# THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

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# **BOGUS COWBOY** TRICKS COWMAN

Wins a Wife by Working a Scheme on the Old Man, and the Girl Manages the Affair to the Satisfaction of All Who Are Concerned

CASPER, Wyo., May 12.—A marcattle country" was the culmination an uncommonly interesting roace of the plains.

The heroine of the romance was a pretty, warm-hearted young western girl, a graduate of a fashionable boarding school and the only daughter of a guff old cattleman, and the hero was a handsome, impulsive young college bred man from the east; and the romance itself was the story of how she inspired him to come out west, turn cowboy and win the championship of a range as a conquerer of outlaws and a roper of steers in order to carry out plans conceived by her to win her father's consent to their

marriage. Miss Maud Crissman and Robert Fielding first met at the home of a friend in New Orleans, whither they had gone to enjoy the Mardi Gras. Her beauty, wit and vivacity appealed to his fancy and touched his heart, while his handsome face, fine figure, easy bearing and well-bred manner won her admiration. They were much together during the great southern festival.

Fielding Proposes Marriage They were excellent friends when they parted at New Orleans and the friendship formed there had ripened Into love and ensued in an engagement within a week after they met later in Washington. Fielding insisted Miss Crissman marry him at once, but his proposal met with a flat

"No; you must ask my father's consent to our marriage, else it cannot take place," she said.

"Oh, very well," said Fielding, making a lame attempt to disguise his disappointment. "I'll write and ask his consent at once.'

Fielding wrote the cattleman a frank letter asking his consent to their early marriage. But Mr. Crissman flew into a towering rage at what be conceived to be the young man's expertinence and presumption, and his answer to Fielding's letter was scorching with indignation and

ley renewed their pledge to be conant to each other and work for a nappy issue out of their difficulties. Summons Lover to Task

A few weeks after Miss Crissman's return to her western home her lover received a letter from her saying: "If you still love and wish to take me to your own, come out west and turn cowboy. And you must be a good one; the best in this whole cattle country. I know you are big and strong and I remember what you told me about how splendid you were in athletics at college, and I am just as sure as I can be that you can become the best cowboy on the range ward Barton, whose ranch adjoins ours, will give you a place. Go there, keep your identity a secret and let me know by note when you come. Then I'll see you right away and explain

Fielding met Miss Crissman by appointment a few days after he alighted from the stage at the Barton ranch. had assumed the name of Robert Canfield.

"When I came home my father talked with me about what he called my foolish little love affair." she said "I told him it was not foolish; that you loved me and were every way worthy of me and that I loved you At that he grew very angry and told me that he would never consent to marriage to 'a young college

"Then I said: 'Father, Mr. Fielding is a college man, but he is not a dude Whom do you wish me to marry? Do you wish me to marry a cowboy? That would depend upon the cowboy, he answered. 'I suppose one who could beat Bob Taylor at bronchoes and roping and hog-tying and cutting out steers would be acceptable to you, would he not?' I asked. 'Yes; I guess one who could do that would do,' he replied.

"Before I was done an idea popped into my head. When my father said he would not object to my marrying a cowboy who could beat Bob Taylor I asked myself: 'Why shouldn't Robert Fielding come out here and be the to ask my questions and to exact my pledges with a purpose in view. Our these plans of mine. My father will never consent to our marriage unless we win his consent in this way."

Agrees to Her Proposition "All right, sweetheart, we'll win it in that way," said Fielding. At college Fielding had been prominent in all athletic sports and he set himself to his new task with surpris-

During the time Fielding was on the roundup he contrived to meet Miss Crissman frequently. And he also made shift to become acquainted with Mr. Crissman did not suspect that the young cowboy was his daughter's lover, nor did anybody Mr. Crissman soon came to regard him as an uncommonly fine his liking and admiration for him. "Father, you are always singing the praises of that young cowboy, field," said Miss Crissman. really such a superior young man? Would you consent to my marrying him if he should turn out to be the

worse," answered her father. "At all events I think he would be preferable that young college upstart who ed me so unceremoniously for asked me so unceremoniously for your hand. Canfield is educated, but

roper of steers we talked of not long

he's not an educated ass."

she replied: "That young man wasn't so ridiculous as you think he

was, but of course he wasn't a cow-

Contest With Taylor Arranged Fielding's skill in conquering out laws, roping, hog-tying and cutting out steers and rounding up the herd soon became a subject of gossip on the range. The growing fame of Fielding had made Bot Taylor en-vious, and so when a proposal was made to him that he challenge Fielding to a contest of skill he fell in with it without a moment's hesitation.

A number of ranchmen and their families and a larger number of cowboys were invited to witness the contest between Taylor and "Canfield." The contest took place on the Crissman ranch.

The most vicious and ungovernable outlaw in the region was first brought out. It took some time to get a saddle on him. When that was done a rope was passed through his mouth and sprang into the saddle just as the outlaw sprang into the air. The contest between the man and the beast was short. Nobody had ever before succeeded in staying long on the back of the vicious little steed, and Taylor was soon unseated.

Conquers Broncho to Win Wife The outlaw was given a rest and then Fielding vaulted into the saddle The winning of a wife depended, as he believed, upon the issue.

The contest went forward in a cloud of dust and amid breathless excitement. Miss Crissman watched it with flushed cheek and glowing eyes, never doubting the outcome. plunged the outlaw, then sideways, then backward, then up in the air and down with his four legs as stiff as pokers, plunging, rearing, jumping, kicking, bucking, but his rider remained in the saddle through it all. When Fielding dismounted a shout went up from the spectators.

Then came the roping and hog-ty-ing steers. In these feats of skill Fielding won as easily and surely as he had won in the outlaw-conquering

Two weeks later Mr. and Mrs. invitations to marriage of their daughter Maud to Robert Fielding. The wedding was quiet but a very delightful one. The father of the bride gave her away proud, happy smile upon his

Successful Stockfarming

Burleson county, being a little off the general routes of travel, is not as much known to the public as other parts of the state, but nevertheless this being so does not in the least militate its excellent qualities as productive county. J. B. Mitchell of Tarrant county, who has a stock farm of no mean capacity down there, has a letter from his foreman giving very encouraging accounts of the way matters are progressing.

"We have had fine rains," said Mr. Mitchell, "and almost too much the last week, but farming is progressing finely and, while some of the corn is late, still a great deal of it has been plowed out. The crops as a whole are the best in years and with no bad weather we are certain of fine harvests. Cotton has not been doing so well on account of the wet and coldness of the weather, but this is not very bad as far as cotton is concerned, for cotton does not do much the early

months any way.
"I have some 5,000 acres in Burleson, and of this have 400 in cultivation. Two hundred and eighty acres are in cotton and the balance in corn and sorghum, etc. 'I have some stock, the cattle being shorthorns crossed white faced, and this has brought me a fine cross that is hard to beat for all round purposes. I have only a few hogs now but am thinking of turning some 2,000 acres of my pasture into hog pasture and making a paying business of it. With good land to duce plenty of corn and plenty of good grass and alfalfa for the future my place would be an ideal hog ranch. Of course I will not confine myself to hogs but will make the cattle pay as It is a lovely business, that of working with stock, and I love it and propose to keep it up. There is plenty of money to be made at it and I hope to get some of it while I am working

"While I lived in Austin I had a fine stock farm and took pride in having the best of everything in the county, and at one time I had more hogs on my place than there was in the whole

Shipped to Territory

Will Corn Jr. moved a lot of cattle he had bought to the territory. They were cows and he took along some good buils. He will graze them and expects to have them do well, as the grass is extra fine this year. He says that all things are in fine shape both up in the territory and down here in Tarrant county. The rains have not hurt anything much and stuff is growing fast. His father's place is got most anything on it in the shape of crops and stock and is a big stock farm instead of a ranch.

Cattle Handled by Katy

DENISON, Texas, May 12.-Since April 1 the Missouri, Kansas and Texas has handled over the Fort Worth division over 140,000 head of cattle The total number of car loads handled up to yesterday was 4,783. The highest mber of cars handled in any one day was 503, which broke the record on the

Missouri, Kansas and Texas. While the heavy part of the cattle movement is supposed to be over, the cattle will continue to move to northern pastures for another month. It is expected that the movement will be about the same this year as last sea-Miss Crissman's face dimpled and a son, which was the largest in the hisrogulsh look crept into her eyes as tory of the road.

## JANSEN HITS **MUCK RAKERS**

The "muck rakers" of the livestock and packing industry are given a severe arraignment by Peter Jansen of Jansen, Neb., the noted sheep feeder and worker in the affairs of the American National Livestock association. Mr. Jansen, in a letter to the Drovers' Journal, urges action of stockmen in denouncing slanders against the slaughtering industry which are being eagerly devoured by the sensation-lov-

The would-be answer in the current number of Everybody's to Mr. Armour's recent articles by Upton Sinclair, the author of that infamous production of a morbid and diseased brain. 'The Jungle,' came to my notice when on my way to Chicago the other day," says Mr. Jansen.

"I have neither the time nor the inclination to enter into a controversy with Mr. Sinclair; any one reading half dozen pages of his book will throw it down in disgust. His article in Everybody's is on the same lines and carries the brand of untruthfulness upon

Is Great Harm to Industry.

"What causes me to give any notice at all to these literary abortions is the fact that I have heard livestock men emingly good standing applaud his illogical statements Of course one should hardly be surprised at this, when the President of this nation does not consider it bentath his great office to lend dignity to these vicious attacks by giving them official notice and investigation

"Cannot the live-stock producers of this country understand that articles like this one under consideration strike at the very root of their business?

"What if these charges are proven utterly false, as they have been in this case? The harm has been done and cannot be repaired. The cure of "yellow journalism' lies in the fact that all a paper has to do to be immune from prosecution is to retract its statement and say it has been misinformed. But these false statements have already been absorbed by a sensationloving public and the damage irreparably accomplished.

'Do you suppose the agrarian press of Germany and other European countries will be slow to publish broadcast these willful misrepresentations of and slanders upon one of our greatest industries? Indeed not.

Foreign Trade is Injured

"Here the packers have been building up our foreign trade in meats by spending large amounts in money and unlimited labor, only to see it pulled down and ruined by irresponsible American writers. And who in the end has to face the loss? You and I, who raise and feed cattle, hogs and sheep. "The American live stock men should rise up like one man and denounce as

The American Reciprocal Tariff |

League seems to be in earnest for relief

from the burdens that have fallen to

the portion of the stockmen, farmers

and others interested in the cattle

shipping industry. They are not let-

ting any grass grow under their feet,

but are constantly and unceasingly

pulling every string that they think

will effect any good for the interests

they serve. The Texas member of

the executive committee has his eyes

on the situation, and is always ready

with any information that may be

of interest to the people in his state.

"As the Stockman-Journal is always

ready to help in the good work, what-

ever it may be, that affects the inter-

ests of the cattlemen, by publication

of matters of moment, here is an-

other document," said Marion San-

som, "that being in line with those

that I, as executive committeeman,

have heretofore handed the paper for

publication, would be of general inter-

est if given to the public through the

columns of the stockmen's official

journal. It takes constant and perse-

vering work to arouse the people to

a due regard for their own pecuniary

interests, and it is only through the

fear of losing something that the ordi-

nary American can be aroused suffi-

ciently to tackle his congressman and

demand that he once and awhile

look out for the business interests of

the country and shelve his political

ambition. But I do not wish to lecture,

The following letter was sent to

every member of the senate and house

in Washington, and as it explained

the attitude of the league, it is thought

it might be of interest to the public.

lution adopted at the annual conven-

tion of the National Live Stock Asso-

ciation in January at Denver, a con-

vention was held in the city of Chi-

cago to consider the question of our

foreign commercial relations, and the

matter of bringing about a better un-

derstanding of what was necessary to

be done in order not only to retain

the foreign markets which we have

but to increase and extend our foreign

This convention was made up of

600 delegates, representing more than

200 active business organizations. The

live stock and agricultural interests

predominated, but at the same time

there was a large representation of

business and manufacturing interests.

The conclusion arrived at was that it

was absolutely necessary to bring

about greater, elasticity in our rela-

tions, as affected by legislative en-

actment, with other nations. We be-

lieve that it has been demonstrated by

the existing law that the house of rep-

resentatives can delegate within cer-

tain limits, to be fixed by law, the

power of the executive branch of the

government to enter into arrangements

with foreign nations by which, from

time to time, the question of duties on

imports can be taken up and adjusted

to suit the changed conditions of the

world. In other words, we believe that

sections 3 and 4 of the Dingley act

practically indicate that the house of

representatives can fix a maximum and

minimum tariff, retaining absolutely

its prerogative and that within the

limits fixed the executive can have authority without further legislation

trade in every direction.

Last August, as a result of the reso-

so here is the document:"

utterly false these slanders upon an industry on which their own success The various live stock associations all over the United States should take action and see to it that their denouncements are published

Inspection System Rigid "I have been in the business of fattening and marketing sheep for over thirty years and know that the inspection at our live stock markets by United States officials is painfully rigid and that they make no exceptions in favor of any one. They have con-demned animals for me which I would have used myself without the least

"Shortly after reading the article referred to I met Former Assistant Secretary of War Hon. George H. Melklejohn, who for a long period, during the late Spanish-American war, was acting secretary. Without letting him know what I thought about the matter myself I asked him for an expression upon the canned and fresh beef furished the army by the packers, and to which Mr. Sinclair refers so knowingly in his article.

Canned Goods Are Wholesome "This is what he answered: 'The canned beef, Mr. Jansen, was exactly such as you and I would take with us and use on any camping expedition, but when these packages were exposed to the tropical sun for : long time the fatty matter separated from the lean meat and came to the top. Of 40,000 cans stored in Havana for over eighteen months less than 1 per cent was spoiled.

"'The refrigerated beef furnished our troops was as good and whole-some as any you and I would place on our tables and came out of the cars in first class condition, but of course if not properly taken care of after be ing taken from the refrigerators would Colonel C. J. Bills of the soon spoil.' Nebraska volunteers has made identically the same statement to me.

"I think the American public should by this time have had enough of these hysterical denouncements of the suc cessful American business man and corporation; it should at least see that these attacks upon American business integrity cannot help but react upon the country's prosperity at large; should cease to applaud a man simply because he is poor or to decry and traduce another one because h made his business a success."-Chicago

MULE AND COLT TWINS

Louis Smith of Ellis County Owns Young Animals ITALY, Texas, May 10.-Louis

farmer living about six miles west of Italy, owns a mare which foaled twin colts Tuesday. The most remarkable part of it is that one is a horse and the other a mule colt. They are said to be about evenly matched in color, both being sorrel. They have the appearance of being perfectly developed and well formed in every way. The occurrence is said to be very rare and many people are flocking in to

to adjust duties as may be necessary

for the common welfare. We believe

highest consideration and thanks in

Secretary American Reciprocal Tariff

that to arrive at the best and most in-

telligent consideration of this question

there should be a commission of an

advisory character composed of eco-

nomic experts, which can be called in

from time to time to assist the execu-

tive in consideration and adjustment

of these matters. We believe that the

interests of the country are not best

subserved by the attempt to settle ab-

solutely fixed duties upon all the vary-

ing industries of the country on the

house of representatives. We think

that it has been demonstrated, first,

that such an attempt from time to time

creates, doubt, confusion and uncer-

ty in the business world; second, that

in a body such as the house of repre

sentatives these matters are not ad-

justed upon the highest and best con-

sideration of the general interests, but

that too often and almost invariably

it becomes a matter of conflict or a

collusion of selfish interests. We say

this with the utmost respect for the

intelligence and patriotism of that

body, but it is simply human nature

that each man should endeavor to ob-

tain what he fancies to be the greatest

advantage for the peculiar interests of

his district, more or less regardless of

We believe that a rigid high pro-

tective tariff, even prohibitive in many

cases, such as we have, is not adapted,

as was pointed out by Mr. McKinley,

to the changing conditions of the

world. On the other hand, we do not

believe that a rigid and inflexible low

tariff would subserve any better end

while seeking the favor and good will

of all. We believe in being able to

reward our friends and punish our ene-

mies. We believe in the principle com-

mercially of being able to "do unto

others as they do unto us." The neces-

sities of commerce all over the world

absolutely demand this kind of elas-

ticity and power. While we undount-

edly have had a period of most marked

and wonderful prosperity, this condi-

tion has been common more or less to

the civilized world. There has been

an enormous advance in productive power, commercial activity and in-

creased consumption everywhere. It

has not been confined solely to our

own country; the wonderful extension

of commercial power which Germany

has developed seems destined to dom-

inate the world unless active steps are

taken by us to retain our share. We

point also to the wonderful prosperity

and development of some of our most

active competitors, such as the Ar-

gentine confederation in the markets

of the world for supplies that we have

supposed heretofore we controlled be-

youd the possibility of competition.

Our trade relations with Brazil, pro-

ducing an enormous special export

which is peculiarly her own, all indi-

cate irresistibly the overwheiming de-

As largely representing the agricul-

tural interests, we desire to say that

the agricultural demand in our macket

is the chief foundation of the pros-

perity of the manufacturer and miner.

and we are confident that while to

some extent our agricultural popula-

mand for varying treatment.

the interests of the whole

W. E. SKINNER,

advance for courtesy. Your respectful-

RECIPROCAL

League, Chicago, Ill.

In the old days in Texas, when travel

was by stage or on the quarter deck of a Spanish pony, as they were then called, and the railroads had not expanded and belted the state with its bands of steel, there were what they called "trails" leading from the most important points in the state to the coast country where ships would load their cargoes and take on an outward bound cargo of such material as a that time were the products of the state. At that time one of the most important of these "trails" lead from San Antonio through Seguin, Gonzales Sweethome, Cuero, Victoria and down to Port La Vaca, then the most important point on the Texas coast. Here wagons drawn mostly by teams o oxen could be found by hundreds, many coming from far away New Mexico, Arizona and Chihuahua, Mexico It was a long and fatiguing trip, the distance often covering 1,000 miles an 1 nine months' time. Along these trails and various well known points, selected for the fine grass and water to b found in the vicinity. A small settlement, consisting of a general store blacksmith shop and a few small "jackels" or huts covered with grass, in which lived the Mexicans who served the owner or master of the premises. These points in the wild expanse of the prairie were well known to all the people in the country and distances were estimated more or less from the location of these oases. There are large buildings today in San Antonio every foot of the lumber bricks in which were hauled from Port Lavaca by wagon and cost less at that time by several thousand than lumber of an inferior class costs today. This lumber was all first class heart pine without sap or wind shake and every speck of it was hand planed, morticed and tenned.. The trails, although not now in use, nor have they been for years, still the old trail is very distinct now and probably will be for many years yet.

"I live on the old San Antonio and Port Lavaca trail," said Robert Miler, "right on the spot where the old Dan Ford store used to be located, which was, in its time, one of the most noted places on the road. It is located northwest of the present town of Cuero, north of Yorktown, and twenty-five miles east by south of Gonzales. This was the main trail along which all the freight was hauled from Lavaca San Antonio and from there distributed points-that was its destination. There s the same old prairie that was her for the Germans are sure to run us and soon the cowman will be a thing of the past and a tradition just as the 'old trail' has become.

over various trails to the far western 100 years ago and it looks just the same. There are no settlements yet on the prairie, but there will soon be cut, as they are buying up all the good lands along the creeks and other places

were entitled in the upward move

in Great Britain. The relations be-

tween Great Britain and Argentine are

becoming closer, and trade which we

might have retained successfully is

being diverted in that direction. The

same thing is true of various conti-

nental nations. They are seeking sup-

plies in other directions, and at the

same time trade to the South Ameri-

can states or demand in the South

American states for our manufactured

products is either falling off or bare-

ly maintaining its amount, when it

should be increasing. Japan is des-

tined to be a most active and formid-

able competitor in the Orient, and the

great consuming masses of Europe are

now seeking and finding elsewhere

supplies which under a proper adjust-

ment of affairs should continue to

flow from this country. It is not so

much the immediate condition of

things to which we point as to the

future, which is inevitable if this ten-

dency is not checked. The productive

capacity of this country has practically

barely been touched, and as indicated

recently by the secretary of agricul-

ture, the advance in scientific agricul-

ture and in improved sanitary condi-

tions for live stock will easly enable

us in a few years to double our pro-

duct of all agricultural and live stock

supplies. The rapid extension of ag-

riculture by means of irrigation and

improved methods of soil culture in

the arid regions will result in an enor-

mous increase of agricultural produc-

It is impossible in reasonable limits

to attempt to more than indicate pos-

sibilities in these matters, but the fact

is absolutely unmistakable and ap-

parent that greater outlets must be se-

cured or else agriculture will languish

and be suffocated by its own over-

production. The result in turn upon

the manufacturing and mining inter-

We respectfully call your attention to

house resolution No. 15725, recently in-

troduced by Hon. Charles Curtis of

Kansas. We believe that this resolu-

tion contains in it the principle which

we desire to see established, and the

consideration of which should be at-

tended by no disastrous disturbance

of business or by the possibility of

putting in jeopardy any legitimate in-

manner to ask of you an expression of

opinion upon this subject. We desire

to foster no partisan change or advan-

tage. We absolutely repudiate any

mercenary interest. We are advocat-

ing what we believe to be in every as-

pect the "general welfare," and urge

that you give us briefly a statement as

to your position and views of this great

the vexed question of the tariff abse-

lutely taken out of partisan politics and

put upon a permanent, intelligent and

scientific basis, where only the rights

and desires of every special interest

may be considered, but the general

effect upon the whole country may be

properly and wisely and fairly ad-

Hoping that you will favor us with

Are we not all interested in having

ests is inevitably disastrous.

tions.

dustry.

question.

justed?

gether not to rob the feeder, tion has shared in the general prosperity, the live stock interests have not received the share to which they ment. Argentine now exceeds us in supplying beef to our principal market

> profits of the cattlemen. I am sufficiently optimistic to sincerely believe that the cattle business, representing as it does the real source of animal food for our people and for all the civilized world, will adjust and take care of itself; that no combine or combination of circumstances will force us who are engaged in beef making to grow that great product at a loss,

The varying phases of the feeder's or grower's business present many problems, and upon the proper inter pretation of the ultimate ends depend largely the profits of his industry or labors, for, and let me say here and now to those prospective embryo feeders not yet actually engaged in the business, do not, for my sake and yours, and the steer's sake, undertake the growing of beef unless strenuousness is your watchword, for alone by the sweat of your brow and the expenditure of your brawn is success in

I say it presents to the grower and the feeder many varying problems. Take for instance the virgin calf, fresh from the womb of the beefy mother, or a car load of the same, these in proper development present problems essentially different from that of the vearlings fresh from the range, if a profitable market is to be obtained for each. Let us suppose for practical purposes, a car load of good calves fresh from the upper, passed to you or to me from their development, watchword to be "profit." How can I

have nothing to do with the manner of handling, but in general I start with a little grain, gradually increasing to one pound of grain for pounds of weight, with abundance of roughage, clover hay, fodder, etc., in-

weight. This is for the first winter. As I said before, the average load of good calves, and the time has long since gone by for buying other than good ones, presents two distinct grades-about two-thirds should be and likely would be marketed as lings, the remaining one-third being more profitable marketed at from 2 months, being short in weight and age, and seriously reducing popular yearling weight if marketed as such. Ample roughage in calves serves a two-fold purpose, importance of which is the gradual distention of the stomach, thus enabling them to consume a greater amount of provender

for a month or so, letting down gradually from grain to grass, giving a thorough cooling out with nature's greatest grower. Following period of grass commence light on grain with the addition of what is thought to be the best appetizer and assimilator. To one of the most valuable adjuncts in the feeders formulary is the early green, succulent corn, of any variety, either the early sugar or ordinary field corn. This certainly is an ideal ration tide over the period of drouth that applies to almost every section, ontinuing to use the ground grain in

the range is the greatest source of supply for corn-belt feeders, they do not to me present the probable profit Hoping that you will favor us with of the range calves, owing to a stinted a reply, we beg leave to express our supply of forage during the first

# EARLY DAYS ON THE TEXAS TRAIL CATTLE FEEDER TELLS MFTHODS

Dan Black of Ohio, Who Annually Handles Many Texas Calves, Gives Some Valuable Pointers as to How He Makes Them Profitable

The following is an address by D. W. Black, the well-known and successful cattle feeder of Lyndon, Ohio, before the Ohio Live Stock Association at

The oldest member of the United States senate, in answer to an inquiry as to what he would do were his life to live over again, said: "I would go out into the middle of a big farm and stay there." Fellow agriculturists, there is much food for reflection in that thought, . have just one suggestion to add thereto-to one and all who can and will, and that is, "Go out in the middle of a big farm and stay there; but build a good big feed lot and keep it well filled with cattle, and watch these cattle, for you must never forget that the eye of the master fattens the cattle." From time immemorial things pas-

toral have engaged the attention of our best minds. No vocation or calling, as exemplified in the reflection of our oldest and most strenuous senator, seems so replete with soul-satisfying and purse-filling attributes as the feeding and breeding of cattle. The time was when the feeding of cattle presented phases not appealing to the over cautious; when the pathway of the feeder was strewn not with roses but with thorns; when we knew not what to buy or what to feed. But time and the ingenuity of man works wonders As feeders we can now reckon with a fair degree of certainty the possible profit of a given number weeks, even months before market time, for in the past eight years the fluctuations in the price of prime beef have not been sufficient in my experience to be worth mentioning.

This condition of stability has been brought about largely by the packers of the country, a band of highwaymen, or robbers, if gauged or reckoned by the reports or conclusions of an inflamed daily press catering to the insatiate minds of an imaginative public, but to me, and I sincerely believe to the majority of the cattlemen of this country, an organization of men linked together by a chain of mutual business relationship, that represents in their direc-torate the best commercial mentality the world has known, and linked tonelp him; for in helping him they help themselves. Far be it from my motives to dethrone the packers on a pedestal of love for the cattlemen. But these men, the packers and stock yards people, are men of breadth of mind, of force, men who can encompass in their deliberations the fact that their success or profits are in ratio to the

granting of course that reasonable judgment be used in the selection and purchase of material to be fed.

this calling, as in all others, possible.

best market these calves?

creasing provender as cattle increase in

as demands increase.

When grass comes would turn out liberal quantity.

In the case of range yearlings, and

winter. In the case of 2-year-olds, range bred or otherwise, marketed as 3s, which day of marketing has, in the minds of our best feeders, long since passed, I would fee in the plainest and cheapest possible way, because of the known fact that aged steers so their heads off. As proof of this fact I shall mention an instance of a drove of sixty 2s and 3s past fed by a neighbor that consumed as much grain per day as 180 short yearlings, the gain on which later was greater per head than the relative gain per head of the aged steers. Yearlings got in early fall months I should feed limited ration of shock corn or grass as long as grazing lasts, continuing same ration well into the winter. During the last winter months I should commence with ground feed in limited quantities, continuing shock corn. About May 1, when turning to grass, would have on full feed of ground corn and cob meal, the same to be maintained for six to eight weeks on grass, when the cattle, if of the right sort and properly selected, should be ripe and ready for market. Conditions governing and having on

hand, or buying to best advantage, the 2s and 3s before mentioned, I should feed about ninety days and turn to market; feeding for fall market shock corn as representing the simplest and cheapest provender, with live shoats to follow in the proportion of three to one, this ratio being somewhat greater than can be maintained from waste of steers alone, but insuring a thorough cleaning up of all droppings, to be supplemented by the addition of small ration of corn daily for hogs alone.

After all is said and done and many strenuous days passed in careful feeding, the promiscuous buyer without due regard to selection of material, will find his profit, if profit at all, actually represented in the price paid for that great mortgage lifter, the hog. In closing let me say that whatever success I may have attained as a feeder, and my friends are charitable enough to maintain that I have been moderately successful, that success, great or small, has been attained through the medium of the best bred calves, bought on the range and brought upon farm and finished marketed as yearlings or short 2s; as one of my best friends and ablest of ten cattle, I grow beef."

Comanche County Conditions

"Comanche county is in better shape than I ever saw it," said Tom Gaston, "and that is saying a great deal, for the county most always is good, but this year she seems to have taken new life and outdoes herself. Crops are all in fine shape and grass could not beat. The season in the ground will last for some time and then with a little rainfant will not be a hard thing for that in the ground and the new one to meet and keep the good work up. The small grain crops are just fine and with no untoward event will make a bumper yield. I know that the county is as I say for I sell implements all over the county, and the men who buy implements are pretty apt to know what is happening in the country districts. Lands are still selling high compared with past years but are not considered so by real estate men and the owners. Raw land in pastures goes for from \$8 to \$10 per acre, and cultivated all the way from \$25 to \$50 per acre. If this year does as it is expected there will be no falling off in the price and in all probability there will be a rise. The lands on the Leon are the best in the county or as good, and should sell for more than those in other parts of the ty. The bottom lands on that river e very fertile and produce wonderful crops. Alfalfa does well and will be the great grazing crop after a while. The farmers are giving more attention to the kind of cattle they handle and will in a few years have as fine a class as any other county. The big ranches have all been cut up or will be soon. John Bysons is the only one near town and that is west of Comanche town."

Wise County Hogs "I have a farm," said Henry Jack-

son, "and am supposed to be a stockfarmer, but to tell you the honest truth, my wife is the farmer of the firm, and runs the business while speculate. My place is about seve miles from the railroad at Boyd. raise some cattle, hogs and horses and the place produces about the usu amount of small grain and cotton the all the lands produce in Wise co Our people are all pretty well off this time, are out of debt and he money to lend if they wish to. country is pretty thickly settled there are plenty more coming in a buying lands even at the present prices. There are no large range any more and cattle are getti scarce compared to old times. ever, the probability is that after while when people become m customed to the changed cor there will be many more and a be quality at that. I ship a good man hogs, and as they most all come fr out county it will show you that county is not slow on hogs. We too busy to do much talking about trust suits and they do not attract much attention as they seem to

Three Calves at Once MARYSVILLE, Kan., May 12.—T first record of triplet calves in the section of the state comes from Creek township, near Marysville. cow belonging to Alfred Jenson, lives about four miles from Ma ville, has given birth to three ca at one time. Two of the animals still living and apaprently The other lived but a few hour two living calves are both heife cow which gave birth to these

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these proceedings were in the nature of a suit by the Live Stock exchange

ne claimed venue and the right to be

sued at his home. The Live Stock ex-

change, the answer claimed, had no

right to initiate contempt proceedings.

The answer claims that the com-

plaint shows no reason why the state

should surrender possession of the books; that the books came into the

possession of the grand jury by virtue

of a subpena duces secum and that they were material evidence in the

prosecution of the cases against the

Live Stock exchange, the packing

houses and the commission firms for

alleged violation of the anti-trust laws

of the state and that to deprive the

state of this evidence by forcing a de-

livery of the books to the Live Stock

exchange would hamper the state in its

Saw Newspaper Story

The answer further shows that the

attention of the attorney general was

called to the existence of an alleged trust or conspiracy to control the

live stock business of Texas by news-

papers publishing a statement of an

agreement to fix prices for the sale of

cattle .etc., and that having arranged

to conduct an investigation in the

manner indicated by the anti-trust laws of 1903, through John L. Terrell,

justice of the peace of Tarrant county,

respondent became cognizant of the

fact that the grand jury of the Sev-

enteenth district was then in session, and suggested to County Attorney Jeff

D. McLean the proceedings that fol-

lowed resulting in the suits filed at

The answer sets forth a statement

as to how the books and papers were

delivered into the possession of the grand jury. The minutes of the ex-

change, the cash books and other pa-pers being delivered by Secretary

Referring to the books and papers

the answer alleged that the state had

proposed tordeposit them with the

clerk of the Travis county district

court, leaving them open to access and investigation by both sides; the

attorneys for the complainant had been notified that this would be done,

but that these proceedings were be-gun and the assistant-attorney general

before sunrise Monday morning last

was served with citation to appear

and purge himself of the contempt

plainants have entered into a con-spiracy that is unlawful, and that the

books are necessary to prove it; and

they also furnish evidence as to the

guilt of others who are not included

in the suits already filed. Wherefore

respondent disclaiming any intention

Witnesses Heard

Secretary Stieren of the Live Stock Exchange, R. H. McNatt, one of the

directors; Jeff D. McLean, county at-

torney: J. P. Lightfoot, assistant at-

torney general, and Vice President Brown of the Live Stock Exchange

were sworn as witnesses and Secretary

Stieren was first put on the stand.

his evidence being substantially as fol-

Live Stock Exchange. (The subpena

doces tecum shown him). I identify

this subpena as the one served on

me by a bailiff of the grand jury. In

obedience to it I brought to the coun-

ty attorney's office and delivered to

an assistant county attorney (R. E. L. Roy) the minutes of the Live Stock

them to Mr. McLean, county attorney

County attorney afterward asked me

to furnish the grand jury with our cash book and other papers for the

purpose of investigating the charges

against the exchange and others, and

furnished them with the understand-

ing and on the promise of the county

attorney that he would keep them in

his desk and return them to me after

the Tarrant county grand jury was

through with them. I never gave consent to the book's being taken to

Austin or anywhere else, but relied on

the county attorney's promise that he would keep them and return them to

me when the grand jury got through

business. I saw him in the county at-

torney's office and was given to un-

derstand by Mr. McLean that he was McLean's assistant. Nobody ever told

me that the books were intended for

the use of Lightfoot in an investiga-

tion by the attorney general's office. Nothing was ever said to me about

On cross examination by County At-torney Jeff D. McLean, Secretary

Stieren did not change his evidence in his direct examination. He reiterated his statement that he sent the cash

book and other papers with the un-

derstanding that they were for use be-fore the grand jury and not for use by

"I never knew Mr. Lightfoot in the

with them.

Austin.

He said he would give

"Am secretary of the Fort Worth

to be discharged.

be in contempt of the court asked

The response charges that the com-

tieren of the exchange.

efforts to enforce the law.

# **JUDGE LIGHTFOOT'S** CONTEMPT CASE HEARD

Local Action Growing Out of but of Camp county, temporarily residing in Travis county, and that as Anti-Trust Suits Begun

#### DEFENSE **OFFERS**

Says Papers and Books Taken from Exchange Were Secured in Right Way

7. P. Lightfoot, assistant to the attorney general of Texas, is on trial be-fore Judge Mike E. Smith in the Seventeenth district court on a charge of contempt of court in taking out of the possession and out of the jurisdiction of the court books and papers of the Worth Live Stock Exchange, which were used in the investigation the Tarrant county grand the workings of said Live Stock Exchange. Assistant Attorney General Lightfoot is represented in the trial by County Attorney Jeff D. McLean and W. E. Hawkins of Dallas. The firm of Capps & Cantey, Hanger and

Short, are representing complainants. Before the case was called for trial the Seventeenth district court room was filled to its seating capacity and the interest in the proceedings was plainly manifest. Every business calling in Fort Worth was represented in the crowd in attendance.

At 10 a. m. Judge Smith called on Assistant Attorney General Lightfoot, who was in the court, to answer the citation served on him and show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt of court in removing the books of the Fort Worth Live Stock exchange to Austin without permission court and refusing to deliver them to the legal owners.

W. E. Hawkins read the answer of the assistant attorney general, which set forth a history of the investigation of the methods of the Stock Yards exchange in connection with the pack. ing house companies and the commis-

Judge Lightfoot's Answer

The answer of Assistant Attorney General Lightfoot set forth that he was acting for the attorney general of the state and that the books and papers sought to be recovered were now in the possession of the attorney general; that at the time he secured possession of them and took them to Austin they were not in possession of the court, or of the grand jury of Tarrant county. Respondent claimed that there was no mplaint against him by the grand jury of Tarrant county on which to contempt proceedings, and besides he was not a citizen of Tarrant,



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they would not leave his office. "I believed you" (to County Attorney Mc-Lean) "would send the books and papers back to me," he said.

Vice President Brown Vice President Brown of the Live Stock Exchange was the next witness, his testimony being to the point that exchange had never consented for the books and papers of the exchange to be taken to Austin by the assistant attorney general.

R. H. McNatt was the last witness to testify at the morning session, his evidence being to the effect that he had demanded of the attorney general's office a return of the books and papers of the exchange, but that he had been refused.

The court then adjourned to 2 p. m.

#### BOOKS PRODUCED

A package said to contain books and papers of the Fort Worth Live Stock exchange, a controversy over which is the basis of contempt proceedings against Judge J. P. Lightfoot, office assistant of Attorney General David-son, was offered in the Seventeenth district court Friday morning, but was not opened. It was announced by the respondent in the case that the books and papers were subject to the order of the court. Judge Smith did not make any order regarding them at the

morning session.

During the hearing of the case Friday morning the respondent, J. P. Lightfoot resumed and completed his evidence and the complainant, Live Stock exchange, introduced two witnesses, Sam B. Cantey, to explain matters relating to his action as attorney the complainants, and R. H. Mc-Natt, in rebuttal of testimony affect-

The apparent effort of the respondent, Lightfoot, was to show by the two latter witnesses that the contempt proceedings were instituted for the purpose of preventing the books and papers of the Live Stock exchange being filed at Austin by the attorney general, and to show further that the effort to get hold of them was in the interest of the packers, Armour and Swift, the Live Stock exchange having been eliminated from the proceedings at that time by the terms of the compromise agreement afterward de-

Testimony Resumed It was 10 o'clock when the hearing of the contempt proceedings in the Seventeenth district court was resumed by Judge Mike E. Smith Friday morning, the respondent, J. P. Lightfoot, assistant attorney general, being on the stand to continue his testimony from where he left off Thursday afternoon. His cross-examination was conducted

by S. B. Cantey. "Are the books and papers of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange in your possession? If so, where are was the first questions asked him. (Objected to by respondent's at-

torney and objection overruled.) "The books and papers of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange taken by me to Austin as the representative of the attorney general have been within the jurisdiction of this court since Thursday morning. They are now in the court room and subject to any order the court may make regarding them. Any order the court may make will be obeyed.

"All the papers turned over to me as representative of the attorney general are here in the court room. At the time I took the papers to Austin I thought it was my duty to the state to do so and I had no intention then, por have I now, to be in contempt of court. Had I known that this court would have required an order before the removal of the books to Austin, I

would have asked for such an order.
"Referring to the conference at Ausand the demand for the books by R. H. McNatt, he (McNatt) did demand books of me; and at the time h said that suits had not been filed against all who were members of the Exchange and that he was willing to furnish proof to that effect. McNatt said that he himself was willing to fight the case against himself."

Following the evidence of Judge Lightfoot, the affidavit of an employe in the attorney general's office read on the interview between the attorney general, S. B. Cantey, R. H. McNatt and others at Austin. The affidavit stated that he was in the room but did not hear all the conversation, but that it related to the books and papers of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange. He heard Cantey make a demand for the books and also heard McNatt make a similar demand; that McNatt said that he had consented to the books being taken with the understanding that they were to be returned to the exchange. The attorney general refused the demands stating that he found in them matter that he would need in prosecuting the suits filed in the state. He proposed, however, to file them in court at Aus-

Mr. Cantey, when the affidavit had been read, asked Mr. Lightfoot: "Did not Mr. R. E. L. Roy or Mr. McNatt request you to return the books? "I believe Mr. McNatt said I ought to return them.

Sam B. Cantey was next sworn and apologized for appearing as a witness and said that the publication in a norning paper was calculated to place him in a false light and that the evidence correcting it could only come from himself.

"I was at the conference in Austin." he said, "with the attorney general and quite a number of gentlemen Fort Worth and San Antonio. I do not recall all of them. We went there to see the attorney general about the suits against the Live Stock Exchange, the packers and commission men. were fifteen or twenty in the party, R. H. McNatt being one of them. After a little pleasant talk the attorney general remarked that he supposed we came to discuss the suits that had been filed, and called in two of his assistants, Mr. Lightfoot and Mr. Botts. Ike Pryor, one of our party, stated to the attorney general that I was the representative of all the

parties sued and would do the talking.
"In my talk to the attorney general said that under the conditions surrounding the suits against the Exchange, packers and commission firms I considered that an appeal for clem-ency would be within the bounds of propriety; that the defendants in the suits did not realize that they were violating the law, but were endeavoring to promote the integrity of the Fort

Worth Live Stock market. The witness then started into the compromise propositions, but was inerrupted by the court, who said that that matter was irrelevant and would be admitted. Witness continued

and said: "A statement in the Record this morning makes it doubtful what my purpose was in endeavoring to recover the papers of the Live Stock Exchange, the inference from it being that I was acting in the interest of Swift and Armour, the packers. I want to say say ur are members of the Live Stock Exchange and never were. I can furnish affidavits and men in proof of that statement. My efforts to get the books was in the interest of my people and in order that great industries might be kept in Texas.

"Returning to the conference: The attorney general left the room, taking with him from the room all of my party, leaving Mr. Lightfoot, Mr. Ball and myself to discuss the suits." fore the grand jury and not for use by the attorney general and under the promise by the county attorney that a promise for Swift or Armour for one

cent; that I felt I was acting for my people. Then Mr. Lightfoot said, people. Then Mr. Lightfoot sate, Eliminate Swift and Armour from the proposition. I importuned Mr. Light-foot to make further investigation. I had been informed that hte Live Stock Exchange had offered Swift and Armour a number of memberships, and suggested to Mr. Lightfoot that he seeing that in the minutes of the exchange might assume that they had been accepted, but it can be shown they were never accepted.

"Mr. Lightfoot then said, referring to the resolution offering the stock to Swift and Armour:

"'Will you consent for the attorney general to go through the correspondence of Swift and Armour?' and I answered that under certain conditions I would. To this Mr. Lightfoot made

no answer. "The conference concluded with the understanding, not that all the defendants in the suits would compro-mise, but that an answer on that proposition would be given, by May 15. "That night I asked Mr. Lightfoot

to return me the books of the exchange, but he declined to do. I was surprised at this, and went to my hotel and told McNatt of the refusal. I didn't hear McNatt talk with anyone that day. Next morning, with McNatt, I went to the attorney general's office in another effort to get the books. Mc-Natt talked to Mr. Lightfoot in my presence and demanded the books as I After that I understood from Lightfoot that he would file the books in the court; that when he did he would telephone me. He did telephone me and said he had concluded to filc them if I would agree to it that they should be used as evidence. I refused to agree.

"In a fit of desperation I went to Mr. Ball and asked him if there had been a conference between them, and it was decided not to let me have or see the books. Lightfoot came in and I' repeated the question to him. We had a rambling talk about the cases, in courts would hold that the other side could not see the books. In the talk Mr. Ball suggested to me that there was certain processes I might resort to in order to get the books. The excuse for not delivering them to me was that there might be something in them that would assist the defendants in fore-stalling the state in the penalty suits. I left the attorney general's office with the understanding that I would have to

"Mr. Lightfoot did not say in that conversation when he intended to file the books in court; in fact he said he didn't know, as Judge Brooks was out on a fishing frolic. This convinced me that he never intended to let me

see them. No (to attorney for respondent) I never at any time wanted the books for Swift and Armour. Next day after the general conference, I heard Mc-Natt talk to Lightfoot. I never heard him say that he consented to the removal of the books. McNatt demanded the books sternly. Lightfoot gave no positive answer.

"I was told at the Tarrant county attorney's office that the books would be returned by Friday and you ought to return them, said McNatt,
"'I will take the responsibility on myself to answer to the party from

whom I received the books,' was Lightfoot's answer. 'I will be regulated in the matter by what I regard is my duty to the state." respondent's counsel: "Didn't McNatt at the Austin conference say that the books had been taken with

get any information it wanted from "Oh, Lord, no! "I stated at that conference that the work of the exchange did not bear the ear marks of a trust; that it was open and above board and not secret." The question as to McNatt's alleged

his consent and that the state could

statement was repeated. "McNatt made no such statement in my hearing. The attorney general who did all the talking, asked him no question on that point. consent was not used. McNatt told Lightfoot the books were taken un-

der a promise to return them. "Lightfoot told me he took the books to Austin with the consent of County Attorney McLean and that since he took them he had made discoveries in the that led to his refusal to give By Mr. Batts-"Do you represent all

the defendants in the penalty suits?" Cantey-"Suppose you name them "No, I won't. Didn't you offer to plead guilty for Swift and Armour and

pay a \$5,000 fine for each?" Compromise matter ruled out. "At the time the efforts were made to get the books, was it not a fact that Live Stock Exchange was not in-

terested in the suits? Were they not wanted for the packing houses?" The court interrupted again and said: "Crimination and recrimination nust stop. This matter had nothing to do with the question involved." "Was not the contempt proceedings filed to prevent the filing of the books at Austin?"

"I believe you gentlemen would have filed them if you had known of this

"Didn't you file this suit at night and request that it be kept off the docket?" "We took the papers to Judge Smith,

said they were ex parte, and I told Mr. Short that they would have to go on the motion docket. I said I didn't vant the news of the suit to get out. I didn't agree with anyone to have the papers taken to Austin and served on Lightfoot before sunrise. Mr. Hanger had to go to Austin about some tax matters, and I gave him the papers, telling him to give them to s officer to serve who would do it at once and not tell and then serve." R. H. McNatt was put back on the

stand in rebuttal to respondent's tes-timony to the effect that he (McNatt) had consented to the removal of the books. He denied that he had ever made any such statement to anyone at any time or any where.

McLean on Stand Jeff D. McLean, county attorney, took the stand at 2 oclock Thursday afternoon. His examination lasted more

than an hour. He said "When Mr. Lightfoot came to Fort Worth he told me what his business was here. Next day he came to me and asked me what I knew about the Live Stock Exchange. (Objected to.) He then asked me if we had a justice of the peace here to issue process for an investigation. I told him that Judge Terrell could issue the papers. (Ob-

The explanation was offered by counsel for Mr. Lightfoot that the intention to show that the assistant atacquired the books and papers.

Mr. McLean was allowed to continue. He said he introduced Justice Terrell to Mr. Lightfoot and Judge Terrell said he would issue the required pa pers, if called upon, inasmuch as it was his duty to do so,
"The Exchange's books and papers,"

he said, "were brought or sent to my office by an exchange official. I explained to him that the grand jury had reached no conclusion and we merely wanted to investigate. He said he would aid us in every way possible and gladly lend us his books. Mr. Lightfoot and I examined the books Lightfoot and I examined the books and papers and Mr. Lightfoot said he wanted these books to use as evidence and asked me if he might take them to Austin. I told him yes. When he left my office I didn't know whether he intended taking the books to Austin or making copies. Didn't care, When

we came into possession of the last of these books and papers to the best of my recollection the grand jury was not in session.

Disposition of Books What is Mr. Roy's official position? He is first assistant county attorney and appears before the grand jury to aid in investigations.

What disposition is made of papers, etc., which go before the grand jury? (Objected to by Mr. Cantey. Over-

After the grand fury has finished with books and papers, etc., they are turned over to the county attorney for use in prosecuting where an indictment has been found. It often happens that one grand jury fails to indict and another does indict in the same case. The witness told of a conference held with exchange members at Mr. Capps'

The court asked the witness if anything was said about the books of the exchange already taken to Austin. Witness replied that nothing of any onsequence was said, although during the course of the conversation some reference was made to them.

On Cross-Examination Cross-examined by Mr. Cantey: "Was the grand jury investigation of the affairs of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange inaugurated by Mr. Lightfoot or not?" "I do not know, sir."

"Is it your testimony on oath that you never had a conference with Mr. Lightfoot concerning the exchange investigation until one day before the issuance of this subpena which brought in the exchange books?"
"I may have had some correspond-

ence with Mr. Lightfoot. Other investigations were discussed of various other alleged trusts. "Do you testify or want us to un-

derstand that witnesses summoned before the grand jury were summoned without a conference with the assist-ant attorney general?" "I cannot answer that question. I don't think so. If they were summoned after a conference with the at-

torney general's department I know nothing of it." "Didn't the county attorney's depart-

ment advise the grand jury not to indict in those cases?" "Not that I know of. I think not." "Wasn't this grand jury investiga-tion had to assist the attorney gen-

eral's department in acquiring information to use in bringing these antitrust suits? 'No, sir; I answer positively, no,

"Who wrote this subpena?" "Bob Roy, I think, from the hand-

"Did the foreman of the grand jury ver see this subjena?

"Not that I know of." "Isn't it a fact that it was understood between you and Mr. Lightfoot that you use a grand jury subpena to acquire these books and papers?" "I don't know about Mr. Lightfoot. But it was our intention to adopt other measures if this one failed."

"Where is Mr. Roy today?"
"He telephoned me yesterday that he vas going fishing if I had no objection. suppose he is out at the lake." "Were these books and papers delivered to the grand jury by the secretary of the exchange?"

"They were brought voluntarily to my office." (Objected to by Mr. Cantev.) Information Given Willingly

"Did you and Mr. Lightfoot explain to the secretary that this subpena was just a ruse to get possession of those books and papers? "We did not. He gave us all the information willingly and was not in-

"After you got the books then you turned them over to Mr. Lightfoot?" "Mr. Lightfoot was there. He said he would send the books back when he got through with them. I telephoned Mr. Lightfoot to file the books and papers at Austin. The state, I considered, to be in possession of the books. Mr. Lightfoot with my consent took these books away from my office, Had I discovered what these books contained before the grand jury adjourned I would have presented them to the grand jury. Mr. Lightfoot carried off the books two or three days after the subpena was issued. I told members of the grand jury in my office that I

had the books and papers. "Are the books and papers in Fort Worth today?" "I do not know, sir. No one has told

"Did you order these books and papers filed at Austin after this court had ordered them brought back?" "I most certainly did, I didn't know anything about any order. You took the papers to your office and I couldn't find them in the clerk's office.'

Lightfoot on Stand Assistant Attorney General Lightfoot took the stand and told of his connection with the anti-trust suits. The investigation, he stated, was comnenced in response to a petition from San Angelo to the attorney general. County Attorney McLean had been asked to co-operate. He told how the books and papers of the exchange had been procured by means of a subpena issued from the grand jury. Some documents had been sent in by request. In his county the county attorney was custodian of all such documents used

by the grand jury. He considered that the attorney general's authority extended to Tarrant county and that the books and papers, had they been in custody of the court, were still in his custody, although held by the attorney general. These documents were taken to Austin that the attorney general might determine whether or not the anti-trust suits should be filed. The suits were filed upon written order of the attorney general. The books and papers were needed as evidence at the trial of the cases and to draw up or amend petitions.

At a conference at Mr. Capps' office with the committee from the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange, he told Mr. Capps, after being pressed for a statement, that in his opinion the ex-change had violated nearly every section of the anti-trust law and especially section 1. Mr. Lightfoot was on the stand about two hours, and was rigidly cross-examined.

Declines to Answer During the course of the procedure late this afternoon in the Lightfoot case, and while Mr. Lightfoot was on the stand, the attorneys for the exchange asked the question as to where the books of the exchange were at present. The witness refused to answer the question. The court told the wit-

The attorneys for Mr. Lightfoot then stated that no decision had been rendered on the question of jurisdiction which had been raised in the morning. Judge Smith then heard the arguments on the question of jurisdiction and rendered a decision that the matter was properly within the jurisdiction of this court.

ness that he must answer the question

The attorneys for Lightfoot at once asked that time be given until tomorrow morning for them to consider as to whether or not their client would answer the question as to the where-abouts of the books of the exchange. After which the court adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9 v'clock, the time having been granted.

ATTEMPT TO CROSS BUFFALO

Bill" Will Endeavor to Cross **Buffalo** and Cattle PAWNEE, Okla., May 12.—A large buffalo bull was transferred from the Montana. He refused to leave the 101 ranch to the ranch of Pawnee Bill, stock yards at Pawnee, after being un-

# A VALUABLE BOOK FREE



Dr. Terrill's latest book on the Diseases of Men is conceded to be a book par excellence on these terrible af-flictions. In publishing this work it has been Dr. Terrill's desire to impart correct, accurate and truthful information in the simplest possible way upon subjects of so great importance to afflicted mankind. It should appeal to every man who is suffering from any of the Special or Pelvic Diseases peculiar to his sex as it is the result of years of success in treating and curing such conditions. By experience alone can knowledge be gained, therefore Dr. Terrill is especially prepared to discuss intelligently and to the sat-

isfaction of any man such diseases as VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, LOST MANHOOD, NERVOUS DEBILITY, EPILEPSY, CATARRH, PILES or any of the CHRONIC DISEASES of the STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER or PROSTATE GLAND.

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Goes Under the Button. Makes Small Wound

Does effective work on calves from two weeks to ten months old. Used exclusively on the S. M. S. Ranches. Made of tool steel; weight 4 lbs.; price \$5.00. Write for descriptive circular.

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Afford a week's recreation yearly. This means to you a well physical being plus added energy plus a good clear brain which in all is HEALTH, WEALTH and WISDOM

The Sign of BEIT



Good Service

Parlor Cafe Cars serving meals a la Carte. The FINEST MEALS and SERVICE in the land for the smallest cost. Maximum seat rate in these cars between any point in Texas is 50 cents a day. Pullman's latest standard sleepers and clean up-to-date chair cars and coaches from Waco, Corsicana, Fort Worth, Dallas, Greenville, Tyler and intermediate points to Texarkana, Pine Bluff, Stuttgart, Paragraphy Memphis and St. Jouis

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JOHN F. LEHANE,

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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 Portland 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. 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



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meet in **DENVER** 

July Rate One Fare for the Round Trip



Selling Juiy 13-14-15. Limit Aug. 20, via

W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A., G. C. & S. F., Galveston.

near Pawnee, last week. The animal was hecured by Pawnee Bill to inter-breed with the buffaloes in his herd.

or further information ask

loaded from the car, and it was neces sary to bring in the entire herd from the ranch to the yards before the bull would move. He then quickly joined the herd and trotted off with them toward the pastures. have experienced so far is the lack of

men and water, but the water ques-

tion has been solved to a certain extent

by dividing the flocks into smaller bands and herding them close to creeks

and coulees during the lambing season.

Help is very scarce and sheepmen are paying from \$50 to \$60 per month,

while the experienced help is receiving

as high as \$75 a month, and even at

that it is hard to get the required

In Midland County

W. P. Rapp of Kansas this week

George D. Elliott this week sold to

G. H. McClentic this week sold to

W. P. Rapp of Council Grove, Kan.,

four cars of yearlings at \$16 around.

A fine price, but they were that kind

E. W. Martindale, live stock agent

for the Pecos Valley railroad, was with

us this week, looking to the interests

Rock ranch south sixty miles, was in Monday. Reports the country very

the way to Midland.

this week from Ector county.

around Odessa in great shape.

H. M. Pegues was here a part of

states that land values are booming

has, in the past few weeks, sold ever \$10,000 worth of land, one sale being

150 acres of land at \$25 per acre. This,

In Brewster County

Measday Bros. have bought twenty fat cows of J. W. McCutcheon for the

H. L. Kekernot went to Marathon

Wednesday to look at some yearling

steers that W. J. McIntyre had been

telling him about. He liked them well

enough to take 250 at \$13.50 per head.

Tip Franklin has bought of J. W. McCutcheon 120 fat cows for the El

Paso market. He shipped one carload

Sunday and will ship another next

includes the improvements with a half

section of patented land and about one

consideration is \$1,000. Mr. McIntyre

has about 300 cattle there now and will

move about 700 more from his ranch

In Howard County

T. A. Marrison, a well known stock-

man of Mitchell county, was here Tuesday. He has sold his Texas ranch

and will leave for Mexico in the near

If we are going to have a fine stock

show here in the fall it is time some-

Colorado and Midland are talking fine

stock show and if we don't get a move

calves, which was all of the 1906 bull

calves owned by A. B. Jones, Here-

In Donley County

The last train of the JA steers to Kansas pastures was shipped from

Southard Saturday night. Manager Walsh and the boys happened to a

good piece of luck, in that they got the

train out just fifteen minutes before

cattle deals lately: Sold to A. D. Mar-

steers of the -O brand, delivery May

26. Bought 75 thoroughbred Hereford

cows for the LU Cattle Company, from

Webb's cows, calves thrown in. All

West Texas Pioneer

In the still hours of the night just

passed the Death Angel visited our

home and summoned the spirit of my

father's brother, Sam W. Evans, to

ing brother, leaving my father alone to

bear the Evans name for the old fam-

Uncle Sain was my father's only liv-

Deceased was born and reared on

Death called him gently home and he

WILL F. EVANS.

the frontier and was a pioneer from

went without a struggle over the un-known road, which all must inevitably

In San Saba County

fine 2-year-old Hereford bull from the

W. G. Low herd at Brownwood.

F. F. Edwards has just received a

O. D. Kirkpatrick sold seventy-five

J. W. Smith sold sixty steers, ones

and twos, to Spiller Bros., of Voca, at

Offering Premiums

pany, in order to encourage the hog

raising industry in the territory tribu-

tary to this market, has determined

to offer as a premium each month five

registered boars of the best strains

known to Texas, these to be given ab-

solutely free upon the following con-ditions: Two boars will be given for

the best and second best car loads of

hogs weighing from 175 to 200 pounds;

two boars for best and second best car loads weighing from 200 pounds up, and one boar for best wagon load of five head weighing over 175 pounds. Only hogs that have been fed for sixty

days and are owned by shipper at the

time they are received at the yards

affidavit to this effect must be in the

hands of the secretary of the Fort

Worth Stock Yards Company at the time the hogs are received at the yards. It is expected that there will be

considerable competition for these

boars, for at this time a large number

of farmers are preparing to go into the business of breeding swine and will

naturally wish to take advantage of this offer to place at the head of their

herds such first-class males as these

Buried Six Days

offered will be.

The Fort Worth Stock Yards Com-

choice yearling steers to R. C. Turner

choice all his 64 years of life.

Valentine, Texas, May 11.

R. Beverly. Bought all of W. B.

C. Beverly made the following

of Nebraska, 800 2-year-old

We could not learn the price paid,

ford breeder, delivery to be made Oct.

but report says \$75 per head.

Clarendon Banner-Stockman.

the wreck at that station.

Editor Stockman-Journal.

meet its God.

San Saba News.

George Cauble has just purchased 20

of registered Hereford bull

thing was being done in that direction.

fture to seek a new location.

on us we won't be in it.

Gourley's Terlingua Creek ranch.

hundred sections of leaseholds.

Big Springs Enterprise.

W. J. McIntyre has bought D. W.

however, was very close to town.

H. L. Powell, manager of the Flat

Burl Holloway and Ed M. Tyson 2,000 2, 3 and 4-year-old steers. Price not

bought four cars of black muley cows of W. T. Clark. The price was not

amount of help.

public

of cattle.

of his road.

Alpine Avalanch.

local market.

Sunday.

Midland Reporter.

# ECHOES OF THE RANGE

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

In Tom Green County Angelo Standard. J. F. Witherspoon shipped twelve cars of cattle to Indian Territory Tuesday and John Smith shipped four-

The 1906 lambing season in the Conoho country is about closed. The season has been a mighty good one and for which they are duly grateful. The lambs are all doing nicely and the prospects with them never better, as. the range is excellent.

W. D. Ake of Rudd is in the Del Rio neighborhood gathering a bunch of 500 head of steers that he has been pasturing in the McLymont pasture. The cattle are to be taken to the Mills ranch south of Ozona. Mr. Ake finds things in mighty fine shape all the way from San Angelo to Del Rio. He told a friend of this over the telephone yesterday.

Twenty-eight cars of stock were shipped to Scullin, I. T., Friday. J. T. Witherspoon shipped sixteen and Tom Smith twelve cars.

The stock rush from San Angelo for this season is over. Trainmaster A. E. Hutchinson of Temple, who has been stationed here during the past thirty days left for Temple Thursday with Mrs. Hutchinson. He will resume his duties in the trainmaster's office at Temple.

Max Mayer & Co. have sold for Ed Davis to John S. Witherspoon of Gainesville, 250 3-year-old steers at \$21. The same firm has also sold to Tonk Smith of Ponca City, for Ham Moore, 250 3s and 4s around \$22.

Tonk Smith has bought of Sam Butler 96 head of 3s and 4s at \$22 around and of Stanley Turner & Wilson 29 head of 3s at \$20. He shipped all the cattle Tuesday to Ponca City. King Bros., proprietors of the Fulton

market, received a car load of fat steers yesterday direct from Fort Worth. These were shipped in for butchery. The beeves average 950 pounds each and were bought at \$3.65 f. o. b. Fort Worth. They were fed at Sherman on cotton seed meal and hulls and are what is known as choice It looks a little peculiar to see the biggest cow country in the state shipping in its beef, but it must be remembered this is a growing country and not a feeding.

One of the biggest ranch deals of the year was closed yesterday by Jackson & Johnson in which Zack Davis sold his Sterling county ranch consisting of 15,000 acres of deeded land and 4,000 acres of leased land and all his cattle to J. D. O'Daniel of Coke county. Mr. O'Daniel sold to Zack Davis 5,700 acres of irrigated and ranch lands on the Colorado river in Coke county, and all his cattle on the The terms of the sale are private, but it is understood that the aggregate consideration is in excess of \$50,000.

Word has been received in the city over the long distance telephone from Sonora that a sensational killing took place at Juno on Tuesday night. It is reported that Fred Franks shot and instantly killed John Stanley, a mer-chant of Juno, with a shotgun. After the killing Franks gave himself up to the sheriff. The story given over the wire from Sonora is to the effect that y and Franks had had some disagreement over stock matters and that Franks rode up to Stanley's house Tuesday evening late and called for Stanley. Mrs. Stanley came to the and Franks asked for her husband. When Stanley came to the door he was instantly shot in his tracks. The shooting has caused a tremendous sensation, as both of the men were prominent in the Juno community, and the real cause of the affair is shrouded in mystery. The dead man leaves a wife and one child.

## In Irion County

Sherwood Record. The big stock rush from San Angelo is over for this season. About 1,500 cars were shipped out. Sheepmen are inclined to the belief

of sheep shipped this season. Thorp, Ryburn & Company have sold their ranch interests in Irion and Schleicher counties to the J. I. Case

that there will not be a great number

heirs and are moving their stuff into New Mexico. Willis Johnson will give up his lease

interest in the old 6 ranch June 1. He will then move his cattle, about 1,500 head, to his ranch near San Angelo. W. J. Mason, who purchased the J. H. Welborn place some months ago,

has just bought 20 jennets, 20 2-yearold jacks and one especially fine black registered Mammoth jack, which is probably one of the finest if not the nest ever brought into this country. Mr. Mason paid \$1,000 for this animal and \$300 around for the others.

Thirty-cent wool is the prediction which is freely made at the present Wyoming flock masters for the 1906 clip, and as a result efforts of eastern buyers to contract for this year's clip at lower prices are in many instances in vain, remarks the Cheyenne Tribune. While this prediction seems somewhat exaggerated, it appears to be confirmed by existing conditions. In Boston wool buyers are paying as high as 27 cents a pound for old wool, and this at a time when the 1906 clip is about to be thrown on the market.

## In Coleman County

Coleman Voice. Adam T. Brown, who until recently was one of the largest land owners in Coleman county, gave as his reason for having his lands cut up and put on the market for farm purposes that he had stood in the way of the progress of the country long enough, and that he had profited largely by people settling the country and enhancing the value of his lands and that he wished to take a part of the enhanced value of the land and let the people and the country have the other part. His lands have all been cut into small farms of from 160 to 300 acres, put on the market and sold, and where two or three years ago there was nothing but the barren prairie with the Texas steer grazing thereon, there now stands pretty, modern farm houses, with neat and church houses dotted here and there, and in each of the school houses there is held a term

of six or seven months public school with from forty to sixty pupils in regular attendance. In doing what he has in this case Mr. Brown has shown the true spirit of philanthropy. He has shown that he wants to do the right thing and that all of his motives are not selfish; that he believes in letting others enjoy some of the good things, and incidentally it has been one of the greatest boosts for Coleman county that it has had for the past several years. There are some other large land holders in this imme diate section and it is earnestly hoped that they will take the above as an example and get in line for the betterment of the country.

#### In Llano County

Llano Times. Shults & Moss shipped seventeen cars of cattle to Fairfax, Okla, the last

Frank Moseley was in from his ranch west of Llano Tuesday. He has been opening up some new land for farming Besides cattle, he is now paying attention to the ra mules, and has about fifty head of mares. This will prove a profitable

business. Othello Davis of Blowout brought 300 head of stock cattle to Llano Tuesday for shipment to the Territory. He will have about seven hundred head up

W. J. Moore purchased last week from Dick Selman of San Saba county six Polled Angus black muley bulls. He had them sent to his 15,000-acre ranch near Blowout, which he purchased several months ago from the Harpers.

While driving his herd of cattle to Llano Monday from his ranch at Blow-out, Othello Daxis had an accident which somewhat disfigured him. He was running his horse after a cow full tilt, and when near a barb wire fence the animal slipped, throwing him over the fence and tearing both wrists on the jagged barb wire. He did not come to town until the next day, when he had the wounds dressed. He was considerably shaken up and lacerated.

### In Deaf Smith County

Hereford Brand.

We have understood for years that President Roosevelt is the cham-pion wolf hunter of the entire country, but we learn of an instance this week which completely overshadows all his past record and would make Daniel Boon blush with shame were he to be aroused from the dead. J. C. Mauk tells us that Dumas Hall,

an employe of the X I T ranch, last week discovered a den of lobo wolves on the ranch and at once set to work contriving some plan to capture them. His final plan of entering into the den which was about twenty-five feet beneath the surface and engaging the ferocious beasts in a face to face com-To accomplish this and to make his escape from the den more certain in case of his being disabled, he tied his lariat rope about his body and securely fastened the other end to some object on the outside. Thus equipped with no other weapon than his pocket knife, he descended upon his adver-sary. On making his landing, he encountered a large mother lobo and nine young ones. The first round the lobo gained an advantage, landing an ugly wound on the right hand; but in the second round Hall, with one stroke of his knife, brought the frenzied animal to the ground, after which the capture of the remaining nine was easily ef-

This is about the best piece of darng we have ever heard of as we can hardly realize that one could conceive such a hazardous undertaking. Hall will receive a bounty of \$100, \$5 per head from the X I T and

\$5 from the county. B. B. Curtis, while loading cattle this week, met with a painful accident letting a steer run against a prod stick and struck him in the breast with the other end. We are glad to sav he is better and will soon be on duty again.

# In New Mexico

Roswell Record. The wool business in Roswell has started in earnest, and caravans of this important product are being received here for shipment to eastern markets. The A. D. Garrett & Co. clip is now being shorn and received by A. J. Hill, manager of a branch office of the Roswell Wool exchange. This wool is temporarily being lodged at the ware rooms of the Roswell Wool and Hide Company. The clip will amount to about 100,000 pounds, and already half this amount has been received. The shearing is taking place about 113 miles west of Roswell and the main range for the sheep that amount to about 13,000 is thirty-five miles west of Roswell. The clip will be completed the first of the coming week. Mr. Hill in relating his wool experience can tell many interesting stories in regard to the buying and shipping of wool. He first started in the wool buying business in 1875, with headquarters at Lampasses, Texas, and has since been constantly engaged in this business and has bought and sold millions and millions of pounds of wool. His buying range in Texas extended for 300 miles. Mr. Hill was forced to abandon Texas fifteen years ago and come to New Mexico for his health. He first came to Carlsbad and spent two years there. November 1, 1904, he boarded the first train from Carlsbad Roswell and has since been here and he has been constantly engaged in the wool buying business. He is still satisfied that Roswell is the best town on earth.

## Lambing in Montana

Dallas News. The lambing season in northern Montana starts off well and the outoo is that there will be a large crop, comments the Great Falls Leader. Lambing usually begins the first of May, but this season has been several days late and next week will witness big rush. J. B. Long & Co. are lambing at Geyser, Box Elder and Teton, and the reports received are as good as could be desired. The late storm did no damage whatever. S. Hobson of Fergus county lambed out a band in March, and 98 per cent were saved. As the lambs

Let Me Tell You the Price Buried alive in snow for at least six days, resurrected and taken to a neighboring ranch and restored to their nor-You Should Pay for Paint mal condition, is the history of ten See that house in the lower corner? It's an eight room cottage. I painted it complete in two colors, with trimmings, for \$3.50

I made the paint to order—shipped it without advance payment—paid all the freight—gave privilege of trying two gallons free—sold it on six months time—gave my 8 year guarantee backed by a \$50,000 bond. It was fresh head of valuable bucks belonging to

O. L. Chase Made-To-Order Paint

I am The Paint Man 2 gais. I roe to iry—6 months time to pay—all freight property to commended several of his neighbors to me—paid, me for it at once. That's the way it goes—this is only one customer set of thousands. What do you was about paint anyway? As paint makers themselves disagree, who knows? What do you was about paint anyway? As paint makers themselves disagree, who knows? I want to be a subject to the paint makers to be a single of the paint makers. Other paint makers say. "Pay me—find them nt." I so, "Paint—and then pay me."—then you are sure to be astisfied.

I so, "Paint—and then pay me."—then you are sure to be astisfied. I have been payed to choose from. Write for it today—now. I will yrite you a person severe and their you what you should pay for paint.

the LU Sheep Company. The animals were found by searchers for the body of Pete Brotherson, who perished in the recent storm. The sheep were huddled under a sheltering rim rock, over which the snow had drifted, completely covering them. The herders who discovered the animals aver they must have been completely buried under several feet of snow for at least six days.—Wyoming Tribune.

O. T. Stephens, from Hillsboro, was around the city circulating among old friends.

#### BLACKLEG A DANGEROUS FOE weather in March, when the mercury was down to 15 degrees below zero, this result is looked upon as remark able and shows what can be done when TO AMERICAN STOCKGROWER all the arrangements are perfect, even though conditions are not favorable. The only drawback the sheepmen

Blackleg is a rapidly fatal infectious disease of young cattle and is caused by a spore-bearing organism, the bacillus Chauvoei. Spring and fall are said to be the most favorable seasons for the development of the ailment, and cattle between the ages of six and eighteen months are the most liable to become affected, although partial susceptibility seems to remain up to about four years.

The manner of infection is by indirect contact with the germ on infected soil, the organism gaining entrance to the body through abrasions of the skin, and, perhaps, in rare cases, through the mucous membrance of the mouth and other parts of the alimentary canal. The wounds or abrasions are generally quite minute in size, but sufficiently deep to penetrate through the skin into the tissues underneath. Punctured wounds, such as those received from barbed wire fences or from stubbles or briers in pasture, em to be the most likely method of infection, and correspond somewhat closely to the only manner in which the diseased may be produced artificially-viz., through injection of the cirus hypodermically.

The disease is easy of recognition on account of the symptoms being quite characteristic. It is characterized, first, by the symptoms of a more or less intense fever and by the appearance of a specific tumor, or swelling, upon the body, neck or upper part of the limb above the knee and hock, causing stiffness or lameness. swelling is almost constantly found in the thick flesh or muscles of the parts mentioned. It consists of a progressive inflammatory enlargement, of firm and uniform consistence, rapidly extending in area and depth, and later becoming insensitive, crepitant and resonant, or, in other words, the swelling emits a crackling sound when the hand is passed over it. This crepitant sound is due to the collection of gas in the affected flesh, and which is produced by the germs of the disease. When the swelling is cut into, a frothy, dark red fluid escapes, and the flesh of the swelling is dark in color, with the appearance of being morti-

With few exceptions, the disease terminates fatally, death usually oc-curring in from twelve to thirty-six hours after the first appearance of the

Blackleg infection is largely spread from the dead animal through the medium of carnivorous animals and birds (dogs, buzzards, etc.), or omnivorous animals (hogs) attacking the carcasses and carrying the germs broadcast, or the victim may be skinned for its hide, or incisions made into the swellings to "doctor" the patient, and the infection scattered from the cuts made in the swelling. These and other processes naturally assist in disseminating the virus or poison. In a circular on this disease, issued by the United State department of agriculture, at Washington, D. C., the following paragraph is italicized in order to give it emphasis: "It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that cattle owners in the infected districts be made to realize that an animal affected with blackleg may be the cause of much

ures to destroy, as completely as possible, this source of renewed infection." The best method of disposal is to cremate or burn the dead animal, and in order to insure complete destruction of it, it should be placed on a couple of logs or over a trench and plenty

ease, perhaps not immediately, but

within a period of years to follow, and

it cannot be recommended too urgently

that they make every effort to reduce

the danger by taking adequate meas-

of dry wood heaped around it. A few, quarts of coal oil should then be poured on, and fire set to it. It has been claimed that in some parts of the state it is not possible to obtain sufficient wood for the purpose of burning the bodies of animals that have died from infectious diseases, such, for example, as in certain parts of southwest Louisiana. This section, however, has the advantage of having oil in abundance, and an inexpensive and convenient method is, first, to dig a trench of sufficient size, and placing in the bottom of it a quantity of old sacking to act the part of a "wick," then saturating the sacking by directing a pipe from a barrel filled with oil the trench. By regulating the flow of oil, a continuous flame may be kept up until the carcass is completely consumed, and at a minimum of cost where such a method can be conveniently undertaken.

It is important that the carcass be entirely destroyed. The place, also, where the body has lain should be subjected either to heat or it should be sprinkled with some powerful disinfectant, such as crude carbolic acid, creolin, zenoleum, lime or other agent.

Unfortunately, there has as yet been no sure method found of completely eradicating blackleg infection from pasture.

It is to the division of prevention which we term prophylactic, combined, necessarily, with the hygienic, that we have to look for the most gratifying results, which are to be found in preventive vaccination of susceptible animals, and for which we are indebted to the discovery of Arloing, Cornevin and Thomas, that animals could be protected against blackleg by injecting them with more or less virulent material obtained from the tumors of animals that had died of the disease. And, further, it may be mentioned that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, the department distributed over 1,000,000 doses of blackleg vaccine, which were used and reported upon by over 10,000 persons with highly satisfactory results, the mortality reaching only 0.44 per cent.

Blackleg vaccine is now a commercial commodity and may be obtained from, or through, any of our large wholesale druggists, directions accompanying the material, or it may also be had, free of cost, by making application to Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., and subscribing to certain stipulated conditions.

In conclusion it may be stated that, although sheep and goats, as well as cattle, are susceptible to blackleg, they are rarely attacked by it, the disease being most common and destructive in the young bovine species.

# PROPER COUNSEL WILL PREVAIL

subsequent losses from the same dis-

The attorney general of the state of Texas may be honest in motive in filing suits aggregating millions of dollars against the packers doing business in that state and against the individual members of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange, but the opinion generally prevails that there is a good deal of "grand stand" in his actions.

Strange how certain officers are getting a "move on" these days. lime light is going to hurt somebody's For almost a generation Texas laws

have been hostile to practically every kind and size of corporation and in consequence much capital has been kept out and the Lone Star state's growth has been retarded. Despite this attitude, however, railroad building has gone on and the state has developed beyond its just deserts.

This latest spasm of antipathy, under pretext of enforcing a law, will do much toward giving the state's own interests a great set back,

Texas is the greatest cattle raising state in the union. Has always prided itself upon that fact. It is the home of the greatest live stock organization world, representing a single phase of the live stock industry. Has been crying for years for a home market, and welcomed with open arms the location of stock yards and packing houses at Fort Worth, both of which institutions in good working order were giving the stockmen of Texas

just what they wanted. Millions of dollars have been invested by packing houses, stock yards, commission men and allied interests. Thousands of persons are employed, a great city is being built and the whole

state of Texas benefits. Just as at other markets, a live stock exchange was organized along the lines under which other exchanges were operating and have operated for A strictly business exchange, absolutely necessary for the conduct of business in an honorable, safe way; a protection to the shipper and a fac in upbuilding that market, as such institutions have built all the great markets of the country, and without which there would be nothing but chaos in the live stock trade.

No live stock exchange has ever profited pecuniarily a single cent as an organization. The Fort Worth live stock exchange has not. Its members, as individuals, or firms, transacting

## TRANSFORMATIONS

Curious Results When Coffee Drinking is Abandoned,

It is almost as hard for an old coffee toper to quit the use of coffee as it is for a whisky or tobacco fiend to break off, except that the coffee user can quit coffee and take up Postum Food Coffee without any feeling of a loss of the morning beverage, for when Postum is well boiled and served with cream, it is really better in point of flavor than most of the coffee served nowadays, and to the taste of the connoisseur it is like the flavor

of the fine Java. A great transformation takes place in the body within ten days or two weeks after coffee is left off and Postum Food Coffee used, for the reason that the poison to the nerves has been discontinued and in its place is taken a liquid that contains the most powerful elements of nourishment.

It is easy to make this test and prove these statements by changing from coffee to Postum Food Coffee.

business on that market have derived their revenue in competition with each other, as a result of their skill as salesmen of live stock, and not in com-

bination. So it is at all markets. No men, composing a commercial organization operating on so high a plane of honesty and commercial integrity, give their patrons so intelligent and so capable service as the live stock commission men at various markets. And no men, acting as agents between the seller and buyso fully earn the fee charged for

their srvices.

The live stock exchanges of the country are not in any sense combinations of capital or organizations in restraint of trade. The supreme court of the United States has so decided.

According to reports the packers are thoroughly disgusted with the actions of the Texas attorney general and threaten to withdraw from the state if the suits against them are pushed. Their removal would throw out of employment thousands of persons directly connected with the work of the packing houses, destroy the Fort Worth stock vards and live stock exchange, and deprive the cattlemen of Texas of their home market. The attorney general is reported as saying that the withdrawal of the packers would be a blessing. Maybe so. But it will never happen. The supreme court of Texas is not composed of dunces. Sensible counsel will prevail and out of all this silly agitation will come a decision that will have much to do with placing Texas right before the world, so that her resources may be developed as they deserve .-- St. Louis Live Stock

## Corn Belt Feeders

S. C. Brite of Marfa has just sold a string of steers to corn-belt feeders at Galesburg, Ill. He went on and con-ducted the sale himself according to report from Alpine, which was published in the El Paso News. The sale took place April 27, and the yearling steers netted him \$17.25 and the 2-year-olds \$24.25 per head. Mr. Brite, according to this report, has always contended that there are too many middlemen between the producer and the feeder, and has felt that he wanted to make a test shipment direct to the feeder. He does not think the ultimate benefits to be derived should be measured entirely by this particular ship-ment and the sale, as he believes it will open up an entirely new market in the future for his cattle, and the great benéfits will come later to others as well as to himself. Part of the cattle were purchased by Iowa and partly by Ohio feeders, and part remained in Illinois. The people expressed great surprise to see such well-bred cattle come from this part of Texas.

## Panhandle Conditions

G. C. Long of Canyon City, Texas, one of the best-known cowmen in that part of the Panhandle country, is spending a few days at the yards. Mr. Long has been watching the great progress that has been going on in that part of the state, and the changes have been coming so fast that he can hardly realize that it is now a farming country, as well as a good cattle territory. "Raising alfalfa on the uplands," said Mr. Long, "is the latest, and it works well. In fact, our upland alfalfa looks a great deal better than the Kansas alfalfa in the bottoms. And the wheat oats and all other grain crops are simply away ahead of anything I have seen any place. The ground never got dry all winter, as we had good rains in the fall and again early this spring, which has kept everything growing very fast. The grass is very plentiful, and cattle are in fine condition. steady run into that country of farmers from the northern states continues and

sas City Drovers' Telegram. Robert Miller, with cattle loaded at Cheapside, was on the market,

land values are still advancing."-Kan-



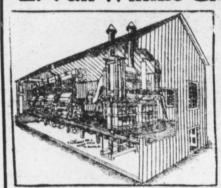
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# TEXAS STOCKMAN - JOURNAL

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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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 dommittee, in the

city of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

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STOCKMEN AND THE LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE T. W. Tomlinson of Denver, secretary of the American National Live Stock association, writes a very caustic review of the differences existing between the live stock producers of the country and the commission

About three weeks ago the supreme court of Kansas, in a case involving the validity of a mortgage of cattle, declared the Kansas City Live Stock exchange was a trust, because of a provision in its constitution prohibiting the sale or purchase of cattle for others on commission at less than 50 cents per head, and because of other restraints of trade practiced by that exchange.

In 1898 the legality of that exchange was attacked nder the federal anti-trust law but the of the United States decided that the live stock commission business at Kansas City did not constitute interstate commerce, and that, therefore, its members were not amenable to the anti-trust law.

Those familiar with the character and methods of the live stock exchanges at the various markets have long been of the opinion that they were the kind of a trust or combination in restraint of trade condemned by law, but the Kansas decision is the first announcement of a high court to that effect.

Without attempting to discuss the legal features of these decisions or the probable effect of the last one I will briefly comment on some of the methods of these modern live stock exchanges how they affect the producer-and will particularly dwell on the conditions surrounding the recent advance in charges, as a fair example of the flagrant abuse of the unrestricted power of combination and as indication of what may be reasonably expected from other middlemen banded together in similar organizations. In justice to the Denver Live Stock exchange it should be said that it has not made any advance in its charges for the sale of live stock; in fact, it has gone on record as opposing

Let ih be understood at the outset that the live stock exchange declared by the Kansas court to be a trust, and other kindred organizations situated at the other markets, were established principally, if not solely, for the purpose of protecting their members against each other; in other words, to prevent free competition among themselves as to the price of their service, and to raise the price if deemed necessary, thus substituting combination iwth penalties for that freedom of individual action which has always been the safe&guard of our commercial progress and the protection of the

tiller of the soil. The producer who ships his live stock to a commission man for sale is the Principal, and the commission man is his agent. This agent enters into a combination with the agents of other producers, wthout notice to or consultation with his principal and without any previous explanation of the reason for his action, and fixes the exact terms and restrictions upon which the business of his principal will be transacted. The practical effect of these restrictions they have established and penalties they have provided is that every man doing a commission business has been forced to become a member of the live stock exchange; otherwise, for obvious reason, he might as well quit.

Thus it is that the interests of the producer are minated by a combine of agents in which he has no voice, and he is seemingly at their mercy, for he must sell his stock, and he must sell it at some one of the large markets, and the same kind of a combination exists at all of them; and in that sense the exchanges might well be characterized as a monopoly as well as a trust. Illustrative of the extremes to which such combine will resort is the instance of a boycott by the Kansas City Live Stock exchange of a packer who made some purchases at that point from others than members of the exchange. The packer purchased a certain class of live stock direct from growers; the members of the exchange thought they were thereby losing some of the commission charges they otherwise would exact, and thereupon declared a boycott against said packer, and no member of the exchange was allowed, under heavy penalties, to sell that packer any live stock so long as he continued to purchase direct from the producer. By such action we are furnished with the edifying spectacle of a group of agents, unmindful of the interests of thei rprincipals, attempting to cripple an important source of demand for the live stock they are employed to sell, which of course would be naturally reflected in the prices paid for their principals' live stock. Fortunately, after six months' trial, the boycott was found to be unsuccessful, and was called off. Still it suffices to show one of the any representensible tactics that these commission en, through their exchanges, will resort to in order

further their selfish interests. It should be explained that the various local live ik exchanges at the different markets (except Denare fedrated together in a national live stock exge, so that their action may be alike at all the arkets, the members of said national exchange being s suchanges at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. is, St. Joseph, St. Paul, Sloux City and Fort Worth, se local exchanges were mostly organized in the latter part of the '80c, and the National Live Stock exchange was launched about the same time.

The growing strength of the live stock exchange trust during the last few years can be plainly traced through their official action. It used to be the custom for live stock commission firms to have solicitors in the field, and there was formerly no limit on the number of solicitors a commission firm could employ; some six years ago the exchanges decided to limit each firm to no more than three solicitors, and in this way they effected a substantial savng. Later on about two years ago they passed a rule prohbiting the employment of any solicitors by any firm, and this, according to the admission of a high exchange official, saved the com-

mission firms about \$2,000,000 annually. Since the imposition of these increased charges, over the protests of the live stock grower, various pretexts or excuses have been offered by the commission firms for their action, but none of them is satisfying on the point of reasonableness of the advance. In looking around among the middlemen in the various branches of trade we shall find the same condition to exist as in the live stock commission business; they perform a valuable service, it is true, but we should not be blind to the fact that the greatest part of their energy is expended in getting additional patrons or in retaining those they already have, and not in the actual transaction of the real work for which they aer employed as agents. A short time ago I was talking with some potato raisers in Fort Collins, and they claimed the commission men handling their potatoes received more out of the stlling of the potatoes than

the producers received for raising them. When there is a surplus of live stock prices go down, and this axiomatic law applies with relentless force to the producer of all commodities; but the commission

man restrains its influence by a combination. I am free to admit that there are, or should be, many benefits to the producer through the operation of fairly administered exchanges or associations in any branch of trade; but when a group of agents are so forgetful of the rights and interests of their principals as to collectively combine to advance the price of their services, while at the same time admitting there are too many in the business and confessing that the producer is thus compelled to pay for something that is unnecessary and wasteful, then I insist that it is high time for the producers to look about for some means of protection.

Perhaps the law affords an effective remedy. But the American National Live Stock association and other perminent live stock organizations throughout the west believe there is a surer way to protect

the interests of the stock grower. The way we have in mind is to establish an independent co-operative commission firm, and through the medium of such an organization, which will be entirely outside of and aloof from the exchanges, we hope to not only avoid what we regard as an unreasonable exaction of the commission men, but to correct many other evils which our agents have permitted to creep into the handling of our stoc.

#### THE CATTLE OUTLOOK

A. E. DeRicgles, the well known Lenver Stockman, takes an optimistic view of the cattle outlook. He says:

I have been asked in regard to the outlook for the cattle business. It is my belief that the breeding country at the present time has less cattle than in a number of years. This is especially true of Texas, where for a number of reasons the producers have been cutting down their holdings, shipping out their cows and selling their young stuff as calves. Many of the larger ranches have been forced to reduce their herds because of the settlers who have been paying a premium for the lands. In New Mexico and Arizona the herds were very much reduced by the dry weather of two years ago and they have not yet gotten to a point where the normal output can be looked for.

California is now buying cattle in Arizona and paying more for the stuff on the Southern Pacific than the eastern and northern men can afford to handle them for. It is unusual for California to buy steers at this time of the year, and it must follow that they want them there and if they want them there must be a shortage, especially in view of the fact that they are paying more for these cattle by two dollars than a year ago, all classes included. In the far northlike Oregon, Washington and Nevada, the sup ply is practically exhausted and it would be almost impossible to buy 10,000 steers in eastern Oregon now, no matter what price a man wanted to pay for them, Idaho and Utah have drifted into the sheep business so extensively that the cattle that are there produced do not amount to anything. It will be seen that these sections include the great breeding country and as these are facts the condition must soon commence to reflect itself in the market.

As to the northwest, which includes the range country of Wyoming, Montana and the Dakotas, of course everybody understands the immense cleaning up that took place last year, including many three-year-old steers and strays that have been running at large for some time. What will be marketed this year will certainly be greatly less than a year ago. How much less depends a great deal on the price offered, but I believe thirty per cent is the proper figure on the range cattle movement to Chicago in the fall of 1906. For the year 1907, that is the fall that will follow, the supply for Chicago will certainly be the smallest in twenty years, because the cattle are not in the northwest to

be matured. So far as the number of cattle that are in Nebraska. Kansas, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois is concerned, that country is a sealed book because the holdings are in. the hands of the small owners and there is no way for us to know much about it unless the government

provides us a census of live stock. Discouragement has been the principal sentiment among the western cattle growers. They have been buying high priced cattle and selling them on a low market and they are going out of the business in great numbers and perhaps to say that such an action is a mistake will sound empty enough in the face of past conditions; nevertheless, I believe that for anyone who has a good place to run cattle and can take care of them and handle them in the proper way, they have a better opportunity today to make money than in a long time. Of course, if the grass is not available it is a very poor business to go into. I would recommend people who can take care of their cattle to buy young stock such as good young breeding cows and well bred young steers; not to buy more than they can take care of, not to pay outside prices, but at a noderate value, and with proper care these cattle will certainly be able to return in the next three or four years and find a place in the market where the buyers will want them.

This country has eighty-five million people to feed, as against a very much smaller population ten years ago, and while we may have little disturbances and differences in financial matters, still these people are all actively engaged at work and they will themselves consume an immense lot of food products of different kinds, and I think that the quieting down of some of the agitations in certain directions that beef will again become a favorable food product, to the advantage of the cattle raiser who has the grit and the faith to stay in his old calling.

Dr. Galloway is a marked man: his days of usefulness are over. What right has he to demand the enforcement of the health laws of Texas and ordinances of the city of Fort Worth? The Chicago packers, having invested their money in Texas, have a perfect right to dump their refuse "within a few blocks of the business districts of Fort Worth." Money is sacred; the public health is a delusion. Dr. Galloway should go way back and sit down. He is an interloper, a meddler, He is tampering with "vested rights." He should kneel at the shrine of the dollar instead of the shrine of the law.-Dallas Times-Herald.

Dr. Galloway is the city physician of North Fort Worth, and his remarks did not apply to Fort Worth, hence the Times-Herald is slightly off its base. So far as refuse from the packing houses is concerned, those big institutions are making every effort to destroy it through the process of cremation on their own premises.

The existing stock law did not prevent the Fort Worth pound master from landing twenty-five head of North Fort Worth cattle a few days age, and the \$25 collected was something of a aptice that the majesty

# FORT WORTH BANKER ON THE STOCK YARDS CASES

bank of Fort Worth, was one of the bankers interested in the action taken by the Texas Bankers Association in session here last week in regard to the suits pending against the Fort Worth Live Stock exchange, says the San Antonio Express, eH was to have read a paper before the association, but not being on the regular program it was crowded out for lack of time.

In discussing the stock yards cases Mr. Hedrick looks at the suits from the standpoint of a banker. He reviews extensively the history of the stock yards industry in Texas, their bearing on the commercial interests of Texas and the effect the action of the attorney general has upon the industry. His dicussion

While we feel that the prosperity of the country in general, which has obtained for several years past, is a subject which bids us all take new hope in the success of all industrial and financial institutions throughout the state, it appears the more unfortunate at this particular time that such a serious blow has been dealt to the cattle industry of the state.

While the serious consequences and effects of the recent suits filed by the state of Texas, claiming violation of the anti-trust law against the exchange and the commission firms and the packers, has in its immediate effects been more seriously felt and experienced in my own town, where this industry is centered, and from which it naturally radiates, still, the consequences of the situation will, inevitably, reach all portions of Texas and must necessarily depress that industry throughout the limits of the whole state.

Packing House History

It appears that in the early part of the year of 1889 or 1890, Colonel Hoxle, a large and wealthy operator from the city of Chicago, made his home and residence in the city of Fort Worth, and was the owner of very extensive and valuable ranch interests throughout the state. Having taken up his residence in Texas and leing a man of boundless energy, even after he had sought a residence in Texas in order to escape some of the assiduous demands upon his time and attention incident to a busy life in the great industrial and financial centers like Chicago, he conceived the idea of inaugurating a packing industry within the state of Texas, in the hopes of thereby bringing the manufacturer of meat products close to the stock producer. About this time, under his direction, and with his immense wealth, a packing corporation was organized and put in operation in the city of Fort Worth, representing an investment of some \$500,000 or \$600,000. This institution struggled along for a number of years with doubtful success, both for the lack of facilities sufficiently large to induce the building up of a desirable market for cattle and hogs, and in the face of the competition in this line of business. About the time, or shortly after, the Hoxie packing concern began its operations at Fort Worth, a live stock exchange was incorporated and went into business in the effort to establish some uniformity in the handling of live stock at the Fort Worth market, and this at a time when there were but two commission firms doing business at that place. This exchange, necessarily feeble at that time, and being supported only by the co-operation of two commission merchants led a rather precarious existence and about equivalent to the struggles and conditions which confronted the

In 1901 a most vigorous effort was made by the citizens of Fort Worth and the influential live stock raisers throughout the state to increase the packing facilities at our town. This effort was most heartily joined in by the bankers throughout the state of Texas, from one end of it to the other, as it was the opinion of all persons who had any knowledge of the subject whatsoever, that if packing institutions of sufficient magnitude could be induced to locate in Texas, this fact would stimulate the raising of more hogs and sheep and induce the live stock raisers to finish their cattle to themselves the cost and expense of transporting the same such a great distance in order to find a market, and at the same time increasing the volume of trade and commerce in Texas and enlarging and promoting the taxable values and promoting the material wealth and prosperity of the state at large.

Local Capital Added

Large sums of money were subscribed, more particularly by the citizens of Fort Worth and its imme diate vicinity, reaching the sum of \$250,000, which was tendered as a donation to the packing plants of the middle west in order to induce them to locate in Texas. Along with this donation was likewise tendered a practical conceding of all the stock yards and old packing interests, and finally Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. were induced to locate in Fort Worth and completed magnificent manufacturing establishments there, presenting investments of several millions of dollars. Immense sums of money were then expended by various concomitant interests, constructing ample and commodious stock yards, belt rallways, horse and mule parns, soap factories, fertilizing industries and institutions of kindred character, which the whole state of Texas welcomed with open arms, and every citizen of Texas, from one end of it to the other, points to this great industry and enhancement of Texas commerce with exalting pride.

The packing institutions have from the time they located in Fort Worth in 1901, continued steadily up to about eight months ago to enlarge their plants, add additional facilities and upon two different occasions within the past eighteen months committees from the Board of Trade at Fort Worth and from the Fort Worth Live Stock exchange, have had almost positive assurance of the fact that two other large packing companies would construct plants at Fort Worth. Various unfortunate incidents and circumstances have. at different times, marred our hopes in this particular, and deterred a consummation of this much hoped for realization. However, with the companies at present operating we find in 1906 that the two plants located at Fort Worth have, by reason of the facilities afforded in the way of a market for live stock, furnished employment in the packing industry proper, to no less than 4,000 employes, most of whom are skilled men, whose average wage earning is in excess of that of any manufacturing or large industrial concern in the state of Texas.

Six Thousand Employes

Incident to this the stock yards has furnished employment for 150 more, and the increase in the number of live stock which find a market at Fort Worth has induced and attracted a large number of commission firms, partnerships and individual dealers in this line of business to the extent of at least 750 more. Immense horse and mule exchanges have been inaugurated and established at Fort Worth, where horses and niules from both Texas and all the middle and western states are shipped and sold, not only to Texas, but throughout the cotton growing states of the south in immense numbers, and here has furnished employment for perhaps seventy-five employes and numerous smaller concerns, manufacturing and industrial in their nature, have sprung up around this industry to such an extent that, estimated as a whole, there are between 5.500 and 6,000 men actually engaged and employed in earning wages, which have been added to the population of my immediate town and the state of Texas. And all this is true with reference to the actual addition to the population and local distribution of wages in my country. The location of this packing industry has induced the consignment to the Fort Worth market of between 500 and 600 cars of live stock per week. which, upon a careful computation, has been estimated at a value of between \$400,000 and \$500,000 per week, or, upon an average, \$2,000,000 per month. This condition has likewise given a stimulus and a market at Fort Worth for all character of live stock, where the cattle raisers find opportunities to purchase that class of cattle which will improve their herds.

The mule and horse market, now extended to export of borses and mules to South America and the West India islands, together with the opportunity to Texas and the southern states, has added a volume of trade no less than \$500,000 per month.

Started Hog Raising When the packers began operations in Texas, not-

F. R. Hedrick, president of the Stock Yards National | withstanding the fact that the old packing plant had been in operation for a number of years in a small way, it was utterly impossible for them to operate upon full time on account of the scarcity and inability to get hogs. It had long been well understood by the business and financial interests of Texas as well as by the most advanced agricultural thinkers, that the diversion of crops was one of the crying needs of the farmer in Texas, while the mere raising of cotton in some sections deprived the farmer and stock raiser of many of the sources of wealth to the farming interests which had been realized to such a great extent by the farmers and stock raisers in the more thickly settled sections of the country and in the middle western states.

Every conceivable character of inducement, by advertisement and otherwise, was begun in 1901 by the packing interest to stimulate the raising of hogs. This has been so successfully carried out that today thousands and thousands of hogs are consigned to the Fort Worth market and sold each and every day, from as far north as Kansas, Indian and Oklahoma Territories and Arkansas and from every quarter of the state of Texas. The fact that the number of hogs daily consigned and sold at the Fort Worth market having multiplied from year to year and from day to day and increased with such wonderful rapidity indicates that the farmers of Texas have at last learned the great value and immense amount of wealth which can be accumulated to that interest in Texas by so far diversifying their farming interests as to spend a portion of their time in raising hogs. Today the packing interests at Fort Worth are running at full time, killing thousands of hogs each day, and the fact remains, which can be verified by every shipper, that the price of hogs at the Fort Worth market is as high as the market price on the great markets at Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, which manifestly saves hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Texas farmers in the way of freight rates in their efforts to reach the market under the freight rates which would necessartly be paid in order to reach a market.

An estimate of the matter will show any person sufficiently interested to make the calculation that the farmers of Texas are saving as much as \$2 per hundred on hogs by reason of the packing industry being located in Texas. All these immense sums of money are put into the channels of trade and commerce of the state of Texas by reason of the location of these industries in the state of Texas. The banks find ready opportunity to loan their surplus funds in finishing these products for a home market, and all of this money, together with the additional wealth incident to the stimulus furnished to the farmers to raise these live stock products for this market, remains at home and adds to the great volume of money which increases the wealth of the state and its citizens.

#### The Bankers' Interest

I fully appreciate that there is no class of men on earth engaged in any kind of bustness who have at all time and under all circumstances stood with any greater resolution for the enforcement of the laws of the land than the bankers. The banker is the representative of the property interest, not only of himself, but of all the people in the community in which he does business, and at all times and under all circumstances the bankers have welcomed the righteous administration of the laws of the land, to the end that the liberty and property of the citizens of the country may be at all times fully protected as contemplated by our constitutions, both state and national.

Is the Law Violated?

It seems in this instance from all that I have been able to ascertain that some of the rules of the Fort Worth Live Stock exchange have, in the opinion of the attorney general of the state, violated the provisions of the Texas anti-trust law. While not undertaking to discuss the merits of this position, and realizing of course that it is the duty of all good citizens to uphold the hands of the officers of the state in the forcement of laws: still. necessity for prosecution of this interest, in view of the manifold disturbances that will be and are already incident thereto, as well as the far-reaching effects and injuries which the same must necessarily inflict upon so many innocent persons.

It is well known to us that the live stock sales which are accomplished at the Fort Worth market must, by reason of the few hours on each day in which the business is to be done, be accomplished with celerity, and there must, of necessity, be some uniformity in the manner of conducting that business in order to accomplish the desired results in the time allotted for the doing of the same, as well as to preserve that element of integrity in all the dealings on that market as will stimulate the consignment of live stock to that point, and likewise protect the public who use that market as a means for disposing of its product. It is perhaps a well known fact to you all that the charges prescribed by the exchange at Fort Worth are published in our daily papers, while that at other markets, such as San Antonio, Houston, Galveston and New Orleans, where the amoun't of business done does not require the existence of an exchange the commissions for said sales more than triple the amount of charges at the Fort Worth market.

Like Other Exchanges

It seems that the exchange, from its very inception, had undertaken to observe the same rules and regulations, in the effort to protect the Fort Worth market, as the experience and wisdom of like institutions conducted from time out of mind in the United States. Their rules and regulations are similar to those of cotton exchanges, grain exchanges and like institutions at such commercial points as make such organizations an absolute necessity. They do not in any sense of the term undertake to limit the amount of business done, nor by whom that particular business shall be done, but they simply undertake to prescribe a system of rules and regulations, full of honor, integrity, sound financial policy and characterized by good morals from a business standpoint, which they undertake as a great moral factor to enforce the observance of, not only as to their own trades, but of every persons, firm or corporation who may undertake to do business at said market. It appears that this exchange has a membership which comprises men not only located in Fort Worth, but all over the state, and of the very highest order, some of whom are bankers and of the highest order of integrity; old men who have undertaken for a lifetime to obey the laws of their country, and have built up their own private fortunes by industry and honesty. It seems that none of the members or persons connected with this exchange have ever knowingly violated the law of the great state of Texas, or at any time conceived the idea that they were subjecting themselves to the pains and penalties incident to a law breaker. This, of course, renders the situation very serious from a personal standpoint in the possibility of the infliction of humiliation upon an element of our citizenship who have at all times prided themselves upon their integrity of character and their loyalty and devotion to the laws of their country. These live stock exchanges, which have likewise

fallen under the condemnation of the law department of the state of Texas, have been potential factors in increasing the possibility of a ready money market for the cattle raiser. The competition among these cattle dealers is the keenest of any institutions with which I am acquainted.

There Is Competition

There is a gentlemanly scramble among them day in and day out in their effort to enlarge the scope of their clientage, and to render to the shippers that character of efficient intelligent and honest service which will promote their reputations throughout the country and induce to them a larger consignment than to their fellow operators in the Exchange building, and to this fact is largely due the high price that they are able to get the shippers from the packers. Many of these commission firms and companies have the moral support at least, if not the active support of some of the wealthiest and most influential men in Texas; the companies or firms thus being of the very highest moral responsibility, have thereby been enabled to make financial arrangements in the eastern and middle western cities by which they were enabled to furnish to cattle raisers and stock raisers in Texas immense sums of money in order to enable them to properly

carry on and handle their business, and reap the immense profits and wealth therefrom. Hundreds and thousands of small stock raisers and farmers, handling stock in different forms, are by this means enabled to raise money through his particular firm or agency, when standing alone he would not be able to provide himself with the credit necessary to prosecute the business which he is by means of these companies enabled to carry on.

#### Banks Have Much Paper

There is, from estimates which I have been able to make after inquiry among the leading members of these commission firms, at least \$25,000,000 of paper in Texas which has been negotiated directly or indirectly through these channels, which is being used by the farmers and stock raisers throughout this state in the conduct of their business. You gentlemen here assembled will bear me out in the statement that numerous banks in Texas have on hand from time to time thousands of dollars of this paper, which has come to them through these commission firms, and by reason of the fact that the commission firms, solvent in financial standing and of the highest order of moral risk, standing between you and the original maker of the paper, has induced you to loan the money, and that we have at all times, as banks, felt the greatest security with reference to this paper and sought after it, and this fact alone has been a boon to the man who needed the money in raising, handling and finishing his stock and live stock products for the market.

It seems now that by reason of these unfortunate suits against all this entire industry and all these institutions and individuals, that a depression has set in with reference to this cattle paper within the last ten days. By reason of my daily and intimate association with the heads of a great many of these institutions, I have observed all character of requests for money, and for renewals of ourstanding paper which these commission firms, corporations and individuals are most exceedingly anxious to grant, but find it impossible for them to do so on account of the present sit-

#### Hope Speedy Settlement

It is remarkable, and you can hardly realize, those of you who have not come in communication with the situation there, how far-reaching the effects of these suits have been and what consternation, demoralization and disorganization is now presented with reference to all character of cattle paper and as affecting the live stock industry as a whole. I know that all the financial institutions in my immediate country have urged upon these unfortunate defendants in these suits, individuals and corporations and the like, to make some adjustment of this matter if possible, to the end that this situation may be relieved, with as little danger to the innocent as possible, even though I, for one, feel that those of you who know the situation will join me in believing that those who are accused are likewise innocent, and if they can be said to have acted in violation of the laws of the country, that it has been a mere technical accident, and not from intentional conduct.

And while personally I would not undertake to critleise the attorney general of state, nor assume the ability to advise him as to what the laws of the country are, I feel that you will all join me in the hope that he as representing the great state of Texas, will be able to find some possibility of a speedy termination of this controversy which is leaving such an embargo upon this great industry and thereby relieve the situation and spare the innocent public throughout the state of Texas from a condition of financial depression if not ruin which may be approaching them.

#### CHICAGO-SAN FRANCISCO

(When Chicago was swept by fire in 1871 John Green. leaf Whittier wrote the following poem, which is applicable also to the disaster that has overtaken San Francisco.)

Men said at vespers: "All is well!" In one wild night the city fell; Fell shrines of prayer and marts of gain Before the fiery hurricane.

On threescore spires the sunset shone, Where ghastly sunrise looked on none. Men clasped each other's hands and said: "The City of the West is dead!"

Brave hearts who fought in slow retreat The fiends of fire from street to street, Turned powerless to the blinding glare The dumb defiance of despair.

A sudden impulse thrilled each wire That signaled round that sea of fire; Swift words of cheer, warm heart throbs came; In tears of pity died the flame!

From east, from west, from south, from north, The messages of hope shot forth, And underneath the severing wave The world, full handed, rushed to save.

Fair seemed the old; but fairer still The new, the dreary void shall fill With dearer homes than those o'erthrown, For love shall lay each cornerstone.

Rise, stricken city! From thee throw

The ashen sackcloth of thy woe;

And build as to Amphion's strain,

To songs of cheer, thy walls again! How shriveled in thy hot distress The primal sin of selfishness! How instant rose, to take thy part,

The Angel in the human heart! Ah! not in vain the flames that tossed Above thy dreadful holocaust; The Christ again has preached through thee The Gospel of Humanity!

Then lift once more thy towers on high, And fret with wires the western sky To tell that God is yet with us And love is still miraculous.

> "DEATH THE LEVELER" The glories of our blood and state

Are shadows, not substantial things; There is no armor against fate; Death lays his icy hand on kings; Scepter and Crown Must tumble down, And in the dust be equal made With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

Some men with swords may reap the field, And plant fresh laurels where they kill; But their strong nerves at last must yield; They tame but one another still; Early or late

They stoop to fate, And must give up their murmuring breath When they, pale captives, creep to death.

The garlands wither on your brow; Then boast no more your mighty deeds; Upon Death's purple altar now! See where the victor-victim bleeds; Your heads must come To the cold tomb: Only the actions of the just

Swell sweet, and blussom in their dust.

# LITTLE MAYERICKS

Lichard Collaboration

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

Movement Will Be Late Much interest is being evidenced this spring in the movement of young cat-

tle from the southwest. While movement is not expected to be as heavy this year as usual, there is every indication that the volume of trading done at the Denver stock yards will be heavy, as a great many stockmen have signified their intention of coming here to make their purchases. Buyers are not now paying so much atten-tion to the light-boned steers from the extreme southwest, as their past experience with these has not been entirely satisfactory, and are taking more interest in the better bred cattle from the Panhandle country and Northern New Mexico. This section has been making rapid progress during the last few years in breeding up their cattle and stockmen find that it pays to buy the better bred kinds. This year buy ers seem inclined to wait until about May 20 before making their purchases. Many losses have been sustained in the past by taking cattle in before early May storms were past and most of the old-time cattlemen now think that from the 15th to the 20th of May is early enough to turn out their cattle. The old-timers are predicting some storms during the first half of May on account of the extremely mild winter we have had, and look for a ther late season. On this account it generally believed that business in outhern cattle will not get fully under way until after the middle of the month, although there will be some through shipments before that time and also some cattle here on sale.-Denver

#### Good for Sheepmen

"Market conditions will be the deterrining factor in the summer runs of grass muttons," said Frank Oxman of Chicago to a representative of the Helena Independent. "There is no reason why the western sheep owner should market stuff if prices do not suit him and I venture the assertion that he will follow this policy. There wil be an enormous demand for stock and breeding stuff. Wyoming, Montana and South Dakota are hungry for sheep. Cattle are being displaced everywhere and new flocks by the score will be founded during the next few months. Extension of the industry will be limited, in fact, only by paucity of sup-One factor in strengthening prices will be a poor lamb crop. Breeding stock wintered badly and that always means a cut in the number of lambs available. Ewe lambs will be held back

as rigidly as last year. There are numerous reasons why the marketward movement of grass fat stuff will be small. High prices last year caused heavy shipping. Ewe lambs are too valuable to go to the bptcher and owing to a severe winter coupled with bad weather in lambing time on many sections of the range, it will not be more than a 60 or 70 cent lamb crop. Oregon has had bad luck. Thousands of lambs have succumbed to inclemency and dry ewes are being sold off in consequence. One outfit sold 3.000 of these ewes for California market recently. West of the mountains they usually lamb in March and April, and it has been anything but a favorable season. Montana's crop comes later, but breeders on that range are not optimistic, owing to a bad breeding season. Idaho and Nevada also wintered badly, and California has had a light lamb crop, owa dry fall. conditions are reported better, and both Arizona and New Mexico had good

"Some wool has been contracted in the west, but there is at present no disposition on either side of the market, to do business until after shearing time. A. Smythe & Son of Oregon recently sold their clip at 20c, against 15c last year, a deal that indicates the strength of the market."

## Vaccinate the Calves

An Iowa correspondent writes that he has a bunch of calves in the feed lot which he expects to market in the late summer or early fall, and wants to know whether he ought to vaccinate If they were our would certainly vaccinate them without delay. He had a costly experience in this matter and now make a regu lar practice of vaccinating calves in fall and again in the spring, whether they are being fed or not. Not long ago we were situated just as our correspondent is at the present time We started a bunch of calves on feed in January and in May debated the question of whether we should vaccinate them. They were making such nice gains that we determined to take our chances rather than run the risk of setting them back by vaccination; as a result we lost three of them by blackleg and would have lost more had we not immediately vaccinated. In the future we do not propose to take any chances of this kind. It has been demonstrated that vaccination will prevent blackleg, and while it may slightly inwith the gain of these calves yet the loss from this cause will not amount to nearly as much as the loss of one or two with blackleg .- Wallace's Farmer.

The Indian Territory

There has been considerable rainfall in parts of the Indian Territory within last few weeks and some damage has been done to the crops and to the railroad tracks in places. Dick True, the big feeder and shipper as well as stock farmer, was on the yards and said in answer to questions: "We have had most too much moisture up our way; that is, around Ryan. On many places the crops were washed and much damage resulted. The wheat with us is looking well in general, but upon close inspection there is some or something that looks much like it to me. Oats are looking but corn is in the grass some and the farmers are behind in their work. Up about Chickasha wheat is not hurt with rust caused by rain, for they have not had as much as we but they are having trouble with the cinch bug, which, if he gets in his work, will certainly hurt things. The railroad a few miles above Ryan was washed out pretty badly, about 1,000 feet of the track having been away. A train came along and the

# **Tutt's Pills**

After enting, persons of a bilious habit will derive great benefit by taking one of these pills. If you have been DRINKING TOO MUCH. they will promptly relieve the nausea.

SICK HEADACHE\_ andnervousness which follows, restore the appetite and remove gloomy feel-ings. Elegantly sugar coated. Take No Substitute.

engineer ran his engine through the water until he found no track and then the engine turned over and raised Cain Things are getting better, though, now and if it will only put in its time raining where it is needed and leave us alone for two or three weeks we will assume our usual good onditions and soon catch up with the

rest of the Territory. I am feeding 400 head of stuff now, that is all; but can't say exactly when they will be ready for market.'

East Must Start It "If a crazy market is to be started on feeding stock this year it is up to the east to begin operations. rado is laying down," said Senator Drake of Colorado in Chicago the "We will fill our feed lots other day. at prices that look reasonable, but not otherwise. Two years ago Colorado filled up early and the east had to take what was left at much higher prices. Last year Ohio and Michigan determined not to be caught napping in the same fashion and scrambled over the range before snow disappeared. paying any old price to get the stock The result was that feeders averaged a dollar a hundred higher than was necessary and fully that much higher than prices of fat stuff, during the season just closed warranted. This year Colo rado proposes to lie back. A large number of lambs had been contracted for by feeders around Fort Collins by this time in 1905, but none has been bought yet, with the exception of a few contracts made last fall, and I am of the opinion that buying will be de-ferred until late in the season. May last year saw Colorado well contracted but there will be no May business this season. It is up to the feeder in territory east of Chicago to make the first move.

Cattle Conditions

It is evident that there are many stockmen in the country with cattle who would like to swap them for dolars. In spite of the fact that the market has been in a dull, unsatisfactory condition for the past month, every time there is a little spurt in prices a heavy run invariably follows. ceipts for the month of April will be close to 242,000 head, which is a small gain over last year, but not more than a normal demand should take care of. The fact of the matter is the demand has not been up to the normal for some time. Eastern conditions have been such that not as much meat was wanted as usual and the state of the market abroad did not impart much activity to the export demand. couraged by the sluggish condition of the market, many stockmen have been holding their cattle back, hoping for an advance in values, but thus far the expected rise has not developed. canvass among the best posted cattlemen shows that opinions are not in harmony regarding the immediate fu-Some assert that there are enough cattle available to keep market at all low ebb during all the summer, while others declare that the feed lots are pretty well emptied and that a decided change for the better will soon develop. The average shipper can get very little satisfaction out contrary ideas, and about the only thing he can do is to draw his own conclusions and act accordingly. -Chicago Live Stock World.

Mexico Sends 1,079 Cattle

imported from the Republic of Mexico to the United States in March has been than in previous months. Twenty-nine late because of mixups in the mails carrying reports from the various stations. Importations were rather lighter than in previous months, twenty-nine horses came through San Diego, one through Eagle Pass, two going to Texas for work and the rest to California for the same purpose. San Diego also reports the inspection of 1,017 sheep, all of which were to be slaughtered in California. Twenty asses came through Nogales and went to Arizona for work, and one ass inspected at Sar Diego went to California for work. Two deer were inspected at Eagle Pass and two at Laredo, for exhibition in Oklahoma and Louisiana.

Fences Must Come Down

OMAHA, May 12 .- By an order issued by Judge Munger, twenty-five cattlemen are given five days in which to remove their unlawful fences from the government domain after which Marshal Warner is ordered to pull them down and destroy them at the expense of the cattlemen. The cattle men are also permanently enjoined from constructing fences upon the public domain.

# **BAILEYCALLS** ROOSEVELT CLAY

Texas Senator Concludes Attack on President

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.-Senator Bailey of Texas, in concluding an attack on President Roosevelt for his alleged surrender on the railroad rate and tariff questions today, said: "Let us have no more here

throughout the country of this talk of an iron man. He is clay and very common clay at that. Mr. Carter defended the President against attacks on him, saying: "No one familiar with the President would charge him with cowardice for his record for courage is certainly unexcelled." Carter said the Democratic party was a party of negatism and nothing more. He declared that it was frightened into a chill over prospect

action, and he charged Mr. Rayner

and Bailey with having in all their congressional career done nothing to secure railroad rate legislation. Replying Senator Balley declared that the Montana senator's ebullition had been due to the fact that he had not been mentioned by Mr. Rayner as one of the ambassadors from the President to arrange the rate bill. He called attention to the fact that during his ten years' service in the house Democrats had been in control for only four years. He repeated his charges of inconsistency on President Roose-velt, charging that he had falled to take position on the railroad question before election, and that he and failed

W. T. Mathes of Waller county graced our trading arena the last week, accompanying a car of black poll yearlings, which sold at eminently satisfactory prices. The cattle were bought by J. S. Bond and reshipped to the Indian Territory: Mr. Mathes is a well-known breeder of high grade cattle and his thoroughbreds qualify in the "blue ribbon" class among the South-Central Texas breeders.

# USE OF SALT FOR LIVESTOCK

Every now and then we meet a man who declares, and cites his past experience, that live stock have no need whatever of salt. Some go even farther and say that salt is a poison This is so entirely contrary to almost universal experience that farmers are disposed to laugh at the man who with a straight face tells them that

live stock have no need of salt. This question of the value of salt as part of the ration of dairy cows was taken up by Professor Babcock 1889, and the results when written out were so at variance with public opinion regarding the effects of salt, that it was thought unwise to publish them until more careful tests had been made. In short, this first experiment seemed to show that the yield of milk and the fat content were practically the same whether the cows had any This was also true o trials of this kind made by other ex-perimenters, such as Professor Roberts of the Ontario station; Professor Arnold, author of American Dairying; and Boussingault and La Bel, foreign experimenters. It was shown that where cows had been induced to eat a large amount of salt, five to seven ounces a day mixed with their feed the result had been a marked falling off in the quality of milk with no increase in yield. Professor Babcock's experiment is now published for the first time, in connection with two others conducted ten years later and continued for a long period and with the most thorough and painstaking care, as is usual with experiments conducted at the Wisconsin station. We give the conclusions in full:

"In every case there was finally an abnormal appetite for salt, after having been deprived of it for two or three weeks, but in no case did the health of the animal, as shown by the general appearance, the live weight or the yield of milk, appear to be affected, until a much longer time had elapsed. This period of immunity varied with individual cows from less than one month to more than a year.

"In evry case there was finally reached a condition of low vitality in which a sudden and complete breakdown occurred, from which recovery was rapid if salt was supplied. stage was marked by loss of appetite, a generally haggard appearance, a rough coat, and a very rapid decline

in both live weight and yield of milk. "The breakdown was most likely to ccur at calving time or immediately after when the system was weakened and the flow of milk large. In general the cows giving the largest amount of milk were the first to show signs of distress. They all suffered less in pasture than when confined to the

stable. behavior of the cows in these trials includes that their food contained sufficient chlorine to maintain good health, while dry, for an indefinite period, and it seems probable that, under conditions existng in Wisconsin, a dry cow or a steer would suffer no great inconvenience if given no salt except that contained in the usual fed eaten. It is calculated that the ration given in these experiments contained chlorine equivalent to about 0.75 ounces of salt per day, and it is assumed that this is the minimum amount of salt required per 1,000 pounds live weight to sustain an animal that is not producing milk. this amount is not present in the food it should be supplied directly.

"In addition to this a cow should receive enough salt to compensate for the chlorine contained in the milk produced. In general this will require about 0.6 of an ounce of salt for each twenty pounds of milk given. A slight excess will do no harm, and it is recommended that dairy cows in Wisconsin be given at least one ounce of salt per day. Exceptionally heavy milkers will require more than this.

"The uniform results obtained with all cows employed in these trials indicate beyond question that in Wisconsin and in other regions similarly located salt in addition to that obtained in the food is absolutely essential to the continued health of a dairy cow while producing milk.

"It is evident, moreover, that the amount of salt which must be sup-plied directly will vary greatly in different localities, it being more at high elevations and at places remote from the sea.

"The success of these experiments must be chiefly attributed to the exceptionally long periods during which salt was withheld. In no previous tests, so far as the writer knows, have cows been deprived of salt for more than thirty consecutive days, which period is shown to be entirely inadequate, under conditions which exist at this station. The twenty-three cows that were deprived of salt in our trials all continued for more than sixty days, and several of them for more than six months, before any noticeable effect upon their physical condition or yield of milk occurred.

"The results naturally suggest the question whether the short periods usually employed in feeding experiments have been sufficient to show the physiological effect of any partic food. In comparatively few ing experiments have careful observa tions been contained for more than thirty consecutive days without a change. Most of the knowledge regarding the relative value of standard feeding stuffs has been derived from trials in which the periods did not exceed two weeks. This is especially true of data concerning the digestibility of foods.

"It seems likely from the behavior of all the cows in these trials that there are certain reserve forces which enable an animal to adapt itself to adverse conditions and even to overcome the effect of malnutrition much longer periods than have here-

tofore been considered sufficient, "It is not intended to throw disupon the work already but it is suggested that much addi-tional knowledge concerning the physiological influence of foods may be gained and thereby many of the uncertainties which exist today regarding feeding problems be eliminated by greatly extending the experimental

All of which shows that the practice of the farmer who ordinarly salts his cattle regularly every week, oftener, is based on sound scientific principles. It shows, moreover, folly of drawing broad general conclusions from the results of one experiment, or from many experiments unless conducted under practically the same conditions and circumstances.— Wallaces' Farmer.

N. K. Smith of Bell county, the well known cotton seed oil mill man, who has achieved quite a reputation through his feeding experience, shipped us two cars of steers, which rived on yesterday's market with Fort Worth privilege, en route to northern N. K.'s sales always repre sent the highest figures paid for fed Texans, and the Campbell Bros. Rosson sales department has had the pleasure of finding the "high spot" for his cattle in all the markets where Texans are handled.

While it is not desirable to have the sows overly fat, they should be kept in the best condition.

# **BOOKS RETURNED** TO THE EXCHANGE

Judge Smith Decides in Favor of Local Organization

SUBPENA WRIT MISUSED

Holds That Grand Jury Can Be Called in Only to Get Testimony in

Criminal Proceedings

A decision returning books and papers of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange to that organization was rendered late Friday afternoon by Judge M. E. Smith in the Seventeenth district court at the conclusion of con-tempt proceedings against J. P. Lightoffice assistant of Attorney General Davidson, the proceedings against Judge Lightfoot growing out of the charge that he illegally took books and papers of the Exchange to Austin, there they were used in preparation of anti-trust suits by the state against commission men and others associated in the live stock business at Fort Worth.

Judge Smith's decision and statement of the case was as follows:

I have patiently listened to the able arguments of counsel, and without going into an extended discussion of the ease, I desire to say:

It is in testimony that a subpena duces tecum was served on Paul Steiren, requiring him to bring with him the record books, showing minutes and proceedings of all meetings of the exchange, and a list of the corporations owning stock in the Exchange, to appear before the grand jury in this county and organized by this court at the January term of this court, instanter, to testify generally in behalf of the state of Texas. Previous to the date of this subpena the grand jury had been engaged in the investigation of the question as to whether or not the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange was doing business in violation of the anti-trust laws of the state of Texas, and this subpena was served upon Mr. Steiren, who had previously been before the grand jury touching the matter. He appeared at the county attorney's office with the books mentioned in this subpena and the county attorney took possession of this book and whatever else he had with him. He was there informed by the attorneys representing the state that they wanted other documents, all of which were finally produced, and he testifies that he delivered these papers and these books in the belief and in the faith that they were to be used in the grand jury investigation, and by virtue of this writ of attachment and subpena duces tecum; I believe he delivered them in

pursuance of that understanding. Books in Custody of Court I do not think there was any authority to issue this subpena for any other purpose than a grand jury investigation of whether the Live Stock Exchange and its members had violated the law. I believe that this proceeding placed the books and records in the custody of the Seventeenth district court; I think it had that effect, Respondent was here and was coghizant of the plan to secure this dence in this way, but did not know that the foreman of the grand jury did not in fact sign the writ—though I think that is immaterial. It was the custom of the present county attorney, In the course of business, to sign the name of the foreman of the grand jury; and I think that this process should be treated, for the purposes of this case, at least, as a valid writ of attachment directing Mr. Steiren to bring with him these documents, and that his action in the premises placed these writings and books in the custody of the court. Later on the respondent, by the consent of the county attorney, carried these books and mapers to Austin, with the intention, as he testifies, and as I believe is a fact, of using them as evidence in the anti-trust suits which he afterward filed. At the time this subpena was issued there was no suit pending at Austin against the Live Stock Exchange, or

any of its members, for violating the anti-trustilaw. It further appears from the testimony that respondent agreed with the county attorney that he would return these books, but the evidence is uncertain as to what time he would make such return. They were never returned, however, and the testimony shows that there was no intention on the part of respondent to ever restore the books to the custody of this court, unless you might say, as contended, that they were in the custody of the court while at Austin, which I do not believe to be the law; but they had been taken out of the court's custody by respondent In obedience to a notice issued by this court respondent has brought the books here and they are now held subject to whatever order the court may make in

the case. It is contended here that the attorney general's department may use the grand jury for the purpose of procurng testimony to be used in the prosecution of suits for penalties on account of violations of the anti-trust law, and that when it does rtilize the grand jury and gets possession of written testimony thereby it becomes lawfully possessed of it and has a right to retain it.

Authority of Grand Juries
I do not think the grand jury can be used for the purpose of procuring tes-timony to be used in any kind of a lawsuit except a criminal prosecution; the very institution of a grand jury and the law with reference thereto shows that this is utterly foreign to

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

We will permit anyone to drive cattle to Bovina for shipment included within the following lines: Beginning at Texico and running south along the state line between New Mexico and Texas to the southwest corner of Yoakum county; thence east along the south lines of Yoakum and Terry counties to the southeast corner of Terry county; thence north along the east lines of Terry, Hockley and Lamb countles, to the northeast corner of the Ellwood pasture; thence east the southeast corner of the North Ranch of George M. Slaughter and along the east and north lines of said ranch to the east fence of the Spring Lake pasture of the W. E. Halsell ranch; thence north and west along the old original lines of the Capitol Syndicate ranch to the Pecos Valley

railway. is mutually agreed that parties driving cattle to Bovina shall have only a reasonable length of time to drive through pastures of the undersigned and two days for shipping at

For any further time required two cents per day per head shall be (Signed.)

E. HALSELL PHELPS WHITE, C. K. WARREN, GEO, M. SLAUGHTER. JOHN W. JAMES. SLOAN SIMPSON W. D. JOHNSON, W. L. ELLWOOD

any function of a grand jury, in my judgment. They are charged only to investigate criminal violations, and I do not think that body is clothed with power to make any investigation ex-cept with a view of finding indictments for violations of the law. Moreover, it seems that the legislature had in mind that very idea when it enacted that under the anti-trust law investi-gations could be made before a justice of the peace and the testimony written and signed by the witnesses and delivered to the officers prosecuting the pleas of the state. I think that points out the method for the securing of testimony in a case of this kind. grand jury could not furnish and would not be authorized to furnish the attorney general or any other officer the testimony which it secured in the investigation of crime, especially in a suit not essentially a criminal case they are not authorized to do that; under their oaths they are sworn not to divulge what transpires in the grand jury room, except where its truth or falsity comes in question in a judicial proceeding. I think this excludes the idea that the grand jury can be used for any such purpose. Therefore I do not think that by virtue of this subpena of the grand jury there was vested any right of control of the papers in the attorney general of the state or in the respondent. It is con-

tended that after the grand jury adjourned the jurisdiction of the court no longer existed to deal with property that might have come into the cus tody of the court or before the grand jury. I cannot agree with that con-tention; I cannot give my assent to that, because whatever property whatever testimony is lawfully brought before the grand jury for use there while they are in session comes into the custody of the court. It may be in the actual possession of the grand jury, but it is in the custody of the court. When the grand jury adjourns that does not defeat the custody of the court; the custody of the court remains, and no official has the right to take possession of any property left in the custody of the court in that way It would present a very peculiar situation; it would simply take a man's private property by force of law and because the grand jury adjourned, it would leave it in the unlawful po session of whatever official might have taken it, and would place the owner in the same position he would occupy his .property was unlawfully seized, leaving him no legal remedy except an original suit to regain its possession. The state will not deal with

quires him to produce his books and his papers What the Law Requires

its citizens in that way. The law au-

thorizes the issuance of a writ of this

kind, and requires the person upon whom it is served to obey it. It re-

will not now discuss the question as to whether or not a man can be forced to give evidence against himself; we will assume that that question is not in this case, because this subpena has been obeyed. The law requires him to obey that subpena: It requires him to produce whatever is named in that subpena as testimony; but, in return for that, the law guarantees to him that it will keep and safeguard his property and use it for the purposes mentioned in the writ and that when the object of investigation set out in the writ has ceased, it will be returned to him. But so far as my reading and observation has gone, it has been the custom and practice of all courts that wherever written testimony or property of any kind -private property—has been seized by virtue of a writ to be used as testimony, when the object of that particular seizure or requirement has been fully accomplished, then the right mediately vests in the owner of the property to its possession, and it is the duty of the court to return it to him. The grand fury in this instance ad-fourned without bringing any indict-ment for violation of the anti-trust therefore the objects and purposes set out in this writ were fully The presumption is accomplished. that the grand jury reached the conclusion that no prosecutions should be had, and none were had. That question, however, is not involved; sufficient to say they filed no indictment. And as I do not believe the attorney general of the state can utilize the grand jury to secure testimony to be used in suits of this character; and the object of the writ was fully accomplished when the investigation ended and no bill of indictment was returned, I think the right of the Live Stock Exchange to the possession of property was revived and they had the right then to repossess themselves of it, and could have done so, had they gotten the proper order of the court for that purpose. When the property came into this court it was here subject only to the disposition of the court. I do not believe that any other conclusion would be in keeping with good faith. I believe that any other conclusion would not be upholding the integrity and good faith of the court. and would beget a want of confidence and respect for judicial proceedings. Acted in Good Faith I believe, in coming here and in

securing this evidence and carrying it away, the respondent acted in good faith, that is, he believed he was act ing within the law; my honest conviction is that the respondent mistook his remedy, that he employed the wrong means to secure this testimony. There are other means whereby the state can secure these records, and there were at that time. After suit is filed the state has the right to get possession of those books and papers, just like the grand jury of Tarrant county got them, that is, by virtue of a subpena duces tecum. But that will not be necessary in this case, because they have had them a sufficient length of time, and have actually made complete copies, and upon notice to the adverse party, can introduce those copies. I know it has been contended here that a judgment of this character may complicate, or rather interfere with the enforcement of law in this state. I do not think, however, that the court can properly indulge in any consideration of the results of this litigation here, but I do not think it will have any such result, for they have the copies and they can use them in the same manner in which they can use the originals, upon proper notice. No good purpose could be subserved by having the originals of those books; but whatever might be the proper conclusion on that subject, it is sufficient for the purpose of this case that the books were wrongfully and unlawfully taken out of the court's custody and carried to the city of Austin.
No Intention of Contempt

I think, if there was contempt, that there was no intention of contempt on the part of respondent, and I do not feel that the court would be justified in inflicting a penalty upon him. The court will indulge in no criticism upon the respondent in this case, but I merely hope that in his zeal to enforce the laws of the state of Texas he has simply used the wrong means to get his testimony. I do not mean that as a criticism; I simply mean that in his zeal he has taken property out of the custody of this court and it would not be in keeping with proper judicial procedure for me to stamp my approval upon that act by permitting him to hold that property. If I should render a judgment here turning this property loose and allowing it to be carried back to Austin, that would necessarily show that the court approved the method by which it was secured. The truth is, that it was never intended to be used before the



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Already well known, and the favorites throughout this section, are rapidly growing still more in favor. The business is transcending the most optimistic expectations of its founder. Mr. Myres has recently issued a catalogue, which will be mailed gratis to anyone upon request.

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grand jury; it was not used for the purpose mentioned in the subpena; it was not intended to be used for the purpose mentioned in the writ. the contrary, it was contemplated, though unknown to the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange and to Mr. Steiren, that it should be used for an entirely different purpose. Mr. Steiren had the right when he obeyed that subpena and delivered this property to believe that it would remain in this court, and that he was not in fact placing it in the control of the attorgeneral to be carried away, and had the right to indulge in the presumption that the court which took the property would restore it when it was no longer needed for the purpose

required. The judgment of this court is that these papers and books be filed with the welerk of this court forthwith, and that the costs of this proceeding be taxed against the respondent.

The books and papers were subsequently delivered to the attorneys of the Live Stock Exchange.

# WEATHER DRY IN **BRADY COUNTRY**

Cattle Inspectors Report Need of More Rain

The range and weather has been good over the whole territory covered by the reports of sixteen inspectors, received at the office of Captain John T. Lytle, secretary of the Cattle Rais-ers' Association of Texas, for the week ending Sunday, May 13,

The inspectors report that grass is not growing much down in the Brady and Santa Anna country, for lack of moisture, and the one from the Pecos Valley country reports that it is getting Outside of these reports, every thing is in fine shape. Six hundred and fifteen cars of cattle, two of horses and seven shiploads were shipped out from the various shippoing point and Galveston.

Captain John T. Lytle, the secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, has been confined to his home for a week past from a return of his previous illness. He was re-ported better at his office, but was prhibited by his doctor from leaving the house during the prevailing bad weather. The numerous friends of Captain Lytle hope that he will soon have his accustomed good health.

Following are the reports received; Galveston — Range good; weather cool; cattle in good condition. ship loads of cattle shipped out of port. W. M. Choat, inspector. Victoria, Blessing, Berclair and Ed-

na-Range and weather both good: orty-nine cars stuff shipped out. Chas E. Martin, inspectores Beeville, Skidmore, Sinton, Taft, Berclair, Mathis and Alfred-Range and weather good; seventy-seven cars loaded out. John E. Rigby, inspector Falfurias, San Diego, Sweden, Hebbronville and Brownsville-Weather

good, fair to cloudy all week: fifty nine cars stuff loaded out. James Gibson, inspector Aquilares, Hebbron, Realitas, Benevides and San Diego-Weather hot all week; cool Sunday; eighty-two cars loaded out. M. H. Atkins, inspector. Cotulla, Encinal, Dilley and Pearsall -Weather good; ninety-nine cars shipped out. T. H. Poole, inspector. T. H. Poole, inspector. M. Halff Ranch and Val Verde-Range good; weather cool and cloudy most of week. Jim Moore, inspector. Mahoney, Coleman, Pasture, Santa Anna, Weaver, Brownwood and Brady -Grass appears to be at standstill for

want of moisture; all live stock doing John R. Banister, inspector. San Angelo-Warm first week: cool middle and warm and cloudy balance; grass fine; cattle doing well; twenty three shipped. Lee Wilson, inspector. Higgins, Woodward, Pampa, Carlsbad, Pecos, Roswell, Amarillo and Miami-Range in Panhandle good; good rains this week as far down as Bovinia. Dry down in Pecos country No trading in cattle. Twenty-eight cars shipped out. R. S. Sowder, in-

El Paso, Van Horn, Kent, Toyah Pecos and Ward County-Range good; warm and clear to warm and cloudy, with light rain Saturday fifty cars of and one of horses shipped out. W. D. Swank, inspector.

Roswell and Kenna-Range good; clear and cool to cool and cloudy, with rain and hail in part of country; twenty-five cars cattle and one of horses shipped. C. E. Odem, inspector. Chickasha and Duncan - Weather fair all week till Sunday cloudy; twenty-three cars shipped. J. W.

Barkley, inspector.
Purcell, Paoli, Davis, Wynnewood Oklahoma City—Cattle doing fine; weather clear and warm; grass good; cloudy with high wind Saturday. Packing house was burning when inspector Oklahoma City. Fifteen cars shipped. G. H. White, inspector.

Lawton, Apache, Oklahoma City and Fort Sill-Good weather all week; and cloudy Sunday. W. F. Smith, inspector. England, Sitka, Ashland, Pendletor, Coldmeta and Medicine Lodge, Kan,-Weather and range fine; eighty-five cars shipped. B. F. Harper, inspector.

# "MUST PAY WAY" SAYS HAWKINS

AUSTIN, Texas, May 15 .- Acting Attorney General Hawkins yesterday afterroon handed down an opinion in which he ruled that the expenses of a superintendent of any of the state insane asylums in the state were not entitled to their expenses under tending the national convention of superintendents. This was in answer to a letter from Comptroller Steph-ens, in which he wrote:

"On pages 469 to 471 of the acts of the first called session of the Twentyninth legislature, among other appropriations for the state insane asylum and the southwestern insane asylum,

general appropriations made for support of these institutions, for at-we have the following appropriations: "'Support, maintenance, groceries, fuel, lights, pay of board of managers, including mileage, drugs, medical stores and surgical instruments and repairs.'

"This department would like to be advised if it has the authority to pay out of this appropriation the expenses of these superintendents in attending national conventions of superintendents.'

Replying to this inquiry, Judge Hawkins holds: "I beg to say that in my opinion you have not the authority to pay out of said appropriations the expenses of a superintendent of any of said institutions in attending a national convention of superintendents. The language of the appropriation act negatives the idea that the legisla-ture contemplated that any part of the amounts so appropriated should be expended for such purposes."

Cancerol Cures Cancer After Three Other Remedies Fail

Oakville, Oct. 23, 1905. Drs. Bye & Leach, Dallas, Tex. Dear Doctors—I can safely say I am perfectly cured of my cancer, with your Cancerol. I see no symptoms. After being treated three different times with the terrible burning plaster I received no benefit. Last February I put myself under your treatment. It was three months before I was entirely cured. I think mine was

a very stubborn wase. I give your Oils the praise wherever I go. I have recommended them to a great many. I am very anxlous about the success of Cancerol. Hope that it may be all you will ever need for a temporal living and that God will give such spiritual blessings as He in His wisdom sees thou standest in need of.

Very respectfully, J. J. WILBORNE. No need of the knife or burning plaster; no need of pain or disfigurenent. Cancerol is soothing and balmy, safe and sure. A book containing valuable information on the care of the patient will be sent Free to those

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# FORT WORTH MARKET

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

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### WEDNESDAY'S MARKET

Market requirements in the cattle division were fully met today by the arrival of 2,400 head, all the divisions receiving liberal supplies.

Steers were as usual, in the ascendency, and buyers had all classes to pick from. Grassers were plentifui, even of the good sort, and there was a quantity of hard fed steer from dry

Buyers ran around the light and half fed steer stuf today, and kept close to the well fattened classes. Real good grass steers sold up to \$4.10. Fed steers averaging better than 1,200 pounds made \$4.30, and a very good class of moderately fed cattle sold at the same price as the best grassers. The disinclination of buyers to pur-

chase the supply of light steers retarded the movement, and it was late before a clearance was made, the market being steady on the good steers and weak on the light weights.

Sales of	steers:				
No. Ave.	Price.			Price.	
241,220	\$4.10			\$4.39	
11 1,077	3.50	22	.1,078	4.00	
24 970	3.80		1,005	3.49	
26 882	3.30			4.00	
261,068	4.00		. 974	3.60	
15 735	3.10			3.40	
48 910	3.60		. 995	3.55	
48. 900	3.45			3.45	
95 093	3.40				

#### Butcher Stuff

Cows were in good demand at steady prices and the biggest run of she stuff seen here in many a day moved quickat fully steady figures, best cows ling at \$3.40.

Sales of cows:

15... 102 \$5.00 14... 80 \$4.75 Sheep Sheep to the number of seventeen selling at \$3.40.

Sales of			
No. Ave.		No. Ave.	
51 810		20 744	
3 606	3.05	21,040	3.69
23 920		17 920	3.30
11 898		29 824	3.05
		15 874	
21 760	2.75	28 815	2.75
27 701	2.25	28 733	1.73
27 780	2.90	15 788	3.10
1 1,330			
Sales of			

No. Ave. Price. 14... 555 \$3.30 \$3.65 453 3.25 Buils Bulls were again mainly in the hands of speculators who paid steady prices for the light supply Sales: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 17... 916 \$2.85 10s. 1,032 \$2.75

No. Ave. Price.

Calves The calf run reached 300 head and proved to be of better quality than common. Selling was brisk on a fully steady basis, the best yeals landing at

stea	dy bas	is, the	best vear	s lane	nng at
\$4.75	. Sal	es:			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
6	. 150	\$4.25	8	96	\$3.50
11	. 110	3.30	62	172	4.75
3	. 410	3.00	4	355	3.00
6	. 515	3.00	18	159	4.75
4	. 237	4.50	83	171	4.50
3	. 166	2.00	20	180	4.75
8	. 181	4.25	. 8	166	4.10
3	. 286	3.25	3	286	3.75
58	. 153	4.25	18	158	4.25
8	. 276	2 50	9	158	3.5)
63	. 228	4.25			

# The hog run was all in the yards

when the bell rang, so that no tone of uncertainty disturbed the course of the market. Receipts numbered 2,800 and the quality was extra good. very choice toppy end was seen, the general supply had a well finished look. Arrivals came mainly from terpoints. Selling started on basis fully steady with vesterday and steady prices were maintained to the end, being helped to this by liberal purchases by the Cudahy buyer. Tops, the same as yesterday, \$6.25, and the bulk at \$6.17 ½ @6.22 ½. Pigs were a trifle easier, going within the range. Sales of hogs:

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
13	281	\$6.15	88	183	\$6.25
95	177	6.2214	76	208	6.35
76	200	6.22 1/2	88	227	6.25
38	205	6.121/2	78	214	6.25
101	177	6.221/	52	203	6.15
73	190	6.17 1/2	89	226	6.20
76	174	6.12 1/2	73	204	6.20
64	213	6.171/2	94	188	6.20
82	231	6.25	9	207	6.15
81	196	6.25	83	188	6.30
51	201	6.20	77	161	6.20
39	. 166	6.20	91	188	6.15
92	. 197	6.25			
Sa	les of	pigs:			
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
4	. 107	\$5.00	50	. 112	\$4.55

10... 110 \$5.00 12... 112 4.85 Sheep Sheep receipts were 114, of a not too good class. Selling on the early market was confined to six decks of holdover wethers that sold strong. Sales

4.€0

4.00

80											78	,	
01											78		
3											9.7		
1										. /	90		
									_				

## THURSDAY'S MARKET

A very light run of cattle came to the market today, less than 1,000 head, and of these about one-third were grass steers. The remainder of the steer supply was composed of fed stuff in various degrees of finish. One load of weighty beeves sold at \$4.50, which was the best price of the day. Another load made \$4.40. Light fed steers and all but the best of the grassers were slow sale, packing orders appearing to be limited. Bulk of sales \$3 40 @ 3.85.

Sales of	steers:	,	
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
211,320	\$4.40	221,096	\$3.85
171,238	4.50	951.062	3.80
201,262	4.40	211,210	4.10
24 944	3.40	22 915	3.60
221,114	3.80	17 917	3,50
50 966	3.70		

Butcher Stock A few loads of cows on the mixed order made up the supply and these sold steady to a good demand.

	Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
	\$3.00	31,066	\$3.60
6 765	1.70	20 872	2.00
15 826	2.50	4 832	2.00
1 990	3.25	11.030	2.50
18 850	2.90	5 782	2.65
11,070	3.10	1 1 1 1 1 1	1

Bulls wers scarce, selling for the most part steady to weak, feeder buy-ers taking the bulk of the limited sup-No. Ave. Price 1 ... 1,320 \$2.65

18. 930 \$2.65

Two straight loads of calves	and
few odd bunches made up the	supp
for the day. The quality was	fair
good, all calves selling steady.	Sale
No. Ave. Price. No. Ave.	Pric

iew (	odd bi	unches	made up	the	pubbil
for t	he da	y. The	quality	was	fairly
good.	all c	alves se	lling stea	dy.	Sales:
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
36	162	\$4.50	7	148	\$3.00
5	148	4.50	14	141	4.50
1	1.170	2.25	41	,297	3.25
11-9/45	444-011	SISTE	1.000	10.54	STATE OF THE
3	133	4.25	15	478	3.00
23	184	4.25	13	124	4.25
20	311	3.50	5	222	3.50
			ogs		

Hogs made a light run, the total reaching 1,160 head, the supply coming mostly from territory points, but the quality showed considerable of a falling off. Loads were largely mixed, many being made up of lights and heavy coarse hogs. Pigs were quite numerous. The market ruled about steady on the opening round, the quality not inviting activity in trading or lively bidding. However, a reasona-bly quick clearance was made, the yards being cleared by noon. Top-hogs of 285-pounds average sold at \$6.30, the bulk going at \$6.17 1/2 @ 6.22 1/2.

-	Pigs sold s	teady pro	una \$5:		
-	Sales of				
	No. Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1	80 200	\$6.221/2	85	171	\$6.29
	20 241	6.171/4.	72	165	6.15
	45 185	6.20	85	172	6.15
	81 171	6.1712			6.20
1	70 233	6.171/2	20	-186	6.05
	81 215	6.271/2	25	150	6.00
1	10 165	5.95	71	189	6.20
	68 200	6.25	55	284	6.39
	Sales of	pigs:			
	No. Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
	4.00			00	

came on the market, but no demand developed for them. The market re-

Friday's Shippers Cattle-Glass & Goble, Sweetwater, 69; Eli Meyer & Co., Albany, 22; Sansom Bros., Grandview, 36; Barton & Watson, Blooming Grove, 22; E. G. Siebold, San Antonio, 25; Willhausen & M., Encinal, 151; Robert Miller, Cuero, 48; J. F. Elder, Cuero, 24; J. J. Summers, Cuero, 48; H. W. Moberly, Ennis, 24; W. F. Gardner, Granger, 52; H. Burns, Taylor, 83; Reves & Kay, Thornton, 22; G. W. Hunter, Cresson, 18; Frank Scules, Lometa, 20. Horses and Mules—Sansom Bros., Grandview, 1; C. Dixon, Temple, 1; C. V. Evans, Brownwood, 27; S. V. Mills, Comanche, 24; Ed Shelton, Tem-

Calves—Hotchkiss & Selma, San Antonio, 62; W. S. L., Kingston, 10; Wellin & Whisenant, Morgan, 62. Sheep-Hotchkiss & S., San Anto-

Hogs-J. G. Cobb, Holland, 77; M. R. Tinsley, Abbott, 71; First National Bank, Durant, I. T., 190; Dave Hill, Chickasha, I T., 150; Scott Bros., Tuttle, I. T., 85; Frank Soules, Lometa, 20; J. C. Hadee, Rockdale, 33; Richard Clark, Carny, 60; J. A. Edmondson, Vineyard, 45; Hotchkiss & S., San Antonio, 70; Boston & W., Blooming Grove, 45; F. J. Elten, Ada, I. T., 87 Cummings, Francis, I. T., 128; W. Wills, Modell, I. T., 55; W. S. L., Kingston, I. T., 81; Hoover & Camp, Wynnewood, I. T., 85.

## SATURDAY'S MARKET

Stock yards receipts for the last week were 8,806 cattle, 1,138 calves, 11,165 hogs, 2,546 sheep and 218 horses and mules, against 9,321 cattle, 1,364 calves, 15,696 hogs, 2,860 sheep and 215 horses and mules for the week previ-Trading in steer cattle on the Fort Worth market started on Mon at an advance in prices of 10c to 15c. The supply was short and was practically cleaned up for the day. Tuesday market showed weakness on medium and good fed stuff, while maintaining its tone on choice and short fed steers. Wednesday found Chicago with a tremendous gain in the steer trade, prices 100 to 15c lower and traders anxious to unload. This situation was paralleled here with a run of 2,500 head and the loss of all had been gained Monday. From that time the market on steers underwent no practical change, all classes closing the week at about last week's closing.

Butcher cows continue to be scare and the price is away up out of line with steer values. Only one day of the week were supplies anywhere equal to the demand. Prices have advanced for the week 10c to 15c and are now back at the season's high point. sharp decline is due at any time, but is not expected until receipts increase. Dullness is the feature in the bull Receipts continue moderate, market. but fat bulls are not being demanded

by packers and feeders have nearly gone out of business for the season. Calves of all classes have sold steady all the week, with considerable strength developing on heavies for the New Orleans trade at the close. The top price for the week on choice calves was \$4.50.

Hogs-The jolt received by the cattle trade did not have any effect on the hog market. A 5c to 10c decline set in Monday, but this was regained later in the week and the market closed practically a nickel higher than a week ago. Good to choice Territory hogs are selling at \$6.22 to \$6.35. Texans of the same class, \$6.17½ to \$6.20; light mixed from \$6 to \$6.15; pigs, \$4.75

Trading in sheep has been without change. The good, heavy wethers have not come in and offerings have been mostly fair to medium. Good sheep are quoted up to \$4.80, with medium grassers at \$4.25 to \$4.40.

Something like 200 head of cattle made up the day's market receipts, three loads of steers, two of cows and the rest mixed loads.

Steers

The steers were just common to me dium in quality and sold steady. Two loads of Mexican grassers made \$3.15, and another load of warmed-up steers had some trouble in finding a satis-Sales of steers:

No. Ave. Price. 56... 750 \$3.15 4... 615 2.35 No. Ave. Price. 921 33.25 2... 575 Butcher Stock

Butcher cow stuff had a good end in the shape of a load of 750-pound grass heifers, that easily made \$3.15. load of common cows had a dull out-

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let and some bunches of canner cows brought \$2@2.25. No. Ave. 31... 760 5... 750 \$2.75 2.25 6... 776 5... 756 \$3.00 2.25 2... 920 2.00 Sales of heifers: Price. \$3.10 No. Ave. Price. 4... 727 \$3.30 33... 650 Bulls One stag, weighing 840 pounds, sold at \$2.80.

Few calves were on the market, and these of medium quality, sold steady. Sales: No. Ave. 14... 244 \$3.60 2... 385 2.25 3... 310 \$3.00 14 ... Hogs

The hog trade was confined in its operations to six loads, mostly of good quality and heavy weight, from the territories. The market took on stronger tone, prices advancing a nickel on the best hogs. Pigs sold steady. No. Ave. Price. No. Sales of heavy hogs: No. Ave. Price.

63... 254 \$6.30 68... 164 \$6.20 63... 253 6.35 75... 231 77... 193 10... 370 5.90 Sales of Pigs: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 27... 101 \$4.95 Sheep

No sheep came to market, but seventeen hold over wethers, averaging 76 pounds, sold steady at \$4. They were not of a very good class.

Saturday's Shippers Cattle—T. A Coleman, Encinal, \$9, E. G. Liebold, San Antonio, 34; Furnish Bros., Spofford, 32; S. S., East Dallas, \$1. A F. Busby, Ennis, 34.

Hogs—J. E. Tyer, Juinton, I. T., 95; T. P. Jordan, Custer City, Okla., 76; Sparks & Parry, Chickasha, I. T., 63; J. C. Peirea, El Reno, Okla., 64; I. W. J. C. Petres, El Reno, Okla., 64; L. W. Brown, Gatesville, 77. Horses and Mules—Smith & Miller, Gainesville, 5.

#### MONDAY'S MARKET

Cattle receipts today came within sight of the record breaking mark, reaching 4.800 head, calves included. The sudden rush of cattle was unexpected by the trade and put a crimp in the free movement that was looked

Apparently medium weight and quality steers were not factors in the trade since on the early market no sales of these were made. Some of the choice to prime steers sold early, but not to the same advantage that this class has heretofore been selling. Heavy cornfed 1,350-pound steers made \$5.35 and 1,275-pound beeves sold at \$5.00. A few lightweight steers sold at \$3.25@3.50. The great bulk of the steer run was made up of grassers and these found a very cool reception. Some fifty loads were ordered out.

Sales wer				Price.
121,227	\$5.00	21	1,213	\$3.90
301,351	5.35	24	858	3.40
10 904				
145 960		23		
211,132	3.80	24	1,002	3.70
	3.50	23	969	3.40
12:1.042	3.85	24	983	3:60
29 772		26	815	3.30
28 831				
Move gee	1 butchen	COM	etniff	carne

Into sight than for the past two months. More than a dozen loads of good to choice cows were on offer and they were eagerly sought after at steady to strong prices. Choice cows sold from \$3.00@3.50; medium cows, \$2.35@2.85.

\$ 5.00 At	4.00.				
Sales	s we	re as fe	llows:		
No. A	ve.	Price.			Price.
9	810	\$2.00			\$3.00
28	755	3.00	2		
5	734	2.10	25		
1	1,020	3.50	34		
43	711	3.00	11		
2	1,225	3.50	11		
18	788	3.10	1		3.25
3	740	2.00	2		3.00
11	761	2.60	27		3.00
3	846	2.10	1		3.10
23	894	3.00	22		
16	865	2.65	13	800	2.35
3	746	2.35			
16	782	\$3.15			

Sale of helfers: No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price. 19... 415 \$3.10 13... 446 \$3.00 Bulls were not numerous, but sold

steady. Following were the sales: No. Ave. Price.

No. Ave. Price .1,270 2.00 1...1,450 3... 943 1...1,230 2.25 5...1,186 2.50 3...1.183 \$2.35 Calves were in large supply, the run

reaching 1,100 head. Quality was good. the bulk being southern calves, on the best market held steady at \$4.75 for the top sales. Along towards the close medium and heavy weight calves weakened somewhat. Following were the sales:

No. A	ve. I	Price.	No. A	ve.	Price
93	1128	\$4.50	142	166	\$4.75
14	150	4.25	64	224	3.93
10	320	3.25	9	315	3.0
2	205	4.50	77	154	4.3
97	154	4.25	5	382	3.21
77	259	3.75	55	216	4.2
85	201	4.25	35	233	4.2
5	282	8.50	5	394	3.2
The	run o	f hogs r	an up to	2,000	head
the su	pply c	oming r	nostly fro	om th	e ter
ritorie	s. Bu	iyers he	ere were	inclin	ned t
nay f	ull s	leady p	rices, an	nd a	ll th
supply	v wer	t over	the sca	ales	befor

It was one of the most active markets recently been here. Top hogs averaging around 240 brough \$6 3214 and there was a big heavy end at tals price. Bulk of sales, \$6.20@6.30, Pigs

ł	rold st	eady	at \$5.40			
l			icgs:			
١	62	176	\$6.171/2	72	238	\$6.2
ı			\$6.1736	72	238	\$6.2
l			6.25	55	211	6.2
I			6.271/2	9		
ı			6.3216			
l	86			55	211	6.2
l	11			75	207	6.3
ŀ	59		6.271/2	84	164	6.2
ŀ	75			13	175	6.1
ŀ	75			87	165	6.2
ı	83	218	6.321/4	55	145	6.12 1
ı			6.32 1/2	91	188	6.274
ı			6.10	72	227	6.32 %
ı	87	178	6.2714	76	213	6.32 4
l	90	186	6.271/2	92	208	6.30
١	Sale of	pigs	8:			
١			Price.	No. A	ve.	Price
l			\$5.00	60		

25... 108 11... 127 5.00 Two double loads of real good fat shorn sheep came in from South Texas showing good killing qualities. Among them were a few lambs, but the bulk consisted of wethers. The demand was strong and the resulting market 5c higher, lambs bringing \$5.50 and heavy

wethers, \$4.90. Sales of sheep: No. Ave. Price. 499... 87 \$4.90 2... 75 5.00 No. Ave. Price. 25... 52 5.50 5... 42 4.00

TUESDAY'S MARKETS Cattle receipts for today were esti-mated to reach 2,000, though the actual in the pens for the early market was about 1.400. Fed steers were in the majority, there being about 409

grassers on the market.

Steers Despite the inclemency of the weather, trading had a good tone, though the activity was circumscribed. loads of heavy feed steers sold at \$4.20, the high point of the day, and at the other extreme a bunch of Mexicans made \$3.15. Both sales were counted stronger than the mean close of Monday. The bulk of steer cattle had a i onely,

Sales of steers: No. Ave. Price. 12... 940 23... 986 3.15 3.40 24...1,047 Butcher Stock 3.75

No. Ave. Price-60... 817 \$3.32 24... 975 3.65

Cows have begun the decline, in fact the break started Monday after-noon, and was continued today. The supply was short, arrivals making only a few car loads, but packers have come the conclusion that cows are too

high, and so prices will go lower. Sales of cows: No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 14... 826 \$3.00 7... 965 \$2.60 7... 965 \$2.60 29... 640 2.25 16... 823 2.40 Bulls The bull trade was slow and steady.

Calves Calves were of not very good quality, and only one load was on the market. The best in sight brought \$4.50. Heavy Calves were steady. Sales:

No. Ave. Price.

No. Ave. Price.

120 \$3.50 4... 202 \$3.90

8... 141 4.00 5... 130 4.00

Hogs
A small supply of hogs came in for the early market, 1,050 head. qualtiy was not up to the mark set by the Monday supply, though there were perhaps a half dozen loads showing the effects of heavy corn feeding. The demand was good, one packer being short, and early bids were fully steady and, quality considered, were a nickel higher. Best territory hogs sold at \$6.20 against the top of \$6.32 ½ yesterday, but they lacked the weight and finish shown by the former. One load of 155 pounds average sold at \$6.25, very strong price. Plas sold generally

Sales of	hogs:		
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave	. Price.
38 174	\$6.221/2	73 18	8 \$6.25
69 168		6 20	6 6.20
5 192	6.121/2	84 15	5 6,25
	6.221/2		7 6.39
52 199	6.271/2	8 16	1 6.00
89 203		91 19	9 6.30
75 192		5 16	6 6.15
	6.271/2	83 18	0 6.25
Sales o	f pigs:		
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave	. Price.
20 105	\$5.15	16 9	5 \$5.00
	5.00	20 10	6 5.00
20 114		20 8	8 5.00

The mutton trade was light, being confined to a bunch of nine shorn heavy wethers. They sold steady at Heavy fat muttons are in de-

LATE SALES MONDAL The following sales were made late

Monday	afternoon:		
	Ste		
No. Av	e. Price.	No. Ave.	Price.
24 90	00 \$3.60	75 952	\$3.60
67 84	5 3.05	171 968	3.70
341,01	9 3.45	37 998	3.45
38 99	6 3.45	56 918	3.45
5 92	4 3.45	52 979	3.60
571,08	4 4.00	1491,133	4.10
41.0	68 3.50	1441,140	4.10
211,07	0 3.85	149 916	3.50
441,01	2 3.85	46 914	3.55
20 81	0 3.50	6 668	3.00
19 94	16 3.40		
	C	ows	
No. Av		No. Ave.	Price.
4 81		43 711	\$3.00
23 7	32 2.45	34 705	
8 80	2.90	27 760	
56 78	83 2.90	28 825	
25 9	58 3.15		
		Ives	
AT. A			

No. Ave. Price 25... 198 \$4.50 44... 192 \$4.50 8... 338 4... 287-3.50 40... 160 20... 130 Bulls No. Ave. Price. 1s..1,030 \$2.25 1...1,270 2.85 No. Ave. Price 1... 950

Trade Notes

C. A. Allingham of Wilbarger is here talking pure Durham cattle.

Irvin De Cordova of Bosque is interested participant in the stock Ben Inglish, from Cook county, a

stockman who is proud being a native Texan, is here. S. J. Blair, foreman of 6666 ranch fourteen miles west of Wichita Falls,

is proud of his pen of fat steers, as proud of them as "Burke" himself. Frank Witherspoon, from St. Louis. Mo., a live stock commission man, is

## here visiting friends.

An Excellent Juror The judge had his patience sorely tried by lawyers who wished to talk and by men who tried to evade jury

service. "Shudge!" cried the German. "What is it?" demanded the judge. "I t'ink I like to go home to my wife," said the German.

"You can't," retorted the judge. "But, shudge," persisted the German, "I don't t'ink I make a good

"You're the best in the box," said the judge. "Sit down!" "What box?" said the German. "Jury box," said the judge.

shudge," persisted the little German, "I don't speak good English." "You don't have to speak any at all," said the judge. "Sit down." The little German pointed at the

lawyers to make his last desperate "Shudge," he safd, "I don't make noddings of what these fellers says." It was the judge's chance to get

even for many annovances.

"Neither can any one else," he said. "Sit down!"—Green Bag.
Every man has his double, if you only drink enough to see that way The things a man feels he can't afford to be without are generally the

things he can't afford. The pen may be mightler than the sword, but the sword swallower makes more money than the poet. There's a lot of satisfaction in being

dissatisfied with everything. The kind of garden a woman likes is one where she can be photographed with a bunch of flowers she bought, in town.

No Railway "Perhaps you had some experience the old country," said Mrs. Hiram Offen, interviewing a greenhorn girl 'Now, how were you trained across the water?" "Oh, ma'am, 'tis jokin' ye are," gig-

gled the girl. "There's does be no trains. I was shipped across."-Phila-Commission Company. delphia Press. came in charge of a shipment of hogs the past week, one of his not infre-The Wrong Thing "Professor," said Mrs. Lyon-Hunquent contributions to the supply ter. "I want to present Mr. Bull. Prothis point. Mr. Gambill is a skilled fessor Duncan, Mr. Bull. The profestrader and never fails to register his

sor is the author of that learned treatise upon 'Genius: A Species of Insanity." "Ah!" exclaimed Mr. Bull, "charm-Always delighted to meet a genius like you, sir."-Catholic Standard and Times.

Slow Talker, Probably "I know I'm late, dear," he apolo gized. "You see, I was detained half an hour or so by an old friend who absence. I had to tell him all I knew. "Indeed?" she snapped. "I don't see why that should have kept you so

long."-Philadelphia Press. Clean bottles or small necked vases with gun-shot or bits of egg shells, with soap and water, shaking vigor-



# CAMPBELL BROS. @ ROSSON LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY

SAINT LOUIS

KANSAS CITY

FORT WORTH

# Views on the Market

Campbell Brothers & Rosson

Cattle-With light receipts last week, the markets everywhere closed steady and active on quarantine cattle, with prospects of a strong market this week. On the opening of the market yesterday morning we found about five thousand cattle on this market and the opening was very slow and draggy, with but few trades made at noon. When the buyers saw our determina-tion to have steady prices they opened up and we sold our cattle at what we considered steady prices with the close of last week and 15c to 25c more than we were bid for them before noon. The northern markets warranted the position we took, there being only 7,000 cattle in Kansas City and 3,000 in St. Louis, with a steady and active market and a clearance effected in both markets before noon. Today the receipts are light here, there being about thirty loads of cattle on the market, while Kansas City has 16,000 and St. Louis 4,000. We are calling quarantine cattle steady all around and our individual sales are made at strong prices and we are now of the opinion we may see fairly light receipts for the remainder of the week and an active market.

Steers-The major portion of the receipts of steers this week have been of better quality and flesh than last week, therefore sales naturally look There were some extra good corn-fed steers, which were ordered in to fill a special order, that brought \$5.35, with the majority of the good cattle selling from \$4 to \$4.25, with the medium grades of fair flesh selling from \$3.40 to \$3.75 and the ordinary to half-fat kind at \$2.75 to \$3.25,

the stocker and feeder steers from \$2 to \$2.75. Cows-There has been an inclination on the part of the buyers to buy cows a little lower, but on account of the limited number coming they have not succeeded in this attempt and we are quoting cows about steady with last week Best cows from \$3.15 to \$3.35. with the good kinds around \$2.85 \$3.10. Medium grades quoted at \$2.40 to \$2.75, with the ordinary to half-fat kinds, \$2 to \$2.35, and canners from

\$1.50 to \$2.25. Calves-The run of calves this week has been more liberal and the market has been steady to strong, with the bulk of the good calves weighing from 150 to 225 pounds that are fat and smooth selling from \$4.40 to \$4.75. the medium to good kinds from \$4 to \$4.30; the ordinary to half-fat from \$3.25 to \$3.75. The heavy fat calves weighing from 250 to 350 pounds and rather on the yearling order have also

been strong and active at prices rang-

Arrivals of the Week

his initial consignment of mixed cat-

tle to us the past week, cows selling

at \$3 among other attractive prices,

showing the clearance of the balance

of the mixed lead. Mr. Conners came

in charge, and was gratified with the

prompt and efficient manner in which

of our loyal clients in Central Texas,

was in our brotherhood ranks the past

varied experience and each year his

membership in the "Cattle Feeding

Club" enhances in worth, both with

the purchasing contingent as well as

his competitors in the feeding profes-

Scott Bros. of the Indian Territory

ready disposal at the "high

porker trading arena, reported the past week with a car of swine which

notch" of the market. Scott Bros. have

long been mustered in our brotherhood

ranks, and are well known patrons of

the Fort Worth market through the

Campbell Bros. & Rosson Live Stock

cognomen at the goal where his judg-ment has caused the "profit and logs"

account to hold a heavy deposit to his

Lokey & Agnew, well known Indian

Territory swine merchants, sent us their first bunch of perkers some time

since and have continued to keep up

the good work with superabounding

faith. A letter was received by Campbell Bros. & Rosson, dated May 11. from the above firm, as follows: "Dear

Sirs-Well pleased with sale of hogs

May 8. Only lost about 50 pounds in

you sell our hogs in the future."

weight on the car. We propose to have

E. Lokey of this popular firm, is a

ouyer of the "fleecy staple" in addition

to being a live stock dealer, negotiat-

ing in real estate on the side and a

tion in his section of the country. Mr.

agent of established reputa

W. F. Gambill of Denton county

Mr. Erskine is a cowman of

J. F. Erskine of Falls county.

his stock were handled.

S. S. Conners of Dallas county had

ing from \$2.75 to \$3.25, and medium ordinary kind selling from \$1.75 to

Hogs-The hog run this week has been fairly liberal and prices are steady to strong, with prospects of at least a steady market the remainder of the week, with the tops at \$6.32 1/2 so far this week, with the bulk of the hogs selling from \$6.25 to \$6.30, quite a few loads of 165 to 200 pound hogs selling around \$6.10 to \$6.20 and pigs weighing from 100 to 130 pounds around \$4.90 to \$5. The pigs, however, were of very good quality, with practically no

mast hogs coming to market. Sheep—The supply of sheep this week has been light and the demand on the same scale ,and we are quoting the market about steady with last week. Fairly good mutton are selling from \$4.50 to \$4.80 and it would take a choice bunch to bring \$5. There was a bunch of shorn wethers, weight eighty-seven pounds, sold yesterday at \$4.90 and another bunch of clipped mixed eighty-eight pound wethers at \$4.75, with some fifty-two pound spring lambs at \$5.50. An extra choice bunch of lambs would bring \$6.

Special—We are still confident of our position of a strong and active market through this month, June and the first half of July. Our reports this week from South Texas indicate something like half the cattle have been marketed and the other half will probably string along during the next three months. This being the case, we will likely have steady but light runs in the quarantine division and with the exception of a heavy run now and then, which may cause a slight decline temporarily, we look for good prices. I presume our readers read an article

n last week's paper, headed with boxcar letters, "Statement Made at Rapid City," by Secretary Tomlinson of the American Live Stock Association wherein he pays his respects to the commission firms and their business In this connection I desire to say first that Murdo MacKenzie, Mr. Tomlinson et al. contemplate opening up a commission house in the different markets on the 23d of this month and they are using these articles as an advertisement for their opening, and while there is not a commission man in the business who cares whether they open or whether they do not, at the same time they desire that Mr. Tomlinson in writing his articles state facts and be truthful. This he has failed to do, and his articles are deceptive in every particular. He tries to make it appear without giving facts that commissions on quarantine cattle have been greatly raised since the first day of the year, and this statement I wish to brand as an infamous falsehood and one made with a motive only of deception, and the books of the different commission firms at the Fort Worth market will show that commissions on cattle have rather been reduced than raised. propose to deal in facts in any statements we make, and never use deception in our business in any manne JOHN K. ROSSON.

Agnew devotes his attention principal-

ly to live stock purchases, and enjoys quite a reputation in his favored pro Among our numerous other shippers

the past week, who are worthy of spocial mention, we have John H. Rhoads from Oklahoma, who also gave us his trial "tester" in the hog division, being accorded \$6.25, a satisfactory point in his expectations; also W. B. Scott, from Hunt county, who came over in charge of a bunch of porkers, who roturned home in the spirit the mendation of our friends in his sec tion warranted; T. L. Criswell, from Limestone county, who entrusted to our kandling two cars of mixed cattle, coming in charge of the shipment, Peaslee Bros. of Williamson county, who are well known in our clientage as chimers of the "high bell" in our hog trading circles; Thomas Johns of Waller county, who is known by almost every stockman in south central Texas, being represented with a car of porkers and vealers; Thompson & Rose, our rapid-fire contributors to the porker supply, and quite a nuniber of others which lack of space will prevent mention in paragraphs the

current week. A. Johnson of Denton county accompanied his first shipment to our firm week before last. Lack of space precluded previous mention. His ship ment consisted of mixed cattle, which landed at high places on the side, and as it came through the influence of some of our good friends in that section, our efforts in his behalf served to strengthen his faith in his

friends. C. G. Gay of Collin county dropped down to pay us a visit the week be fore the last, in charge of a mixed consignment of hogs, vealers and cows. He sold the cows through the C. R. medium at \$2.50 and \$3, and porkers at \$6.15. Mr. Gay is a young man of sterling qualities, and when he in the middle of the road the fruit of his endeavors are not slow to manifest, and his commission men never fail to throw all the good things his

way possible. N. K. Smith of Bell county, the well known cotton seed oil mill man, who has achieved quite a reputation through his feeding career, shipped us

two cars of steers week before last which found ready disposal at good strong figures. Mr. Smith's sales aiways represent the highest figures paid for fed Texas, and the Campbell Bros. & Rosson sales department have had the pleasure of finding the "high spot" for his cattle in all the markets where Texans are handled.

N. C. Colerick of Caddo county, Okla., who took issue in our hog parlors some time since, paid us a visit the past week in charge of another bunch of porkers. Mr. Colerick expressed himself as being well pleased with the sale and no doubt a personal investigation enriching his impression of the firm's ability will prove contagious with his colleagues in the ship-

noah Lael of the Indian Territory, a well known financier and live stock merchant, was registered on our books last Saturday with a car of greasers. Noah is an old friend of George W. Campbell at Kansas City and favors us with all his business at that market, with the same "company fellow-ship" displayed in his numerous pork-

er consignments to the Texas market. Jake A. Lockwood of Travis county took issue with us week before last, reporting the arrival of a car of steers which passed to the packers through our cattle sales department with a good fiil at very gratifying figures. Jake is young in years, but advanced in the cattle trade and has had an unprecedented success in this avocation and his operations never fail to connect with the milk and honey wagon of,

C. W. Roberts of Collingsworth county enlisted week before last a consignment of two cars, one car of mixed cattle and hogs and one of steers porkers selling at \$6.25 and steers at \$4.10 of 1,047 average, but not echoed in the full fed class. Mr. Roberts states his section is fast being cut up to accommodate the small stock farmer and that "what won't grow in his section isn't worth planting any-

where.' W. T. Mathes of Waller county graced our trading arena the past week, accompanying a car of black poll yearlings, which sold at eminently satisfactory prices. The cattle were bought by J. S. Bond and shipped to the Indian Territory. Mr. Mathes is the Indian Territory. Mr. Mathes is a well known breeder of high-grade cattle and his thoroughbreds qualify in the "blue ribbon" class among the south central Texas breeders.

C. A. Swenson of Williamson county was also a representative shipper in our sheep department the fore part of this week, which landed at very happy figures. Mr. Swenson did not accompany his bunch of innocents, realizing Mr. Klattenhoff would make a good protector in time of trouble, and he further knew after they reached the market they would be yarded behind a strong fort on the bull side of the mar-

Thompson & Rose, prominent Indian Territory hog shippers on our market, were with us again the first day of week, selling a car of porkers which landed in a warm place among the day's sales. Almost invariable in their representations each week, their operations have also continued to resound the inside workings of the mint, and this done, enough said for the ability of the boys to continue to strike the right vein beneath the mining

A. Johnson of Denton county, accompanying his first shipment to our firm on yesterday's market, found ready disposal of a car of mixed cattle, which landed in high places on the market. Mr. Johnson came to us also through the influence of some of our good friends in Denton county, and will no doubt prove to be a good talker for the boys at the Fort Worth mar-

C. C. Gay of Collin county dropped down to pay us a visit the fore part of the week in charge of a mixed consignment of hogs, calves and cows. cows through our firm at \$2.50 and \$3.00, and seventy-nine hogs of 192 pounds average at \$6.15. Mr. Gay is a young man of sterling qualities, and when he gets in the middle of the road the fruit of his efforts is not slow to manifest itself, and his commission men never fail to throw all

the good things his way possible. N. C. Colerick of Caddo county, O. I'.. who took issue in our hog sales partment some time since, paid us a visit yesterday in charge of another consignment, which landed at \$6.221/2 for a bunch of 211-pound hogs. N. C. expressed himself as being well pleased with the sale, and no doubt a personal nvestigation will serve to strengthen his faith in the ability of the "C. B. & R." firm to handle his porkers to the

# TELEPHONE FACTS

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the trusts.

and authorities. Senator Knox of

Pennsylvania also commanded re-spectful consideration when he faced the senate to advocate the court review

feature of the rate bill. He knew the

had been attorney for a great railroad, and knew that side, but he had also

been the attorney for the United States

government in a great suit where he opposed railroad interests and won a

great victory for the people against

A former attorney general and a lawyer of exceptional parts, it was to

be anticipated that Knox would shed

light on the constitutionality of the proposition that there must be a court

review of the rates fixed by the com-

Knox lacks a bit in imagination, but

he has the faculty of exact, classic

English. Not many men in the senate

approach him in this particular. His

calm logic made many friends for the

position he took. These were the heavy guns on the one side. Their

speeches crowded the galleries as they

have not been in years. The opposition

drew even better with the general pub-lic. Clapp, Doliver, Rayner, Tillman

and Bailey had the popular side, and

immense throngs filled the senate gal-

leries and crowded far out into the

Great Chance for Tillman

bill has been the rehabilitation of Sen-

ator Tillman with the people. The

South Carolinian's intemperate speech

his coarseness, had blinded the public to the fact that he is undoubtedly hon-

man's Roosevelt's worst enemy, in

charge of the rate bill, many believe he

meant to insult the President and dis-

credit the bill. But Tillman thwarted

that purpose by the lofty way he ac-

cepted the responsibility. Carefully avoiding the giving of offense to re-

publican members, he employed in favor of the bill his powers of direct,

and found that the bill was in able

Tillman's homely eloquence had its

contrast in the polished beauty of the

speech delivered by Senator Rayner of

Maryland, the only Hebrew in the

body. His share in the debates was

marked by readiness and a command

Bailey's Speech Greatest

Eagle," a second lawyer and powerful speaker, lent effective aid in a master-

came to the senate with the reputation

of having been the best orator in the

house, gained new laurels. Dolliver

has that faculty, ascribed to Henry

Clay and Blaine, of magnetic presenta-

tion of a speech. His speeches sound

better than they read. Conservative

critics, discounting the furore his speech on the rate bill created in the

galleries, said that it was not an ade-

quate reply to the reasoning of For-aker. And sober judgment in the

next few days did give the Ohioan a

est speech admittedly in all the war of

tor Bailey. He took the broad position

that the same power that gave con-

gress that right to create courts con-

ferred on them the authority to limit

their powers. He contended for the constitutionality of a rate bill where

the power of the commission to fix

rates should be immune from decrees

admittedly turned votes, and one sena-

that he had been converted by Bailey's

interpretation of constitutional law.

or injunctions by courts. This speech

-Hale of Maine-rose and admitted

golden age of oratory in

senate need not be said to have passed

when such a comparatively dry subject

as a rate bill can produce such an out-

WHEN THE BAND PLAYED "DIXIE"

A Wartime Instance of the Power of

Music

tired, was seated with a friend on the

lawn in front of his home in Washing-

ton one evening when a street pianist

came along. The old soldier tossed the

man a piece of silver. The Italian picked up the money and arranged the

side clutch, and then "Dixie" filled the

word and walked into his house

through the hall and to the back yard

where he remained until the pianist

had gone. Then the general came out

again and took the chair beside his

"General," he said, "I never knew

before that you were so prejudiced.

What was your idea in galloping away

when that dago began to unwind

'Dixie?' Why, I've heard it tumultu-

ously cheered in theaters in Boston and New York."

'Dixie' in Boston and New York never

got such a stampeding through 'Dixie

anybody. But I made a bad break once

that I've never been able to listen to it

Kilpatrick around Macon. The Johnnies

were never far away from us while we

were doing that work. They hovered

around our front, watching proceed

ings. They thought that they were not

numerically strong enough to make it

worth our while to go after them. They

just watched us from their distance in

front, making no attempt to bother the

"One day General Kilpatrick sum-

"Take one of the mounted bands

moned me to ask me how the job was

proceeding. He wanted quicker prog-

down,' said General Kilpatrick to me.

The boys always work faster when

"I got one of the mounted bands and

took it down to where our gang was

pulling up the ties and rails. The band

swung off with Hail Columbia,' 'The

Star Spangled Banner,' 'My Country,' etc, The men worked like Trojans un-

could see the Johnnies massed among

the trees, but they hadn't fired a shot

I appreciated the immunity which they

gave us and in a sort of bravado I

ty white. Suppose you just reward the

poor devils by giving them "Dixie." '"
At this point General Hayes brought

"Oh, nothing," resumed the old sol-

edest rebel yell any of us, had ever

those Johnnies were on top of us, whip-ping the devil out of us!"—New York

W. S. Lassiter, the Kingston shipper, sent in a mixed load of hogs and cat-

"except that that band hadn't played more than six bars of 'Dixle' before the ground shook with the blast-

and in a minute and a half

his teeth down hard on his cigar.

"Well," inquired his friend.

Those "rebs" are treating us pret-

turned to the band leader and said:

der the inspiration of the music.

ress made.

there's music around.'

connection with that 'Dixie' air, so

"I was an aid on the staff of General

"That's all right," replied General

"The people who cheered

I'm not prejudiced against

friend, however, was curious.

without saying anything. The

General Hayes got up without a

Brigadier General Jack Hayes, re-

pouring of eloquence.

little better of the Iowan. The great-

eloquence was that delivered by Sena-

ly speech, and Senator Dolliver,

Clapp of Minnesota, the "Black

of keen, flashing retort.

clean hands.

When Senator Aldrich put Till-

he employed in

And the senate listened

In a sense it may be said the rate

corridors when they rose to speak.

subject from many standpoints.

Senators Given Chance to Show Oratorical Ability

## BAILEY THE BEST

Generally Admitted Texan's Argument Has Been the Most Masterly Yet

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.-The rate bill discussion has restored the senate to its place as the home of American oratory.

It revived the forensic traditions of the chamber at a moment when it seemed that the eminently practical trend of modern legislation had done away with the chances for impassioned speech that led Clay, Webster, Calhoun and Benton into matchless flights of rhetoric.

Spooner, Foraker, Tillman, ver, Knox and Rayner have all ne brilliantly in the present discussion, and their speeches on the allimportant question of the adjustment of railroad rates would make an admirable volume for the student of the queen's English.

At the outset the rate bill promised little in the way of producing oratory. It seemed at best a somewhat dry subject, a theme for the counting house rather than the rostrum. The orators of the house did little to encourage the belief that notable speeches would be made before the bill found its way to the state books or went down in de-There was debate, pro and con, but not a great deal of it, for the house does not believe in talk. The almost unlimited power of Uncle Joe, speaker, acts as a gentle but effective The process there was business gag. The process there was but by the like, but hardly eloquent. But by the house time the bill, fathered in the house by Representative Hepburn, got to the senate the conditions changed. The deep interest of the public in the bill had caused it to take on a greater aspect. It was no longer regarded as a mere matter of adjustment of rates. It had become the crux of the struggle between the people and the rapacious demands of allied money.

Therefore, the oratorical guns of the giants of the senate were trained for the struggle.

#### Host of Amendments

During the progress through the senate the Hepburn bill faced the prospect of enough amendments to bewilder any but the most experienced follower of legislation. But ignoring the mass of detail, the differences between the two camps may be boiled down to this: One side wanted the interstate commerce commission to fixrailroad rates absolutely, without in-terference of or correction from any terference of or correction from terference of opposition took the posource was unconstitutional, and the courts must have the right of review when either railroad or shipper felt that injustice had been These varying brought out a most wonderful array of reasoning and eloquence.

The second proposition drew support from two sources-those who are frankly the friends of the railroads and a number of entirely conscientious men who only demanded the court review because they believed that the lack of It would make the bill unconstitutional. On this side the best speeches came from Spooner, Knox and Foraker, The latter went further than his colleagues, for he opposed the bill in its entirety and submitted that the railroads had never exceeded their rights; that they had been great factors in American development, and that they had an entire right to fix their own rates. He insisted that they would wrong no one if left to their own devices.

The American people are undoubtedly out of sympathy with this doctrine, and perhaps no one but Foraker could have made it even plausible, but so great is his clearness, his undoubted talent as a lawyer, that he forced the admiration alike of the spectators in the galleries and the sepators in their

Foraker's forte lies in his skill at applying the law to business questions, d as this is essentially the whole iswith the rate bill, the Ohio senor displayed himself at his best in a that would have been thanklessly rtrayed by anyone else. Not only in set speeches, but in the debate on measure, did Senator Foraker hine. There are few better debaters in the senate. His brain works with the speed of lightning, and his speech pours forth in a gush, no matter how hard his opponents may push.

Spooner is undoubtedly the legal heavyweight of the republican side, and it was the natural course that he should have been expected to deliver the republican broadside in favor of the proposition of a court review. This work is always delegated to Spooner. all-powerful fellow leader, ninxlike Aldrich, is more noted for sphinxlike Aldrich, is more included combinations than for any mastery of the of oratory. He gets the votes, while Spooner makes the stirring addresses. Spooner did not lan blis usual standard in the rate bill dis-Spooner did not fall below etely answered by Bailey in the Texan's culminating effort, but Spooner's argument was a notable piece of painstaking study of the precedents

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Price 25 cts; Large Size, 50 cts.

G. W. Medlin had on the market a car of hogs. They were shipped from Reanoles.

# **EXTINCT BREEDS** OF CATTLE

Sixty or seventy years ago the black horned cattle of Aberdeenshire were one of the best known and most useful breeds in Great Britain; today not a vestige of them remains. This and much more information respecting them we learn from a very interesting essay in the "Transactions of Highland and Agricultural Society" by Mr. James R. Barclay, entitled "Aberdenshire Horned Cattle." This big northeastern county of Scotland is rich in cattle associations; its herds of Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus are at the present time the admiration of the stock-breeding community. Better than most counties it could afford to lose a distinctive breed, yet the losing of it opens up a quiet train of thought Many breeds once favorites in their respective districts are now extinct. were they superfluous? Had they quite fulfilled their mission? we in other breeds all their good traits: These questions will never be fully answered. A reason, a feasible one, is given for the extinction of the Aberdeen horned cattle; an equally satisfactory one can scarcely be given for the loss of some other breeds. The horned cattle of Aberdeen were

ideal drovers' beasts. Originally used as a draught breed, they, when horses superseded them, were found to be of just the class required to drive south-As a race they were large, strong in bone, narrow across the back, but of great depth of chest, and their horns were long, arched, white in color, but with black tips. They were good feeders, and "a drove of some hundreds of these cattle—with their nice springing black-tipped horns, their small heads, broad between the eyes, and with short muzzles-had a very 'taking' appearance." William McCombie of Tillyfour, who is referred to at some length in the essay, drove thousands of them to the Falkirk trysts. In his book on "Cattle and Cattle Breeders," he tells how his father at one October tryst cleared 2,000 pounds out of 900 of these cattle and 600 Highlanders; and he tells of how, when prices were high, he sold large quantities to go into Cumberland at 22 pounds, 23 pounds 10s and 25 pounds a head. He relates also how they first began to be sent by rail and sea, and of the losses by the latter route. On one occasion he lost every beast but one. The cattle were either smothered in the hold or thrown overboard. Afterward the sailors told of a black-horned Bogie-side ox, belonging to Mr. Hay, that swam for several miles after the ship. It was these methods of transport that finally brought about the extinction of the breed. Aberdeenshire farmers, finding an outlet by sea or rail for finished cattle that could not be driven, turned to quicker feeding, earlier maturing animals, and the horned cattle dwindled in numbers, notwithstanding several strong efforts to save them. Thus it came to pass that eighteen years ago the last known pure representative of the breed, a cow twentyfive years old, died, and with her the race perished.

A century ago-nay, three-quarters of a century ago—the finite line be-tween the different breeds of cattle of the country was not nearly so definite as it is today. Certain kinds of cattle predominated in the different parts of the country, the best of which were kept more or less pure, according to the skill and ability of the breeders who had them in hand, but there were no herd book associations to ensure a succession of breeders with the same aims and objects. In the story of the horned cattle of Aberdeen as told by Mr. Barclay mention is made of a breeder. Farquharson, of Ivercauld whose work, had it not been continued after his death by other breeders, might have made his name as famous in the annals of his breed as is the name of Hugh Watson in the annals of the Aberdeen-Angus, their successors. Doubtless, too, many other extinct breeds of cattle had their champions and improvers, the work of whom is completely lost, and whose names even are quite forgotten. No greater argument for the absolute necessity of a herd book for every distinct breed of cattle can be adduced

Let us in a short space try to piece

together the fragments of the history of a breed of cattle once very prevalent in Yorkshire, but now extinct. In the middle of the eighteenth century, say 150 or 160 years ago, the majority of cattle bred in this county were said to be black, but it would probably be impossible to find a native black beast in this district now. Thirty years ago the case was different, and the writer can call to mind several specimens They were small-not a great deal larger than the Kerry or Dexter. They stood on short legs, had a comparatively large but not very neat carcass, and they were slow feeders. Their horns were large and in color they were black, or black and white, with the white laid on in large patches. They were good milkers, and also gave rich milk; the writer has often heard his grandfather speak with admiration of their milking properties. They were pre-eminently cottars' cattle, and one that can be remembered belonged to a cottager. Part of the year it ran in the roads, and part it was grazed with neighboring farmers, for in those days, generally speaking, masters and men were on good terms. For its winsubsistence hedge-backs and wastes were mown in summer, and coarse hay made, and on this it was fed. Being a hardy sort, it lived, and in a manner throve, giving, as before stated, a good quantity of milk. The need for this breed has gone; the particular class of cottager from which came its last supporters is almost extinct, too, and the remnants of the black cattle of Yorkshire, being slow feeders and having served their purpose, can today be numbered amongst

those of which no specimens exist. The subject is one that could be indefinitely extended, for other extinct breeds, and thoughts in connection with them arise as this is being penned. The predominating thought, however, is that as much or more depends on the breeders as on the cattle. latter can in time be molded, adapted, altered, not indeed to suit any purbut to suit varying purposes, and, given skill, patience and perseverance, much can be accomplished with unpromising material. The nineteenth century did a marvelous work in stock breeding, even although it allowed a number of local breeds to die The reasons for the latter were the occasional lack of organization, whereby improvements might have been maintained, and the fact some breeds had accomplished their purpose. Our breeds will in future be altered, but it is unlikely that any more will become extinct. The chapter relating to extinct cattle is, how-

Don't be afraid to give the pigs a little salt. The old idea that it would do them harm has gone with a lot of other notions that have done us harm.

ever, a very interesting one.

Vol Burch of Valley Mills was a visitor on the yards today.

# "WHO TOLD STORY?" SENATE IS ASKING

President Silent Regarding the Tilliman Interview

## THE LIE IS PASSED

South Carolina Senator Gives Out Statement by Mr.

Chandler

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14 .-The Roosevelt - Tilman - Chandler-Lodge incident is the sole topic of dis cussion in official circles at the capital Anticipation of a statement from the President clearing up the status of the unpleasant situation which has grown out of the Tillman speech in the senate last Saturday has given place in many minds to the belief that nothing further will come from the White House, for the present at least, and that the matter will be left to adjust itself in time. Friends Senator Tillman, however, insist that he is not the kind of man to let the incident drop at its present stage and that he will not be content until he forces either a denial or an expla-nation from the President himself.

Story of the Incident In the senate last Saturday, during the course of the discussion of the rate bill, Mr. Tillman made an attack on

the President. told of having had conference with the President, through Mr. Chan-dler, ascertaining whether there could be such united action among the friends in the senate of the Hepburn bill as would make a sure majority in favor and against the injurious

amendments. According to Tillman, Mr. Chandler said the President named various republican senators who, he thought were true friends of the bill, but said that it might require all of the democrats to defeat the obnoxious amendments. Mr. Chandler said the President had stated that he had come to a complete disagreement with the sen-atorial lawyers, who were trying to injure or defeat the bill by the injurious constitutional amendments, naming Senator Knox, in addition to Sen-

ators Spooner and Foraker.
Subsequently Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, a close personal friend of President Roosevelt, said that he was authorized from the White House to brand the quotation regarding the President as an unqualified falsehood.

Senator Tillman followed Lodge's statement Sunday night with an interview in which he gave out the following as a part of Mr. Chandler's statement to him regarding the reported conference: "At the time and place appointed the President said to me that he wished

through me to get into communication with Mr. Tillman, Mr. Bailey and other Democratic senators. He stated his purpose slowly and carefully and in exact substance his statement was

Conclusions of President
"That he had reached the conclusion

that the best plan for railroad rate legislation was to expressly grant a court review, but to distinctly limit to two points: First, an inquiry whether the interstate commerce commission had exceeded its authority, and second an inquiry whether the constitutional rights of the carrier had been violated. He said htat he had been much troubled by the advocacy of an unlimited of the senate, naming Senators Knox, Spooner and Foraker, in trying to inure or defeat the bill by ingenious constitutional arguments, and that he had come to a complete disagreement with them. He made this point emphatic by repetition; said that he would go decision would be unalterable. He de-

thus far and no further and that his clared that he wished to ascertain whether there could be united action in the senate among the friends of the so that it could be surely passed without injurious amendments, and he named various Republican senators who he thought were true friends of the bill, but said that it would take nearly all the Democrats to carry the limitation and defeat all obnoxious

provisions.

Speaking for Democrats "After the President had made his statement I replied that I had reason to believe that most of the Democrats in the senate would sustain his limitation of the courts' powers, but that was sure that Mr. Bailey and Mr. Tillman would insist upon coupling with the limitation some restriction upon the power of the courts to issue injunctions against the orders of the commission. Before I had finished my statement on this point the President interrupted me, saying that I need not explain further because he was warmly in favor of such restriction. 'That evening I saw Mr. Tillman

and told him wha had occurred.' President Silent

It was expected all day Sunday that further statement regarding the incident would be made by the President. Representatives of the press were askbe at the White House at 6 o'clock Sunday evening, but when they arrived, there was no statement forth-

It was concluded that the President had determined to preserve a policy of "dignified silence" regarding the inci-

More Light from Tillman

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14 .-Attorney General Moody conferred with the President today regarding the Tillman-Chandler charges, and the part Moody took in the alleged negotiations between the administration and demo-

cratic senators on the relate bill.

Mr. Tillman made an interesting contribution to the history of the trouble-some career of the bill this morning when he stated that Mr. Aldrich approached himself and Mr. Bailey with the proposition to allow him and the party he represents to have the credit of the rate bill and completely shut the President out of the credit for the bill. He says Aldrich admitted he was whipped, but wanted to prevent Roosevelt from getting any of the glory for

the passage of the bill.

Mr. Tillman says neither he nor Mr.

Balley considered the matter, for he knew they had the opposition beaten.

"until the President deserted us."

# BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

The Leading Breeders of the Great Southwest

PLATTE VALLEY HEREFORDS We have 60 extra good pure-bred non-registered bulls for sale. Thirtyfive 14 to 30 months old; 25 extra good yearlings. All in good condition and good every way. Get our prices.
KIRTLY BROS.

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BROWNWOOD, TEX... Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Peland-China Swine.

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BOTH SEXES FOR SALE CANYON, TEXAS

#### B. C. RHOME JR., Saginaw, Texas.

Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Herd headed by the Beau Brummel bull, Beau Bon-Reg. No. 184688. Choice bulls for

B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Texas,-Hereford cattle. Nice lot of young bulls and helfers for sale.

HEREFORD BULL AND HEIFER CALVES.

We will have this season about 300 fullblood Hereford Calves for sale. Apply early if you want fine calves, as we contract now to deliver Nov. 1.
ELKINS & HENRY,

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

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A. B. JONES, Big Springs, Texas, breeder breeder of high-class registered Herefords. Herd headed by the noted prize-winning bull, Fair Lad E., 167739.

V. WIESS

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

FOR SALE-High grade Hereford cattle, nine yearling bulls, 175 stock

cattle. Clint Lyons & Son, Runge,

REGISTERED HEREFORD cattle, all classes, for sale: 200 to select from; car lots a specilaty. Chadwick Bros., successor to J. L. Chadwick & Son, Cresson, Johnson County, Texas.

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POLLED DURHAM POLLED ANGUS CATTLE BULLS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE

DICK SELLMAN. Rochelle, McCulloch County, Texas. & IRON ORE HERD

Red Polled Cattle. Breeder, W. C. Aldredge, Route 4, Pittsburg, Tex. RED POLLED CATTLE-Berkshire

Hogs and Angora Goats. Breeder W. R. Clifton, Waco, Texas, EXCELSION HERD,

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

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

### REGISTERED DVROC JERSEY HOGS

Choice pigs, also gilts, bred and un-bred, for sale. Write for prices. A. I. HITT, Mineral Wells, Texas.

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Breeder of registered and grade Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. 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 Breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle. A number of good young buils 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 car lots. Address W. P. Stewart, Jacksboro, Texas.

Advertise in The Texas Stockman-Journal

for Sure Results

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE Eleven section ranch, with cattle, near San Angelo, Texas. Plenty of grass, protection and water. Address BOEHRENS & LINDERMAN, C hristoval, Texas.

FINE TEXAS RANCH of 14,918 acres in Hemphill county, Texas, for sale at a bargain. Ranch adjoins town of Glazier, and Santa Fe railroad bounds one side. Covered with luxuriant Well fenced and cross Abundance of pure water, fenced. wells, with wind pumps. Must sell at once and will take \$4 per acre. Geo.

W. Blair, Ottumwa, Iowa, \$50,000, half cash, buys 4,000-acre stock ranch: half price to close es-Includes \$25,000 worth of stock and improvements. Healthy climate. Fine farm. Large free range adjoin-Mrs. Libbie Blanchard, Clear-

water, Mont.

POULTRY

WHITE, Brown and Buff Leghorn eggs, 14 for \$1. Pekin duck eggs \$1 for 11. E. Edwards, R. F. D. No. 7, Pittsburg, Texas. WHITE WYANDOTTES, high-grade stock and eggs for sale; eggs \$1.50

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE-20 coming 2-year-old yearling heifers and bulls. H. C. TAYLOR & SON, Roanoke, Mo.

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

He had become engaged to a beauti-

One of the smooth swindlers I have

put under arrest was B. D. Oxford. He

swindled numerous citizens of Cincin-

nati, O., while I was connected with

the police department of that city. He

was from Columbus, and arrived in

Concinnati one Sunday afternoon and

registered at the L--- house. His

he claimed to represent the Q. D. Print-

ing Company. After a week's experi-

ence in the city Mr. Harris, or rather, B. D. Oxford, left between two days,

taking with him in the neighbohrood of

\$1,000 belonging to Cincinnati business

Oxford claimed to be canvassing for

a hotel blotter upon which were to be

printed advertisements. His business

was transacted largely with laundries, almost if not all of which became his

contract for advertising, have a few of

which made the contracts and leave

the city without having performed his

part of the bargain by having printed

and circulated a large number of the

B. D. Oxford was a high roller, no

mistake, and he entertained several

partes in his elegant rooms in the

L-- house. He was a smooth dresser,

rather slight of figure and youthful

in appearance. He brought with him

letters of introduction and references

from a number of prominent Kentucky

people which helped him to gain the

I should estimate his swindling opera-

tions amounted to at least \$1,000. I finally ran B. D. Oxford in, and he is

now quietly serving his time in the

Columbus, O., penitentiary.

Speaking of criminals of this par

ticular class, I may mention that Henry Danton Mayne, of Kentucky,

was another crook whom I ran in in

the same vicinity for working a similar

advertising scheme, but, in his case,

he agreed to place advertising on a

His scheme was to show his sam-

ples and a letter from the hotel pro-prietor, in which the latter agrees to

that he hadn't time to wait for the

completion of the work, but referred to

some printing establishment that had

agreed to complete it, and succeeded in

making his collections. His contract

with the printing house was all right

so far as it went, but inasmuch as he failed to pay for the work, the work was not done and the merchants lost

Many Cattle Starved

a homesteader, residing in the vicinity

of Fort Sill, was arrested Saturday on

a warrant charging him with having

set fire to and burned 16,000 acres of

military reservation. He gave bond

for his appearance and was rele

LAWTON, Okla., May 12.-R. J. Orr,

use the card; then he entered the

handsome bill of fare.

their investment.

nfidence of Cincinnati business men.

the blotters printed to show the

His plan was to secure the

men, and leaving a hotel bill unpaid.

name was given as James Harris

ful girl in the place, and he broke

down and went back like a lamb.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE-Two well-bred, registered Hereford bulls; 16 months old. Price \$175 for the two. S. R. Jeffery, True,

FOR SALE-1400 head of good stock cattle. Have 23,000 acres leased land on C., R. I. & P. Ry. Will turn land on C., R. I. & P. Ry. Will turn over lease upon delivery of cattle. Ad-dress either Hale I. Lutz, Willard, N.

FOR SALE-400 to 500 choice Delaine wethers; too young and too good butcher sheep this year.. Address

W. C. Gay, Coleman, Texas.

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

# **SOME SHORT STORIES**

(By Al Herron, Retired Detective.) As one may naturally infer, a detective is always on duty and meets with all manner of cases and crooks; likewise all suspects are not always guilty.

Here is an instance: I was sent to shadow a confidential clerk because his employer received information that he bet occasionally on the races. My report would read:

"Dear sir-Your clerk left home at 7:30; took such and such a car; bought a paper; stopped at East sts, and took a drink at Blank's place. His clerk proved to be O. K., and when the employer got my report his head fell into his hands and he uttered a fervent "Thank God!" He offered me but I refused, because, when we are out of money, the main or branch offices readily supply it for all

necessary expenses, and this reminds Once-I've forgotten the exact date -I was nearing Chicago. I would arrive in the city with less than \$1, and man to be followed 100 or more miles further. So I wired ahead: "Have man meet me at Union depot

with \$100. Will have neckktie loose and have handkerchief wrapped about left hand with thumb visible. Mention my At the depot a gentleman steps up and says: "Are you Mr. Herron?"

Surreptitiously he slips money into my hand, still walking, and immediately disappears, my eyes all the while, so to speak, having been on the sus-

I may add that, if you are a good man, the main office never objects to time and expense, and this recalls an incident when I spent eleven months in Indiana.

was after a suspect who conducted a drug store. The first few months I never met the man except to say "good day" or to buy some article. The seventh month I began work, and, four months later, being thrown off his guard, he took to me and I had his confession piecemeal. He is now wear ing stripes and the shadow is removed from a man who had been tried and acquitted, but over whom rested the cloud of suspicion

I did a much quicker piece of work than this in one town. The forger had been located there and I went there to bring him back. He was suspicious and met all trains entering the small town.

One evening I dropped off on the far side of the train. I went into the hotel and sat down opposite the man. when he looked at me I knew I had him. He trembled like a leaf. He arose to go out. "Sit down and finish your supper." I

admonished; "then we will take a

It is said that as a result of the fire, which occurred in March, many cattle After supper we started down the reet. Presently he asked: "Well, what do you want of me?" of the Apache Indians have starved. "Never mind; you are Mr. K—; you'd better go back to L—— peace, fully," I answered. "If you want your erime made known here we can fight it out right now."

for 15. Shipped in patent cases. O. F. Wells, Gatesville, Texas.

# SAYS STATE HAS

**COPIED BOOKS** Assistant Attorney General

Talks of Suits May AUSTIN. Texas. Acting Attorney General Hawkins returned today from Fort Worth, where

he attended the contempt proceedings against Judge Lightfoot. He said: "We were never apprehensive that the district court of Tarrant county would hold Judge Lightfoot of this department in contempt for bringing to Austin to be used in evidence for the state in the various anti-trust suits which are pending here the books and papers of the Fort Worth Live Exchange which had been turned over

rant county." Continuing Mr. Hawkins "The published reports wired out of Fort Worth to the effect that I asked court to send the books to the dis-

to him by the county attorney of Tar-

trict attorney of Travis county were He says his motion was for a transfer of the books to the district court in order that they may be filed and kept for evidence. However, while the attorney, Judge Hawkins said.

# WANTED

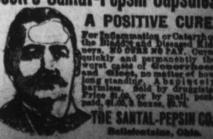
have until May 15 to file their answers

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# **ANTI-TRUST** CASES SET

Suits Against Commission Men Come Up May 15

### **LIGHTFOOT COMING**

Will Answer Contempt Charges in Seventeenth District Court at Fort Worth

AUSTIN, May 8. - Suits of the state against Fort Worth commission men, the Fort Worth Stock Yards company and the Swift and Armour packing plants, engaged in business at Fort Worth, charging a large number of defendents with violation of the Texas anti-trust laws, were this morning set for Tuesday, May 15.

Interest in the suite was renewed late Monday afternoon when a citation was served here on Assistant Attorney General J. P. Lightfoot, charging him with being in contempt of the Seventeenth district court at Fort Worth The contempt proceedings against Judge Lightfoot grew out of the latter's alleged retention of books and papers belonging to the Fort Worth live stock exchange, which he charged with having taken to Austin and refused to return. Exparte proceedings were begun against Judge Lightfoot in the Seventeenth district court at Fort Worth late Saturday night, but the action was kept secret until the citation could be served.

This was done Monday. Judge Lightfoot said today he would leave Thursday for Fort Worth to answer the contempt charges. It is also stated that a full report of an agreement as sals of cerat in the anti-trus suits will come to light in the next

few days. It is declared that as a result of the action taken at Fort Worth in bringing contempt proceedings against Judge Lightfoot, tentative agreements for a compromise which are said to have been made, have been broken off and the state will prosecute its cases against the Fort Worth firms to the extent of the whole list.

William Copps, attorney for the live stock exchange, when asked by a Telegram reporter what would be the next move in the anti-trust suits against the exchange, the commission men and the packers in view of the contempt proceedings said: "The next move will be to get the books of the exchange brought back to Fort Worth, where they belong, and from where

should not have been taken." What about the assistant attorney's threat to call off all negotiations for a compromise of the anti-trust suits because of the contempt proceedings?"

"If the assistant attorney general proposed to put the great state of Texas on the plane of an individual and vent spite against the big industries at Fort Worth and those people who have done so much for this city and Texas simply because those people are trying to protect themselves and regain possession of their property wrongfully taken from this city, then it will have to go at that, and the fight will go on."

Noah Lael of the Indian Territory, a well-known financier and live stock merchant, was registered on our books last Saturday with a car of greasers. Noah is an old friend of our George W. Campbell at Kansas City and the hog shipments he has also directed to Texas market have also shown faithful fellowship for this branch of

# \$1,000 OFFERED FOR DEFENSE

D. T. Bomar and E. A. Paffrath Subscribe

## PROTECT PACKERS

Declared Plants Are Conforming to State Laws as Near as Possible

Subscriptions reaching \$1,000, halves being contributed by E. A. Paffrath and D. T. Bomar, have been made in response to suggestion by A. M. Carter that a fund be raised to protect the packing houses from the present suits pending against them on charges of violation of the anti-trust laws of the Mr. Paffrath suggests that the fund

be placed in the hands of the Board of Trade or similar organization, to be used as seems best in the matter. Discussing the situation Mr. Paffrath

"Ex-Senator Carter's ideas that the people of Fort Worth put in motion an organization to protect the packing firms of Armour & Co. and Swift & Co., located in Fort Worth, against the expense and penalties as sued for by the state of Texas, are good ones and I concur in and fully inderse D. T. Bomar's opinion on the same question, in which he says he will subscribe \$500 to a fund to be used in defraying the expenses and penalties of Swift & Co. and Armour & Co. in the anti-trust suits now pending.
"These people showed their confi-

dence in the honesty of the people of Texas and in the justice of the laws of Texas when they came into our midst and expended their money in the building of the two packeries and intrusted among us their credit, which is bound to be more or less affected by these suits, though great these corporations are. I say \$12,000,000 is no small thing, in addition to the forfeiture of their property. I am sure these gentlemen meant and are doing a legitimate business as nearly in conformity with the laws of Texas as is

Law Can't Be Obeyed "I don't believe that the people of Texas really understand the full meaning of their anti-trust law because under the anti-trust law it is next to impossible for two or more persons to do a legitimate business without violating the law and without forfeiting the property of the cor-poration or the firm that may be engaged in business.'

# TRUST SUITS SET FOR TUESDAY

Believed Triel of Cases Will Be Postponed

Calling of the anti-trust suits filed by the attorney general of Texas in the district court of Travis county against Fort Worth live stock commission men, the Fort Worth Live Stock exchange and the Swift and Armour packing companies, is scheduled to come up in Austin Tuesday of this

Inasmuch as the defendents in the suits have until Tuesday to file their answer, it is believed that when the cases come up Tuesday they will be postponed another week. Whether or not the attorney general's department will attempt to force immediate trial is speculation among those interested

in the suits here. It was announced by the attorney general's department that as a result of the contempt proceedings brought at Fort Worth against Judge J. P. Lightfoot, office assistant of the attorney general, tentative arrangements for a compromise on the suits had been broken off.

# FIFTY HORSES **BURN TO DEATH**

HUTCHINSON, Kan., May 12 .-Frank McKee's barn burned today with fifty horses and sixty livery rigs. The flames spread to the Hutchinson Transfer and Storage Company, causing \$10,000 damage. The high wind carried the embers, which set fire to many roofs, including the Harvey hotel, two blocks away. The total loss will reach \$25,000.

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PITTSBURG, May 12.-If you were a doctor and had saved the lives of 5.000 of God's little children, the loftlest pinc: 'n the hearts of humanity would be yours.

City of Pittsburg

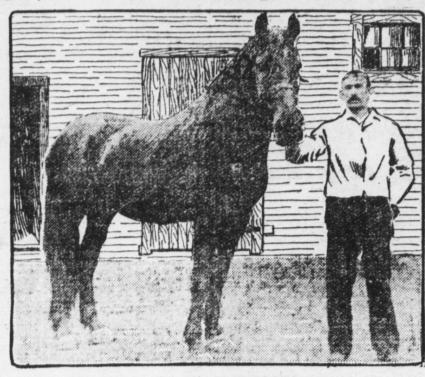
HORSE HAS SAVED "Charley" is one of the most valuable adjuncts to the city health bu-5,000 CHILDREN Although unexplainable, his system has lent itself to the production of more serum for the than any other animal that has been Blood Furnishes Anti-toxin for experimented upon,

Once a week one of the city physiclans prepares a big bowl of broth, thoroughly infected with diphtheria A quart of the poisoned fluid is placed in a hypodermic syringe, and through a slender tube extending five or six inches into Charley's shoulder, the poison is forced into the horse's blood vessels.

The amount of suffering he has

aleviated is beyond estimate.

After five or six days the toxin has infected every drop of blood in the



"CHARLEY" AN D HIS GROOM.

But if you were a horse and did the "Charley," as he is known in the city stables of Pittsburg, a disabled fire horse, is the animal which has the produest life saving record of any creature not of the human species in the world. Within nine months this horse has

produced anti-toxin worth over \$13,-000, or more than \$1,000 worth a He has during this time saved the lives of over 5,000 children stricken

with diphtheria.

borse's body. The physician then inserts the nozzle of a syringe into one of Charley's great veins and draws out two gallons of blood, which, after undergoing a slight chemical change, is ready to be used to combat diphtheria. Charley has become so used to the operations that he pays no more at-

tention to the syringe than he would to a fly on his back. He is unaffected by the loss of two gallons of blood at a time, and on good feeding and grooming is kept in excellent condition. Harness, of course, never touches his back now.

# **MAXCY HERE TO MEET PACKERS**

Plans for Laboratory Being Considered

J. W. Maxcy of Houston arrived in Fort Worth Tuesday morning and met the Fort Worth representatives of the packers in consultation concerning the establishment of the proposed laboratory in this city.

When asked regarding the time of official steps, Mr. Maxey said:
"This is a large undertaking and it takes a long time to complete all the detail work incidental to the establish-ment of a bacteriological laboratory. It will be some time before official steps can be taken. It is certain to come, however."

As recently announced in The Tele-egram the success of Mr. Maxcy in solving the problem of disposal of packing house sewerage led to the decision that a laboratory should be established in this city. Mr. Maxcy will be in charge of this work.

## IS A "SPOTTED COUNTY"

Henrietta Stockman Talks of Conditions in Monahan

D. C. Koogler, one of Henrietta's stockmen, who makes it a habit to keep on feed a goodly string of mar-ketable stuff, came in from the west and was investigating the chances for obtaining something that would suit him to put on grass up in the range

"I have ben out in the Monahan country," said he, "ever since the cat-tlemen's convention looking into matters and things pertaining to cattle out there. Rain has fallen enough to make that country look as green as it ever does. It is a peculiar country indeed. It is what might be called the spotted country when it comes to grass, for where the sand is exposed to the winds the grass is literally blown out and the sand is bare of vegetation as the sands of the seacoast. Where there is any protection it does well enough, but the most protection it has is around the small mesquite. course where the soil is stiff and has some resisting qualities, the grass grows finely. They have the Gramma grows finely. grass also that seems to be indige-nous to the country and holds its own with a wonderful tenacity against

wind and everything else. "I am on my way up to Archer county where I have some cattle grazing. My foreman has just written me come up, as the cattle are doing well and are getting fat. My place is on the railroad from Wichita Falls to Seymour and from all accounts matters are in excellent condition out It has been rather cool lately, but altogether cattlemen cannot complain at conditions as they are, for they might be much worse.'

## A RUSH FOR HOMES

Hines Clark Tells of Arrivals in Neuces County

Hines Clark, from south Texas, was in with a lot of cattle which were shipped from Alfred, a station on the railroad in Nueces county. He reports plenty of rain and grass and everything doing fine, especially weeds. However, cattle are not as fat might be expected, for stockmen let market stuff go into the winter thin. There is a great rush for lands down there and the desire for homes seems to be genuine. Of course a lot of land is being bought up that is to be held by speculators, but this is to be expected. A man who has a body of land that is suitable for agricultural purposes, is careless of his own interests when he sells it in a lump to a man who will cut it up and sell it for three or four times the price he paid for it. Anyone who has gone through many years of stock raising out in our country ought to get all can out of his land, for he has certainly earned the reward for the hard times he has gone through and the ruin by drouth, hail and other compli-

According to a report received yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Kelley & Norris of Comstock have sold their entire spring clip of wool, about 75,000 pounds, to Mr. Roupe, a wool buyer for Willets & Co. of Boston, at 28% cents.

Horsemen Organize

The Texas Saddle Horse Breeders' Association was organized at a meeting of horsemen from various parts of the state, held at the rooms of the Dallas Commercial Club. The purpose of the association is to encourage the breeding of saddle horses and for keeping a record of the horses and pedigrees that are eligible to registra-

Officers were elected as follows: W. I. Yopp of Dallas, president; J. Ash-ford Hughes and J. W. Rogers of Dallas, vice presidents; F. T. Collins of Dallas, secretary and treasurer. The directors are W. A. Massie of McKinney, A. E. Buck of McKinney, B. L. Shirley of Anna, V. P. Kell of Gainesville and J. W. Lindsley of Dallas.

The following were present at the meeting: F. T. Collins, J. W. Rogers, J. Ashford Hughes, W. I. Yopp, J. W. Lindsley, Dr. A. E. Flowers, Dr. G. R. Flowers, J. B. Oldham and Robert G. Coffey of Dallas; W. A. Massie, A. E. Buck, G. V. Miller and J. P. Spillman of McKinney; B. L. Shirley of Anna, Constant of Wills Point and V. P Keil of Gainesville.

The meeting was held in response to a call from W. I. Yopp, manager of the saddle horse department of the state fair live stock exhibit. It was announced that the state fair will not permit saddle horses to exhibit at the entertainment this fall unless they are registered in either the American Saddle Horse Association or the Texas Saddle Horse Breeders' Association. So it will behoove people having sadhorses they desire to exhibit to register them in one of these two associations.—Dallas News.

## Cattle Loaders

While every body has heard of the man who loads cattle for the owners at stations and then rides to market with them to see that they are all right, very few have ever heard of the men have been at the business for years, employed by the railroads and who travel along the road and load cars expeditiously so that there will be no delay in switching them into the trains and hurrying them to market. There are such men, however, and they are well known to the stockmen who live along the lines, who employ them, and are much appreciated. They are always men who have spent their time on ranches and in handling cattle and are perfectly familiar with their duties and know exactly how to go to work to get cattle on and off trains in the most expeditious manner.

"I am in the employ of the Rock Island," said Henry Loller, "and it is my business to load cars with cattle and other stock at stations along the line of the road. I travel on the train from station to station from Chickasha as far as Duncan and help to load a'! cattle that are in the pens and ready to be put aboard. To one who knows his business it is not much trouble to load a car and the train is not delayed to any great extent. I am an old cowboy, and have served my time at the business. I am a native of Texas and think that she is a great old country. Chickasha is a good town and when I have not been in Fort Worth for some time it gets to growing in my mind and I htink it is something of a town, but when I get down here and look at old Fort Worth I soon haul in my horns. There has been plenty of rain with us, but not so much as lower down in the territory. Most of the cattle have been shipped out that were on feed, and there will probably be a vacation in the business until later in the year.

## A FINE MENU

One That Can Be Used In "Food Cure." A man may try all sorts of drugs to

help him to get well, but, after all, the "food cure" is the method intended by Anyone can prove the efficacy of the food cure by making use of the following breakfast each morning for fifteen

or twenty days: A dish containing not more than four heaping teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts food, enough good, rich cream to go with it, some raw or cooked fruit, not more than two slices of entire wheat bread, and not more than one cup of Postum Food Coffee, to be sipped, not

drank hurriedly. Let this suffice for the breakfast. Let one meal in the day consist of

stroyed every day and must be made up, or disease of some sort enters in. This is an age of specialists, and the above suggestions are given by a spe-cialist in food values, dietetics and

# **FEEDING STEEPS** IN THE SUMMER

Purchasing light feeders upon the larger markets during the late spring and early summer months and shipping to the farm to graze during the pasturing season to develop large frames preparatory for winter feeding is a practice gradually winning popularity among farmers in some sections of the country where conditions are favorable for the promotion of the enterprise. This method of filling up the feed lot early in the season is the most advantageous one, because of the fact that a higher grade of stockers can be selected for winter feeding. The feeder who is compelled to go upon the market a week or so previous to filling his feed lot and purchase his feeders has several difficulties to contend with that are in a measure eliminated by the early summer purchase.

Advantages of the Method The one great advantage of this practice is, the feeder is able to select his feeders at a season of the year when the market is less fluctuating with prospective purchasers and is able to pick out a better grade of feeders, or moreover, the type of feeders that more nearly approaches his ideal. Then, too, a feeder, no matter how long experienced he may be in the feeding business, will err on several head in every car lot as to their feed-ing qualities. When purchases are made late in the season, just previous to filling up the feed lot for winter, the feeder is practically compelled to retain his supply in order to keep his feed lot full and in proper quota for shipment The plan of purchasing early in the season gives the feeder the advantage of seeing his stockers gradually develop into feeders and is in a position to weed out the inferior individuals before filling his feed lot and replace them with a better type of feeders. Thus this method of purchasing early in the season affords the feeder an opportunity to fill his feed lot with high average grade of cattle that will assure a profitable winter feeding.

This method also has another great advantage. When conditions are favorable to producing beef upon grass it is the most economical method within the reach of the ordinary feeder. He is not only able to reduce his labor proposition of caring for the stock, but decidedly reduce the cost of producing the feed required otherwise to fatten his cattle. When cattle are grazed upon luxuriant pasture there is very little cost added to production other than that of the interest on the invest-ment. Then, too, the feeder has the advantage of developing large frames preparatory for the feed lot at the lowest minimum cost of production and thus starting his feeders upon feed in the best of feeding condition.

Method of Purchasing The method pursued by most feeders when the early purchasing practice is prevalent is to go upon the market as early in the season as possible, select out the desired number of feeders and ship direct to the farm in car lots. It frequently happens that several farmers who are following same business can arrange to do their purchasing about the same time, thus eliminating some expense that otherwise would occur in single purchases. One experienced feeder in many instances has been able to purchase for several of his neighbors and thus reduce cost of production. As the stock is in the purchaser's hand partially to determine their feeding qualities, one experienced feeder is no more apt to err in selecting a car lot than perhaps another of no more experience. So it is a practice that has been very satisfactory in some sections of the country where summer feeding is made a business to follow a single method of purchasing to reduce cost of production.

Practice of Culling The practice of culling out the inferior individuals during the pasturing season as evidence will permit is rigorously resorted to in order to raise the average grade of the stock. Animals that show evidence from the start of poor feeding qualities are sorted out at the earliest possible moment and marketed. The animals that are more or less of an uncertainty are allowed to graze on with the lot until a marked evidence appears that they are not of superior feeding qualities and are later culled out. With this rigorous practice of culling it is very apparent that as the bunch of stockers graze on toward fall they become of a higher average feeding lot, and by the time fall comes and winter feeding begins the inferior animals are detected and the superior individuals retained in the feed lot for

the material of the winter feeding.
Kind of Feeder Purchased The kind of stockers purchased for summer feeding has a marked in-fluence upon the class of feeders that will be prepared for the feed lot. It is conceded by experienced feeders that a strictly high-class stocker nucleus upon which success depends. Cattle of inferior breeding qualities are worse than none at all, because they occupy the place that good stockers would and retard the purpose to be accomplished. Therefore, strictly highbred stockers are the ones to be selected for summer feeding preparatory for the feed lot. Uniformity in conformation, color, disposition and weight are vividly kept in mind in making a selection of summer stockers. Most feeders proclaim that animals weigh from 750 to 900 pounds make the best stockers for summer grazing. Auimals of this size possess to marked degree the qualities they will continue to develop during the grazing season if they are animals that will feed well during the winter.

Method of Handling During Summer The stockers as soon as they arrive at the farm are put upon grass pasture of luxuriant growth. The area that is calculated upon depends upon the number of stockers and the kind of season. It is not the practice of most farmers who follow this business to rely wholly upon pasture for their supply for green forage. Grass is relied upon as long as the season prevails favorable. Bu as soon as the supply becomes scant, supplementary food is provided. This supplementary food is grown in addition to the pasture because experience has foretold that the growing season is apt to be interfered with by drouth For early supplementary feed sweet corn is a popular forage crop and highly relished by the cattle. Should the season prove unfavorable before the forage crops can be matured clover hay is substituted and supplied in racks at the barn. The sweet corn crop is fed during the late months and when gone is replaced by field corn. During the latter part of the season a grain ration is added to stimulate growth and prepare the stockers for winter feeders. This grain ration consists of corn, middlings and cottonseed meal or oil cake. The cattle are kept gradually improving in flesh during the entire season, and when ready for the feed lot are a better and surer grade of feeders than could possibly be purchased upon the late fall market,

them a ration of sorghum ensilage and cotton seed cake, and the result in dicates that he is on the right track. The cattle, while weighty, were coarse, but were well fatted.



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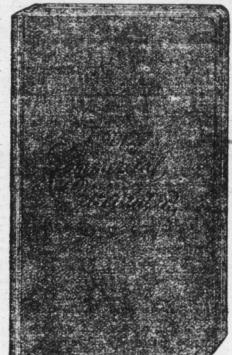
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SAWYER—Your walnut Log measures 24 inches in diameter and 16 feet in length, which according to Scribner's or Doyle's Tables, will make 400 feet of lumber FARMER—According to Ropp's Tables (p. 61)—the only correct and reliable Log measure—it will cut exactly 418 feet, and therefore I demand payment for that many feet and no less.



GRAIN BUYER—The top price for No. 2 Corn to ay is 38c. Your load weighs 3180 lbs. net 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 nearly every conceivable problem is instantly found.



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. 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.



from the marking price, and still make 20% ACCOUNTANT—The marking price must be just 1½ times the cost price, according to Ropp's Discount Table No. 4. The Principles of Percentage and Discount Theroughly



BRICKLAYER—If you want this Cistern to hold just 200 barrels, how are we to determine its depth and diameter, and also the number of brick it will require to wall it up.

CONTRACTOR—I see by R's C: (p. 62) that it must be 9½ feet in diameter, and 12 feet deep; and it will take 1,560 brick, if laid on edge or 3,000 if laid flat.



Just \$9.04?
F.—Why by Ropp's Calculator (page \$5) thee at a glance, that the interest on \$500 for 90 days (and 3 days' grace) at 7% is \$9.04.

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