will afford relief, and they are sure of nothing until the policy of the state is fully revealed.





IN IRION COUNTY Sherwood Record.

The lambing season is about at an nd. The crop is a good one. Hector McKenzie has bought 150 end.

steers from D. C. Dameron at \$16. Lots of the new wool clip being hauled through here for San Angelo. Bob Caruthers has bought 1,000 mut-

tons from R. A. Williams at \$3.25. The heel flies have gone, the grass has come and the old cows are happy.

Pleas Childress has sold to parties at Midland 800 3s and 4s at \$23 per head.

O. F. Bates of Reagan county has recently constructed a dipping vat on his ranch

Jim Lackey has sold his interest in 3,600 head of sheep to his partner, J. B. Moore, of Ozona.

Over 1,400 cars of stock have so far been shipped from San Angelo, and the end is not yet.

The Amarillo cattle convention enjoyed a large attendance and generally proved to be a splendid gathering of cattlemen

Lewis Hinde, Joe Thorp and Henry Lindley delivered 108 head of stock cattle at San Angelo last Saturday, which they had sold to a territory buyer.

The Sawyer Cattle Company has sold to territory buyers at \$23 per head 1.400 3s and 4s. They are one of the finest bunches ever turned out of west Texas.

Reports from the ranges in the Kirkland valley, Chino valley and the Upper Verde, Ariz., indicate that horses are dying there in great numbers from eating the loco weed. It is also affecting cattle.

carload of fine carriage horses, valued as high as \$1,500 per pair, are being sent by express from Chicago to the City of Mexico. The express charges amount to \$2,000. The animals

are said to be beauties. Mr. Dode Pittman, the genial, wholesouled foreman for John Ryburn, was in the city the fore part of the week getting up a coagulation of cow-punchers to move 2,000 head of cattle to New Mexico. Work will start Saturday on collecting the cattle. Mr. Pittman had no trouble in securing help, as the list names published elsewhere will show.

Mont Noelke suffered the misfortune to have four head of cattle, including a fine-blooded bull, killed during a thunder storm last week, the animals having been struck by lightning. Mr. Noelke is having unusually bad luck of late, not long since having had his barn destroyed by fire. But he's not the kind to give way to tears, and when you meet him you'll find the same genial Mont.

In Midland County Midland Reporter.

F. E. Rankin last week bought ten sections of leased land of George D. Elliott, south, a part of the old Y Bar ranch.

Johnson & Moran sold to W. C. Culp the Clay McGonagill four sections in Andrews county at \$3,500. The deal was closed this week.

J. P. Inman was called this week the range country fifty miles of Snyder by the sad information that his orother had been killed. No particulars are given. Mr. Inman is expected

bone tonight. Dr. N. H. Ellis this week made a nice land deal. The two sections of land he bought some time ago of Joe Veazey, eleven miles east of town, he so'd to H. L. Smith of Lubbock at \$6.50 per acre.

Scharbauer Brothers last week bought four sections of grazing lands of Charles Davis and six sections of a man named Cross. These ten sections of land join the Lone Star ranch on

In Llano County Llano Times.

Henry Gray last week sold to J. W. Tate 219 head of yearlings he bought from his father, Mr. George J. Gray. The following stock were shipped from Llano the past week: C. B. Sweeney, one car beef cattle to Houston; G. W. Gray, three cars cattle to Soldoni, O. T.; Shults & Evarts, fifeen cars cattle to Fairfax, O. T.; S. H. Buchanan, eighteen cars cattle to Muskogee.

Last Friday afternoon a phone message was received by W. F. Gray that his son, Don, at Valley Springs was seriously hurt by a horse falling on him. Mr. Gray and Dr Mabry immediately left for that place. Mr Gray informed a Times representative that Don was running his horse almost at full speed after a big steer; that the horse jumped an old dead tree top and a limb' caught the horse by the front leg, and that in falling, the back of the saddle came across Don's back, painfully crushing him. Dr. Fowler of Valley Springs hurried to the scene and alleviated his suffering and dressed his injuries. At first it was thought that he was fatally injured, but Mr. Gray says he is getting along splendidly and will soon

In Brown County

be up.

Brownwood Bulletin. George Porter returned Sunday from Fort Worth, bringing home with him a car load of grass fat cattle shipped to that market. Mr. Porter says there was no market for grassers in Fort, Worth Saturday. No buyers volunta rily looked at the cattle and when requested to they invariably answered, "I don't want any cattle today," and went back to their papers where detailed accounts of the San Francisco horror was the absorbing topic.

"The market was simply paralyzed," said Mr. Porter. "And rather than give my stuff away I brought them home. It was not due to a surplus in the Fort Worth market, for there were

only a few cattle there on Saturday." Mr. Porter is not the only shipper that is complaining of the unsteadiness of the Fort Worth market. It is often the case that on a day following a good stiff market the buyers there cannot be induced to look at the cattle at any price. This makes it hard on the ship per who usually gets in with his cattle on the wrong day.

In Edwards County

Rock Springs Rustler. J. W. Slater, a prominent stockman of San Angelo, who has bought the old Vick ranch in the edge of Kinney county, was in town this week looking for some big steers, but reports them hard to purchase;

The crew of experts who accompa-nied the Wheat steers to Brady last week, returned the first of the week and reported an unusually successful voyage, not losing anything. Among them were Gus Wheat, C. E. Franks, N. Suttles, Morris Stewart, Will Ad-ams, Mike Foley and Jim Merks. Wade and Bunton last week deliv-ered 950 head of territory stuff sold to

Ira Word.

IN REEVES COUNTY

Pecos Times. G. W. Linger of Gibbons, Neb., spent several days of the past week here looking after his ranch interests-the NK ranch.

G. T. Reynolds came out from Fort Wheth Saturday morning and went out

stuff was all first-class fed stuff. Mr. Sawyer's being especially good. Ship. ment was made Tuesday. On the same day Craig Brothers of Hall county shipped out from here eight or ten cars of 4 and 5-year-old steers, sold to Patton, Hyde & Price of Kansas. Price not stated.

In Sutton County

Sonora News. E. L. Martin sold 30 cows at \$12 per-head to Rathmel & Flipper Coleman, cows to be delivered at Mc-Kavett. Cooper of Sonora bought for H. P.

Russell & Bevans of Menard 1,000 head of cows from Sol Mayer & Bro. of Sutton county at \$13 delivered at San Angelo. W. C. Strackbein bought Max Vander Stucken's cattle at' \$12 per head. There are about 120 head in the bunch



Northern Buyer Makes Purchases at Clarendon, Texas

CLARENDON, Texas, May 5 .-- Clarendon cattlemen have been getting some pretty good figures for their stuff of late, but no more than they deserved, considering the quality of the material sold. The best sale in point of price made recently was made this week by J. T. Sims to G. W. Gale-66 head of threes and fours at \$43.50. Mr. Gale, who is a cattle buyer from Illinois, also purchased of Fobert Saw-yer 65 head of ones and two at \$32.75, from W. D. Van Eaton about 50 head of twos at \$28, from Will Montgomery 80 yearlings at \$15.75. This was all fed stuff and extra good. The different bunches were shipped on Tuesday to Galesburg, Ill. Eight cars of four and five-year-old steers were shipped from this place on the same day by Craig of Memphis, and were consigned Bros to Patton, Hyde & Price of Kansas, who made the purchase some time ago.

In arranging a piggery, have all the troughs so placed that any food left over by the animals may be easily removed, and fix the troughs so that they may be emptied as soon as the swine have drunk all the pure water they need.

REPAIRING BRAIN

A Certain Way by Food. Every minister, lawyer, journalist,

physician, author or business man is forced under pressure of modern conditions to the active and sometimes over-active use of the brain. Analysis of the excreta thrown out

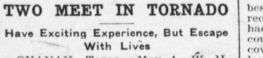
by the pores shows that brain work breaks down the phosphate of potash, separating it from its heavier companion, abumen, and plain common sense teaches that this elemental principle must be introduced into the body anew each day if we would replace the

loss and rebuild the brain tissue. We know that the phosphate potash, as presented in certain field grains, has an affinity for albumen and that is the only way gray matter in the brain can be built. It will not answer to take the crude phosphate of potash of the drug shop, for nature rejects it. The elemental mineral must be presented through food directly

from Nature's laboratory. These facts have been made use of in the manufacture of Grape-Nuts, and any brain worker can prove the value of the proper selection of food by making free use of Grape-Nuts for ten days or two weeks. Sold by gracers everywhere (and in immense quan-tities). Manufactured by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There are evidences that quite a number of the leading cattlemen of the state who have become members the exchange by reason of membership in the various commission firms are ecoming very restless under the strain of the situation, and there are some evidences of a break-away While it is conceded that the penalty suits of extravagant dimensions may not amount to much, men like Slaughter Wilson, Reynolds, Burnett and others of that class do not relish the idea of being sued. They believe that any kind of a suit against them must be more or less of a reflection on their integrity and commercial standing. And while in many instances such connections are only nominal, yet the moral effect is the same as if the holdings of stock

were larger. The connection of the number of these big cattle producers with the commission houses was made as a business investment, and they are large stockholders, but in many other instances the investments are nominal and made for the purpose of influencing business. When the National Exchange promulgated the new rule cutting off solicitors a new plan was evolved for the development business, and it has been pushed to a



QUANAH, Texas, May 4.-W. H. Craven, manager of the Shoe Nail ranch and John Molesworth, who ranches near Canyon, had an experience Sunday afternoon that will make them each hunt a dugout wheneve they see a black cloud. They were driving in a top buggy about six miles from Pampa, and other than thinking a heavy rain probable, paid little at-tention to the cyclonic cloud covertention to the ing them from the southwest. All at once the top of the buggy was wrenched off, both men were lifted out of the vehicle, and the cloud, with a shriek passed on, to be followed by a torrent of rain. Molesworth was on top of Craven on the ground, and as soon as the men could scramble to their feet, they sized up the result as

follows: Buggy a wreck, and top floating off with the cyclone cloud; wheels minus nearly all the spokes, they being stuck up all over the prairie like house lot stakes; wagon pole broken off and stuck into the ground; one horse nearly stripped of its harness which was twisted around the wagon pole holding the horse so its head was drawn up as if a drench had been adminis tered; the other horse loose and clean of any harness. The men lost their hats, which were brand new, and took three hours to walk to Pampa across the flooded prairle. Molesworth had his head skinned up a little. Crav says that Molesworth nearly en squashed him to death .when the cyclone dropped him on him. W. D. Jor-den, who met them on the train the next day, says that they expressed themselves as mightly pleased to be alive.



San Antonio Stockman Jubilant Ove: Range Conditions

T. D. Jones, the San Antonio stockman, has been in town and replying to questions relative to conditions down in the wild and wooley southwest, said:

"You can say that we are all right down there and that every thing is growing from grass and cattle to the price of land. Weeds are doing their

best and it is remarkable how they recuperate after a dry spell. If we had had a good rain in the winter we could, have shown the North Texas cowmen what good range was, but the lack of this element in the conditions has rather stunted things. However, we are still able to show a good lot of edible stuff that North Texas don't produce, and we will be able to show some fat cattle, too, before long."

STOCK DECREASED

Scotland Company Operating in Texas Makes Charter Amednment

AUSTIN, Texas, May 7 .- The Texas Land and Cattle Company of Dundee, Scotland, has filed an amendment to its articles of incorporation in the secretary of state's department providing - reducing or decreasing capital stock from £342,000 to £216,-

This is rather an unusual procedure to reduce the capital stock of a corporation. Under the laws of Texas a foreign corporation has the right to reduce its capital stock, while domestic corporation is not permitted to decrease its capital stock.

This company does a large business in the United States, according to a copy of its twenty-fourth annual report and accounts filed with the sec-retary of state. Much of the business done by this company is also in the state of Texas.

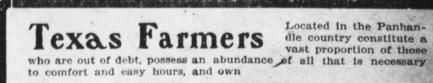


Dawson County Land Raises \$1.25 Per Acre in Thirty Days

COLORADO, Texas, May 5.—Not more than a month ago Messrs. Judge Earnest and M. C. Knott bought two leagues of land, 8,960 acres, up in Dawson county. This week they sold one league at an advance of \$1.25 per acre and were offered that for both leagues, but would sell only one. All this shows the wonderful field in west Texas for land speculation.

Sheep require more fresh air than any other farm stock, excepting turkeys. Too many sheep are often huddled together in close quarters, and they cannot move about easily, but jostle, crowd and push; that's about all the exercise they get.

50c per month, the best dally printed in the state. Full Associated Press dispatches, complete market reports, and reaches your place from six to twenty-four hours ahead of any other daily. Special correspondents in every important town in Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Comic colored supplement on Sunday, etc.



BANK ACCOUNTS

Those who are not so fortunate should profit by past experiences and recognize that these conditions are possible in

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and that the Agricultural and Stock-Farming possibilities of this section are the equal of, and in some respects better than three to five times higher-priced property located elsewhere.

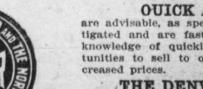
In a word: Many Magnificent Opportunities are still open here to those possessing but little money, but prompt investigation and



are advisable, as speculators have investigated and are fast purchasing with a knowledge of quickly developing opportunities to sell to others at greatly increased prices.

THE DENVER ROAD Sells cheap Round Trip tickets twice each week with stop-over privileges. For full information write to

A. A. GLISSON, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.



THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

TEXAS STOCKMAN - JOURNAL FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Consolidation of the Texas Stock Journal with the West Texas Stockman. Published every Tuesday by The Stockman Publishing Co., incorporated. Entered as second-class matter, January 5, 1904, at the postoffice at Fort Worth, Texas, under the act of congress of March 3, 1879.

0	FFICE	OF PUBLICATION, TELEGRAM FORT WORTH, TEXAS ,	CO.,

One Year, in advance.....\$1.50

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

Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. OFFICERS:

President-I. T. Pryor......San Antonio Second Vice President-H. E. Crowley Palodura

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

Done by order of the executive committee, in the city of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

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

TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL.

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

SPECIAL OFFER

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

AN ARGUMENT FOR STOCK RAISING

In the initial development of a state which possesses vast possibilities along agricultural lines it is very hard to properly impress those following agriculture as to the necessity of conserving the fertility of the virgin. soil and also to develop newer lines of agricultural effort. All the older states now may look back to the time when it was supposed that there was only one crop which was worth while paying any attention to and as to putting forth any conscientious effort to pre-" serve the natural fertility of the soil that was a question/

here is that in disposing of our crops we should try and finish them completely for market and sell fat'stock instead of the crude product. While stock raising bears a very close relation to the fertility of the soil and proves a valuable adjunct in the connection, yet there are other features connected with it which more directly bear upon the profits. Live stock especially while they are growing may utilize to good advantage a great deal of material that might otherwise go to waste. The great grass crop which would amount to nothing otherwise is made a source of revenue by putting live stock upon it. Coarse fodders, which are easily and cheaply grown and fit into any rotation, readily are made marketable by being fed to stock. These coarse fodders which could not otherwise be disposed of, for there is no market for them worth considering, attain a profitable value by being used in stock feeding. In almost every line of work in connection with agriculture there is a great deal of waste feed of this kind which could not be therwise utilized. All these products are especially valuable for live stock during the growing period and if we did not have other by-products to finish them on they would have nearly as great value as they do have under our present conditions. Not only have we these waste materials, grass, coarse fodder and truck refuse, but in addition right to hand are immense amounts of by-products from these specialty crops which are espe-

cially valuable for finishing or fattening live stock of all kinds. When we consider some of our special lines of agriculture represented by sugar, rice and cotton plantations in the coast country we find there are an immense amount of by-products from these which are of especial value for fattening the live stock which we have fed the waste products I have mentioned. The byproducts from our rice in the past year amounted to nearly 30,000 tons and the industry is growing enormously. Of these by-products rice bran and rice polish are of high value for feeding. Then from our \$5,000 acres of sugar land also annually increasing in area there is an immense amount of molasses produced as a by-product and the experiments which we have conducted at this station within recent years, as well as those of other stations, embolden us to say that molasses is equal to corn when fed in a ration of other grains for steers. By-products from our cotton crop are enormous, from 750,000 tons of cottonseed meal being about the annual output, and with this are large quantitles of hulls to be disposed of. All these feeds rank as high as any than are produced in the world for finishing cattle, sheep and hogs.

The eastern people concerned in the Fort Worth Stock Yards company say they have no fear as to the cutcome of the pending suits instituted by the attorney general, and say it can be clearly demonstrated there is no collusion between the packers and the commission men.

UNJUST PENALTY LAWS

The big penalty suits that have been filed at Austin by the attorney general of the state against the Fort Worth Live Stock exchange, packing houses and stockyards company, continue to attract much attention throughout the state, and the Texas newspapers are full of comment on the subject. The majority of this comment is unfavorable to the defendants in these suits, but occasionally there appears something on the other side of the question. The Austin Statesman is a morning paper that is usually quite friendly to the corporate interests of the state, and in commenting on these sults the Austin paper manifests no sympathy for the action taken by the state officials. The Statesman

Seventeen million dollars penalties. That is what the state of Texas is seeking to secure of packing house interests in Texas for violating the anti-trust laws of the state. The defendants in the suits, as filed here at Austin by the attorney general's office, are the Fort Worth Live Stock exchange and all its branches, the Fort Worth Stock Yards, Armour & Co, and Swift & There are twenty-one suits in all and they are and upon the fact that said defendants are in unlawful conspiracy to regulate prices, etc., and that they are throttling the channels of trade in general by their

THE CATTLE BUSINESS IN TEXAS

The past twenty years witnessed some very important changes in the cattle business of this state, and the evolution that began at that time is still in progress. The free range of the long ago has given place to the enclosed pasture, and the quality of the beef herds has been so improved that the old timer has very largely become but a memory. All over the state the cattlemen are putting forward their best efforts to achieve still better results, and this policy is proving such a winner that it is attracting marked attention broad. The St. Louis Republic says:

Texas cattlemen are not Akely again to know the hard times which shortly preceded the convention of 1884. The demand for cattle, both for home use and for export, has grown enormously since then and better methods have made the cattle raising industry not the happy-ge-lucky business that it used to be.

The Texas steer is no longer the creature of bone and bern that he was twenty years ago. The importation of thousands of head of pedigreed animals of the Shorthorn, Hereford or other approved beef breeds has graded up the plain cattle so that they furnish carcasses as good as the best of the stock yards of Fort Worth, St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City. The proportion of "canners" is steadily diminished among hem, and the direct exportation of beef cargoes from Galveston seems a thing of the near future.

If the best grazing ranges of Texas are steadily shrinking before the advance of the man with the hoe. the growing of forage crops for winter feed, with better provisions for shelter and care, more than make up the deficiency of free grass. In the production of cattle, sheep and hogs the best days of Texas and the big cattle farm is fast taking the place of the boundess cattle ranch and careful, scientific cattle farming supplants the cowboy round-up.

In the matter of railroad freight rates, interstate laws for the shipment of live stock, stock yard charges and other incidents of their business the cattlemen have problems not a few, apart from the raising of cattle, to occupy their thoughts and employ their activities.

The cattle business in Texas is not the decadent industry that it is being represented in some quarters. It is true that changed conditions have brought up some problems that will have to be solved before the industry can be said to enjoy such eras of prosperity as it has known in th past. But Texas cattlemen are a level headed lot of people, and are showing their ability to solve these problems as they arise. In fact, conditions that have come to light in the affairs of this great industry have served to open the eye of the nation to the ability and good horse sense existing among the men who are at the head of the industry. For the past two years the cattlemen have been very much in the national eye, and they have uniformly given a good account of themselves.

The pending railway rate regulation matter now pending before congress and which threatens to overthrow the republican party, is a measure that had its birth in a cow camp, and if it is whipped through to a successful culmination, the nation will owe a debt of gratitude to the cattlemen of the country who instituted and maintained such a spirited and effective campaign of education that popular sentiment compelled attempted action.

RELATION OF STOCK RAISING TO AGRICULTURE

The state of Texas is making a remarkable reputa tion for the variety of products which it is producing. This is resulting from the vast variety of conditions which exist over its immense territory. So far the versatility of its industries from an agricultural standpoint are remarkable but when we consider the newness of the state we have to accept it as mere evidence of the possibilities of the future. The educational influence of the state, the agricultural college with its

is one Panhandic paper at least that is inspired by no other desire than to see the principles of even and exact justice privail. The Childress Post says:

As our readers well know the Post is a long ways from being a trust worshiper, but while we have no earthly or any other kind of love for trusts or other unlawful combinations, we do have an abiding love for Texas and her progress, and especially for our Panhandle portion of it.

It was therefore with no slight misgivings that we read of the wholesale prosecution of the packing houses at Fort Worth just instituted by the attorney general's office. We will not say that these prosecutions are baseless or that they are not unwarranted. but coming just at this time we fear the whole proceeding is nothing more nor less than political buncombe. If so, the administration instituting the proceedings should be most severely condemned by the whole people of Texas.

The packing plants at Fort Worth are hardly on a firm foundation. It might be truthfully said they are yet in their infancy and should receive all the help and encouragement our people are able to give them. #In addition they give employment to 5,000 people and we need every such industry we can possibly induce to locate in our state. But how many more may we expect and how long will these we have remain if they are to be subjected to all kinds of harassment simply for the purpose of making campaign capital for some man, set of men or party?

It may be that these Fort Worth concerns are guilty of the offenses charged, but in this instance the Post is surely a "doubting Thomas" We cannot understand why, if these things have been going on so long under the very same administration of the attorney general's office nothing has been done toward prosecuting the cases before.

Of course the Post may be entirely wrong in itsfears, but we would certainly like to be shown.

KANSAS CITY BACKING DOWN

According to Kansas City advices, Frank Hagerman, counsel for the Kansas City Live Stock exchange, says he will advise the exchange to eliminate rule 9 of the b: -laws of that organization, which the Kansas surreme court has held to be illegal.

This rule provides that no member of the exchange shall buy or sell live stock for others for a less commission than 50 cents per head. It also provides a maximum charge on car lots. Kansas City commission men say when this rule is abrogated it will mean the immediate disruption of that organization. Speaking of the contemplated action, L. A. Allen, a leading Kansas City commission man, says:

"That is the one rule that makes the associationfor that is what the exchange is-effective. When this rule is dropped the exchange will have outlived its usefulness. Without it the live stock commission business would become chaotic. Shippers would be afraid to consign cattle to us because without rule number 9 there would be no guarantee to them of fair treatment. Irresponsible agents would overcharge them and the live stock exchange would be powerless to prevent overcharges."

It would seem from these facts that the counsel of the Kansas City exchange feels the decision recently rendered by the Kansas supreme court to the effect that the Kansas City organization is a trust, is going to cause a whole lot of trouble. According to press reports he is about to advise the exchange to cut out the rule which is the basis for the decision of the Kansas court. The rule seems to be contrary to the provisions of the law, from the fact that it prescribes the charges which shall in all instances be charged by members of the exchange for a specific service

The commission men of Kansas City apparently do not take kindly to the suggestion, from the fact that they aver this particular rule is the one which the Tribune, that it might be the voice of righteous protest, or-a bold game of "bluff."

Now the truth is nobody in Texas wants to do the packers and their associates injustice. These suits may not be, though there are cogent reasons for thinking the are, warranted. A test case would probably settle the 1.76 question at issue. And it is refreshing to hear of the packers taking a more reasonable view of the situation, talking in calmer mood-in short, acting like any individual or concern in Texas would talk if told by the state: "We think you are violating the law and propose to let the courts say whether you are or not."

It looks much better and is wiser to meet the issue in an orderly, law-respecting spirit, instead of making threats of reprisals. Every members of the Fort Worth live stock exchange will get a fair trial in Texas .-- Waco Tribune.

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LAWS MUST BE OBEYED

The attorney general of the state has created a sensation by instituting suits for violations of the antitrust laws against the Fort Worth Live Stock exchange, the Fort Worth Stock Yards company, and the packing houses at Fort Worth. The amounts sought to be recovered aggregate more than \$17,000,000, and it is also sought to have these concerns forfeit their right to do business in the state.

The Messenger knows nothing of the merits of these suits, nor of the evidence upon which they were instituted, but whether or not there are good grounds for their being brought the expected has happened, and a storm of protest against the action of the attorney general has arisen in certain quarters on the ground that this harassment of the packing houses will cause them to quit business in this state, while the packing house themselves play the usual baby act, and declare the hability to endure such harassment, and threaten to pull up bodily and quit the state. The Texas people do not want to persecute the packeries or any other interest or person. All they want is fair play and an observance of their laws, and they want their laws observed by the packing houses and other stock interests just as scrupulously as by any other interest. They understand that this talk about the packing houses quitting the state is merely a bluff of the usual order. It is not likely that they have any intention of quitting the state, even if they are in combine and shall be compelled to dissolve it. These packing houses are a great benefit to the state if properly conducted, and the people of the state would regret to see them leave, but it would even be better for them to leave than for them to be permitted to stay and conduct their business in violation of law. Similar institutions in other states have combined with impunity for so long and have carried their system of oppression to such an extent that it has become a national scandal. Our people want no repetition of such methods in Texas. The packing industry is a legitimate one and is capable of being conducted along legitimate lines. We are not in a position to say that the Texas packeries are not so conducted. but if they are not so conducted, they should be compelled to be. The same can be said of the live stock exchange and stock yards company .- Decatur Messenger.

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CHARACTERIZED AS OUTRAGE

The state of Texas has brought suit against the Fort Worth live stock exchange and all its members, the Fort Worth Stock Yards company, Armour & Co., and Swift & Co. It is sought by the state to forfeit their charters and permits to do business in Texas and the penalties sued for aggregrate to \$160,000 in each case. The plaintiff's petition alleges that the above named companies fix and maintain the price and charge of selling and buying live stock so as to prevent free competition. The way that it has been carried on is an outrage and should have been stopped some time ago. We as a nation claim to be free when we are as far from it almost as the East is from the West. When a man ships a car of live stock to market he first has to pay an enormous price for standing room for his stock in the stock yards. He next is compelled to pay somebody to sell them for him when he could if it were" not for trusts and combines sell them and get just as niuch as any commission company. In other words, if we understand it rightly, he pays the commission company \$12 a car to receive a check from the buyer and write him another less all expenses. Now if the stockmen of Texas have not enough sense to receive a check direct from the buyer instead of paying some one else to write them another check, they had better quit raising only enough stock to supply the demand of their immediate neighborhood. The corporations sued say it was begun by Attorney General Davidson for political effect, but we don't know about that. But we do know that if these suit are won and this robbery ended that it will have a great political effect. We only hope they will succeed/in winning the rights sued for .-- Brady Enterprise.

pot worth considering. The history of agriculture in this country shows that such staple lines as wheat growing or sheep and cattle ranching wholly occupied the agriculturists of a new state for many years before the fact was forced upon them that it was necessary to diversify in the interests of the fertility of the soll and their own pockets. Wheat growing in the northwestern states has been a marked example of this and the newer states of the southwest have mostly reached that interesting stage in their history where the turning point has been reached. This is particularly true of Texas. In addressing the convention of farmers along this line Professor Craig of the Agricultural college briefly referred to this as appended. The truth of these remarks will be very apparent to those who have followed farming in the older states where the cycle of the single specialty has been successfully passed over.

I have often thought that it was about time that the old saying "Jack of all trades and master of none" should be modernized by stating it "Jack of all trades and master of one." This saying in both its old form and the new form suggested has many applications. It has been most commonly applied to education and even when this is done I believe the new form conforms more closely to modern ideas. A person being educated should have his leading talent developed, but at the same time he would be shutting a great deal of strength and support out of his life if he failed to absorb all the general information which might be obtained. The old saying has been applied to farming and in this application, too, I believe the new form which I have suggested is superior to the old. Applying it to the development of a farm or a community I believe that they both should stand for some specialty, but at the same time the greatest economy and consequent profit will result when other lines are developed that have some relation to the specialty. A moderate amount of diversification is best under almost any circumstances and this usually results in making the leading line more profitable. No matter what feature of agriculture is made a specialty I believe there are some lines of stock raising that will fit in with this to the mutual advantage of both. No matter what line is specialized there is usually considerable waste, and taking care of this waste is one of the economical features of stock raising. When a single crop is made a specialty it depletes the soil of the constituents taken from it, which enter most largely into that crop. As it is the weakest link which determines the strength of a chain so it is the absence of some essential element which weakens the fertility of the soil. In considering the elements of fertility which have a commercial value, it will be found that such a crop as rice, for instance, removes a large amount of potash when compared with other crops such as cotton and corn. Cotton, on the other hand, removes when the link is removed a striking amount of nitrogen. In the Instance of oats it is phosphoric acid which is removed so abundantly and so it is with corn consecutively grown. Any one of these crops is going to make such a heavy draft on the special element of the soil that it is not long before it becomes infertile unless provision is made to guard against this. In this connection it might be interesting to say that judging these elements of fertility that have a commercial value at the prices they sell for in the market, a crop of rice removes \$10 worth of them from an acre, when both the rice and the straw are sold. Cotton removes about \$5 worth from an acre in the lint and oats about \$7 worth. To make the best of stock raising clear in this connection let me say briefly that when \$50 worth of wheat is sold at the rate of \$1 per bushel, there has been sold from the farm in this transaction \$18 worth of fertilizer, that is, if you had to buy the same constituents in the fertilizer market that you sold in the wheat, you would have to pay \$18 to return it. On the other hand with a fat steer weighing 1,400 pounds and bringing somewhere near \$50, the same price that we got for the wheat, only \$5.80 worth of fertility has been removed from the farm. When about the same value of fat sheep have been sold, say twelve head, bringing \$50, only \$4 worth of fertility has left the farm and about the same amount leaves it when six head of hogs, weighing 200 pounds, are also sold for \$50. Most other crops deplete the soil almost as much as wheat, so that one may carry out this applieation to other special crops. The point I wish to make

combinations. The penalties asked are quite enough to cause a man to catch his breath and never turn loose of it again, and while the public generally neither condones the acts of the defendants, if they are guilty or approve of their methods if unlawful, still the unbiased and unprejudiced among mankind admit and likewise contend that any trust law or any other kind of a law that levies such excessive penalties for violations are unquestionably unjust laws. No law should carry such a penalty as to be absolutely confiscatory of property interests and prevent innocent parties from fighting for their rights or at least questioning the facts and evi-

lence. It was only a few years ago when sults were piled ur against a certain interest here in Texas, and while that interest could, according to the statement of the best of lawyers, have won its case if it had fought it, the penalties were piling up so rapidly that they did not dare to run the risk and had to compromise at an excessive figure rather than fight it out in court and risk to the caprices of a jury and judge's ruling.

The tax laws passed by the last regular session of the legislature sought to apply such excessive penalties that quite a number of the prominent attorneys of the state said that the interested parties had better give in than run the chance of having the confiscatory penalties pile up against them. The worm turned this the, however, and stood out against the charges and knocked out the law. The same could be done to most of the other laws if corporate interests dared run the risk of the confiscatory penalties. In short, the very severity of the penalty causes confession of guilt in most instances in the hope of a compromise penalty.

This is not as it should be. No one cares to be considered a companion of those who violate the laws. No law abiding citizen is. But a good many of them feel that many of the penalty laws of Texas are most unjust in that they are practically confiscatory of property interests. Reduce the penalties and increase the fine. Try the case upon its merits and if the defendant is guilty then tax him for the full fine if you have to confiscate every piece of property that he has, but don't intimidate him by confiscatory penalties on a \$2 fine proposition.

The present cases do not enter into the controversy save by way of introduction. They have just been filed, have not been tried or no action has been taken with regard to them, but the fact that a seventeen million penalty stalks forth for inspection along with the filing of the cases is enough to make any moneyed interest confess to anything if by doing so they can compromise upon a liberal basis. It is history of past cases, not the present, to which reference is had, though the present case may come in line for consideration latter on at the hands of the public, which feels that confiscatory penalty laws are wrong in both theory and practice.

There seems to be something of a sentiment ar sing within the state that the officials at Austin have gone too far in this penalty matter, and have by asking such excessive penalties sought to intimidate or coerce the defendants into a compromise. Those who express this opinion point to the association of outside attorneys with the attorney general's department in the undertaking and assert that such association was wholly unnecessary. This feature of the situation, too, has given some ground for the assertion on the part of the defendants that there may be something in the action taken that savors of holdup. The great state of Texas cannot submit to being placed in this light, and it is peculiarly unfortunate that there should be any thing in the situation that could even be distorted into a semblance of such a state of affairs. It appears to many the attorney general has his sights too high. . _____

If there are more packing houses seeking an entrance into Fort Worth they need not stand back on account of the existing legal flurry. Texas is waging no war on packing houses or any other associations of capital. There is no intention to do anything in this state but to enforce existing laws.

farmers' Institutes and the different associations and the press are doing all they can to hasten the time when the state will have reached its development in all directions. As in the instance of all states in their early growth the several agricultural interests oppose each other instead of working in harmony. The attitude of the cattlemen toward the sheep rancher is but one instance of this. But Texas is beyond that point now, largely because of the intrepidity of those who see here vast possibilities by diversification. None the less sometimes it takes considerable nerve on the part of those advocating this to present the corolation of stock raising to other lines of agriculture. At a meeting of the Cattle Raisers' Association, the most influential and largest live stock organization in Texas, Professor John A. Craig, dean and director of the agricultural college of the state, presented this relation in this rather unique manner. "Those engaged in ranching do not think as a rule that they have any relation whatever with the truck grower, but let me indicate a line of thought which I think will indicate the existence of this. During the past year an estimate has shown that there were 8191/2 acres in onions in this state. The entire crop was put at 7,384,000 pounds or over 300 cars of onions grown in the state of Texas. You may wonder what this has to do with our beef industry, but let me draw your attention to the fact that when a carload of onions leave Laredo to go north, there should be a carload of fat cattle leaving some other portion of our state with the steaks which are required to come under the eye of the consumer on the bill of fare as beefsteak and onions. Again when a shipment of eight carloads of cabbages leaves Corpus Christi, as was noted in the press early in March of last year, it will be well to remember that there must be a carload of cattle some where which is going to meet with this carload of cabbages and come before the consumer as cornedbeef and cabbage. When a ship load of eggs leaves Galevston, as it did in March of last year, having on board 1,656,000 eggs, all from Texas, going to New York, there should be leaving our stock yards an equivalent amount of ham to come before the consumer as ham and eggs. In other words whenever a hen cackles in the state of Texas there should be a pig squeal in yielding up the slice of ham that should be sacrificed. When you order pork chops and wheat cakes you incidentally bring together a practical demonstration of the Texas swine industry with the immense wheat fields of the Panhandle. Perhaps it has not occurred to you that there is any connection between our rice industry of the coast and the sheep rancher of the Devil's river country, but when the consumer asks for a lamb chop and rice curry he gives you a further demonstration of this corelation which cannot be refuted. When we talk about the immensity of the potato crop in Texas and the enormous consumption of potatoes, these should be items of interest to the feeders of fat cattle, for roast beef and brown potatoes are a popular dish. I might go on indefinitely hinting at this relationship, but I believe that you will be able to follow it out at your

WOULD DO THEM JUSTICE

4

leisure with more interest."

. In this day and time when the country press is fairly bristling with antagonism toward the great corporations of the country, and many of them so biased in their views as to in many instances render an injustice, it is positively refreshing to find an exception. As a general thing the country papers have taken very kindly to the big penalty suits instituted against Fort Worth institutions by the attorney general, but there

renders the existence of the exchange possible. out it there is neither protection for the exchange or for the shipper. Its abrogation will open up possibilities for irresponsible agents at whose hands the shippers will suffer.

The situation at Kansas City seems to have resolved itself into a condition of "we are damned if we do and damned if we do not," and such a situation is one that it is difficult to alleviate. If the Kansas law is enforced, the exchange says it must go out of business, and the law says the exchange must either ocme within its pale or go out of business.

It is a pretty tough proposition from any view point, but at this distance it looks as if the Kansas City exchange is preparing to back down and it would have been infinitely better for all interests if the backing down in some respects had occurred before these extremes had been resorted to. The shippers of the country gave ample opportunity for the backing down-process before the forcing of eventualities. -

There are hints of a compromise to be effected at Austin, by the terms of which but one suit against the Fort Worth Live Stock exchange is to be pushed, and if the state is able to establish its contention that the exchange is being operated contrary to Texas laws then the assessed penalty will be paid and the obnoxious rules and regulations abrogated. That seems a very sensible procedure and all that is necessary in in the premises. It is not the intention of the law that any of its provisions shall be used either as a means of recrimination or oppression.

Again it is rumored the Cudahys are about to establish a big packing house in Fort Worth, and if they entertain any such intention they will find a cordial hand of welcome extended. Fort Worth needs and must. have more packing houses in order to reach the goal of her coveled greatness .- Fort Worth Telegram.

Fort Worth is indeed the coming metropolis of the southwest, but the time is drawing near when Amarillo will be a commercial rival of no mean proportions .--Amarillo Herald.

What is the difference between the Fort Worth Live Stock exchange and the Galveston Cotton exchange? Looking straight at you, Editor Fitzgerald .--Waco Times-Herald.

"Fifz" is busy, and The Telegram will answer the interrogatory. The difference between the Fort Worth Live Stock exchange and the Galveston Cotton exchange is that the Live Stock exchange is located in Fort Worth and is being sued for alleged violation of the anti-trust law by the attorney general. The Galvestion Cotton exchange is located in the home of the attorney general and is not under investigation.

AWAKENING TO REASON

It is intimated from Austin that the members of the For: Worth live stock exchange are disposed to "talk matters over" with the attorney general, who represents the state of Texas-perhaps have a test case and settle the matter. The state, it will be recalled, alleges the 100 members of the exchange are in a combine to evade the anti-trust laws of Texas, to make money for themselves at the expense of cattle raisers and the great mass of consumers who eat meat.

At the outset, when the state filed suit there was loud indignation at Fort Worth and from Chicago-where the beef barons have headquarters, the word was wafted down this way: "If Texas annoys us too much we will close our plants down there and quit the state." Many people in Texas, hearing that, thought with | Echo.

. . . . AN EXTREME VIEW

The meat packers who own the plants located at Fort Worth, say that unless the attorney general of Texas withdraws certain suits filed against these concerns for violations of Texas anti-trust laws, they will, tear down their plants and leave the state. If our attorney general has the backbone he is credited with, he will lose no time in calling Swift and Armour's blaff. Texas can better afford to struggle along without these concerns if to permit their existence means that they shall be granted special privileges and allowed to vioate Texas laws with impunity. A few years ago the fire insurance companies made a bluff of the same nature, but they concluded not to carry it out when things came to a showdown. Texas is big and broad enough to make laws to govern any and all who might choose to cast their lot within her borders without asking the advice of lawyers who draw salaries from these two law-breaking outfits. More power to the attorney general of Texas! May he push the suits with all the vigor possible and collect a fine for each and every offence committed, even if it would require the sum of \$12,000,000 to pay them .- Wichita Times.

0000 COMMISSION MEN'S RAVINGS

The ravings of the commission men, their boosters aud the commission press about the action of the attorney general's office to determine the legal status of the exchange puts one in mind of the argument of a lot of tinhorn gamblers, who, when the sheriff notifies them they must close up, swear that it means the everlasting ruin of the town. The commission men are now, with tears in their eyes, praying for the deliverance of the poor cowman. Their own troubles are nothing. + Sah Angelo Standard.

0.000 CASES MAY BE DISMISSED

Suit has been filed against the Fort Worth live work exchange by the attorney general, through his assistant, Jewell P. Lightfoot, formerly of Pittsburg, charging a violation of the anti-trust laws and asking penalties of-\$116,350 in each of several cases. It is thought by leading attorneys that the cases will be dismissed .-- Gilmer

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KUTTER

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

Wild Horse Round-Up

SEATTLE, Wash., May 5.—There is to be a round-up of 10,000 wild horses which roam the plains south of the Great Northern tracks in the Columbia river basin. They will be branded and many of them sold. Between 500 and 600 riders will take part, starting from Ephrata.

This will be the last great round-up in the northwest, for the settlement of Eastern Washington has made it impossible for stockmen to raise range horses. The big stockmen will continue in the business with their in-closed pastures, but the majority will

gradually go out of business. Toby Richards, probably the heaviest owner of these horses, claims 4,500 head. Other growers have hundreds of horses on the range. Some of them have been branded, but most of the horses have never felt the sting of the

As the horses are driven into corrals, located at convenient points on the to cut out his own. It is customary in these round-ups for the unbranded horses to be sold at auction and the proceeds divided pro rata. This plan will methodic her cultured in the will probably be followed in the Ephrata round-up.

There are thousands of well-bred horses running wild in the Eastern Washington ranges. The original herds were of common cayuses, but stockmen and settlers have for years been turning loose thoroughbreds and highly-bred farm horses to roam with the

come a sheepman, and both find it profitable to mix as much farming as possible with their stock raising .--Omaha Journal-Stockman.

Land Values Enhancing

J. H. Jones of Canadian, Texas, ar-rived at the exchange building this at \$3 an acre last summer has been place them. Land around us that sold values, there is no. telling where to where. And when it comes to land erything looks rosy for the land owners and cattlemen in the Panhandle now," said Mr. Jones. "We have had rains own 42,000 acres, all in one body. "Evduring the past two years would amount to a snug fortune. They now secured large tracts of land at a very low price. The advance on this land die country over twenty years ago and Shawnee county, Kan, to the Panhanpastured there this summer. Mr. Jones and his brother, T. J. Jones, went from Kan, 1,000 aged steers which will be morning after delivering at Virgil, sold this spring at \$6. And it is still This rush for Panhandle land cheap. has made many men who were land poor a few years ago, wealthy. And the inquiry for land still continues."-Kansas City Drovers' Telegram.

Kansas City Receding

The Kansas City Live Stock exchange is still doing a little work on its rules and regulations. At a meeting held last Friday it abolished the miniarge of \$10 on mixed ments and made the maximum charge for selling a load of mixed stock \$18. irrespective of how many kinds of how many owners. The ruling in the hog commissions seemed a little peculiar, but they are undoubtedly the best, thing, that has happened yet for the hog man The hog man has been sore of late, but the exchange has not doubt appeased him by doing away with the \$10 com mission per car and only charging \$8.25 if the shipper puts a calf with them, If, however, the shipper has no calf to put in and puts one or more head of aged cattle in the car, then the com-mission will be by the head up to \$15, which shall be the limit.—San Antonio Express.

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

Wednesday night from a trip to Fort Worth and Austin and was busy Thursday with a voluminous correspondence relative to the amendment to the 28-hour law. He had quite a batch of letters from the Texas congressmen and senators, and they are all unit on the proposition that the word 'decrease" should be eliminated from the proposed amendment to confer on the secretary of agriculture the power "to decrease or increase the time from the statutory twenty-eight hears. Secretary Wilson himself, in reply to President Pryor's letter which was published in the Express at the time it was sent, shows a familiarity with the subject that will prove gratifying to the shippers throughout the country. He

states that there is no reason why the word "decrease" should be in the bill, but does not speak as encouragingly of the prospects of a satisfactory amendment being passed, as the tenor of his letter indicates he hoped for earlier in the session. The shipper can rest assured, however, that Secretary Wilson knows his desires and is anxious to have a satisfactory relief measure passed .- San Antonio Express.

Round Up Abandoned

PIERRE, S. D., May 7 .- The action of the Missouri River Stock Growers' association at its annual meeting this year marks the end of the round-up and the range. The business of this annual meeting always has been to arrange for the annual round-up work, fixing the boundaries of the territory to be worked by each outfit and the selection of foreme nto look after the work. But this year about the only business transacted was to decide to hold no round-up for this year.

The new settlers have so closely occupied the territory to be worked and have dotted it with gardens and small patches of crop to such an extent that to attempt to work cattle over the territory would mean a large amount of damage and trouble, and as the homesteaders are a far larger number than the cattlemen the round-up is to be ng more. The Butte county country will prob-

ably be worked for a year or two more, but not fcr long, and the picturesque feature of stock raising on the range has ended so far as a big section of South Dakota is concerned.

Steers and Heifers

MANHATTAN, Kan., May 7.--A common question sent to the Animal husbandry department of the, state experiment station, is, "Whiteh will feed better or cheaper, steer or helfer Two lots were therefore selected of ten each, all sired by the same bull, and the experiment continued for 268 days. Both lots were fed alike, shelled corn and alfalfa, then cornand-cob meal and alfalfa, and later little corn-meal was added. The heifers gained 422.5 pounds, or an average of 1.48 pounds per day, at a cost of 5.14 cents. The heifers put on more fat while the steer made more growth. So many inquiries had come rela-tive to the value of ensilage that a careful test was made. Six Shorthorn steers were in each lot. Lot 1 was fed corn-and-cob meal and alfalfa, and lot had added to this 11.9 pounds per day of ensilage. Lot 1 gained 629 pounds; lot 2, 624 pounds, averaging 2.87 and 2.85 pounds. The cost of gain in lot 1 was 6.5 cents, and in lot 2 ,6.3 cents. Lot 1 had each day 20.24 pounds of grain and 17.92 pounds of alfalfa, while lot 2 had of grain 18.31 pounds and of alfalfa 14.95 pounds. Possibly had more ensilage been fed in the first half of the experiment the gains would have been larger. Professor Kinzer does not think the feeding value of ensilage is great enough here in Kansas to justify the building of silos unless it be for the handling of the first crop of alfalfa,

which is so often damaged by rains. As sheep feeding is becoming very common in Kansas, the animal husandy department of the agricultural

THE PROPER TYPE OF BACON HOG

BY J. J. FERGUSON.

In this country we now have something like twenty recognized breeds or well defined types of swine, each supposed to possess certain peculiar or special characteristics fitting them a superior degree for certain uses or rendering them especially adapted thrive under special conditions. Multiplicity of breeds and types is due perhaps primarily to the whim or fancy of the breeder but is also largely dependent upon the wide variation in conditions of soil, and climate over the country. In our wide extent of territory with diversified conditions of soil and climate resulting in a wide range of crop production, we naturally find a wide difference in the character and quality of the hogs produced in different sections. This is true to the extent that we may readily divide the hog producing territory into well defined areas, each presenting what is practically a distinct and character-istic type of swine. For example; the lard hog of the corn belt is the result of abundant supplies of feed rich in fat producing materials. Continued experience has demonstrated that the lard type hog, while undoubtedly the most profitable type for the corn belt, may not in all cases give the farmer of the eastern or northwestern states the largest net returns. In the northwestern states where the supply of feeds is of such character that they tend rather to the production of lean meat than of fat in excess, it is more difficult to develop the lard type of hog to the highest point of excellence.

At the same time these feeds are such that they will produce a profitable type of hog admirably suited for *certain markets where the heavy hog is no longer wanted.

In the states outside of the corn belt proper, and especially in those of the northwest, where corn is produced only to a limite extent, wheat, peas and barley, all nitrogenous or muscle forming foods, may be grown abun-dantly, hence the farmers in these states may properly decide to meet the conditions already to hand and pro-duce the type of hog which has been found to give best results under like conditions in older sections of the country.

The high degree of excellence in baon production from Denmark, Great Britain and Canada where the supply of feed is quite similar to that in the northwest, demonstrates the desirabil-ity of handling the type of swine which has given profitable results in those countries. In these same countries it would be a mistake for the farmers to introduce and persist in breeding the lard type hog since not only would it be impossible to maintain a high standard of the type under their conditions, but seeing that a high class of bacon hogs fitted for the finest export trade may be produced, it would be a mistake financially.

Each of our large market centers has practically its own standard or of market swine. Of late years type the various types have gradually been narrowing down to one uniform type which will give best results, not only to the producer and packer but which is also most desirable for our modern markets.

Until recently our domestic markets demanded heavier meats than those called for by the British consumer. The British market has demanded lighter, leaner meats, finished at early weights. The heavy hams, shoulder and fat backs of the lard hog find slow sale in Great Britain. When we see bacon hogs suitable for the production of export bacon sides, we the type that is most desirable. While it is true that under favorable condine desirable in hogs ma be produced in the corn belt, we can reasonably expect this seeing that they have been bred persistently for widely different purposes. In the last ten years our home markets have un-dergone a decided and permanent The American consumer has change. learned that tender, juicy ham and ba-con are among the most palatable and nutritious food stuffs available if produced from animals not overloaded with fat. The most critical American trade is calling for practically the same grade of ham and bacon as is demanded by the British consumer. Without doubt the tendency will continue in this direction; consequently we turn to the bacon hog to fill the requirements. An ideal bacon must be smooth and even throughout and with a smooth even covering. The back should have an even covering of fat running from three-fourths to one and one-fourth inches in thickness evenly laid from the crest of the neck o the tail head and not thickening into a heavy patch behind the shoulders or over the loins. Given first class bacon hogs, the packers, with their present perfected facilities for curing and handling the product

of which were milch cows, can be pas-

tured for a month on fifteen acres of

land that was not seeded until July,

or corn and cow pease, more than

have been grown. We have seen fields sown to corn

kept in limited areas. If some plan of

temporary fences were used to pre-vent trampling the feed it would be

Commission Men's Expense

doing business business on the Fort

Worth market has made the following

exhibit of its business for a part of last

cattle, 54.234, making 1,876 cars; of

The expenses of carrying on the

Different items of expense are fig-

; stamps, 8c; unclassified expenses,

While the total cost connected with

the business of selling a car of stock

was \$10.93, the average total receipt

from the sale of each car was only

\$1.911.582. The commissions amount-

paid by the shipper for the handling care and selling of his stock was 1%

country where 5 per cent is charged as

This is the showing of one commis-

sion firm, and the manager has made

oath to the correctness of the state-

It does not appear, therefore, that

the business of selling live stock on commission is altogether a get-rich-

per cent. There are markets in

commission for selling.

ed to \$31,956. The average, therefore,

From these sales the returns were

The sales of stock were:

O

One of the largest commission firms

utilized much better.

amounted to \$31,956.

fractions of cents:

of \$1.528.04.

42c.

\$10.36.

ment.

ear.

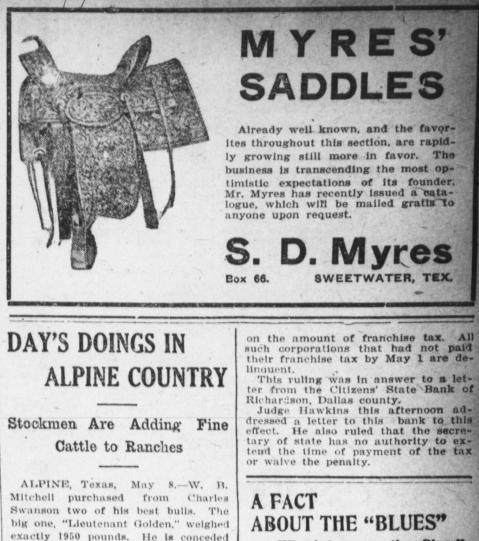
would, without doubt, soon commany for the American farmers prices which would compare favorably with those now paid for the finest English and Danish hogs.

As to the cost of producing bacon hogs; while numerous experiments at Canadian experiment stations have shown that under their conditions, bacon hogs cost no more per pound to produce than hogs of the lard type, it is only fair to say that Canadian conditions are more favorable for bacon hogs than are those in the American corn belt, but Minnesota and North Dakota having conditions the same as Canada, results will be the same; so the farmers outside of the corn belt, and especially in the northwestern states, where nitrogenous feeds are abundant, and cheap, can produce hogs at a cost which will compare favorably with the cost of heavy hoge in the middle western states. We are satisfied it will pay hog raisers everywhere not producing pure bred animals, but hogs for market only, to introduce some bacon type blood in their herds. It is a well known fact that where corn has been fed continuously for generations, swine have become deficient in bone and muscle and lacking in ability to yield a reasonably large proportion of edible, juicy, lean meat in their carcasses. In such cases, experiments already tried, have demonstrated conclusively that it will pay to use bacon type sires for one or two crosses. It was once thought that desirable firm, light bacon sides might be secured from undersized, under-finished lard hogs. This experiment was unsuccessful and the work has been discontinued. The most desira ble cross, if a cross be desired, is with a Yorkshire boar and a Berkshire sow. The large improved Yorkshire has many qualities to recommend him as the ideal bacon type hog-first his color is the best: white hogs dress out cleaner and yield more attractive car casses than hogs of other breeds. They are remarkably prolific, the writer having seen in his own experience numerous litters of sixteen 'to eighteen pigs with an average covering ten years of more than ten reared. Yorkshire dams are remarkably good mothers; hence we find the young pigs are started so well in life that at eight weeks old they should be heavier than pigs of other breeds. Some charge the Yorkshire breed with being slow in maturing, in view of the fact that a thrifty Yorkshire will take on weight until the age of four or five years, but compared with other breeds at the age of eight to ten months which is the most desirable age to fulfill the pack-ers' demand for bacon products, L am satisfied that they cannot be sur-passed for rapidity of growth and development.

As to their place in the United States, I do not recommend their general introduction all over the country to the exclusion of present types, which in many cases are producing maximum results with great profits. In any section of the northwest where the production of bacon hogs is already a well established and profitable industry, the Yorkshire is strongly in demand and this demand will continue as the requirements for bacon types are constantly increasing.

The writer bred and handled large Yorkshires and their grades and crosses for ten years on his own farm and is thoroughly familiar with them from the farmer's point of view. Sevral years subsequently spent in careful study of our breeds of swine from the market standpoint in the world's greatest packing business is referred to merely to assure the American farmer that the opinions here expressed are founded on actual ex-perience and fact.

Mr. Andrew Boss, professor of ani-



What is known as the "Blues" is seldom occasioned by actual existing external conditions, but in the great majority **#** cases by a disordered LIVER.

> THIS IS A FACT which may be demonstrated by trying a course of

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wild animals esult has be the class of herses has been raised rapidly and it is believed hundreds of orses will be rounded up that will be fit for any work when broken.

Live Stock Census

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5 .- Repesentative A. S. Burleson of Texas has secured a favorable committee report on his bill providing for an agris cul ural census every five years, instoad of every ten. The measure designed to increase the accuracy of the government crop reporting system, which has come to possess vast business importance, and which has been under severe fire recently.

The house committee on the census favorably reported the measure last veek. Mr. Burleson has high hopes of passing the bill in the house. It is orposed, however, on the score of expense. It is estimated that the measure would entail an outlay of \$900,000.

census of crop average and of live stock is now taken every ten years, at the time of the general census. The last dates back to 1900, and under the present law the next will not come 1.ntil 1910. Meanwhile the census of 1900 is made the basis of estimates of crop rields, and of all farm figures c.vel successive year, and will continue as such, barring new litigation, until 1910.

Mr: Burleson contends that conditions change in the United States so rapidly, new acreages are put in on so arge a scale and farming methods are being so steadily improved that census f'gures dating five years back become wholly untrustworthy as a basis estimation.

In Mr. Burleson's original bill he called for figures on the number of farms in the United States and the cercentage owned by the occupants. This clause was stricken out by the committee. As reported, the measure calls for a classified census in 1906 of live stock, with values. Secondly it requires the acreage of the principal crop, including cotton, corn, wheat, rice end oats growth in the United States. The title of the measure is: "A bill provide for the taking of a census of agriculture in the year 1906, and every tenth year after the year 1905.

Range Cattle Industry

While the range cattle industry has not been entirely destroyed by the onward march of civilization it has been shorn of much of its glory and profits in recent years. Less than a quarter of a century ago there were plenty of cattlemen who did not know exactly how many thousand cattle they owned nor how many thousand acres they roamed. All this is changed. A cowboy garbed in the picturesque regalia of the 80s is now regaided simply as a freak, and the wild-eyed broncho goes quietly to the plow. Twenty-five years ago the meetings of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association at Cheyenne filled the town with cattlemen. Two weeks ago the annual meeting of the same association brought together scarcely a corporal's guard of stockmen although the organization is numerstronger than in the old days ically and richer and better equipped in ever At the stock meetings in South Dakota last week the actual attendance if stockmen was comparatively small. a glance at the roll of members will disclose the fact that the man who handle cattle exclusively constitute but a small proportion of the total enrollment A good share of the membership of the live stock associations throughout the west is now made up of men who cultivate a few acres in the valley and run a bunch of cattle in the These are the men who are building up the west. The sheep man is not hated as he one was, because the cattleman in many cases now has be-

Ranchman on Cattle Question Writing to his friends in England, re-

marks the London Meat Trades Journal, a manager of a large ranching company in the Alberta district says: "It would be extremely foolish to take off the embargo on Canadian cattle entering Great Britain, as the home cattle would soon get infected with mange Although cattle are compulsorily dipped twice a year, yet the disease is not cure, only kept back. There are two kinds of mange-wet and dry -the former being the worst and incurable. When housed cattle infected by wet mange smell very badly and soon rot and die. Even were the embargo removed the ranchmen would be benefited little and it might be his undoing alterther. Were mange to appear in the old country Canadian fat cattle, as well as stores, would not be permitted to be landed at British ports, and were this to happen we might as well pack up our traps and clear out."

Raising Mules in Montana From Miles City, Mont., comes the report that John T. Murphy, well known-Montana cattlemena, who runs his stock in the Big Dry country, has gone into the business of raising mules. He believes that it is a good industry and that there is money in it. Recently Mr. Murphy purchased about fifty mules in Billings and they have been taken to his ranch in the vicinity of "Mules are all right," Merrill. said Mr. Murphy, "when they are bred and handled properly. I have a considernumber of them on the ranch." Mr. Murphy stated that the grass in his section of the country was considerably ahead of what it was a year

ago at this season.

Dipping Time Extended Frank Rhea of the Katy received a telegram from General Live Stock Agent Galbreath of Fort Worth Wednesday advising him that Secreary Wilson had heeded the appeal of the cattlemen having pastures in the Osage reservation who had asked for an extension of time in which to get their cattle into their pastures with one dipping. The original order pro-vided that after May all cattle going into the reservation from below the quarantine line must be dipped twice. The weather has been so cool this spring that in several instances the loss to poor cattle has been death above the average owing to a cold spell coming on at the time they were dipped. The petition for the extension was started two or three' weeks ago, but it has taken it a good while to get attention it seems and it is possible that most of the cattlemen who preferred to hold their cattle longer fore shipping them were afraid to take chances on the department hearing their prayer and went on and dipped them within the prescribed time.-San

Antonio Express

Twenty-Eight Hour Law President Ike T. Pryor of the Cat-le Raisers' Association returned tia

carried on an experiment last year that will interest every sheep farmer or feeder. Lot 1 fed on kaffir corn and alfalfa gained in the experi ment 22 pounds; lot 2, on corn and alfalfa, 22½ pounds; lot 3, emmer and alfalfa, 26.6 pounds; lot 4, bar-ley and alfalfa, 26 pounds; lot 5, corn and wild hay, 12½ pounds; lot 6, corn anl Bromus inermis hay, 211/2 pounds lot 7, corn, cottonseed meal and alfalfa, 24 pounds: lot 8, kaffir, cottonseed meal and alfalfa, 25 pounds; corn dried blood and alfalfa, 23 lot 10, kaffir-corn and soypounds; bean fodder, 13 pounds. This ex. periment demonstrated the great value of alfalfa, and also of barley and emmer for sheep feeding.

Packers Showing Fight

After submitting quietly to continued assaults by state and federal govern ments for several years the big packers are at last beginning to exhibit signs of restlessness. They have been bullyragged, abused, prosecuted and persecuted without publicly exhibiting any signs of annoyance, but when Texas started after them with suits ning into millions for fines if they make their cases stick, the announcement comes out from Chicago that if Texas pushes these prosecutions the big packers, Swift and Armour, will simply quit. doing business in Texas. And while it may look like a bluff, those who are familiar with the situation are inclined to the belief that the packers are in earnest. There is question but that there has been still is much political buncomb and in this fight against the packing interests. Thus far there has been no real evidence to show that the packers are not acting within the law and there is rapidly developing a feeling among the western stockmen that the prosecution is developing into perse-cution. The west believes in fair play until some real evidence can be developed that the packers are breaking the law-it is unfair to keep them constantly on the judicial gridiron. Further developments in the Texas cases will be watched with interest..-Den-

Kansas Station Test

ver Record-Stockman.

21.

The Kansas experiment station made a test of crops for supplementary pastures and when the season is dry or the amount of stock on hand greater than the capacity of the regular pastures, there may be something gained by their results.

The crops were sowed July 1 on ground that had been plowed a week or two earlier and well disced at intervals after plowing so as to be in There had not been good condition sufficient moisture to start the seed earlier. Corn, cow peas and corn, soy beans and cane, cow peas and soy beans constituted the eight different plants and combinations that were used

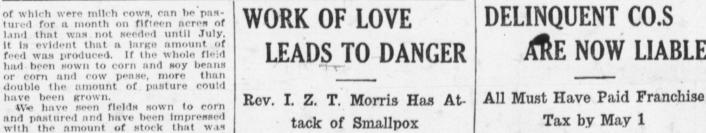
Cattle were put on the field August and allowed free range over all the plots. At this time the corn was about three feet high and other crops comparatively in similar state of maturity. The corn was preferred by the cattle to the other feeds and their second choice seemed to be the cane though the cow peas and corn ap-peared to furnish more feed. The soy beans and Kaffir corn was least pro ferred by the stock and was, much wasted by being trampled down. The cattle were kept on this feed for about a month and it is stated that

the corn furnished the most feed from the amount of ground. Soy beans were eaten readily, especially in the earlier part of the season. Several different varieties of forage

plants sowed together produced more feed than any one kind alone. When thirty-three head of cattle, twenty-five | quick scheme.

mal husbandry at the Minnesota agricultural experiment station, endorses the Yorkshire breed in the following etter to Swift & Company, South St. Paul, Minn.:

"I am glad to see that you are interested in inducing the farmers of the northwest to grow better hogs. I have been an admirer of the Yorkshire breed ever since I learned their good qualities. They are adapted to general farm conditions. I think their prolificacy and good breeding qualities make them a very desirable farmer's hog.....In our experience with them they have averaged I should say from three to five pigs more per litter than the lard type of hogs ... The feed raised on Minnesota farms is well calculated to make a first class quality of bacon and I believe that the product of flax, wheat and corr fields will yield more profit per acre if fed to the bacon type hog than it will if fed to any other class of stock. Swift & Company of South St. Paul, Minn., endorse the Yorkshire breed and have for some time been encouraging the farmers of the northwest to produce more bacon hogs to help fill the increasing demand of this placing it upon the European markets, class of product.



tack of Smallpox

Suffering from contagion contracted while pursuing his life work, Rev. torney General Hawkins this after-I. Z. T. Morris, a familiar figure in the noon ruled that all corporations, dohumanitarian work of the state and mestic or foreign, that are delinquent known as the children's friend; is at in the payment of their franchise tax, the county pest house, having been are liable to a penalty of 25 per cent taken there Friday night following development of smallpox.

calves, 23,828, making 366 cars; of hogs, 56,467, making 806 cars; and of His illness, as reported in The Telegram of Friday, caused many expres-sions of regret throughout the city, his sheep, 4,413, thirty-siv cars. The total commissions on this business life work of securing homes for frie less children carried on both individually and in connection with the Fort business were \$33,484.04, showing a loss Worth Benevolent Home having made him known intimately to the Christian

ured, making this showing. It cost \$10.93 for each car sold, including all by phone Saturday reported that his kinds of stock, and this cost is made condition was much improved and that up of the following items (omitting Solicitors, \$2.49 he expected to return to his home with. in ten or fifteen days. He feels that market advices, \$1.68; stationery and general office expenses, \$2.12; selling the illness was contracted while pursuing his work in south Texas, from service (hogs 55 cents, cattle 96 cents). which he has just returned. \$1.51; yard service, 81c; meals, 52c; rent, 30c; telephone, 27c; telegraph

Dr. Morris, who has devoted his life to the good of children, is 65 years of age and for the past ten years has been actively engaged in the work with headquarters in this city. His home is at Polytechnic Heights.

E. L. Huffman of the Fort Worth Benevolent Home in speaking of Dr. Morris' career Saturday night, declared that his loss in event of a serious turn would be one felt throughout Texas. "He is an indefatigable," said Mr. Huffman, "and a man who sacrificed everything to the cause he considered his especial work."

As a rule, it is not good economy to invest money in good horse blood without at the same time fully de-termining to follow up the investment with good care and attention.

To give sheep internal parasites: Turn them into an old pasture.

LINE TO TEXAS

NEW STEAMSHIP

to be the finest bull in the county.

Mr. Mitchell will also receive this

month a carload of registered helf-

Charles Swanson of Booneville, Mo.,

arrived last week with two cars of fine white-faced registered bulls,

which he immediately disposed of, They are an extra fine lot of animals,

and this country will soon be selling

bulls instead of having them shipped

trainloads of steers this week to Kan-

sas, where they are to be fattened for

market. One trainload carried 860 head and the other carried 750.

R. A. Williams sold to R. L. Caruth-

ers a thousand muttons at \$3.25 per

W. O. Strackheim bought of Max Vander Stucken 120 head of cattle at

Goat raising has never been tried to

The guayule, or rubber plant, is be-

ing found in great quantities in Brew-

ster and Presidio counties, and several

carloads of it have been shipped. Al-

pine stands a good chance of securing the proposed rubber factory, which

would give employment to 100 or more

any extent in this country, but there

person don't "plant hogs."

Murphy & Walker have shipped two

in here.

\$12 per head.

men

ers and intends to raise fine bulls.

NEW YORK, May 5 .- Galveston Texas, has been considered the southern port for the erection of the United States immigration station, according to a statement made today by Freder-ick Von Pills, director of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. He said the company plans to establish a line from Bremen to a southern port for the purpose of landing immigrants from the rural districts of Europe near the southwestern states and territories. He continued:

"I discussed the matter with Compuissioner General of Immigration Sargent and held an extended conference with Baron Speck Von Sternberg, the German ambassador, who is especially interested in the development of the southwest, particularly of the state of Texas, and who will shortly make a tour of that portion of the country. "We will have Galveston as o our

American terminal port. If this is decided upon. Commissioner Sargent assured me that the government would, in all likelihood, proceed immediately to erect the contemplated landing station at that point."

Tax by May 1

AUSTIN, Texas, May 5 .- Acting At-

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tle to Bovina for shipment included

within the following lines: Beginning

railway.

Bovina.

We will permit anyone to drive cat-

For any further time, required two

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PHELPS WHITE,

JOHN W. JAMES,

SLOAN SIMPSON

W. D. JOHNSON.

W. L. ELLWOOD

S. BOICE

C. K. WARREN, GEO, M. SLAUGHTER.

At my offices, deformed noses, projecting cars, rooping eyelids, etc., are corrected by simple, pain-ss operations. drooping eyenns, even, more than the many thousands less operations. My reputation for 30 years and the many thousands successfully treated, is a guarantee of my reliability and the thoronghuess of my methods. Book and full information free.

JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist 26 W. 23d St., New York. 128 Tremont St., Bos "Dermatologist Woodbury is by far the most prom-ent specialist on the skin and scalp in America."-"Persons afflictes with skin blemishes of any kind, "persons afflictes with skin blemishes of any kind, especially on the face, flock to Woodburg's by the more every day."-Chicago Trionas.

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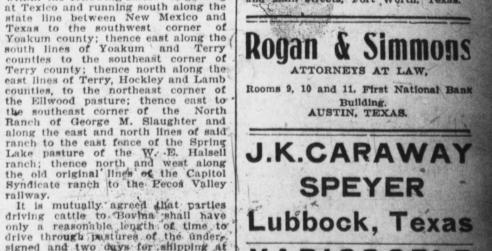
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you bookkeeping and banking in from eight to test weeks, and shorthand in as short a time as any first-class college Positions secured, or money refunded. snort a fime as any first-class college Positions secured, or money refunded. Notes accepted for tuition. For catalogue W. Draughon, president, Sixth and Main streets, Fort Worth, Texas.



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and charitable people at large. Dr. Morris when communicated with



3.50

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3.50

3.90

at \$4.75.

81 . . .

80...

80 . . .

53... 28...

65.,

81. . 76.

47.

Sales of hogs:

198

198

175

178 213

199

 $\begin{array}{c} 109 \\ 107 \end{array}$

95

ers went at \$3.55@3.80.

\$3.90

3.65

3.55

2.05

3.80

Sales of steers:

No. Ave. Price.

921

548

19...1,161

10... 913

24...1.059

19...

16.

Sales of pigs:

75... 208

No. Ave.

42... 103

made \$3.75

7...

No. Ave. Price.

\$6.27 1/2

6.00

6.30

5.25

6.30

6.25

Price.

\$4.75 4.75

4.75

---- Sheep

5.00

6.27 1/2

6.121/2

Sales:

No. Ave. Price.

64... 176 \$4.25 10... 296 3.00

650

11...1,047

WEDNESDAY'S MARKET

Hogs Make Record Breaking Run and Meet Decline-Steers Sell Steady

The cattle market did not vary much from yesterday in its general aspect, some 2,200 head coming in. In two features, however, it showed difference. The grass steer run overtopped the supply of fed steers, there being but few loads of the later on offer, and calves were double the quantity show 1 Tuesday. Steers

Packers were disinclined to buy from the start and but little trading was done before noon, and this was on a weak to lower basis. Grass steers were 20c lower.

Sales of steers No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 43... 898 \$3.05 \$4.00 3...1,186 $3.50 \\ 3.65$ 22... 944 920 49... 993 43...1,004 3.50 1...1,140 48... 986 24...1,039 3.5025... 981 3.50 18...1,081 951 24 ... 5.65 22...1,000

Butcher Stock

Cow stuff was very scarce and therefore prices held up well. A good demand existed for butcher stuff and the supply quickly changed hands on a full steady basis. Sales of cows: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 1... 950 **\$2.70** 30... 765 **2.50** 23... 720 \$2.45 30 . . . 866 1.75 26... 650 2.20 64... 664 2.15 $2.35 \\ 2.70$ 13... 847 15... 718 1.90 3.00 1...1,100 12... 661 715 3.00 Sales of helfers: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 11... 732 \$3.00 Bulls Bulls were not numerous. Specula-

tive trade absorbed all offerings at steady prices. Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 4...1,205 \$2.60 1s..1,060 \$3.90 18..1,060 \$3.00 9...1,320 2.55 2... 885

2.10 9 Calves Calves were plentiful, the supply reaching nearly 500. The quality was full yas good as yesterday, but orders were not enough to the job of absorbing all the run, and a decline of 25c was felt on choice calves. New Orleans stuff and heavies selling steady. Sales of calves:

No.	Ave.	Price.	No. A	ve.	Price.	
14	228	\$2.25	128			
5	248	2.50	3	270	3.00	
17	174	4.00	19	281	2.75	
64	160	4.25	- 11	225	1.50	
8	128	3.25	93	157	4.50	
43	224	3.50	9	125	3.25	
4	120	3.25	25	145	4.25	
5	156	8.25			1	
Sa	les of	yearlin	gs:			
-					T2 1	

No. Ave. Price. 31... 413 \$2.00 21 Hogs No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 31... 413 \$2.00 21... 313 \$2.75

Hogs made the record-breaking run of the year, the new supply reaching 5.200 head with 300 left over from yesterday.

Texas hogs were largely in evidence, over 2,000 coming in. For the most part these were of good quality, though half dozen loads of branded range hogs were on offer. The Oklahoma ard Indian Territory contingent was made up of a good fat class.

16...1.342 -4.50 16... 955 Very early buying started on a basis 23... 367 3.65 fully steady with yesterday, but as the size of the run developed the mar-Butcher Stock ket sagged a nickel on the best hogs, Butcher stuff was represented by and by 11 o'clock the nickel had five or six straight loads of cows and reached a dime. Medium and common a few coming mixed. Sales were genhogs lost 10c to 20c. erally steady with the movement of the The pig market was weaker and Sale of covs: spotted. Top price on a load of hogs of 807 pounds average was \$6.371/2, with No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. the bulk at \$6.22 1/2 @ 6.27 1/2. 3... 740 12... 770 \$2.60 2.15 Sales of heavy hogs: 80... 787 2.60 9... 780 Ave. Price. . 307 \$6.37 1/2 No. Ave. Price 1... 850 1... 2.75 860 2.71 71... 165 \$6.00 8... 666 2.25 26... 858 3.35 Bulls 194 6.27 1/2 78... 224 6.30 77 ... The bull trade was confined to one 54. 204 6.17 170 6.00 181 40... 183 6.171/2 6.05 load of inferior stuff and some od is 129. 177 81... 223 6.221/2 6.25 and ends. Bidding was on a steady Sales 81. 194 6.221/2 66 . . . 252 6.25 basis. 51... 196 1s..1,010 \$3.00 1s..1,180 \$3.00 2306.05 65... 71. . 227 6.27 1/2 248< 6.35 ls.. 910 2.25 3...1,376 234 6.221/2 36... 221 6.15 1...1,200 2.40 23... 948 .2.35 75. 76. $222 \\ 197$ 6.27 1/2 183 6.20 Calves Calves made a better showing than at any time since Monday, the quality 6.30 Sales of pigs: being good. On paper the market looks 50c higher, though this is due to No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price 15... 104 \$5.00 15... 115 \$5.00 55... 95 5.00 12... 105 5.00 & G., Hinton, Okla., 77; S. B. Wil-15... 104 \$5.00 the betterment in quality Best calves sold at \$4.75. New Orleans stuff had liams, Custer City, Okla., 86; R. R. a stronger tone. Sales: Cobb, Custer City, Okla., 85; Vaughn Ave. Price 158 \$4.75 No. 75... No. Ave. Price & Co., Marysville, 85. \$4.75 10... 242 \$3.25 15... 35... 194 5... 324 163 4.00 4.00 THURSDAY'S MARKET 2.50 3.25 324 $2.10 \\ 2.85$ 6... 379 10... 500 2.30 All Receipts Run Light for the Day, 450 12... 476 2.70 6... With Steady Prices 408 3.00 33... 410 2.75 -359 Prevailing 6... 346 2.75 Hogs Cattle receipts for Thursday reached The supply of hogs shortened up for the day, but 1,200 coming in. The around 1,200 head, but with only 900 available for the market. Recent quality was very good in the average end, but a number of loads of medium and butcher weights. slumps in values following only mode erate receipts have made shippers wary, and the volume of receipts mey Bidding on the best quality and heavy weight hogs was steady at the opening, but degenerated on the light continue to be short until a decided improvement in prices takes place. Steers Nearly the whole of the cattles supend after it was apparent that no com-petition from the butside would make ply was made up of steers, some Twelve of fourteen cars, the most of these heits appearance. The selling side, howing grassers and the remainder a light ever, did not higgle over matters, and a quick clearance was had. Top hogs sold at \$6.35, with the bulk at \$6.15@ 6.25, Pigs sold steady at \$4.75@5. class of partly fed stuff. The, best heavy grassers brought \$3.80, with the bulk at \$3.40@3.60. The market was steady on the bulk of the steer supply, Sales of hogs: with spots 10c higher appearing among No. Ave. Price 69... 165 \$6.1 No. Ave. Price. the best class. 202 \$6.27 1/2 \$6.15 6,121/2 8.271/2 6.07.52 Sales of steers: 8. 176 -27... 312 5.90 6.25 64... 30... 80... 32... No. Ave. Price. 13....783 \$2.70 23...720 8.25 24...602 3.50 48...951 3.55 10.4. 273 210 No. Ave. Price. 70...1,064 \$3.80 197 28... 178 6.25 164 71... 217 87... 194 6,12 1/2 25... 936 3.50 6.30 23... 943 6.25 3.45 % 6... 2.75 40. 199 6.12 1/2 40... 178 6.15 703 786 15 ... 82... 245 49...- 208 15 ... 212 6.00 3.15 43...1,035 3.60 6.35 68... 225 56... 838 6.25 6.25 3.40 8 19... 222 6.25 190 6.15 Butcher Stock 80... 188 83... 189 6.20 38... 178 6.15 Butcher cows ware uncommonly few in numbers, but were supplemented by some drive ins of light weight but of a 83. . . 6.20 Sales of pigs: No. Ave. 10... 99 No. Ave. Price. 5... 126 \$5.00 44... 83 4.75 12... 96 4.50 Price. good fat class. The market ruled fully steady with the demand broad enough to take care of the supply before that \$5.00 5... 110 4.85 noon hour. The high point was \$3.85, with the bulk smaking \$2.50@2.75. 20... 112 4.75 12 4.50 20... 111 15... 105 4.75 4.75 *Sheep Sales of cows: One load of mixed sheep, mostly No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 3... 906 \$2.75 28... 717 \$2.50 lambs, came on the market. These 28... 717 \$2.50 were not sold at a late hour. Eight loads of grade Shropshire stockers 880 # 3.00 5... 650 5... 650 2.23 24. 980 2.75 1. 1,000 8.35 1.65 came billed to a local feeder. 2... 860 2.60 Sales of beifers: SATURDAY'S MARKET No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 1... 460 \$3.00 Bulls Total yard receipts of cattle for the past week reached 9,425, with calves at 1,200, hogs 15,400, sheep, 2,100 and Bulls continue to be scarce, going to ESTABLISHED 1877. The A. P. Norman Live Stock Co (Incorporated) STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns. A. P. NORMAN, Sec'y and Treas. W. T. PEARSON, Salesman. C. P. NORMAN. THE BINGHAM SCHOOL 119th Year 1793 Asheville Plateau. MILITARY. Forty-mine (49) Texas boys during 112th year. Spanish Speaking Teacher. \$130 per Half Term. COL R. BINGHAM, Supt., R. F. D. No. 4. Asheville, N. C.

horses and mules 200. This makes a a loss of 1,600 on sheep. Calves gained 800, hogs 300, and horses and mules 50. 70 for the week. Monday noted another shrink in cat-101...

tle values, due to larger receipts here than the demand justified at a time when other markets were also filled The decline was from 5c to 15c, up. and the undertone so threatening that several loads were ordered out with-

out asking for bids on them. Tuesday had light receipts and the market steadied only to relapse again on Wednesday, when receipts rose almost to Monday's level. The market was quite uneven, some steers selling higher and some lower than on the day be-The unevenness continued on fore. Friday, with bulk sales going strong to higher, while bids were so low on a train of good grassers that the cattle were ordered out in preference to sell-ing here. However, the loss coming on Monday and Wednesday was in the main regained. No toppy cattle were in during the

veek, the best steers selling at \$4.50. Grassers sold generally from \$3.25% No toppy cattle were in during the

week, the best steers selling at \$4.50. Grassers sold generally from \$3.25 @ Butcher cows have continued scarce and prices have held up well all week, closing about 10c higher than the close

early at prices about steady with yesterday. Tops sold at \$6.30 on hogs avof last week. The run of southern grass cows has overshadowed fed cows eraging 224 pounds, with the bulk selling between \$6.20 and \$6.27½. Pigs were weaker, the bulk landing arrivals, and has sold at \$2.25@2.75 with best fed cows in small lots making \$3@3.50. Bulls have remained for the most part steady with the bulk of arrivals No. Ave. Pric

\$6.25 going to the speculator trade. The trade in vealers was featured by the arrival of some of a choicer 6.20 6.25 grade than usual. This brought the trade out of its lethargy, and \$5 was 5.75 6.30 6.30 paid for tops. The market sold off-6.00 late in the week, prices appearing at 6.25 the close about steady with the close of

last week. No. Ave. Price. 50... 117 \$4.75 35... 115 4.75 Hogs The record run of hogs was made on Wednesday, when arrivals reached 5.985. Supplies have been moderate

Pigs are a full 25c lower than last week. Best fat pigs are selling at

\$5, with good pigs at \$4.75@4.85, and

Sheep

shown good quality and prices have

Steers

on other days of the week. The market started weakening on Sheep supplies embraced four doubles of shorn wethers, but these had, the first market day, and kept go-ing lower all the week, each day shownot sold at a late hour. A small bunch of ten common sheep held over, weakness. Best corn-fed hogs are 10c lower than a week ago, with me-dium hogs 10c to 15c lower, while range bred hogs though corn-fed are 20c to a quarter to the bad.

common pigs at \$4.50.

week.

FRIDAY'S MARKET

speculators mostly at steady 'prices.

Calves

Calves were short in supply and the quality not up to recent arrivals so

that the market ruled about steady

Hogs The hog supply showed quite a fall

down from Wednesday's banner run. Receipts reached 2,000, with the bulk

coming from the territories. Nothing

as toppy as on yesterday's market was visible, though weights were good on

the territory supply. The demand was large enough to absorb all offerings

6... 55... 83... 319...

70 ...

76...

197 187

197

190

224

4.75

161

79... 206

69... 206

20... 110

with best calves making \$4.25. Sales
 With best carves making \$4.25.
 Sales

 No.
 Ave.
 Price.
 No.
 Ave.
 Price.

 64...
 176
 \$4.25
 7...
 120
 \$3.75

 10...
 296
 3.00
 5...
 314
 1.70

 3...
 133
 4.00
 3...
 383
 2.25

\$1.85

2.20

No.

Ave. Price.

1...1,170 \$2.15 1...1,370 2.35

Experts Disagree on Steer Market. Calves Stronger-Hogs Steady to 5c Lower

The early market found around a thousand cattle on offer, the big end The sheep market has been the re-deeming feature of the trade. The of which was grass steers. Fed stuff was relatively scarce, cows were rep-resented by a half dozen loads and run has been large, offerings have two loads of calves formed the vealer ruled strong. Heavy grass wethers have made up the bulk of arrivals and division. Steers

No.

23...1.124 9...1,048

have sold from \$4.70@4.80. Lambs have Much variety of opinion character-ized the tone of the market. Buyers not fared as well. The demand seems to be for a good class of heavy mutinsisted that their bids were 20c to 25c higher than the quality of the tons Receipts of cattle today reached 1,500 head, but only 500 head went to the scales. The bulk of the run consisted grass steers justified, while salesmen were sure that offers made for steers were that much lower. In the presof grass steers and these were not ence of such divergent expet opinion, who shall decide? The resulting marpriced. One draft of \$500 was on through billing, anyway. ket was erratic: Some steers selling at \$4.50. These were choice 1.300. pound drive-ins. Other fed stuff sold

from \$3.90 to \$4.10. The bulk of grass-Ave. Price Sales of steers: 22...1,071 \$4.15 22...1,060 23...1,037

11... 813 3.35 Butcher Stock

3.55 the equivalent of three carloads of drive-ins and one car of grass the former making \$3,20@3.25, and the grass cows landing at \$2.60. These prices were accounted fully steady Sales of cows: No. Ave. Price. 56... 838 \$3.20 No. Ave. Price 12... 879 Sales of steers: \$3.25 1... 740 18... 773 2.60 No. Ave. Price. 2.95 1... 770 2.25 18...1,245 \$5.00 Sales of helfers: 26... 709 3.10 No. Ave. Price. 28... 605 \$3.50 No. Ave. Price. 5... 3.50 75. 912 3.30 Bulls 43...1,102 3.90 Bulls were scarce, packers taking 18... 928 52... 976 3.60 seven head of a fat class at \$2.25. 4.05 Sales: 47... 932 3.60 Price. No. Ave. Price. 24 ... No. Ave. 796 3.25 51... 935 3.70 2...1,180 \$2.25 5... 980 \$2.25 Calves market was nominally rivals being held over un-Sales: Price. \$3.00 No. Ave. Price. cows made \$3.20. Sales of cows: Hogs No. Ave. Price. Hogs came in to the number of 659. 995 925 2 \$3.00 a small run even for a Saturday's trade. Quality was fairly good, heavy 3.25 2 . . . 815 2.50 8... hogs predominating. The market held steady, though sellers were disposed 770 3.00 6...1,003 3.10 to quote it uneven. The short supply 24... 835 was all over the scales before 9 o'clock. 2.25 3.00 784 25 ... Sales of heavy hogs: Sales of heifers: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 168 \$6.171/2 6... 230 \$6.15 42... 595 \$3.20 5.. 212 6.17 1/2 96... 181 6.15 3... 243 6.00 109. . 165 6.121/2 65... 214 6.30 223 6.27 1/2 71 . . . 3... 243 6.00 No. Ave. 27...1,070 Ave. Price. 65... 214 206 176 6.12 1/2 6.30 \$2.85 6.22 1/2 1...1,000 2.00 168 6.17 1/2 4 ... 1.222 2.75 65... 185 6.121/2 1...1,020 Sales of pigs: No. Ave. Price. 6... 108 \$4.95 No. Ave. Price. 2... 105 \$4.60 Sheep The mutton trade was confined to one load of mixed lambs, yearlings and Sales: ewes from West Texas, not of the good No. Ave. Price. fat class that packers are now want-100 \$4.00 The sold readily enough at \$4.50. 9... 140 85... 160 4.50 The market was quoted steady. 4.50 85 ... 3. ... 146 4.75 Saturday's Shippers Cattle-J. J. Summers, Yorktown, 24: J. J. Wilder, Sinton, 359; Henderson & Stewart, Waelder, 31; O. Donnell, Abi-48; J. F. W., San Angelo, 501; D. denę, W. Fielder, Cresson, 56, Hogs-E. R. Hart, Perkins, Okla., 71 Stone & Park, Itasca, 60; C. C. Smith, Jones, Okla., 65; Care Wagoner, Sa-pulpa; I. T., 109; C. J. Blankenship, Binger, Okla., 66; E. C. Davis, Thomas, Okla., 87; Wilson & See, Lindsay, Okla., 96; Noah Lall, Wynnewood, I. T., No. Ave. Price. 46... 203 \$6.12 Sheep-O. Donnell, Abilene, 48. Horses and Mules-Carl Wagoner, 81 ... 210 Sapulpa, I. T., 2. 6.10 195 12 ... 75.... 83... 200 6.20 MONDAY'S MARKET 205 6.25 Steers Sell Strong to 10c Higher-Same 215 4 70... 196 88... 196 79... 192 With Hogs-Hog Market 10c to 15c Lower 6.121/2 Monday's run of cattle reached 2,000 191 59 ... head, fifteen cars of which were west-63 ... 198 6.12 1/2 ern steers going to pasture. Of the 211 63. . 6.22 1/4 rest, grass steers formed the bulk, with 63... 211 a half dozen cars of cows and two of 6.221/2 97. 184 Sales of pigs: calves. The steer run had a heavy top end Price No. Ave. 10... 115 the dry lot fed. cattle, but they \$5.00 failed to sell as well as four loads of cake-on-grass steers. The bulk of 114 5.00 5.00 104 5 ... 113 the steers run ran from plain to me 4.75 dium grassers. 101 4.45 20 ... Steers Packers seemed to have orders, and this, with light-fruns north, made an active market here. Bidding started off early on a 10c advance, and nearly all the supply was sold out before noon. The cake-on-grass cattle aver-aging 1,132 pounds brought \$4.25, the fed steers sold at \$4.05, with the bulk going at \$3.00@3.90, Sales of steers: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price 21...1,004 \$4.25 42...1,141 \$4.25

22...1,081 20...1,206 25...**1**,058 24...**1**,040 3.85 3.90 47... 981 25...1,015 100...1,037 3.75 3.90 3.50 3.50 100. 21... 918 69...1,005 21...1,122 3.704.253.50855 3.45 856 3.00 24...

989 3.90 24... 966 3.35 122... 903 3.85 928 972 Butcher Stock The cow trade embraced a half dozen

74 ...

67.

hoads of medium to extra good grassers and as there was keen competition between butchers and packers, the market advanced a dime. One load of extra good grassers made \$3.40, with the bulk of the trade at \$2.50@2.65. Bales of cows: No. Ave. Price. 1...1,080 \$3.25 No. Ave. Price \$3.25 \$3.50

1...1,130 2... 960 28... 760 2.50 2.75 2.50 3.40 2.85 .. 970 3.00 2.60 697 2.20 1... 780 27... 874 1... 950 1....1.000 2.85 697 2.65 Sales of heifers: No. Ave. Price.

No. Ave. Price. 10... 453 \$2.40 **Bulls** Bulls were only mildly represented

with speculators in control of the market. Sales of bulls:

No. Ave. Price. 1... 860 \$2.10 No. Ave. Price. 1... 720 \$2.00 Calves The vealer trade had four loads to act on. two of which came in on Sat-

urady. The quality was nothing choice and the market ruled steady with last week's close, the best calves bringing \$4.50 with the bulk at 3.50@4.25. Sales of calves: No. Ave. Price. 63... 189 \$4.50

No. Ave. Price. 97... 136 \$4.50 4... 430 227 3.50 2.50 4.25 95... 148 Hogs

Hogs made a good Monday showing with some 2,150 in the pens. The quality was very good, but this did not deter packers from taking off 10c to 15c on everything in sight. Best 259-lb Oklahomans sold at \$6.25, with pret-ty good territory hogs at \$6.17½ Prices were a dime lower with very few to buy:

Sales of heavy hogs: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 64... 189 151 \$5.95 \$6.20 81... 215 93... 177 6.221/2 226 215 6.20 207 6.22 1/2 6.15 69. 244 6.25 18... 215 6.00 250 71. 6.25 29... 213 6.20 182 6.05 98... 166 6.15 6.22¹/₂ 99... 175 6.17¹/₂ 77. $242 \\ 195$ 6.10 88. . . 238 6.17 1/2

Sales of Pigs: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 20... 107 4.65 19 Steers 19... 108 4.90

Two doubles of Rio Grande grass wethers of a reasonably good class were on offer, but the demand today was poor and none had been sold up to a late hour.

TUESDAY'S MARKET

Best Steers Make \$5-Cow Market Steady-Hog Market a Trifle

Stronger Total receipts of cattle today reached 2,300, in cluding two loads of calves.

Steers

The steers that sold were of a good As usual, the steer end of the run class of fed stuff and brought steady prices, \$3.75 for a carload of 1,156 was the largest, though some twelve pounds average and \$3.65 for 168 head cars of grass steers were in the pers of drive-ins that averaged 970. resting, on their journey to a Kansas No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 24...1,136 \$3.75 168... 970 \$3.65 pasture. Steers had a good toppy end, 3.30 one load of heavy dry lot fed beeves, 3.79 4.00 averaging 1,250 pounds, making \$5. 4.10 The bulk of fed steers sold on a lower Butcher cows were represented by basis than yesterday, sales of some pretty good steers at \$4.05 looking a nickel lower than Monday's selling. Grass steers were numerous on the market, and the demand having been well met on Monday, the market on these had less snap to it than at the opening of the week and ruled weak. No. Ave. \$3.40. 34... 920 \$3.55 13...1.090 4.05 24...1,113 4.10 100...1.024 3.90 45...1.082 3.90 23... 916 3.75 160... 291 3.15 143... 712 3.15 Butcher Stock It was the same old story among the butcher cows-short supplies, good demand and fully steady prices. Best No. Ave. Price 7... 754 7... 911 \$2.80 2.75 1... 2.00 815 3.00 2... 900 835 2.55 24... 22... 835 3.20 No. Ave. Price. Bulls Bulls were slow trade to specula. tors at steady prices. .Sales: No. Ave. 2...1.265 \$2.35 4...1,222 2.75 3...1.516 3.00 Calves The calf supply was not strictly choice, but pretty good, both loads sell-ing at the same price, \$4.50. This quotation indicates a fully steady market. No. Ave. 6... 145 86... 162 \$3.50 4.50 10... 130 4.50 3... 150 3.75 Hogs Hog receipts ran a trifle over 2,300 head and the quality was not as good as on Monday's opening. Some competition was noted, the Cudahy buyer getting in the trade for another train load. Well finished hogs of butcher weight sold better than heavy packers, a load of this class making \$6.30. Hogs of 200-pound average or better sold from \$6.12% @6.25. Pigs were a dime higher, some selling up to \$5.17 1/2. Sales of heavy hogs: No. Price Ave. \$6.121/2 18... 182 \$5.65 6.15 6.17 1/2 82... 198 193 6.15 65... 182 6.25 156 6.00 5... 6... 15... 6.121/2 213 151 6.15 6.2216 6.22 1/2 75... 201 6.15 75 201 6.15 73... 6.121/2 168 6.10 88... 217 171 6.25 78... 6.15 6.22 1/2 61 189 6.20 No. Ave. Price 16... 100 \$5.05 9... 110 5.00 101... 5.00 87 7 5.10 38... 107 4.90 Sheep A band of 500 sheep came in about the noon hour, but were not sold on the early market. Late yesterday sold at \$4.65@4.80 for wethers, \$3.50@ 4.00 for culls and \$3.50 for bucks, The sales were as follows: Ave. Wt. Price. 516 wethers 82 \$4.90
 142 wethers
 80

 30 culls
 68

 15 culls
 66
 4.65 4.00 3.50 3.50 2 bucks 160



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CAMPBELL BROS. @ ROSSON **LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY KANSAS CITY** FORT WORTH

SAINT LOUIS

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL 7 71

tions. The range of prices did not vary

over 5c to 10c. Top hogs sold at \$6.30 to \$6.37½. Bulk of heavies, \$6.20 to \$6.27½ and mediums \$6 to \$6.15. Mon-

very inferior. Sheep-Receipts have increased, but the demand has been better and prices higher. Today we sold several cars of fat wethers weighing 82 pounds at \$4.80, the highest price paid for sheep of this weight for several weeks. They were good fat and more of this kind re wanted here.

Special — Good reports continue to come in from southern Texas, advising they have had abundant rain and the range is very fine and prospects look more favorable for their cattle to get fat than they ever have at this sea-son of the year. This report is very encouraging indeed for the reason it will not interfere with any of the northern Texas or Indian Territory shipments and will greatly benefit the raiser and producer in South Texas and when everybody is benefited to the detriment of no one it should make us all happy. Most of you probably have noticed where suits have been instituted by the state of Texas against the commis prices. sion firms, packing houses, stock yards, etc., claiming they are in viofriends in that part, and Northern Texas, with its numerous thriving cow-men, can boast of none who are his lation of the anti-trust law. We all know we have not violated any law willfully and if we have done so igpeer in the accumulation of net results in the live stock industry. norantly we asked the attorney general's office to point out to us where-Sam Peery of Cooke county voted in we had violated the law. He did not care to do this, nor did he care the "C. B. & R." ticket the past week, sending down his son, G. E. Peery for his proxy, landing a bunch of porkers to make a test case by bringing one suit which looks very strange to a man up a tree. Therefore we propose at the top notch of the ladder. Sam Peery is one of the substantial participators in the high level of prices to fight these cases to the last ditch paid for good gattle each year and not and discover wherein we have been in violation if at all. There is not a infrequently rings the "highest bell" in higher-minded body of men associated the sales department at our Nationaltogether in the United States than the Stock Yards office. men who are handling the commission A. J. Blankenship of Caddo county, business on the different markets. They are all wool and a yard wide and Okla., one of our well-known patrons and "banner bearers," took issue in our are open-faced and always come to a hog department the last week, but "A. friend in need. Should the packing houses be compelled to abandon the personal visit on account of his time being too well taken in shooting all state on account of suits being filed against them by the state, which would the money-making propositions confiscate their property, it would present mean ruin to hundreds of thousands of Backed by a plenteous supply of expeople who have invested their money perience in shipping hogs, his in real estate in the western part of erred firm has enjoyed widespread apthis country, who have done so for the purpose and in view of the fact they coould make it a stock farming propo-

labors profitable and

JNO. K. ROSSON.

notchers, trusted to our care the past week a consignment of porkers which landed at a very attractive figure in the sales department. S. R.'s business has long been entrusted to us at the Texas market, and the only proceedings known to have been instituted were in our favor in the enlisting of new recruits to our ranks.

William Klattenhoff of Williamson county also registered with us this week two double decks of wethers, 516 head weighing 82 pounds, which furnished the \$4.80 figure in our sheep sales department. Mr. Klattenhoff came along with the consignment and was well pleased with the prompt and efficient manner in which his sheep were handled after being taken in charge by our well known sheep salesman. Mr. Klattenhoff is a man of many years' experience in the sheep trade, and is no sinecure in the steer fattening profession.

B, B. Neff of McLennan county enlisted the last week a car of mixed cattle, finding ready disposal at "smile producing" figures, cows selling at \$2.60 and \$3 and calves at \$4.25 and heavy yearlings at \$2. "B. B." came person later in the week, en route to the Indian Territory, wherein confines of his future domicile is located.

T. J. Ryon of Fannin, county adorned our circles of friends and patrons the last week in charge of a call of mixed cattle and hogs, which were weighed early with good fills at very "winning"

"T. J." is one of our stanch

seldom finds time to give us a

themselves in his section.

Views on the Market Campbell Bros. & Rosson

In writing our letter this week it is again our pleasure to say our predictions of last week have come true. Light receipts have prevailed and the market is strong and active with a slight advance so far this week, and ve can see no reason to change our mind as to the probability of continuation of light receipts and a steady to

strong market, and we are still of the opinion it will pay the shipper to let his cattle get good before marketing then, but any of you who have fat cattle ready for market we would advise shipping and not over two to four cars at a time.

Steers-The supply of cattle has consisted principally of steers, the majority of which were from medium flesh to half-fat with a light sprinkling of good cattle. The top sale of the week was nineteen steers weighing 1,245 pounds at 5c, fed by A. T. Murchison of Farmersville, Texas. The majority of the best finished steers have sold from \$3.85 to \$4.10, and have 1.000 to 1.100 been weighing around pounds, while the best grades, weighing from 1,150 to 1,200 pounds, have sold from \$4.25 to \$4.50. Medium fleshed to thin steers, weighing from 700 to 900 pounds, are selling from \$2.50 to \$3.25, with the better grades of the same flesh bringing from \$3 to Cows-Cows have continued in light supply, with a more active demand and all classes of good killing cows have sold 15c to 25c higher than last week with a very active market, and are selling from \$3.15 to \$3.50, with the medium grades from \$2.50 to \$2.75. Ordinary to half fat kinds sell from \$2 to \$2.35, with canners selling around \$1.50 to \$1.75. With the present prospects of rain we would advise holding the latter kind back. Bulls-The bull market has held about steady with last week, with extreme tops around \$3 and the majority of the good bulls selling from \$2.50 to \$2.75, and medium grades of fair flesh around \$2.25 to \$2.50 and thin, common bulls \$1.75 to \$2.25. Calves-Selling about steady with last week, and if anything a shade lower. We have had some very good calves sell this week from \$4.35 to \$4.60, with the medium to ordinary kinds from \$3.50 to \$4 and the common ones around \$2.50 to \$3.25. Prospects sition out of this and thereby make and indications for the calf market their look very good indeed, provided the packers do not leave Fort Worth on homes for their families. Think it over gentlemen and when you go to account of the anti-trust suits. In that event it will cost you at least \$2 the polls to vote be careful you for a man who is for principle, integrity and the welfare of the people per day. Hogs—From Tuesday until Saturday of his state. last week there were but few fluctua-Arrivals of the Week stockman and sweeps his rugged head-W. L. Davis of Caddo county, Okla-homa, intrenched his initial consigngear to no one in pursuing live stock affairs or otherwise. ment behind the "C. B. & R." selling Long & Foster of Oklahoma were fortress in the porker division the last representative consignors who were week and the pleasure of a personal rendered an account-sales at the invisit was also enjoyed by the firm at stance of our hog sales division the this point. His sale consisted of eighty hogs of 201 pounds average at past week. "L. & F." have long rec-ognized the "C. B. & R." firm as well \$6.27½, which shaped his remarks into as the many other regular patrons mentioned in these paragraphs from a complimentary strain for the "man behind the gun." week to week, and are always in an adjusted mood to pull the trigger for Ben Beverly of Denton county, nember of the firm of Blewett & their favorite "selling power" in the Beverly, enterprising and up-to-date Texas market. povine and porker merchants, accom-A strong searchlight has penetrated panied one of his regular shipments to the mechanism of the live stock exthe firm the last week. "Ben" change at the instance of that body. grown up in the cowman's harness and and as the commission men certainly his engaging personality has won for do not feel any compunction of conhim a regiment of friends, and to conscience over any "unwritten work," a great deal of anxiety is entertained nect his career with Colonel J. N. Blewett, who was here yesterday morning, for whom Campbell Brothers as to who gave birth to the new-born babe. All are undoubtedly "trusting" & Rosson also sold four cars of steers in some expert testimony, but the law at "long-money-making figures," is to brand the "B. & B." quality as "sure winners" in any part of the country says: "You must establish the guilt of the accused before they go to jail.' and this provision helps some. you may find them breaking loose. anti-trust suits are already serious issues to the citizens of Texas, insofar A. Coffey of Denton county, another as it has turned a financial damper or Northern Texas client and esteemed friend, was also on our list the past the cattle industry, which is bound to week and was rendered an account-sales for a car of swine which swung affect the many independent interests with which the cattle business is afthe "long green" to a very attractive spot in his expectations. Mr. Coffey is filiated. T. A. Morrison of Mitchell county was among our arrivals the past week, a pioneer settler of that fertile and populous Northern Texas county and in charge of no troubles in connection does not hesitate to yield his influence with the possibilities or impossibilities of the market on any kind of hoofs or horns, but he did say prosperity reigned over his section, and during in behalf of the firm which has long been a favorite in his billing reference A. A. Gainous of Fannin county who has recently associated himself the course of his stay at the office he with J. H. Baldwin of that section, was heard apprising a layman in the office that everything was flying in was with us the last week in charge his section, which tendency even of a shipment which brought very tended to the ladles, accompanied by 'high-class' figures in both the porker one of his hearty laughs. Possibly he meant the ladies were skating, but and vealer side of our sales depart-ment. This partnership is of recent date, but the operating period that has gone before bespeaks for them conthat at least some of them had wings and could fly all right, all right. tinued health, both in the pecuniary de-Morrison is a very extensive rancher partment and otherwise. in the west and knows no slow paces D. D. Fowler of Williamson county in prosecuting his favored profession. for men may come and men may go, reported the last week, charging to his care fifty-six steers from Robertson county, in which his son was inter-ested. "D, D." is a rough and ready but Tom goes on forever." S. R. Overton, the "backbone" to the hog shipping fraternal order of top

10c.

day of this week buyers took off about Top hogs sold at \$6.25, with the bulk at \$6.10 to $$6.224_2$. Light pigs sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75, with a few sales at \$4.85 to \$4.90. Tuesday's market was more active and sales were strong to 5c higher. The top was \$6.25 and bulk at \$6.10 to \$6.22½, same as yesterday, but the quality of hogs was

> proval in his section of the country through his instrumentality. C. C. Smith of Oklahoma City, Okla., taking his incipient movement among build our clients last Saturday, was accorded top of the market on a bunch of 214-pound hogs at \$6.30. "C. C." has been shipping his "lard producing" vote animals to a market in closer proximity to his shipping station and the 'tester" he gave us this week will have to do with his "future instructions," and here's hoping the pleasure will be ours to record another consignment in



F. H. Jackson, Limestone Co., Texas

Frank Jackson of Limestone county, has an excellent portrayal of his likeness in the above "C. B. & R. sn shot." He needs no introduction to the stockmen and farmers of Central Texas for he has long figured a "Power behind the throne" in the trading campaign, a weighty feather on the scales and a "true blue" representative of the capital and whole souled good fellent among the Campbell Bros. & Rosson clients.

The pathway of good judgment has guided by his maneuvers to and from feed lots and attended upon his oftrepeated and successful speculative deals, his market safeguard of well established "trusthood" of being re-posed in the "Campbell combination" of well known nomination in Fort Worth, Kansas City and St. among the prominent cow merchant of the southwest.

but

LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE SENTIMENT SOME SHORTSTORIES

ted by the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange to look after its interest in the alleged anti-trust suits now pending was held Saturday.

Mayor W .D. Davis, mayor of North Fort Worth and a member of this committee, has prepared a statement which outlines the sentiment of exchange members in regard to the suits. This statement follows:

The Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange is a "watch dog" in the fullest sense of the term, for the shippers of live stock who consign their cattle, hogs and sheep to this market. For instance. I have noticed a good many account sales from country produce As one of the incorporators of the Fort Worth live stock exchange I, in commission houses, and these account sales merely show: "So many turkeys, connection with the others, went so much each; so many chickens, so and submitted to them the rules and much each; so many eggs, so much per dozen; so many pounds of butter, so much per pound," etc. The account sales does not show who bought these various articles or give any other information that would enable the parties who shipped these things to the commission firm to find out what went with their produce, and this method affords the commission man a fine opfaith as law abiding citizens, having no inference whatever that we were portunity, if he is dishonorable enough to do so, to mark this stuff to his own account at a low price, taking out his commission, remit the balance to his customer ,and then sell it over again at a good profit, which is nothing more or less Man practicing fraud on customer.

nder the rules of our exchange a immission man selling live stock for account of a customer must, in each and every case, render an account of sales, giving the name of the party to whom the stuff was sold, the price per pound, if weighed, and if not, the price per head; also giving the actual weight as shown by official scale ticket, signed by the hand of the official weighmaster. And each official scale ticket is made in duplicate, there being four copies of record, one copy going to the commission house, one to the general office of the Stockyards Company, one to the buyer of the stuff and the other duplicate being filed away among the stockyards' records. thus affording a man who ships live stock in here a means of looking up each and every transaction and finding out who bought it, what was done with it, the price paid, and if the weight stated to him is correct, and in fact that all the transactions in connection with his interests can be verified.

These safeguards on behalf of the shipper can only be provided and enforced through the medium of the Live Stock Exchange, one of whose rules is: "That a prosecuting committee of three be maintained, whose duties are to look after such things, as above stated, and if any violations or wrongdoings are reported, to run down these reports and if any truth in them the guilty parties are properly punished, and in serious violations of the above rules would be the means of their being expelled from the exchange, their wrongdoings made known to all parties connected with the traffic on the yards, and everybody would naturally refuse to have any dealings with them.

ment, and in a moment when their minds had been poisoned by the news-We have been fortunate enough so far, to escape any connection with from enver, Colo., passed a resolution such unprincipled people, but there condemning the exchange for its Janare records of such things on the Kanas City St. Louis and C hicago mar

A meeting of the committee ap- | this market as shippers will bear me out in this statement.

one of the best law firms in the state

by-laws that we intended to adopt,

telling them that we did not want to

violate any lanw and that, we had

come to them to put us in the proper

channel and to pay them for so doing

Our rules and by-laws were at that time taken to Austin, and those who

were at the time in authority could

find 'no objection to them, and we

have proceeded at all times in good

violating any law, and have told the

present attorney general's department

before thees suits were filed that if

we were violating any law whatever

and they would show us the error of

our way that we would change our

course and comply with the laws of our

state, as we did not wish to stand in

There has been no suffering insti-

tution or squeezed out competition to

make a howl in this case, for such people do not exist. The causes that

have led up to the situation are about

as follows: Great gaitation all over

the country against the trusts has nat-

urally caused a whole lot of people

o look about and imagine that every-

thing they came across was a trust.

Some little rumors being afloat during

the last year that we were going to

the last day of January of this year we

adopted some new rules abolishing our

traveling socilitors, cutting off free

meals, telegrams and telephone calls

except telegrams and telephone calls

reporting the actual sale of a , cus-

omers stuff on the day of sale, and

advancing the commission on hogs

and sheep from \$6 to \$8 per car, no

raise being made on cattle commis-

sion, when only one interest was in-

volved in one car, a few great trust-

busting newspapers scattered around

over the state began to write long edi-

torials, scoring our action without

stopping to look into the situation at

all, taking it for granted that they

knew more about these rules, at long

range, than we knew from actual ex-

perience, and repeatedly denotuncing

us until they had molded a great deal of public sentiment against us. Finally

the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association

composed of 1.800 members, of promi-

nent cattlement scattered over Texas,

New Mexico, Arizona, Indian Terri-

tory and Oklahoma and other north-

western states, whic hbody of men is

one of the wealthiest and by far the

most influential in the legislative halls

of any in the United States, in their

annual convention at Dallas in March

of this year, in an unthoughted mo-

order to please one of its members

in

paper articles before referred to,

prosecuted, and when finally on

the light of lawbreakers.

be

NATURE STUDY Nobody, as yet, has ever undertaken to point out any harm that our ex-change has done to anybody or is trying to do any person or interests, but it is easy for the most casual observer who will come here and try to inform himself to find a great deal of harm that has already been done by our attorney general's department and our wn county attorney, I might say, in bringing the heavy damage suits against the members of this exchange. If they could collect every dollar they have sued for, all the good that would come to a few lawyers out of this money and to the state would only be a drop in the bucket as compared Mind to the harm they have done to the great state of Texas and her people.

Every Girl Should Know by Name, the Birds and Trees in Her Neighborhood -Let the Girl in the Country Send Boxes of Wild Flowers to City School

Vistmere .

Rooms-How the Schoolgirl of Yesterday Spent "Enchanted Afternoons"-Study of the Stars Will Please the Maid With the Scientific

BY MARGARET SANGSTER

(Copyright, 1906, by Jos. E. Bowles) Nature study is supposed to be a quite different thing from the study of books. In a way it may be true that the two kinds of study are not very much alike, but in another way they cannot be separated. Nature is around us wherever we turn: above us stretches the sky; we breathe the air; we have, whether we live in town or in the country, the sights and sounds of nature near us all the time. If we have only a little back yard with a small plot of grass and a pot or two of flowers, if our only acquaintance with birds is derived from a canary or a parrot in a cage, we still may study nature, although not with the same degree of interest that will be ours when we make excursions to green fields.

I take it for granted that the girls who are studying nature are doing so to some purpose. Every one of us should know by sight and touch the trees in the locality nearest our homes. We should know them by their peculiarities of bark and branch and bud and leaf. We should know the flowers that grow in our countryside, recognizing them by their peculiarities of root, stem and flower, of color and perfume.

We should likewise know the birds. Nothing is more absorbing than the study of birds. They are fascinating little creatures. Their habits, manners and customs are not so very opposite our own when we really penetrate their secrets. In a single rather small neighborhood in New Jersey a bird lover last summer counted no less than fifty-two varieties of birds. Their migrations, their nests, their patience in finding food for their young, the mother's and father's care in showing the young birds how to fly, all these are interesting parts of nature study. But it is not so much of this that I am thinking as I write to you, as of the way in which we may help one another in these days. Girls, who live in the country ought to have a mission to their city cousins, and when spring and summer bring their pleasant days boxes of wild flowers and garden flowers, too, should be sent weekly to the schoolrooms where the pupils have no easy way of getting specimens for themselves, Schools in different parts of the country should exchange flowers, shells and other interesting properties of the nature study class, and it would not be at all a bad idea if there were a regular system of correspondence between Jean of the little village and Betty of the big city, all about the work each was doing in her

one another, and she who is proficient in any one of them may hope to become proficient in them all.

One April day as I watched the birds, our little brothers of the air, busy with their housekeeping, I wrote a bit of verse that you may like in any month of the year, since, though it has an April measure, you may read it in May or June, and like it just as well.

The Building of the Nest

They'll come again to the apple tree-Robin and all the rest-When the orchard branches are fair to see.

And the prettiest thing in the world will be The building of the nest.

Weaving it well, so round and trim, « Hollowing it with care, Nothing too far away for him,

Nothing for her too fair; Hanging it safe on the topmost limb, Their castle in the air.

Ah! mother-bird, you'll have weary days.

When the eggs are under your breast, And shadow may darken the dancing rays

When the wee ones leave the nest; But they'll find their wings in a glad amaze

And God will see to the rest. So come to the trees with all your train When the apple blossoms grow; Through the April shimmer of sun and

rain, Go flying to and fro;

And sing to our hearts as we watch again Your fairy buildings grow.

The election was on. The district was throbbing with political excitement. The committee requested me to go to Brooksville and help Colonel Telling out.

I liked the assignment. Telling was a fine old gentleman and had served many terms in congress. I had an ambition to succeed him when his days of public service came to an end.

In previous campaigns the colonel had won out easily, but there was a fight on this time. I noticed that the passengers on the train, most of them rural voters in the district, did not talk politics. Naturally, as my mission was to help Colonel Telling, I made several attempts to break through the taciturnity of my fellow passengers and succeeded in getting into conversation with a stolid agriculturalist. I gave him a pamphlet which indicated the measures our party had brought forward.

He carefully put on his spectacles and read what we considered our best literary output.

"Great hot air," he said. "We have got to go some," I thought

'if that's the sentiment.' When I reached Brookville, Colonel Telling was there to greet me. Comseated in his sitting room fortably with the "usual" before him, the colo-

nel said: "My boy, it's going to be a hard fight, but I have two great cards in

my hand that I think will win out One-half of the folks who vote in this county live on my lands. I've cut their rents in two." "Brilliant idea that, colonel," I re-

marked. "What's your other card?" "My secretary," he replied, beamingly. I heard the rustle of a woman's kirts. "Miss Flint," said my host, skirts. rising, "allow me to introduce you to Mr. Hughes. He is going to help us out in this campaign. You had better dine with us."

"Oh, colonel," she replied, "I'd be



Aberdeen-Angus Stock Farm Breeder of registered and grade Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. high-Some and of the leading families represented. Young stock of both sexes for sale at all times. E. W. Perminter, proprietor, Big Springs, Texas. Farm 16 miles south of Big Springs. Phone 273. FOR SALE - Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. All immune. Some choice bulls. C. E. BROWN, WILLS POINT, TEX. SHORTHORNS WM. & W. W. HUDSON. Gainesville, Texas. Exclusive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle. V. O. HILDRETH Broeder of registered Shorthorn cattle. A number of good young bulls for sale. P. O., Aledo, Tex. PUBLIC SALE of my entire herd of Scotch Shorthorns will be held at Fort Worth Stock Yards May 29, 1906. Parties wishing catalogues please notify me at Granbury, Texas.-JNO. E. BROWN. FOUR CARLOADS Shorthorn bulls, 120 head; 80 yearlings, 40 twos and threes; dehorned and well colored; full blooded but non-registered; will sell in lots. Address W. P. Stewart, Jacksboro, Texas. Advertise in The Texas Stockman-Journal for Sure Results

ABERDEEN ANGUS



FOR SALE-Two well-bred, registered Hereford buils; 16 months old. Price

\$175 for the two. S. R. Jeffery, True, FOR SALE-1400 head of good stock

MISCELLANEOUS

cattle. Have 23,000 acres leased land on C., R. I. & P. Ry. Will turn over lease upon delivery of cattle. Address either Hale I. Lutz, Willard, N. M., or Ernest Brandhorst, Santa Rosa, N. M.

FOR SALE-400 to 500 choice Delaine wethers; too young and too good butcher sheep this year .. Address W. C. Gay, Coleman, Texas.

kets, and if it was not for the efficiency of our exchange it would no doubt have been a common occurrence on this market. I do not mean to say that any of the people engaged in the business would be guilty of such things, but that without these safeguards it would have been an inviting field for evil-minded men to operate and that they would have been preying on the uninformed shippers all the while. I take it that the anti-trust law of Texas, like all the other laws on our statute books, which are designed to correct wrong, prevent harm from being done and crime from being committed, contemplate in the very establishment of that law that in order to be a violator of this antitrust law you must be doing somebody some harm; you must be operating in violation to this law to the detriment of some other interest or person.

Now, I don't believe there is a man in the state of Texas or set of men that can show a single human that has ever been harmed by this exchange. It is the purpose of this exchange to promate and protect integrity among its members, and throughout all the transactions on the market and not to defraud or injure anybody or any cause. All meetings of our exchange have at all times been open to the public and even to the curious inclined. Our records have been open for inspection; our rules and by-laws have been mailed broadcast all over the country and used as an advertisement.

If these rules and by-laws make us a trust we must certainly stand convicted of being the biggest set of fools that ever undertook to conduct a commercial business in this country. We do not seek to control prices on any commodity and the commission men are laboring at all times to obtain the very highest possible prices for everything consigned to their firms. I don't think there is a more loyal, painstaking, energetic and faithful set of men doing business in any line in this state. I believe that the people who patronize



uary action. The writer pleaded with them at that time and begged them to set this resolution aside and appoint a committee of its members to come to Fort Worth and investigate the true situation before they went on record in such a wicked way, but in order to please this enver man, they passed the resolution and permitted him to carry some with him to Denver for the use of the American National Stock Growers' Association in fighting the Chicago exchange.

The American National Stoc Growers' Association has been engaged in fighting the xchanges in the north and west, and when their failure was in sight on account of lack of prestige and influence they came to the great Texas Cattle Raisers' Association and borrowed its influence and prestige to be used in the fight up there that our Texas people care nothing about, and about which they have never concerned themselves. They have also threatened to organize exchanges at the various markets of the country and establish commission houses and operate them themselves.

I, for one, am perfectly willing that they should open up one of their com. mission firms here and have all the fun they ant. This is an open market and competition is not limited to any class of men or any definite interest, and after they have spent a year on two in this business as a shide show it is a "cinch" that their efforts will have satisfied their desire and that they will leave the whole thing up to the legislimate commission man stead of going over the country and condemning and trying to ruin his business in so many various different ways. There is one packing house and a good many butchers supplied the San Antonio market, and their charges for selling cattle and hogs are twice as much as ours. There is a market maintained at Houston and the commission charges are twice as high as ours. New Or-

commission charges are twice as high as ours. **GEORGETOWN**, JUNE 3

leans operated a big market and their

from

Commencement Sermon by Tyler Minister-Dormitory Work Begins

GEORGETOWN, Texas, May-7 .-- It has been announced that Rev. Packard of Tyler will preach the commencement sermon of the Southwestern University Sunday morning, June 3, while Rev. Hubert D. Knickerbocker of Dallas will preach at night to the undergraduates.

R. C. Porter will deliver the alumni address.

Working on Dormitory Work on the \$58,000 boys' dormitory began Friday and dirt will be broken The cornerstone omorrow. laid about June 1 and the building will be completed about September 1. The building will be erected of Williamson county limestone.



Grayson Allotment TULSA, I. T., May 7.-The Creek

Oil Company's No. 2 on the Grayson allotment in the Gleen pool today reached the upper strata of Glenn sand and is producing twenty-five barrels an hour of high grade oil. A week ago this well was drilled in in Red Fork sand. From the first it produced naturally 200 barrels a day. When Glenn sand is pierced it will undoubt-

edly become the equal of the many great wells in that pool. Reuben Holbein, Hebbronville, ship-

ped in five cars of steers.

study of nature. Another helpful thing I recommendis the marking of passages in the poetry and prose that you read with an especial look to their bearing on nature. You will find that the poets care a great deal about the winds and the waves, the sky and the earth, and that real poetry is full of beautiful allusions to the phenomena of the world we live in. Tennyson whom you will study in your classes in English literature, has so much intimate knowledge of nature that his poetry is almost a guide book to the flowers of his native land. Longfellow, Whittier and Emerson have a great deal to say about nature. When you read the great masters of fiction you will find that they have whole

pages devoted to descriptions of scenerv and that some of them paint nature in words as if with the brush of an artist.

When I was a girl we studied botany out under the trees. There was a particularly charming bit, of woodland near our school ,and our nature study was always carried on out of doors Our teacher had a seat on a gray rock covered with a blanket shawl. Maybe you never heard of a blanket shawl, but if you had gone with Miss Jane and had been privileged to carry her Scotch plaid over your arm you would

have known what a delightful and convenient wrap it was. The girls grouped themselves around on the grass near a brookside and as the lesson went on the brook sang and sparkled and the sound of its lullaby and the gleam of its waters made music and sunshine in our souls. We learned a great deal about botany in those enchanted afternoons, and we learned, too, a love of nature that is

not gained by those who study it only in dried specimens_ between whitewashed walls. You may be interested to know that

we always carried a luncheon on the expeditions, and it was not the least interesting part of the occasion. Girls who fell below a certain percentage in their studies were not permitted to take up botany in their work. The opportunity of studying nature was thus made very honorable and precious, and we held it as something worth striving

for.

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The study of astronomy captivates those who have a scientific turn of mind. To learn the names of the constellations and to recognize some of the planets when they appear above the horizon is not beyond any ordinary mind, but the study of astronomy is, on the whole, too abstruse to be af-

tractive to very young girls. Definitions and formulas you may learn, but to grasp the principles of astronomy you require maturity and insight; for these you must wait. But you need not wait to learn by heart Addison's exquisite lyric that begins:

The spacious firmament on high, And all the blue, ethereal sky, And spangled heavens a shining frame Their great original proclaim. I knew a wee tot once, a dimpled

creature with serious eyes, who did not want to take lessons in music. Lifting her little hand she pointed upward and said: "I would rather study astronomy." Although the child did not

know it, astronomy and music and mathematics are all somehow akin to

delighted, but you know I am up to my ears in work fixing up that Miggins county squabble." Taking up letters from the table, she left as hurriedly as she had entered. I had had time to observe her. Tall.

spare, sinewy, she looked Amazonian "She's the peach of a secretary,' said the colonel, "and what a politician She has our opponent up in the air all the time, having people ask him questions he can't possibly answer. And the way she handles the finances. This campaign is costing me one-half less than any of my other ones." . .

It was certainly a hot campaign. Major Wright was giving the colonel the run of his life. Sometimes I addressed three meetings a day. I was called to the southern part of the dis-Telling's trict and wanted Colonel dugout to take me to the depot. "It's gone, sir, Miss Flint took it,"

said Colonel Telling's man, "she said be back in a few minutes." Sitting in the colonel's office, wait-ing, almlessly I picked up a blotting pad from Miss Flint's desk. On it read something. The markings were not very clear, but clear enough for me. Ten minutes later I was at the Brooksville bank.

"You have paid one of Colonel Telling's checks this afternoon?" I asked of the cashier. "I have," he replied, "for \$10,000, to

a tall young woman." "It was a forgery," I said.

"Couldn't be," he gasped. "I have known his signature for years." "It was," I said, "call a policeman lickly. I will try and do the rest."

quickly. Hurriedly the officer and I reached the depot. The evening train had not departed. "Ah," I thought, "Miss Flint, we are in the nick of time," but to my disappointment I discovered no feamong those awaiting the train. male Hoping she might still come I stood leaning against a pillar when a tall man, with a black mustach and fine bearing, passed me by, carrying a valige

His natty attire attracted my attention and as I looked him over 1 noticed he had on a pair of women's high-heeled, patent leather shoes. "Arrest that man," I said to the of-

Vainly Miss Flint protested. So, much so that she loosened her false mustach and it fell off onto the depot platform. In her valise we found the \$10,000.

Did Colonel Telling prosecute her? Not much! In fact he didn't thank me a bit, for next day when the elec tion was held, he won out in a walk and attributed his success to the remarkable political ability of his private secretary.

Captain B. B. Paddock,' secretary of Fort Worth Board of Trade, cently received a communication from C. S. Perry of Victoria, Texas, in which letter Mr. Perry says that he is anxlous to locate in a good growing community and establish an agricultural and mechanical college and normal institute, which, Mr. Perry says, would

It is Mr. Perry's idea to pattern such an institute after training and normal schools, with thorough courses, cheap boarding and rowning facilities. The matter will be looked after by Captain Paddock and the Board of Trade.

cite dis

J. W. Blewitt, from Derby, with a car of cattle, helped along the mar-



C hristoval, Texas.

POULTRY

WHITE, Brown and Buff. Leghorn eggs, 14 for \$1. Pekin duck eggs. \$1

for 11. E. Edwards, R. F. D. No. 7,

WHITE WYANDOTTES, high-grade

Pittsburg, Texas.

Sixteen reports of inspectors for the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas for the week ending May 6, received at the office of Captain John T. Lytle, the secretary of the association, covering practically all of the range country in Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Kansas, show the range cattle and xweather conditions are as good if not better than when the last report was made. Nine hundred thirty-six cars are reported shipped. The following

are the reports: Victoria, Wharton, Berclair, Cuero, Inez and Pierce-Weather good all week; range good; forty-seven cars shipped out. Charles E. Martin, inspector

Beeville, Skidmore, Mathis, Alfred, Senton and Corpus Christi-Weather and range good all week; seventy-three cars shipped out, John E. Rigby, in-

Cotulla and Encinal-Weather good; forty-nine cars shipped out. T. H. Poole, inspector.

Llano, Cherokee and San Saba-Lo-cal showers over district range; good showers and conditions fair for more; two cars cattle shipped out to Hous-H. C. Coffee, inspector ton.

Brady, Brownwood and Santa Anna should not be adjudged in contempt for removing certain books of the ex--Range generally good; fair rain night of May 5; cloudy; very cool and sprinkling rain May 6; fifty-six cars of stuff loaded out. John R. Banister, inspector.

Angelo-Weather warm and ney general to appear in court Thursclear to Saturday; sloudy, good rain day morning. Sunday. The country in fine shape. Cattle doing well, Lee Wilson, inspector:

alleges that at the January term of the Seventeenth district court the grand Toyah, Pecos and El Paso-Range jury issued an order for P. R. Styren, little dry; warm and clear Monday; range good; warm and clear Tuesday; warm and cloudy Wednesday, Thursto that body the minute books of the exchange, the cash book, letters and day and Friday; warm and cloudy Saturday; warm and clear Sunday, W. D. Swank, inspector.

Midland and Odessa-Weather good: good rain over most all the plains; forty-one cars shipped out. W. L. Calahan, inspector.

Roswell, Doswell, Miller's Ranch, River Stock Yard and Dexter-Weather clear and cool; range good first of week; clear and warm balance of week; twelve cars stuff loaded out. C. E. Odem, inspector.

Portales-Weather and range good; 158 cars loaded out. W. L. Cheser, inspector

Clarendon, Southard, Estelline, Memphis, Childress and Newlin-Weather cool and cloudy; cattle doing fine. The bulk of the Kansas run over this week. Shortage of cars has been the cry over this section. Two hundred and seventy-six cars loaded out., T. M. Pyle inspector.

Amarillo, Canadian, Miami, Higgins Pampa-Nice weather all week, with rain Sunday; 191 cars stuff loadd out. R. S. Sowder, inspector, Fort Worth, Ryan and Chickashaed out. There have been good rains all over day. Mr. Lightfoot claims that he this section of the country; grass is violated no rule of propriety in remov-

FOR SALE-Twenty-five Hereford bulls, two and three years. J. Quinn, Big-Springs, Texas.

Lawton--Weather good during week

wind from the north; cold and rain-

ing; disagreeable day Sunday, W. F

Anti-trust Cases to Be Pushed

to the End

pelling him to appear before Judge

Mike E. Smith and show cause why he

change from the jurisdiction of the

court without permission. The order

asked for has been issued by Judge

Smith and commands assistant attor-

The petition filed by the exchange

secretary of the Fort Worth live stock

communications, and that afterwards

Assistant Attorney General Lightfoot

took possession of these books, which

were in the possession of the Seven-

teenth district court, without the con-

sent of the court, removed them out-

The petition further alleges that the

assistant attorney general refuses to

side of the court's jurisdiction.

foot took possession of them.

exchange, commanding him to produce

to Saturday; winday Saturday;

LIGHTFOOT SAYS

Smith, inspector.

big

strong

Shorthorns, English Berkshires, Angora

Goats, White Wyandottes, high-class, pure-bred stock in each department.

DAVID HARRELL, Liberty Hill, Texas

WANTED-Cattle to pasture; fine

Box 135, Clarendon, Texas.

range; fresh running creek; in Gray

and Donley counties, Texas. Address,

ing the books to Austin, inasmuch as he had the consent to do so of the proper custodian of the books. He says he is holding the books for the purpose of using them as evidence in the anti-trust cases against the exchange, the commission firms and the packing companies, and that he so informed the attorney for the live stock exchange. Mr. Lightfoot says:

"Because of the action of the exchange in opening this fight on new ines, pending consideration of a tentative proposition for a compromise which they sought, this department has declared off all such propositions

and the fight will proceed. Application against Mr. Lightfoot was made here Saturday night, but withheld from the court record until word was received Monday afternoon that service had been had at Austin.

LOCAL BANKERS LEAVE

NO COMPROMISE Special Train Secured for Trip to State Convention

The special train conveying the bankers of this city to the state convention at San Antonio, left Tuesday morning over the Missouri, Kansas and Texas at 8:30 o'clock. A large number, it is expected, will join the party

at Hillsboro, where the Dallas spe-cial will meet the Fort Worth train. Members from Fort Worth who will All idea of compromise of the suits by the state against the Fort Worth attend the two-days' convention are: exchange and others ended, according William G. Newby, A. L. Long, Ben o the statement of Assistant Attorney O. Smith, J. P. Pendleton, W. E. Connel, T. W. Slack, O. S. Houston, W. B. General Lightfoot, with a petition filed in the Seventeenth district court Harrison, F. R. Hedrick and Oscar by the Fort Worth live stock exchange Wells, The program is announced .as folagainst him asking for an order com-

lows: First day, address of welcome, Business Men's Club; response to welcome, Dave H. Shapira, Medisonville; president's annual message, J. L. White, McKinney.

WANTED

bright man with team in your coun Steady work and good wages to the right man. References requir For particulars address Koch V. T. Co., Box W, Winona, Minn.

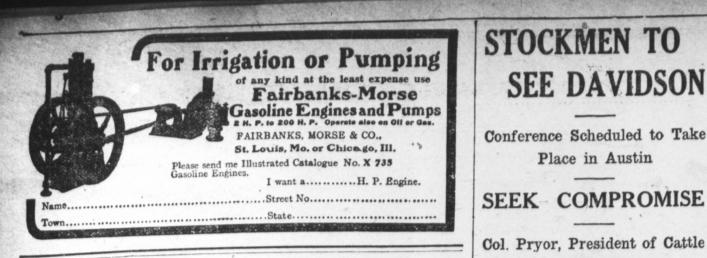
LAKENAN & BARNES LAND AGENTS AMARILLO HOTEL ANNEX, AMA-RILLO, TEXAS; ALSO MEXICO, MISSOURI.

Some special bargains in farms, large tracts and ranches in the Panhandle country.



AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE Proposition to Establish Institution Near Fort Worth

be a drawing card.



SEEK COMPROMISE **OF TRUST SUITS**

Believed Live Stock Men Want to Make Test Case

COMMISSION MAN TALKS

Declares Attorney General's Action Has Bearing on Every Labor Union in the State

There is considerable conjecture as to conference held yesterday at Austin between a committee representing the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange and the attorney general of Texas, relative to the pending penalty suits against the exchange and its members. There is a very decided inclination to keep the matter very quiet and little actual information has been given out either here or in Austin.

It is known, however, that the committee from this city went to Austin apon receipt of an invitation from the attorney general, which came over the long distance phone, and it went there to discuss the terms of a proposed compromise.

From what can be gathered conerning this proposed compromise, the lea is to withdraw the multitude of enalty suits filed against individual embers of the exchange and substiute therefor one penalty suit against the exchange. The case against the exchange is to be tried with as little publicity as possible and if the state s able to establish its contention that the Texas anti-trust law is being violated, then the assessed penalty will be paid and the obnoxious rules and regulations abrogated.

A prominent member of the exchange said today if this was done it would mean the retirement of all the responsible members of that body from business, but law is law, and its majesty must be respected. Speaking of the general status of affairs, this commission man said

Action Far Reaching

I have no desire to talk about our own troubles because they are already upon us, but I am not unmindful of prospective troubles for others. The question involved in the suits against the commission men of Fort Worth has led me to think of the far reaching effect of the attorney general's action in this matter.

handful of men, it affects thousands, In 1893 the legislature of the state. lost as drastic as the present one but in that law labor unions, farmers' unions and like organizations for the promotion. of the public weal, were specifically excepted. That law was, by the supreme court of the United States, declared to be unconstitutional because it violated the constitutional provision against class legislation. The legislature of 1903, in order to over-come this objection to the former law, do believe that it has failed to take into account the logical end of the passed the present law in which there matter it has precipitated. is not one word limiting its application to any body, or class of men, or any organization, leaving both labor unions and farmers' unions subject to every provision of that statute. In In defining what shall be unlawful and in violation of the anti-trust law of the state I am told this statute provides that any agreement between any two or more persons, firms or corporations, which does restrict, or is intended to restrict the free pursuit of any business, or calling authorized by the laws of Texas, shall constitute a breach. The terms of this statute are so broad that there is scarcely an industrial organization of any kind in the state today that is not liable to

stipulates that the firm shall employ no traveling solicitors; that the firm shall in no case receive, collect tele-grams or telephones, and shall do its business upon a cash basis only. At first glance this would seem to be an entirely proper agreement on behalf AUSTIN, May 1 .- A party of stockof Jones and these conditions seem to men and representatives of different be proper ones for him to exact if he sees proper. Yet this statute would commission companies against which anti-trust suits were filed by the state render every one of these stipulations unlawful as a restriction in the free pursuit of a business lawful under the reached here today to have a conference with the attorney general regardstatutes of Texas. In fact. it has been ing pending suits. said by one of the assistants in the at-The conference is scheduled for this torney general's department that the evening. The purpose of the conference would seem almost to prohibit a is said to be to see to what extent these commission firms have violated the anti-trust laws for being members of the Fort Worth Live Stock Ex-change and see if a compromise or marriage contract. It would certainly seem to be the case if the physical condition of the wife in any way interfered with the work or calling of the husband. However, this is not a matagreement cannot be reached in the ter for levity, and is so far reaching in matter. The commission men say that its effect that every friend of organized suits are demoralizing their business labor, the farmers, and fruit producers of the state of Texas, and their various organizations should be made fully

from in unmistakable terms.

Like Labor Union

unlawful, under a law very similar, for any trade or craft to fix minimum

prices for their labor, for the reason of

the fact that labor does not come

within the definition of a commodity.

You have perhaps asked yourself how

this applies to the suits lately filed. Just in this way. The commission

service and business is in keeping the

shipping public advised of conditions, and of selling the live stock when it

comes to market, which is as purely

and simply a service performed as that

Among those here are Ike T. Pryor, president of Texas Cattle Raisers' association, also of Evans-Snider Com-mission company; John T. Lytle, sec-retary of the Texas Cattle Raisers' asaware of the construction given this law by the attorney general of the state of Texas. Not that the law does sociation; George T. Reynolds, of Gonot bear the construction given it, but dair-Crowley Commission company; M. that such a construction would work Sansom, of Cassidy Southwestern Commission company; Attorney Sam such great havoc among these different interests as to seem to be entirely out-Cantey, of Fort Worth. side any possible intent on the part of the legislature which passed it. I

Inquiries made among commission men at the Fort Worth Live Stock think that none of these various organizations can afford not to be heard Exchange by The Telegram Tuesday brought the response that if any commission men had gone to Austin Now, that you may appreciate what they had gone as individuals and not as representatives of the Live Stock Exchange. No one of the commission say, it is not, improper to refer to the fact that S B. Cantey of Fort Worth, whom I regard as one of the men would talk about the purpose of the visit in those that did go. Col. I. T. Pryor, president of the best lawyers in the state of Texas, has advised me that the United States Cattle Raisers' association, was in Fort supreme court has held that it is not

Place in Austin

Those Present

Worth Monday. Questioned by a Telegram reporter egarding the Austin suits he said: "I have been down south about Columbus, my old stamping ground, and only know what is going on among cattle. I have formed no opinion that I care to express and when it comes to talking about the matter you refer men who have already been sued do to I am a clam, and will not open my not deal in cattle, hogs or sheep on their own account, but their entire nouth about it one way or the other I would talk to you as quick as any other man in your line of business, but there is nothing in my vocabulary for any paper in the state just at this time on the subject of trusts."

performed by a plumber, stonemason or trainman. The fact that there are **SKELETON FOUND** only one hundred citizens of the state affected by the present suits, does not alter the question at all. It is the principle of the thing, as the same AT DALHART, TEX. construction of the law will affect hundreds of thousands who are en gaged in the most important industries of our state, and I do not be-Bones Thought to Be Those of lieve that the late legislature, or the present attorney general had, or has, even the remotest intention of up-heaving the wide interests that are at L. P. Johnson

DALHART, Texas, May 3 .-- While at

work at the rear of a saloon here a

man in what appears to have been an

and with the bones of the leg protrud-

of the bones as they were unearthed,

the bones of the lower limbs first and

Examination of the skull revealed marks on the surface that would indi-

cate that the victim had received a

Just how long the body has been

there was a matter of conjecture. Some think since 1902, as a paper was un-

finally the skull.

heavy blow on the head.

NOW ORGANIZED SEE DAVIDSON P. W. Hunt of This City First Vice President

PIGEON FANCIERS

THE TEXAS STOCTMAN-JOURNAL

The breeders of fancy pigeons in this state have recently organized under SEEK COMPROMISE the name of The Texas Pigeon Club. The objects of the association are the development and improvement of the fancy pigeon industry in the state, as regards both ornamental and utility Col. Pryor, President of Cattle birds. The various fair and poultry Raisers' Ass'n Is Among associations will be asked to co-operate by revising and increasing the

premium lists, affording better facili-ties for the cooping and showing, also better care and feeding. Those of the fair officials who have already been approached on the subject promise their hearty co-operation. -Temporary organization has already

been effected with J. J. Weiss of Hous-ton, president; P. W. Hunt of Fort Worth, first vice president; John B. Minck, San Antonio, second vice pres-ident; Coleman Young, San Marcos, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Armour D. Slaughter of Houston, Wm. Selkirk of Galveston and L. M. Samuels of Houston, advisory committee.

Before the trial Bruce was identi-fied as and admitted himself to be The club will probably meet at the Dallas fair next fall for permanent organization. It is the determination of the members to have a large and excellent exhibit at the fall fairs and also at the Southwestern Poultry Show. Several valuable specials will be offered in addition to the regular court and show cause, if he had any, why he should not be sentenced, Bruce, Mr. Coleman Young, the secretary-

or Maddox, gave the court a sketch of his life, telling of the former killing at Arcadia, but claiming that both it treasurer of the club, won first on white fantails at the International Pigeon Show, held in Toronto, Canlast fall, and the same bird won first honors in his class at both Dal-las and San Antonio fairs.

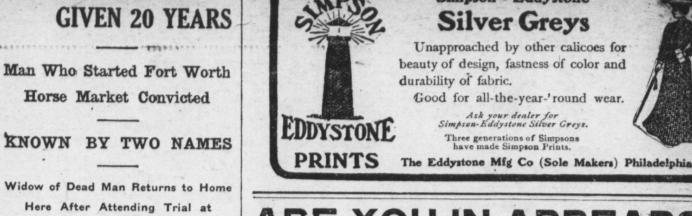
All parties who are interested in fancy pigeons are invited to join the club and assist in the advancement of their hobby.

FARMS ON INCREASE Runnells County Range Being Rapidly Cut Up

Runnells county has always been a cow county and was a wonderfully good one at that, but it seems that the hoe fever has struck that county just as it has so many others, and the day of the range has gone? Runnells county was one vast prairie of waving grass not ten years ago, with hardly a settlement in sight as one rode over the hills and valleys. It is different now, and traveling over the same route hardly a section or half section but has its house and tract of broken ground.

"I have just returned from that county," said Sterling Clark, "and rode from Ballinger through the entire county up to my ranch, which is in the northwest corner of the county. It was dry a while back and everything looked very gloomy for the man with stock, but now everything is changed and the country is as fine as silk. Grass could not be better and the water holes are all full. Cattle have filled up well and will soon be fat. It is a great grass country yet, and it does look like a pity to plow up such lovely green prairies and their waving grasses. But everything evolutes and the only way for a man to do is accept the situation and go in for the new dispensation as hard as ever he can. "Lands are still advancing in price,

and the demand shows no diminution yet. Prices range from \$10 to \$30 per acre, and are eagerly sought at either



SLAYER OF YATES

Monroe, Louisiana

The man who under the name of J

Mule Market, at North Fort

K. Bruce started the Fort Worth Horse

Worth, and who last November was

arrested at Monroe, La., on a charge of killing Young Y. Yates of this city,

both of them being well known in live stock circles, has just been tried at

Monroe and sentenced to the Louis-iana penitentiary for a term of twenty

Thomas H. Maddox, who twelve years

previous had killed a man at Arcadia La., for which he was sentenced to five

years in the penitentiary, but escaped

before 'the sentence was commenced

When commanded to stand up by the

and

years

ARE YOU IN ARREARS?

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Silver Greys

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Good for all-the-year-'round wear.

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It Will Show at a Glance, Without the Use of Pencil, Pen or Paper

The number of bushels and pounds | in a load of wheat, corn, rye, oats or barley, and the correct amount for same, at any price per bushel. The exact amount for a lot of hogs

or cattle, from 1 lb. to a carload, at any per cwt. The correct amount for a load of

hay, straw, coal or coke, from 25 cents to \$20 per ton. The correct amount for articles sold by the bushel, pound, yard or dozen,

from 1/2 to \$1. The exact wages for any time, at various rates per month, per week, and per day." The equivalent of wheat in flour,

when exchanging same, from 25 to 40 lbs. to the bushel.

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plication and Division. Problems in

Fractions; Interest, Percentage, Men-

suration, etc., are usually solved with

less than one-third the figures and

A copy of this useful and practical

work should be in the hands of every,

GRAIN BUYER—The top price for No. 2 Corn to-day is 38c. Your load weighs 318C lbs. net. Take a seat while I am figuring it up. FARMER—(Calculator in hand), O, I've got it already: I had on 56 bu. and 44 lbs., and it comes to \$21.58. (See pages 16 and 27.) In like manner, the correct answer to peach

In like manner, the correct answer to nearly every conceivable problem is instantly found.

labor required by ordinary methods.

farmer, mechanic, or business man

and the killing of Yates were justi-fiable from his view point. There was no investigation in open court of the killing of Yates, the state agreeing to accept a plea of guilty of manslaughter and Bruce, or Maddox, agreeing to accept a sentence of twenty years. As he is now well advanced in years this is considered tantamount to a life sentence, as he will have to serve out the five years for the Ar-cadia killing twelve years ago. To some people at the stock yards it has been known for some time that Bruce was a name assumed by Maddox after the Arcadia killing, and it was also known to Yates that his real name was not Bruce and that he was under cover while in Fort Worth. Mrs. Yates

> 1000 West Seventh street, Tuesday afternoon. She said: "I was at Monroe when Bruce, or man at Arcadia, La., twelve years be before, as during our previous

these facts." Some time before the trial and while Bruce was in jail at Monroe, La., he wrote to Chief of Police James H. Maddox of this city to assist him in collecting some money he said was due him in Fort Worth, and in that letter he admitted that his name was not Bruce, but that it was Thomas H. Maddox, the name of Bruce having been assumed because of trouble twelve years previous. In the letter he gave a history of himself, stating that he was born in Wood county, Texas. He was no relative of Chief Maddox, however, the two families springing from different stocks.

widow of Young Yates, who attended court at Monroe, has just returned to the city and was seen at her home

Maddox, was sentenced, and heard his statement in open court. He said that his name was Thomas H. Maddox and not Bruce; and that he assumed the name of Bruce after having killed a fore. Myself and husband knew this ac quaintance with him he had told us

present suits against the commission men As an illustration of what I say, suppose that Jones & Smith desire to form a partnership for the conducting of a grocery brokerage business, Jones has the money, and Smith is supposed to know how to run it. Smith is running a sewing machine business which he really desires to pursue, or keep going. Jones, however, stipulates as nditions of the partnership that Smith shall devote his entire time and attention to the conducting of the partnership business. , He further

the penalties, if the attorney general be right in his prosecution of the

and above everything else. I believe people of the state of Texas do the laborer uncovered the skeleton of a and will manifest a demand for absolute fair play, and no distinction as old cess pool. A bootee was discovered first, containing the bones of the foot, between one man or a thousand, if the principle be wrong. I desire it understood that I have ing from it. City officials took charge no intention of conveying the impression that the state department has not followed its duty as it sees it, but I

While as yet the fight of a

stake.

Falls.

DO YOU DIP CATTLE

TICKICIDE

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CATTLEMAN DEAD

"Uncle Henry" Black Succumbs to Cold Taken at Reunion

earthed from the hole with the date, August, 1902. A heavy layer of lime was above the body and this would BRECKINRIDGE, Texas, May 3 .-Henry Black, famillarly known as "Uncle Henry," died here yesterday of have eaten the flesh from the body in heart failure. He was a Confederate

a comparatively short time. The thought of identifying the body was at first thought preposterous, veteran, and on his recent trip to the reunion at New Orleans contracted a many believing they belonged to some heavy cold, from which he was confined to his bed on his return home. He laboring man whose disappearance was never noted. The small thirty-two hammerless pistol found, however, was a stockman, 67 years old, was born in Missouri, and came to Texas with promises to be an important clew. It was remembered by County Attorhis parents when but 10 years old, and lived in Fannin county until 1878, when he moved to Stephens county. Mr. Black has raised a large family ney Carter that L. P. Johnson, a cat-tleman, suddenly disappeared from of sons and daughters, all of whom here three years ago on March 27. had just sold some land. C. W. Duf-fle, who runs a boarding house here, is a brother-in-law of Johnson's and are married and live in this county. His wife survives him. He was the largest taxpayer in the county, and a states that Johnson possessed a gun that fits the description of the one man who was respected by all who knew him, especially the poor, whose friend he was in times of need. He was a devoted member of the Christian Mrs. Johnson, who now lives at church and a Royal Arch Mason. Fu-

Grimes, Okla., has been sent for and neral services will be conducted by Elder Granville Jones, after which the is expected to arrive soon. On her arrival an inquest will be held. interment will take place under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, the pistol and fragments of clothing it will be possible to determine whether members of which will attend from Cisco, Albany, Caddo and Crystal or not the body is that of Johnson.

price. From Ballinger to my ranch all along the way there was a new house on almost every 160 acres, and farming was going on at a rapid rate. Runnells will be a very thickly settled county when it is all in the hands of the farmers, for there is hardly a foot of it that is not fit for cultivation and will well repay the efforts of the tiller of the soll. Yet, I am raising mules, horses and cattle, principally Durhams, on that ranch. I have just bought a fine young bull and will send him down to that county.

"Nearly all the big ranches have been or are being cut up now, among them Wiley's pasture, on Valley creek."

CONCHO COUNTRY LIKE A ROSE

Heavy Rains Turn the Land Into a Beautiful Garden

Charley Molloy has had word from lown in the Concho country. It says that the land is just blooming like a rose and smells as sweet as a meadow of new mown hay. Rains have fallen all over that country and waterholes are full and grass good and growing so fast it has not time to seed. They suffered much down there this winter from dry times, but there is an end of it now and as usual with Texas the change from no grass to plenty has been so rapid as to make the tenderfoot stare and wonder what has come over the earth and lay it all up against the earthquake that has, through pressure, forced things up in a hurry. Mr. Malloy will go down to the ranch near Eden and look over things and on his return will be able to give some interesting and straight stories of the appearance of the country and its stock conditions.

ONE IN THREE

Every Third Person Poisoned by Cof-

fee.

It is difficult to make people be-

RAILROAD BACKS The only correct Rule and Table for estimating the exact contents of logs **IRRIGATION PLAN** of all sizes. Handsomely and attractively bound in cloth, with round corners and just the right size to fit the pocket. Million Acres in Southwest

Texas to Be Made Arable

CHICAGO, Ill., May 4.—It is an-nounced here that Rock Island inter-ests are behind a scheme to throw open for cultivation 1,000,000 acres of arid land in Southwestern Texas. The lan is being worked out through the American Rio Grande Land and the Irrigation Company, which owns the land in Hildago and Cameron counties, Texas. These two counties adjoin the Mexican border and they stretch along the Rio Grande del Norte. B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the

Rock Island-Frisco lines, believes in building up the country contiguous to his railroads. He believes it advan-tageous to develop the land and then invite settlers. Twenty thousand acres of land will be cleared immediately of all the arid growth of cacti. A power station is being erected on the rail-road's right-of-way, to draw water from the river for irrigation purposes. Scientists who have examined the land declare that when irrigated it will yield abundant crops of sugar, and the plan, as now developed, is to plant 200,000 acres of land in sugar cane within the next five years. A big cen-tral sugar mill is to be erected, and it will turn the raw sugar over to the Rock Island to be handled to the re-fineries. The contract for the power plant has already been let and the machinery has been ordered. Both the Rock Island and the Frisco roads are stockholders in the irrigation company.

Judge S. H. Cowan Returns

From Washington

S. H. Cowan, attorney of the Texas

quire for the safe transportation of live

BILL SAFE IF

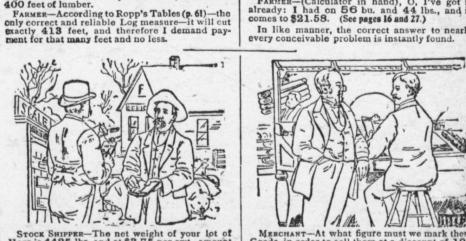
time.

stock.'

STOCK SHIPPER—The net weight of your lot of Hogs is 4425 lbs. and at \$3.75 per cwt., amount to \$155.94. Here is your check. FARMER—There is an error somewhere. I see by Ropp's Calculator (page 6) that the amount should be \$165.94. **VOTE IS TAKEN**

S. S.-(After figuring it over again.) You are right. Here is a \$10 bill with your check. Pardon my mistake; was done in haste.





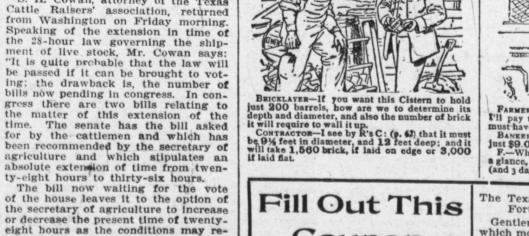
MERCHANT-At what figure must we mark the cods, in order to sell them at a discount of 10 from the marking price, and still make 20% ACCOUNTANT-The marking price must be just 14 times the cost price, according to Ropp's Dis-count Table No. 4.

The Principles of Percentage and Discount Thoroughly Elucidated by many Original Rules and Tables.



FARMER-I wish to borrow \$500 for 90 days, Till pay the \$9.04 Interast next Saturday, as I must have even \$500 to-day. BANKER-How do you know that the Interest is inter \$0.042

TE





"ME FOR WHEAT," **SAYS PANHANDLE**

ers Around Quanah

QUANAH, Texas, May 5.—In 1889-1890 and 1891 the people of this sec-tion went wild on wheat raising, and that was all the farming that was done, practically. Then followed the dry period. stood idle for a long time, investments in those properties shrinking enor-

mously in value. Last year's wheat crop in Quanah territory was a good rust, averaged about 56 pounds per bushel was so heavy that it was accepted as No. 2 without using a tester. Last year in spite of the fact that the wheat was light in weight, it was better than that raised in any other, portion of

we have a continued wet spell, with no sunshine or wind of several day's duration. In some fields wheat is waist high, and has stooled out enormously. The indications are that with good average weather from now on till harvest, wheat in Quanah territory

acreage is large. So long as a hog is used for breed-

ing purposes it should not be made fat.

'Outlook Is Good,'' Say Farmlieve that coffee is an absolute poison to at least one person out of every three, but people are slowly finding it out, although thousands of them suffer terribly before they discover the

and elevators and flour mills

The wheat, however, because of Three years ago the wheat

Texas. The general condition of wheat and oats in Quanah territory at this time is said to be, by buyers who keep up with such things, as fine as at any time in 1890, when the bumper crop was made So far, there is no indica-tion of rust, and farmers as a rule express no fear in that direction, unless

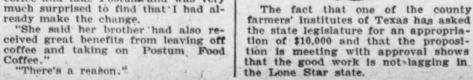
will thresh from twenty to thirty bushels an acre. The present wheat



A New York hotel man says: "Each time after drinking coffee I became restless, nervous" and excited, so that I was unable to sit five minutes in one place, was also inclined to vomit and suffered from loss of sleep, which got worse and worse. "A lady said that perhaps coffee was

the cause of my trouble, and suggested that I try Postum Food Coffee. I laughed at the thought that coffee hur me, but she insisted so hard that I finally had some Postum made. I have been using it in place of coffee ever since, for I noticed that all my former nervousness and irritation disappeared I began to sleep perfectly, and the Postum tasted as good or better than the old coffee, so what was the use of sticking to a beverage that was ruining

"One day on an excursion up the country I remarked to a young lady friend on her greatly improved appear-ance. She explained that some time before she had quit using coffee and taken Postum. She had gained a number of pounds and her former palpitation of the heart, humming in the ears, trembling of the hands and legs and other disagreeable feelings had disappeared. She recommended me to quit coffee and take Postum and was very much surprised to find that'I had already make the change.



Coffee. "There's a reason."

From

He